



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY STAMFORD
H121 D91 1851
Medical lexicon : a dictionary of medica



24503286375



LANE

MEDICAL



LIBRARY

LEVI COOPER LANE FUND

—PRESENTED TO—

The New York Academy of Medicine.



By

The Society of the New York Hospital,

March, 1898.









Medical Lexicon.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE;

CONTAINING

A CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TERMS OF PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY,
HYGIENE, THERAPEUTICS, PHARMACOLOGY, OBSTETRICS, MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, &c.,
WITH THE FRENCH AND OTHER SYNONYMS; NOTICES OF CLIMATE, AND OF
CELEBRATED MINERAL WATERS; FORMULÆ FOR VARIOUS OFFICIAL,
EMPIRICAL, AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, ETC.

BY

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE, ETC., IN JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH EDITION,

REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED

THE PROPERTY OF THE
NEW YORK HOSPITAL.
BY BEQUEST OF
RENZO CLARK, M. D., L. D.



PHILADELPHIA:

BLANCHARD AND LEA.

1851.

W

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by
BLANCHARD AND LEA,
in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

C. SHERMAN, PRINTER.

ROBERT M. PATTERSON, M.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, ETC. ETC.

ONCE HIS COLLEAGUE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,

ALWAYS HIS FRIEND,

This Work is Dedicated,

WITH UNCHANGED AND UNCHANGEABLE SENTIMENTS, BY

THE AUTHOR.

Philadelphia, October, 1851.

PREFACE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

IN issuing a new edition of his Dictionary the Author has, again, the pleasure to express his acknowledgments for the reception it has met with from the profession. The last two editions comprised about nine thousand subjects and terms not contained in the edition immediately preceding, many of which had been introduced into medical terminology in consequence of the progress of the science, and others had escaped him in the previous revisions.

That the author has not suffered his exertions to diminish, in the preparation of the present edition, is sufficiently manifested by the fact, that he has added about *four thousand terms*, which are not to be found in the last. These additions have necessarily required a great amount of labour, which has been cheerfully bestowed, however, in order that the work might be rendered still more worthy of the vast favour which it has experienced. It has been the anxious desire of the author to make it a satisfactory and desirable—if not indispensable—lexicon, in which the student may search without disappointment for every term that has been legitimated in the nomenclature of the science; and the present very carefully revised, greatly enlarged, and accurately printed edition cannot fail to be more extensively useful, and to offer stronger claims to the attention of the practitioner and student, than any of its predecessors.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON.

PHILADELPHIA, 18 GIRARD STREET. }
October, 1851. }



EXTRACT FROM THE
PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE present undertaking was suggested by the frequent complaints, made by the author's pupils, that they were unable to meet with information on numerous topics of professional inquiry,—especially of recent introduction,—in the medical dictionaries accessible to them. It may, indeed, be correctly affirmed, that we have no dictionary of medical subjects and terms which can be looked upon as adapted to the state of the science. In proof of this, the author need but remark, that he has found occasion to add several thousand medical terms, which are not to be met with in the only medical lexicon at this time in circulation in the country.

The author's object has not been to make a mere lexicon or dictionary of terms, but to afford, under each, a condensed view of its various medical relations, and thus to render the work an epitome of the existing condition of medical science. In its preparation, he has freely availed himself of the English, French, and German works of the same nature, and has endeavoured to add every subject and term of recent introduction, which has fallen under his notice; yet, with all his care, it will doubtless be found that subjects have been omitted. The numerous additions, however, which he has made, and his strong desire to be useful, "by removing rubbish and clearing obstructions from the paths through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory," will, he trusts, extenuate these and other objections that might be urged against the work; especially when the toil, which every compiler of a dictionary must endure, is taken into consideration; a toil which has been so forcibly depicted by the great English Lexicographer, as well as by the distinguished SCALIGER:

*"Si quelqu'un a commis quelque crime odieux,
S'il a tué son père, ou blasphémé les Dieux,
Qu'il fasse un Lexicon: s'il est supplice au monde
Qui le punisse mieux, je veux que l'on me tonde."*

EXPLANATION.

If the simple synonymy of any term be needed, a mere reference to the term may be sufficient; but if farther information be desired, it may be obtained under the term referred to. For example, the French word *Tronc* is said to be synonymous with *Trunk*. This may be sufficient for the inquirer: should it not, the requisite information may be found by turning to *Trunk*.

ABBREVIATIONS ARBITRARILY EMPLOYED.

Arab.	Arabic.	Nat. Ord.	Natural Order.
Ch.	Chaussier.	P.	Portuguese.
D.	Dutch.	Ph. D.	Pharmacopœia of Dublin.
Da.	Danish.	Ph. E.	“ Edinburgh.
E.	English.	Ph. L.	“ London.
F.	French.	Ph. P.	“ Paris.
F. or Fah.	Fahrenheit.	Ph. U. S.	“ of the United States of America.
Fam.	Family.		
G.	German.	R.	Réaumur.
Heb.	Hebrew.	S.	Spanish.
I.	Italian.	S. g.	Specific Gravity.
Ir.	Irish.	Sax.	Anglo-Saxon.
L.	Latin.	Sex. Syst.	Sexual System.
Linn.	Linnæus.	Sw.	Swedish.

A

NEW DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A.

A

ABBREVIATION

A, before a consonant; *As* before a vowel, *a, av*, have, in the compound medical terms, a privative or debasing signification, like that of the particles *in, im, us, ir*, in English. Thus: *Stheni'a* means strength;—*Atheni'a*, want of strength;—*Anæmia*, want of blood, &c. Occasionally, in compound words, they have an intensive meaning.

AACHEN, Aix-la-Chapelle.

A, or *aa*. See Abbreviation.

AARZHIL, MINERAL WATERS OF. A. is in the canton of Berne in Switzerland. The chief spring contains chlorides of calcium and sodium, sulphates of lime and soda, oxyd of iron, and sulphohydric acid gas.

AASMUS, Anhelatio.

ABACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. A hydro-sulphuretted saline spring, not far from Ratisbon or Regentberg in Bavaria.

ABAISSEMENT, Depression: see Cataract—*a. de la Matrice*, Prolapsus uteri.

ABAISSEUR DE L'AILE DU NEZ, Depressor alae nasi—*a. de l'angle des lèvres*, Depressor anguli oris—*a. de la lèvre inférieure*, Depressor labii inferioris—*a. de la mâchoire inférieure*, Digastricus—*a. de l'œil*, Rectus inferior oculi.

ABALIENATIO MENTIS, Insanity.

ABALIENATUS. *Corruptus*, Corrupted; from *ab*, and *alienus*, 'different.' *Membra abalienata*. Limbs dead or benumbed.—Celsus, Scribonius Largus.

ABANGA. Name given by the inhabitants of St. Thomas to the fruit of a palm tree, the seeds of which they consider very useful in diseases of the chest, in the dose of three or four, two or three times a day.

ABAPTIST'A. *Abaptiston* or *Abaptistum*, from *a*, privative, and *βαπτίζω*, 'to plunge.' A term applied to the old trepan, the conical shape of which prevented it from plunging suddenly into the cavity of the cranium.

ABAPTISTON, Abaptista.

ABAPTISTUM, Abaptista.

ABAREMO-TEMO. A Brazilian tree, which grows in the mountains, and appears to be a mimosa. Piso relates that the decoction of its bark, which is bitter and astringent, was applied in that country, to ulcers of a bad character.

ABARENHAS, Magnesia.

ABARTICULATIO, Diarthrosis and Synarthrosis.

ABATARDISSEMENT, Degeneration.

ABATTEMENT, Prostration.

ABATTIS, Gibbata.

ABBECOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate spring, six leagues from Paris, and one from Poissy. It was once much frequented, but is now abandoned.

ABBEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. An acidulous chalybeate at Abbeville, in the department of Somme, France.

ABBREVIATION, *Abbrevia'tio*, *Brachyn'sis*, *Brachy'mos*, *Abbreviatu'ra*. (F.) *Abréviation*, from *brevis*, 'short.' Abbreviations are chiefly used in medicinal formulæ. They are by no means as frequently employed now as of old, when every article had its appropriate symbol. The chief abbreviations now adopted are the following:

R. *Recipe*, Take.

A. *aa*, *ana*, (*ava*) *utriusque*, of each.

ABDOM. *Abdomen*.

ABS. FEBR. *Absente febre*, In the absence of fever.

AD. or ADD. *Adde* or *addatur*.

AD LIB. *Ad libitum*, At pleasure.

ADMOV. *Admoveatur*, Let it be applied.

ALTERN. HOR. *Alternis horis*, Every other hour.

ALV. ADSTRICT. *Alvo adstrictâ*, The bowels being confined.

AQ. *Aqua*, Water.

AQ. COMM. *Aqua communis*, Common water.

AQ. FONT. *Aqua fontis*, Spring water.

AQ. BULL. *Aqua bulliens*, Boiling water.

AQ. FERV. *Aqua fervens*, Hot water.

AQ. MARIN. *Aqua marina*, Sea water.

B. A. *Balneum arena*, A sand-bath.

BALS. *Balsamum*, Balsam.

BB. BBDS. *Barbadensis*, Barbadoes.

BIB. *Bibe*, Drink.

BIS IND. *Bis indies*, Twice daily.

B. M. *Balneum maris*, A salt water bath.

BOL. *Bolus*.

BULL. *Bulliat*, Let it boil.

BUT. *Butyrum*, Butter.

B. V. *Balneum vaporis*, A vapour-bath.

CÆRUL. *Ceruleus*, Blue.

CAP. *Capiat*, Let him take.

C. C. *Cornu cervi*, Hartshorn.

C. C. U. *Cornu cervi utrum*, Burnt hartshorn.

C. M. *Cras mane*, To-morrow morning.

C. N. *Cras nocte*, To-morrow night.

C. V. *Cras vespere*, To-morrow evening.

COCHL. *Cochleare*, A spoonful.

COCHL. AMPL. *Cochleare amplum*, A large spoonful.

COCHL. INF. *Cochleare infantum*, A child's spoonful.

COCHL. MOD. or MED. *Cochleare medicum* or *medicum*, A dessert-spoonful.

COCHL. PARV. *Cochleare parvum*, A tea-spoonful.
 COL. *Cola*, and *Colatura*, Strain, and to the strained.
 COMP. *Compositus*, Compound.
 CONF. *Confectio*, Confection.
 CONS. *Conserua*, Conserve.
 CONT. *Continuetur*, Let it be continued.
 COQ. *Coque*, Boil.
 CORT. *Cortex*, Bark.
 CRAST. *Crastinus*, For to-morrow.
 CUI. *Cujus*, Of which.
 CUIUSL. *Cuiuslibet*, Of any.
 CYATH. *Cyathus*, A glassful.
 CYATH. THEÆ. A cup of tea.
 D. *Dosis*, A dose.
 D. et S. *Detur et signetur*, (placed at the end of a prescription.)
 D. D. *Detur ad*, Let it be given in or to.
 D. D. VITR. *Detur ad vitrum*, Let it be given in a glass.
 DEAUR. PIL. *Deaurentur pilula*, Let the pills be gilded.
 DEB. SPISS. *Debita epissitudo*, A due consistence.
 DEC. *Decanta*, Pour off.
 DECUB. *Decubitus*, Lying down, going to bed.
 DE D. IN D. *De die in diem*, From day to day.
 DEJ. ALV. *Dejectiones alvi*, Alvine evacuations.
 DEP. *Depuratus*, Purified.
 DET. *Detur*, Let it be given.
 DIEB. ALTERN. *Diebus alternis*, Every other day.
 DIEB. TERT. *Diebus tertiis*, Every third day.
 DIG. *Digeratur*, Let it be digested.
 DIL. *Dilutus*, Dilute.
 DIM. *Dimidius*, One-half.
 DIST. *Distilla*, Distil.
 DIV. *Divide*, Divide.
 DONEC ALV. SOLUT. FUER. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*, Until the bowels are opened.
 DRACH. *Drachma*, A drachm.
 EJUSD. *Ejusdem*, Of the same.
 ENEM. *Enema*, A clyster.
 EXHIB. *Exhibeatur*, Let it be exhibited.
 EXT. SUPER ALUT. *Extende super alutam*, Spread upon leather.
 F. *Fiat*, Let it be made.
 F. PIL. *Fiat pilula*, Make into a pill.
 F. VENÆS. or F. VS. *Fiat venæsectio*, Let bleeding be performed.
 FEB. DUR. *Febre durante*, The fever continuing.
 FEM. INTERN. *Femoribus internis*, To the inside of the thighs.
 FIST. ARMAT. *Fistula armata*, A bag and pipe, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.
 FL. *Fluidus*, and *Flores*, Fluid, and Flowers.
 FRUST. *Frustillatim*, In small pieces.
 GEL. QUAVIS, *Gelatinâ quavis*, In any kind of jelly.
 G. G. G. *Gummi guttæ Gambia*, Gamboge.
 GR. *Granum*, A grain.
 GUT. *Gutta*, A drop.
 GUT. or GUTT. QUIBUSD. *Guttis quibusdam*, With some drops.
 GUM. *Gummi*, Gum.
 GUTTAT. *Guttatim*, By drops.
 HOR. DECUB. *Horâ decubitis*, At bed-time.
 HOR. INTERM. *Horâ intermedia*, At intermediate hours.
 H. S. *Horâ somni*, At bed-time.
 INF. *Infunde*, Infuse.
 IND. *Indice*, Daily.
 INJ. ENEM. *Injiciatur enema*, Let a clyster be given.
 IN PULM. *In pulmento*, In gruel.
 JUL. *Julepus*, A julep.
 LAT. DOL. *Lateri dolenti*, To the pained side.
 LB. and LIB. *Libra*, A pound weight.
 LIB. LLB. *Libra*, Pounds.

LIQ. *Liquor*.
 M. *Misce*, Mix.
 MAC. *Macerata*, Macerate.
 MAN. *Manipulus*, A handful.
 MAN. PRIM. *Manè primo*, Early in the morning.
 MIC. PAN. *Mica panis*, Crumb of bread.
 MIN. *Minimum*, The 60th part of a drachm by measure.
 MITT. *Mitte*, Send.
 MITT. SANG. *Mittatur sanguis*, Let blood be drawn.
 MOD. PRÆSCRIPT. *Modo præscripto*, In the manner directed.
 MOR. SOL. *More solito*, In the usual manner.
 MUC. *Mucilago*, Mucilage.
 N. M. *Nux moschata*, Nutmeg.
 O. OCTARIUS, A pint.
 OL. *Oleum*, Oil.
 OL. LINI, S. I. *Oleum lini sine igne*, Cold-drawn linseed oil.
 OMN. BID. *Omni biduo*, Every two days.
 OMN. BIH. *Omni bihorio*, Every two hours.
 OMN. HOR. *Omni horâ*, Every hour.
 OMN. MAN. *Omni manè*, Every morning.
 OMN. NOCTE, Every night.
 OMN. QUADR. HOR. *Omni quadrante horâ*, Every quarter of an hour.
 O. O. O. *Oleum oliuæ optimum*, Best olive oil.
 OV. *Ovum*, An egg.
 OX. *Oxymel*.
 OZ. *Uncia*, An ounce.
 P. *Pondere*, By weight.
 P. and PUG. *Pugillus*, A pugil.
 P. Æ. *Partes æquales*, Equal parts.
 PART. VIC. *Partitis vicibus*, In divided doses.
 PERACT. OP. EMET. *Peratâ operatione emetici*, The operation of the emetic being over.
 PIL. *Pilula*, A pill.
 POST SING. SED. LIQ. *Post singulas sedes liquidas*, After every liquid evacuation.
 POT. *Potio*, A potion.
 P. P. *Pulvis patrum*, Jesuits' bark.
 P. RAT. ÆTAT. *Pro ratione ætatis*, According to the age.
 P. R. N. *Pro re natâ*, As occasion may be.
 PULV. *Pulvis*, A powder.
 Q. P. *Quantum placeat*, As much as may please.
 Q. S. *Quantum sufficiat*, As much as is sufficient.
 QUOR. *Quorum*, Of which.
 Q. V. *Quantum volueris*, As much as you wish.
 RAD. *Radix*, Root.
 RAS. *Rasura*, Shavings.
 RECT. *Rectificatus*, Rectified.
 RED. or REDIG. IN PULV. *Redactus in pulverem, or Redigatur in Pulverem*, Powdered, or Let it be powdered.
 REG. UMBIL. *Regio umbilicis*, The umbilical region.
 REPET. *Repetatur*, Let it be repeated.
 S. A. *Secundum artem*, According to art.
 SEM. *Semen*, Seed.
 SEMI-DR. *Semi-drachma*, Half a drachm.
 SEMI-H. *Semi-hora*, Half an hour.
 SERV. *Serua*, Keep, preserve.
 SESQUIH. *Sesquihora*, An hour and a half.
 SESUNC. *Sesuncia*, An ounce and a half.
 SI NON VAL. *Si non valeat*, If it does not answer.
 SI OP. STR. *Si opus sit*, If there be need.
 SI VIR. PERM. *Si vires permittant*, If the strength will permit.
 SOLV. *Solve*, Dissolve.
 SP. and SPIR. *Spiritus*, Spirit.
 SS. *Semi*, One half.
 ST. *Stet*, Let it stand.
 SUB FIX. COCT. *Sub finem coctionis*, Towards the end of the boiling.
 SUM. *Sumat*, Let him take; also, *Summitate*, The tops.

S. V. *Spiritus vini*, Spirit of wine.
S. V. R. *Spiritus vini rectificatus*, Rectified spirit of wine.

S. V. T. *Spiritus vini tenuior*, Proof spirit of wine.

Syr. *Syrupus*, Syrup.

TEMP. DEXV. *Temporis dextro*, To the right temple.

T. O. *Tinctura opii*, Tincture of opium.

TR., TRA. and TINCT. *Tinctura*, Tincture.

TRIT. *Tritura*, Triturate.

V. O. S. or VIT. OV. SOL. *Vitello ovi solutus*, Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

VS. *Venasectio*, Venesection.

Z. Z. Anciently *myrrā*: now *misiber* or ginger.

℔, *Libra*, A pound.

ʒ, *Uncia*, An ounce.

ʒ, *Drachma*, A drachm.

ʒ, *Scrupulus*, A scruple.

℥, *Minimum*, A minim.

ss, *Semis*, or half; iss, one and a half.

j, one; ij, two; iij, three; iv, four, &c.

The same system is not always followed in abbreviating. The subjoined will exhibit the usual mode:

R	<i>Infus. Colomb.</i>	f ʒiiss
	<i>Tinct. Gent. c.</i>	f ʒi
	<i>Syr. Cort. Aurant.</i>	f ʒss
	<i>Tinct. caps.</i>	gtt. xl. M.

Capl. coch. ij. p. r. n.

This, written at length, is as follows:

Recipe

Infusi Colombæ sesqui-fluidunciam.
Tincturæ Gentianæ Compositæ fluidrachmaz.
Syrupi Corticis Aurantiorum semi-fluidrachmaz.
Tincturæ Capsici guttas quadraginta.

Misce.

Capiat cochlearia duo pro re natâ.

ABOËS, Abscess—a. *Aigu*, see Abscess—a. *Chaud*, see Abscess—a. *Chronique*, see Abscess—a. *Par congestion*, see Abscess—a. *Diathésique*, see Abscess—a. *Froid*, see Abscess—a. *Métastatique*, see Abscess—a. *Serofuleux*, see Abscess—a. *Soudain*, see Abscess.

ABDO'MEN, from *abdere*, 'to conceal';—*Eron*, *Hypogastrium*, *Hypocostium*, *Episthion*, *Lap'ara*, *Hypochondrium*, *Gaster*, *Hypogastrium*, *Nedys*, *Abdomen*, *Venter*, *Venter imus*, *Venter infimus*, *Aleus*, *Uterus*, *The belly*, (F.) *Ventre*, *V. inférieur*, *Bas ventre*. The largest of the three pleuronic cavities, bounded above, by the diaphragm; below, by the pelvis; behind, by the lumbar vertebrae; and at the sides and fore part, by muscular expansions. It is distinguished into three anterior regions, from above to below; viz. the epigastric, umbilical, and hypogastric, each of which is itself divided into three others, one middle, and two lateral: thus, the epigastric region comprises the epigastric and hypochondria; the umbilical, the umbilicus and flanks or lumbar regions; and the hypogastric, the hypogastrium and iliac regions. None of these regions has its limits well defined. The chief viscera contained in the cavity of the abdomen, *Oesophagus*, *Cæcum Abdominale*, are the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, &c. It is lined by the peritoneum.

ABDOMEN, PENDULOUS, *Physconia*.

ABDOM'INAL, *Abdominalis*, *Ventralis*, *Ventral*. That which belongs to the Abdomen, as *abdominal muscles*, *abdominal viscera*, &c.

ABDOMINIS EXPLORATIO, *Abdominoscopia*.

ABDOMINISCOPIA, *Gastroscopia*. A hybrid word, from *Abdomen*, 'the lower belly,' and *scopus*, 'I view'; *Laparoscopia*, *Abdominis Ex-*

ploratio. Examination of the lower belly as a means of diagnosis. See Auscultation.

ABDUCENS LABIORUM, *Levator angulæ oris*.

ABDUCENTES, *Motor oculi externus*.

ABDUCTEUR DE L'OEIL, *Rectus externus oculi*—a. *de l'oreille*, *Abductor auris*—a. *du gros orteil*, *Abductor pollicis pedis*—a. *du petit orteil*, *Abductor minimi digiti pedis*—a. *courti du pouce*, *Abductor pollicis brevis*—a. *long du pouce*, *Abductor longus pollicis*.

ABDUC'TION, *Abduc'tio*, from *abducere*, to separate, (*ab* and *ducere*, 'to lead.') The movement which separates a limb or other part from the axis of the body.

The word has also been used synonymously with *Abrup'tio*, *Apag'ma*, *Apoclas'ma*, a fracture near the articular extremity of a bone, with separation of the fragments.

ABDUCTOR, same etymon. (F.) *Abducteur*. A muscle which moves certain parts by separating them from the axis of the body.

ABDUCTOR AURICULARIS, *Abductor auris*—a. *Indicis pedis*, *Prior indicis pedis*, *Posterior indicis pedis*—a. *Medii digiti pedis*, *Prior medii digiti pedis*—a. *Minimi digiti*, *Flexor parvus minimi digiti*—a. *Minimi digiti*, *Prior minimi digiti*—a. *Oculi*, *Rectus externus oculi*—a. *Pollicis manûs*, and a. *Brevis alter*, *Abductor pollicis brevis*.

ABDUCTOR AURIS, *Abductor auricularis*. (F.) *Abducteur de l'oreille*. A portion of the posterior auris, whose existence is not constant, which passes from the mastoid process to the concha.

ABDUCTOR IN'DICIS, *Semi-interos'seus in'dicis*. A muscle which arises from the os trapezium and metacarpal bone of the thumb, and is inserted into the first bone of the forefinger. Its use is to bring the forefinger towards the thumb.

ABDUCTOR MIN'IMI DIG'ITII, *Carpo-phalangæus minimi digiti*, *Carpo-phalangien du petit doigt*, *Extensor tertii internodii minimi digiti*—(Douglas.) *Hypothenar minor metacarpeus*. See *Flexor parvus*. It originates fleshy from the os pisiforme, and from the annular ligament near it; and is inserted, tendinous, into the inner side of the base of the first bone of the little finger. Use, to draw the little finger from the rest.

ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS, *Calcaneo-sub-phalangæus minimi digiti*, *Calcaneo-phalangien du petit orteil*, *Parathenar major*—(By Winslow, the muscle is divided into two portions,—*Parathenar major* and *metatarsæus*.) *Calcaneo-sous-phalangien du petit orteil*—(Ch.) (F.) *Abducteur du petit orteil*. This muscle forms the outer margin of the sole of the foot, and is immediately beneath the plantar aponeurosis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the outer side of the protuberance of the os calcis, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, and is inserted into the outer part of the root of the first bone of the little toe. Use, to draw the little toe outwards.

ABDUCTOR POL'LICIS BREVIS, *Abductor Pollicis Manûs*, *Scapho-carpo-super-phalangien Pollicis*, *Sus-phalangien du pouce*, *A. pollicis manus* and *A. brevis alter*—(Albinus.) (F.) *Abducteur courti du pouce*, *Carpo-sus-phalangien du pouce*—(Ch.) A short, flat, triangular muscle, which arises from the anterior surface of the os scaphoides and the annular ligament of the carpus, and terminates at the outside of the upper extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. A particular portion, on the inner side of this muscle, is called, by Albinus, *Abductor brevis alter*.

ABDUCTOR LONGUS POL'LICIS, *A. l. P. Manûs*, *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis manûs*, *Extensor primi internodii*—(Douglas.) *Extensor primus Pollicis*, *Oubito-radi-sus-metacarpium du pouce*,

Cubito-sus-metacarpium du pouce,—(Ch.) (F.) *Abductor long du pouce*. A long, thin muscle, arising from the posterior surface of the ulna, radius, and interosseous ligament, and inserted at the outer side of the upper extremity of the first metacarpal bone.

ABDUCTOR POLLICIS PEDIS, *Calco-sub-phalangæ Pollicis*. (F.) *Abducteur du gros orteil*. This muscle arises, fleshy, from the anterior and inner part of the protuberance of the os calcis, and tendinous from the same bone where it joins with the os naviculare. It is inserted, tendinous, into the internal os sesamoideum and root of the first bone of the great toe. *Use*, to pull the great toe from the rest.

The name *Abductor* has been given also to all those interosseous muscles of the hand and foot, which perform the motion of abduction on the fingers or toes, and to muscles which execute the same function on other parts of the body.

ABDUMEN, Abdomen.

ABEBÆ'OS, from *a*, neg. and *βῆβαιος*, 'firm,' *Infirmus*, *Deb'ilis*. Weak, infirm, unsteady.

ABELLE, Bee.

ABELMELUCH. One of the names of the Ricinus, according to some authors.—Prosper Alpinus says that a tree, which grows about Mecca, is so called. Its seeds, which are black and oblong, are said to be a most violent cathartic.

ABELMOSCHUS, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*—*a. Moschatus*, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

ABELMUSK, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

ABENSBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. A. Is a city of Bavaria, where there is a cold, sulphureous spring.

ABERRATIO, Aberration—*a. Lactis*, Galactoplasia—*a. Mensium*, Menstruation, vicarious—*a. Menstruorum*, Menstruation, vicarious.

ABERRA'TION, *Aberra'tio*, from *aberrare*, (*ab* and *errare*,) 'to stray,' 'to wander from.' This word has several meanings.

1. The passage of a fluid of the living body into an order of vessels not destined for it. In this sense it is synonymous with the *Error Loci* of Boerhaave.

2. The flow of a fluid towards an organ different from that to which it is ordinarily directed; as in cases of vicarious hemorrhage. *Aberrations of sense or judgment* are certain errors in the perceptions, or certain derangements of the intellectual faculties.

The word is used in optics to designate the dispersion of the rays of light in passing through a lens.

ABERRATION, CHROMATIC, Aberration of Refrangibility.

ABERRATION OF REFRANGIBIL'ITY, *Chromat'ic aberrat'ion*, exists, when, as in a common lens, the rays that pass near the circumference of the lens are decomposed, so that a coloured image is observed. This aberration in the human eye is corrected by the iris, which does not permit the rays to fall near the circumference of the lens, and also by the crystalline lens itself, which, owing to its structure, serves the purposes of an achromatic glass.

ABERRATION, SPHERICAL, Aberration of sphericity.

ABERRATION OF SPHERIC'ITY or *spherical aberrat'ion* takes place, when the rays, as in a common lens, which pass through the centre of the lens, and those which pass near the circumference, are unequally refracted, so that they do not meet at a common focus.

This aberration of sphericity in the human eye is corrected by the iris.

ABESSI, Realgar.

ABEVACUA'TIO, *Apoeno'sis*, from *ab*, and

evacuare, 'to empty.' An evacuation. A partial or imperfect evacuation. By some it is applied to an immoderate evacuation.—Kraus.

ABHAL. A fruit well known in India, and obtained from a species of cypress. It passes for an emmenagogue.

ABIES, *Pinus picea*—*a. Balsamea*, *Pinus balsamea*.

ABIES BALSAMIFERA, *Pinus balsamea*—*a. Canadensis*, *Pinus Canadensis*—*a. Excelsa*, see *Pinus abies*—*a. Gallica*, *Pinus picea*—*a. Larix*, *Pinus larix*—*a. Pectinata*, *Pinus picea*—*a. Picea*, *Pinus picea*—*a. Rubra*, *Pinus rubra*.

ABIGA, *Tencrium Chamæpitya*.

ABIOSIS, Death.

ABIOTOS, *Conium maculatum*.

ABIRRITA'TION, *Abirrita'tio*, from *ab*, privative, and *irritatio*, 'irritation.' This word strictly means absence or defect of irritation. The disciples of Broussais used it to indicate a pathological condition, opposite to that of irritation. It may be considered as synonymous with debility, asthenia, &c.

ABLACTATIO, Weaning.

ABLASTES, Sterile.

ABLATIO, Extirpation.

ABLEPH'ARUS, from *a*, privative, and *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid.' One who has no eyelids.

ABLEPSIA, *Cæcitas*.

ABLUENTIA, Detergents.

ABLU'TION, *Ablu'tio*, *Aponip'sis*, *Cataclysmus*, from *abluerè*, (*ab* and *luere*,) 'to wash.' A name given to legal ceremonies in which the body is subjected to particular affusions. Ablution (especially of the extremities) with cold or tepid water is employed, therapeutically, to reduce febrile heat. Also, the washing by which medicines are separated from the extraneous matters mixed with them.

ABNORMAL, Abnormous.

ABNORMITY, Anomalia.

ABNOR'MOUS, *Abnor'mal*, (F.) *Anormal*, from *ab*, 'from,' and *norma*, 'rule.' Not conformable to rule; irregular.

ABOLI'TION, *Aboli'tio*, destruction or suppression, from *ab* and *luere* (?) 'to wash.' A word, often employed, especially by the French, to express the complete suspension of any symptom or function. *Abolition of the sight*, e. g. is the complete loss of sight.

ABOMA'SUS, *Aboma'sum*, *Eny'stron*, *Rennet*. The lowermost or fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

ABOMINATIO, Disgust.

ABONDANCE, Plethora.

ABORSIO, Abortion.

ABORSUS, Abortion.

ABORTICIDIUM, Fœticide.

ABORTIF, Abortive.

ABORTIFACIENS, Abortive.

ABORTION, *Abor'tus*, *Abor'sus*, *Abor'sio*, *Dysto'cia aborti'va*, *Omoto'cia*, *Paracy'cia abortus*, *Amblo'sis*, *Amblo'ma*, *Amblos'mus*, *Ec'bole*, *Embryotoc'ia*, *Diaph'thora*, *Ectro'sis*, *Examblo'ma*, *Examblo'sis*, *Ectros'mos*, *Apopalle'sis*, *Apopal'sis*, *Apoph'thora*, *Phthora*, *Concu'sio u'teri*, *Deperd'itio*. (F.) *Avortement*, *Blessure*, Miscarriage, from *ab* and *oriri*, 'to rise,' applied to that which has arisen out of season. The expulsion of the fœtus before the seventh month of utero-gestation, or before it is *viabile*. The causes of this accident are referrible either to the mother, and particularly to the uterus; or to the fœtus and its dependencies. The causes, in the mother, may be:—extreme nervous susceptibility, great debility, plethora; faulty conformation, &c.; and it is frequently induced immediately by intense mental emotion, violent exercise, &c. The causes seated

in the fetus are its death, rupture of the membrane, &c. It most frequently occurs between the 8th and 12th weeks of gestation. The symptoms of abortion are:—uterine hemorrhage with or without flakes of decidua, with intermitting pain. When abortion has once taken place, it is extremely apt to recur in subsequent pregnancies about the same period. Some writers have called abortion, when it occurs prior to three months, *Effluxio*. The treatment must vary according to the constitution of the patient and the causes giving rise to it. In all cases, the horizontal posture and perfect quietude are indispensable.

ABORTION is likewise applied to the product of an untimely birth,—*Abortus*, *Abor'vus*, *Apoble'ma*, *Apob'ois*, *Ecbol'ma*, *Amblothr'id'ion*, *Ectro'ma*, *Fruct'us immatur'us*, *Abortment*. (F.) *Avorton*, *Accotia*.

TO ABORT, *Abori'ri*. To miscarry. (F.) *Avorter*.
 ABORTIVE, *Abort'vus*, *Ecbol'vus*, *Amblo'ticus*, *Amblothr'id'ium*, *Ambol'vus*, *Phthor'vus*, *Apo-phthor'vus*, *Ectro'vus*, *Aborti'a'ciens*, *Acye'rius*, *Expe'llens*, *Phthiroc'tonus*, *Phiboro'ctonus*, *Ecbol'vus*, *Contra'ct'or u'teri*, *Accelera'tor Part'u*, *Parturient*, *Parturifa'cient*, *Ecbolic*. (F.) *Abor'sif*. A medicine to which is attributed the property of causing abortion. There is probably no direct agent of the kind.

ABORTMENT, Abortion.
 ABORTUS, Abortion.

ABOUCHEMENT, Anastomosis.
 ABOULAZA, a tree of Madagascar, used, according to Flacourt, in the practice of the country, in diseases of the heart.

ABOUTISSEMENT, Suppuration.
 ABRABAX, *Abraxax*, *Abraxas*. A mystic term, expressing the number 365, to which the Cabalists attributed miraculous properties.
 ABRACADABRA: the name of a Syrian Idol, according to Selden. This word, when pronounced and repeated in a certain form and a certain number of times, was supposed to have the power of curing fevers and preventing many diseases. It was figured on amulets and worn suspended around the neck.

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י
 י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת
 א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י
 י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת
 א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י
 י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת
 א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י
 י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת
 א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י
 י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת
 א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י
 י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת
 א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י
 י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

ABRACALAN, A cabalistic term to which the Jews attributed the same virtue as to the word ABRACADABRA.

ABRAXAX, Abraxax.
 ABRASION, *Abrasio*, *Apoxy'ma*, *Apoxy's-mus*, from *abradere*, (*ab* and *radere*), 'to rasp'. A superficial excoaration, with loss of substance, under the form of small *scales*, in the mucous membrane of the intestines,—(F.) *Raclures des Boyaux*. Also, an ulceration of the skin, possessing similar characters. According to Vicoq d'Asy, the word has been used for the absorption of the molecules composing the various organs.

ABRATHAN, *Artemisia abrotanum*.
 ABRAXAS, Abraxax.
 ABRÉVIATION, Abbreviation.
 ABRICOT, *Prunus Armeniaca*.
 ABROSIA, Abstinence.
 ABBOTANUM, *Artemisia abrotanum*—a.

Cathsum, *Artemisia abrotanum*—a. *Maas*, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

ABROTONITES, (*styx*, 'wine,' understood.) Wine impregnated with *Artemisia Abrotanum* or Southernwood.

ABROTONUM, *Artemisia Abrotanum*.
 ABRUPTIO, Abduction.
 ABRUS PREGATORIVUS, *Liquorice Bush*, *Red Bean*, *Love pea*. A small ornamental shrub, found from Florida to Brazil, as well as in Egypt and the West Indies; *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monadelphia anæandria; having beautiful scarlet seeds with a black spot. The roots and leaves are sweet mucilaginous demulcents. The seeds of the American kind are considered to be purgative and poisonous.

ABSCÈSSES, from *abscedo*, (*abs*, and *cedere*), 'I depart,' or 'separate from.' *Absces'vus*, *Absces'sio*, *Aphiste'sis*, *Aposte'ma*, *Ecpye'ma*, *Ecpye'sis*, *Recess'vus*, *Impos'thume*. (F.) *Abscès*, *Depôt*. A collection of pus in a cavity, the result of a morbid process. See Pyogenia, and Suppuration.

The French have various distinctive terms for Abscesses.

ABCÈS CHAUD, AIGU, SOUDAIN, is one which follows violent inflammation.
ABCÈS FROID, OHRONIQUE, SCROFUL-LEUX, one which is the result of chronic or scrofulous inflammation.

ABCÈS PAR CONGESTION, A diathésique, a symptomatic abscess; one which occurs in a part at a distance from the inflammation by which it is occasioned: e. g. a *lumbar abscess*; in which the inflammation may be in the lumbar vertebræ, whilst the pus exhibits itself at the groin.

ABSCÈSSES, METASTAT'IC, *Absces'vus metastat'icus*, (F.) *Abscès métastatique*; *A. consecutif*, an abscess, which forms suddenly, and sometimes without any precursory signs of inflammation, in a part of the body remote from one in a state of suppuration, and without presenting a sufficient reason for its development in the place which it occupies. It is a consequence of phlebitis.

ABSCÈSSES, PERFORATING OF THE LUNG, see Lung, perforating abscess of the—*a.* Psoas, Lumbar abscess—*a.* Retropharyngeal, see Retropharyngeal.

ABSCÈSSESUS CAPITIS SANGUINEUS NEONATORUM, Cephalæmatoma—*a.* Cerebri, Encephalopyosis—*a.* Gangrænescens, Anthrax—*a.* Gangrænosus, Anthrax—*a.* Lacteus, Mastodynia apostematosa—*a.* Lumborum, Lumbar abscess—*a.* Mammæ, Mastodynia apostematosa—*a.* Metastaticus, Abscess, metastatic—*a.* Nuculatus, Furunculus—*a.* Oculi, Hypopyon—*a.* Pectoris, Empyema—*a.* Pulmonum, Pneumapostema—*a.* Renalis, Nephropostasis—*a.* Spirituosus, Aneurism—*a.* Thoracis, Empyema—*a.* Urinosus, Urapostema.

ABSCISSIO PRÆPUTII, Circumcision.
 ABSCISSION, *Abscis'sio*, *Abscis'sio*, from *abscidere* or *abscindere*, 'to cut off,' *Apoc'opè*, *Apothra'xis*, *Diac'optè*. Excision or extirpation of a part, especially of a soft part.—Fabricius Hildanus.

Fracture or injury of soft parts, with loss of substance.—Hippocrates.
 Diminution, or loss of voice.—Celsus.
 Sudden and premature termination of a disease.—Galen.

ABSCONSIUS, Sinus.
 ABSENCE DU BRUIT RESPIRATOIRE, see Murmur, respiratory.

ABSINTHITES, *αψιθάνη*, *Apsinthi'tes*, Wine impregnated with Absinthium or Wormwood.—Dioscorides.

ABSINTHIUM, (Ph. U. S.,) *Artemisia absinthium*—a. *Marinum*, *Artemisia maritima*—a. *Maritimum*, *Artemisia maritima*—a. *Ponticum*, *Artemisia pontica*—a. *Romanum*, *Artemisia pontica*—a. *Santonicum*, *Artemisia santonica*—a. *Vulgare*, *Artemisia absinthium*.

ABSORBANT, Absorbent.

ABSORBENT, *Absorbens*, from *absorbere*, (*ab* and *sorbere*,) 'to drink, to suck up.' (F.) *Absorbant*. That which absorbs.

ABSORBENT SYSTEM is the collection of vessels, *Vasa absorbentia* seu *resorbentia*, and glands, which concur in the exercise of absorption.

A medicine used for absorbing acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, &c. *Incertens*, *Resorbens*, *Saturans*.

Also, any substance, such as cobweb, sponge, &c., which, when applied to a bleeding surface, retains the blood, and forms with it a solid and adhesive compound, which arrests the hemorrhage.

ABSORPTIO, Absorption—a. *Sanguinis*, *Hæmorrhæsis*.

ABSORPTION, *Resorptio*, *Inhalatio*, *Imbibitio*, *Absorptio*, *Anar'rophê*, *Anarrophê'sis*, *Catapno'sis*, *Rhoëdde'sis*, *Catarrhophê'sis*, *Catarrhophê*; same etymon. The function of absorbent vessels, by virtue of which they take up substances from without or within the body. Two great divisions have been made of this function. 1. *External absorption*, or the *absorption of composition*, which obtains from without the organs the materials intended for their composition; and, 2. *Internal absorption*, or the *absorption of decomposition*, which takes up from the organs the materials that have to be replaced by the exhalants.

By *external absorption* is meant not only that which takes place at the external surface of the body, but also that of the mucous membranes of the digestive and respiratory passages. Hence, again, the division of external absorption into *cutaneous*—*resorptio cutanea* seu *cutis*, *inhalatio cutis*,—*intestinal* or *digestive*, and *pulmonary* or *respiratory*.

Internal absorption is also subdivided into, 1. *Molecular* or *interstitial*, *nutritive*, *organic*, or *decomposing*, which takes up from each organ the materials that constitute it, so that the decomposition is always in equilibrio with the deposition. 2. The *absorption of recremental secreted fluids*, such as the fluid of serous membranes, synovia, &c. As these are constantly exhaled on surfaces which have no external outlet, they would augment indefinitely, if absorption did not remove them in the same proportion as that in which they are deposited. 3. The *absorption of a part of the excremental fluids*, as they pass over the excretory passages.

Absorption does not effect the decomposition of the body immediately. It merely prepares the fluid which has to be eliminated by the secretory organs.

The great agents of external absorption are the veins and chyloferous vessels; of internal absorption, probably the lymphatics. In the chyloferous vessels and lymphatics the fluid is always found to possess the same general properties. In them, therefore, an action of elaboration or selection must have taken place. The veins, on the other hand, seem to exert no selection. Any fluid, possessing the necessary tenuity, passes through the coats of the vessel readily by imbibition, and proceeds along with the torrent of the circulation. Watery fluids in this manner enter the blood when they are taken into the stomach. Substances that require digestion, on the other

hand, must pass through the chyloferous vessels and thoracic duct.

ABSORPTION OF COMPOSITION, see Absorption—a. *Cutaneous*, see Absorption—a. of *Decomposition*, see Absorption—a. *Digestive*, see Absorption—a. *External*, see Absorption—a. of *Excremental Secreted Fluids*, see Absorption—a. *Internal*, see Absorption—a. *Intestinal*, see Absorption—a. *Interstitial*, see Absorption—a. *Molecular*, see Absorption—a. *Nutritive*, see Absorption—a. *Organic*, see Absorption—a. *Pulmonary*, see Absorption—a. of *Recremental Secreted Fluids*, see Absorption—a. *Respiratory*, see Absorption.

ABSTÈME, Abstemious.

ABSTÈMIOS, *Abstemios*, *Aoi'nos*, from *abstemi*, 'without,' and *temetum*, 'wine.' (F.) *Abstème*. Used by the ancient writers, as well as by the French, in the sense only of its roots; one who abstains from wine or fermented liquors in general.

ABSTERGENTIA, Detergents.

ABSTERSIVA, Detergents.

ABSTERSORIA, Detergents.

ABSTINENCE, *Abstinentia*, from *abstine*, 'from,' and *tenere*, 'to hold,' *Abros'ia*, *Asi'ia*, *Liman'chia*, *Limocoton'ia*, *Fasting*. Privation, usually voluntary, as when we speak of *abstinence from pleasure*, *abstinence from drink*, &c. It is more particularly used to signify voluntary privation of certain articles of food. Fasting is a useful remedial agent in certain diseases, particularly in those of an inflammatory character.

ABSUS, a kind of cassia—*C. Absus*—which grows in Egypt and in India, the seeds of which, pulverized and mixed with powdered sugar have been employed, in form of a dry collyrium, in the endemic ophthalmia of Egypt.

ABU'LLA; from *ab*, 'privative,' and *βουλο*, 'will.' Loss of the will, or of volition.

ABU'LICUS; same etymon. One who has lost the power of will or of volition.

ABUS DE SOL-MÈME, Masturbation.

ABUTA, *Paraíra brava*.

ABU'TILON CORDA'TUM, *Sida abutilon*, *Yellow mallow*. An indigenous plant, common from Canada to Mexico, which resembles common mallow in its medical virtues, being mucilaginous and demulcent.

ABVACUA'TIO, an excessive or colliquative evacuation of any kind.

ACACIA, (Ph. U. S.) *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Catechu*, *Catechu*—a. *False*, *Robinia pseudo-acacia*—a. *Germanica*, see *Prunus spinosa*—a. *Giraffe*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Horrida*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Indica*, *Tamarindus*—a. *Nilotica*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Nostras*, see *Prunus spinosa*—a. *Senegal*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Vera*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Zeylonica*, *Hematoxylon Campechianum*.

ACACIÆ GUMMI, *Acaciæ*, from *ακν*, 'a point,' so called in consequence of its spines, *G. Acaciæ Arab'icæ*, *G. Arab'icum*, *G. Acanth'inum*, *G. Leucum*, *G. Theba'icum*, *G. Serapio'nis*, *G. Lamac*, *G. Senega*, or *Seneca*, (see *Senegal gum*), *Gum Ar'abic*. (F.) *Gomme Arabique*. The gum of the *Acaciæ* seu *Mimo'sa Nilot'ica*, *Acaciæ vera*, *Spina Egyptiaca*, of Upper Egypt, *Nat. Ord.* *Mimosæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Polygamia Monœcia*. It is in irregular pieces, colourless or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, of a shining fracture, transparent, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol, s. g. 1.4317.

It is mucilaginous; but is rarely used, except in pharmacy. Sometimes it is administered alone as a demulcent.

Acacia Horrida and *A. Giraffe*, of South Africa, yield a good gum.

ACAJOU, *Anacardium occidentale*.

ACAFURA OFFICINALIS, *Anacardium occidentale*.

ACAL'YFHA VIRGIN'ICA, *Three-seeded mercury*. Order, Euphorbiaceae, indigenous, flowering in August, is said to have expectorant and diuretic properties.

ACAM'ATUS, from *a*, priv., and *καμψε*, 'I labour.' This word has been sometimes used for a good constitution of the body. According to Galen, it means that position in which a limb is intermediate between flexion and extension; a position which may be long maintained without fatigue.

ACAMPSIA, *Contractura*.

ACANOS, *Onopordium acanthium*.

ACANOS SPIVA, *Onopordium acanthium*.

ACANTHA, Vertebral column. Also, Spinous process of a vertebra.

ACANTHAB'OLUS, *Acan'thiulus, Volsel'ia*, from *ακανθα*, 'a spine,' and *βαλλω*, 'I cast out.' A kind of forceps for removing extraneous substances from wounds.—Paulus of Ægina, Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Scultetus, &c.

ACANTHALZUCA, *Echinops*.

ACANTHE FAUSSE, *Heraclaeum spondylium*.

ACANTHIUM, *Onopordium acanthium*.

ACANTHULUS, *Acanthabulos*.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS, same etymon as *Acacia, Melampyllum, Branca urina seu vera, Brankur sine, Bear's Breck.* (F.) *Pied d'ours*. This plant is mucilaginous like *Althaea*, and is used as a demulcent.

ACAPATLI, *Piper longum*.

ACAR'DIA, from *a*, priv., and *καρδια*, 'the heart.' The state of a foetus without a heart.

ACARDIOTROPHIA, Heart, atrophy of the.

AC'ARICIDE, from *acarus*, and *cadere*, 'to kill.' A destroyer of acari,—as of the *acarus scabiei*.

ACARICOBA. The Brazilian name for *Hydrocotyle umbellatum*, used by the Indians as an aromatic, alexipharmic, and emetic.

ACARON, *Myrica gale*.

ACARP'Æ, from *a*, 'privative,' and *καρπος*, 'fruit.' A division of the family of cutaneous diseases by Fuchs, in which there is no "fruit," (Germ. *Frucht*.) or production from the cutaneous surface—tubercles, vesicles or pustules. Leatigo, Chloasma, Argyria, and Pityriasis belong to it.

ACARUS, from *a*, privative, and *καρπος*, 'divisible.' A minute insect, one species of which has been noticed by several observers, in the itch. The *Acarus Scabiei*, see *Psora*.

ACARUS CITO, see *Psora*—*a. Comedonum, Acarus Folliculorum*.

AC'ARUS CROS'SEI. An insect supposed by Mr. Cross, of England, to have been developed in a solution of silicate of potassa when submitted to slow galvanic action, for the purpose of obtaining crystals of silic. It did not, however, prove to be a new formation.

ACARUS FOLLICULO'RUM, *Entozoon, Folliculo'rura, A. Comedonum, Demodez folliculo'rura, Simonea folliculo'rura, Steatosa on folliculo'rura, Necropas'ter platypus*. An articulated animalcule, discovered in the sebaceous substance of the cutaneous follicles. According to Professor Owen, it belongs to the Arachnida.

ACARUS SCABIEI, *Acarus*, see *Psora*.

ACATALEP'SIA, from *a*, privative, and *καταλαμβάνω*, 'I comprehend.' Uncertainty in diagnosis. Its opposite is *Catalepsia*.—Galen.

ACATAP'OSIS, from *a*, privative, and *καταρωεω*, 'deglutition.' Incapacity of swallowing. Vogel has given this name to difficulty of deglutition.

ACATASTATIC, *Acatastat'icus*, from *a*, priv., and *καθιστημι*, 'to determine.' An epithet given to fevers, &c., when irregular in their periods or symptoms.—Hippocrates.

ACATHAR'SIA, from *a*, priv., and *καθαριζω*, 'I purge;' *Sordes*, Impurities. Omission of a purgative.—Foësius.

ACATSAVAL'LI, a Malabar plant, which is astringent and aromatic. A bath of it is used in that country in cases of hemicrania. It is supposed to be the *Cassytha filiformis* of Linnæus.

ACAWERIA, *Ophioxylum serpentinum*.

ACCABLEMENT, Torpor.

ACCÉLÉRATEUR, Accelerator urinis.

ACCELERATOR PARTUS, Abortive.

ACCELE'ATOR URI'NÆ, *Bulbo-cavernosus, Bulbo-urétral*—(Ch.) *Ejacula'tor Semi'nis, Bulbosyndermo-cavernosus.* (F.) *Accélérateur*, from *ad* and *celer*, 'quick.' A muscle of the penis, which arises, fleshy, from the sphincter ani and membranous part of the urethra, and tendinous from the crus and beginning of the corpus cavernosum penis. In its course it forms a thin, fleshy layer, the inferior fibres of which run more transversely than the superior, which descend in an oblique direction; the muscles of both sides completely enclosing the bulb of the urethra. It is inserted into its fellow by a tendinous line running longitudinally on the middle of the bulb. *Its use* is to propel the urine or semen forwards.

ACCENT, *Sonus vocis*, from *ad* and *canere*, *cantum*, to sing. Inflection or modification of the voice, which consists in raising or dropping it on certain syllables.

The accent exhibits various alterations in disease.

ACCÈS, Paroxysm.

ACCES'SION. *Acces'sio*, from *accedo*, (*ad* and *cedere*), 'I approach.' The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease.

ACCESSOIRE, Accessory—*a. du long Fléchisseur commun desorteils*: see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius)*—*a. de l'Obturator interne, Ischio-trochanterianus*—*a. du pied d'Hippocampe*: see *Cornu ammonis*—*a. du Sacro-lombaire*: see *Sacro-lumbalis*.

ACCESSORIUS FLEXOR LONGUS DIGITORUM PEDIS; see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius)*—*a. Pedis hippocampi*;—see *Cornu ammonis*.

AC'CESSORY, *Accessorius*, (F.) *Accessoire, Annexe*, same etymon. A consequence or dependence on any thing; as *accessory ligament, muscle, nerve, &c.*

ACCESSORY OF THE PAROTID is a name given by Haller to a small gland, which accompanies the parotid duct, and is commonly a mere prolongation of the parotid itself. See *Parotid*.

ACCESSORY SCIENCES TO MEDICINE are those which do not relate directly to the science of man in a state of health or disease; as physics, chemistry, &c.

ACCESSORY OF THE PAR VAGUM, Spinal nerve. The term *accessory* is also given to several muscles.

ACCESSUS, Coition.

ACCIDENS, Symptomata—*a. Consecutifs*, Consecutive phenomena.

AC'CIDENT, *Ac'cidens*, from *accidere*, (*ad* and *cadere*), 'to happen.' A casualty; an unforeseen event. The French use the term in nearly the same sense as *symptom*. It means also an unexpected symptom.

ACCIDENT'AL, *Adventi'tious*. That which happens unexpectedly.

The French give the name *Tissus accidentels*, to those adventitious textures, that are the result of a morbid process.

ACCIPITER, *Hierax*, 'upaí, 'the hawk,' from *accipere* (ad and capio), 'to take.' *Menece'ra's Accipiter*. (F.) *Épervier*. A bandage applied over the nose, so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk.

ACCLIMATED, *Clima'ti assue'tus*, (from ad and clima.) A word of recent introduction from the French, which means 'accustomed to a climate.'

ACCLIMATEMENT, Acclimation.

ACCLIMATION, *Seas'oning*. (F.) *Acclimatement*. The act of becoming acclimated, or accustomed to a climate.

The constitution of a person, who goes to live in another and a very different climate, usually experiences changes, which are frequently of an unfavourable character, and the study of which is of considerable importance in medicine.

ACCOM'PANIMENT, *Adjun'ction*. (F.) *Accompagnement*, (*compagnon*, 'an associate.') That which is joined to any thing.

Accompaniment to the cataract is a whitish, viscid substance, which sometimes surrounds the opaque crystalline, and remains after the operation for cataract, causing a secondary cataract.

ACCOUCHEE, Puerpera.

ACCOUCHEMENT, Parturition—a. Laborious, Dystocia—a. *Contre nature*, see Presentation, preternatural—a. *Laborieux*, Laborious labour.

ACCOUCHEUR, (F.) *Adjutor Partus*, *Obstetricans*, *Obstetri'cius*, *Maieu'ter*, *Maieu'tes*. He who practises the art of midwifery. A *Physician-Accoucheur*, a *Surgeon-Accoucheur*, a *Mam-midwife*, &c.

ACCOUCHEUSE, Midwife.

ACCOUPLEMENT, Coition.

ACCOUTUMANCE, Habit.

ACCRETION, *Accre'tio*, from ad, 'to,' and *crecere*, 'to increase.' Augmentation; also, increase by juxtaposition.

ACCROISSEMENT, Increase.

ACCUSATIO, Indication.

ACEDIA, *Iacu'ria*, from a, privative, and *epes*, 'care.' Want of care, neglect. Also, fatigue.—Hippocrates.

ACELLA, Axilla.

ACENINOSUS, Curative.

ACEGNO'SIA, Pharmacognosia.

ACEOLOGIA, Materia Medica.

ACEPHALIA, see Acephalous.

ACEPH'ALOB'RACHUS, from a, privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *βραχιον*, 'arm.' A fetus without head or arms.

ACEPHALOC'HIRUS, from a, privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *χειρ*, 'hand.' A fetus without head or hands.

ACEPH'ALOCYST, *Acephalocys'tis*, from a, privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' A hydatiform vesicle, without head or visible organs, ranked amongst the Entozoa, although possessed of few animated characteristics. In no organ of the body are acephalocysts so frequently found as in the liver. Generally it is the 'multiple acephalocyst,' *A. socia'lis seu prolifera*, which is met with. At times, however, it is the 'solitary acephalocyst,' *A. cremi'ta seu ster'ilia*.

The *acephalocystis endog'ena* has a firm coat, and is composed of different layers, which have numbers of smaller hydatids within them, and are thrown off from the interior of the parent cyst. This species has hence been termed *endog'ena*, to distinguish it from the *A. exog'ena* of ruminant animals, in which the young vesicles are developed from the exterior of the parent vesicle. —See Hydatid.

ACEPHALOGAS'TRER, *Athoracceph'alus*, from a privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *γαστρον*, 'the belly.' A name given to monsters devoid of head,

chest, and abdomen; or to those which have an abdomen, but no chest or head.

ACEPHALOS'TOMA, from a privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *στωμα*, 'mouth.' An acephalous fetus, at the upper part of which there is an opening resembling a mouth.

ACEPHALOTHORUS, from a privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *σθωρα*, 'chest,' *Apectoceph'alus*. A monster devoid of head or chest.

ACEPH'ALOUS, from a privative, and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster born devoid of head. The condition is called *Aceph'alia*.

ACER, Acrid.

ACER PALMIFOLIUM, A. Saccharinum.

ACER SACCHARINUM, *A. palmifo'lium*. *Maple*, *Sugar Maple*. (F.) *Érable*. This tree contains a large amount of sweet sap, whence a considerable quantity of sugar may be extracted. When purified, this sugar can scarcely be distinguished from that obtained from the cane.—See Saccharum.

ACERAT'ES LONGIFOLIA, *Long-leaved green Milkweed*; Order, *Asclepiadaceæ*; indigenous, flowering in June and July; has the properties of the order. See *Asclepias*.

ACERATO'SIS, from a privative, and *κερας*, 'horn.' Defective development of the corneous tissue.

ACERB', *Acer'bus*, *Stryphnos*, from *acer*, 'sharp.' A savour, or taste, compounded of the acid, bitter, and astringent; such as is met with in unripe fruits, &c.

ACER'CUS, from a privative, and *κερας*, 'a tail.' A monster devoid of tail.—Gurli.

ACER'RIDES, *Acer'o'des*, from a privative, and *κερας*, 'wax.' Plasters devoid of wax.—Galen.

ACERODES, *Acer'ides*.

ACEROSUS, *Achyro'des*, *Pithyr'neus*, from *αχυρα*, 'chaff.' *Furfura'ceous*. An epithet used by Hippocrates, for the coarsest bread, made of flour not separated from the chaff.—*Foësius*.

ACERVULUS CEREBRI. See Pineal Gland—a. *Glandulus Pinealis*, see Pineal Gland.

ACES'CENCY, *Accecen'tia*, from *accerece*, 'to grow sour,' (*αξις*, 'a point,' *acer*, 'sharp.') A disposition to acidity. The humourists believed that the animal humours are susceptible of this change.

ACESIA, Cure.

ACESIS, Curation, Cure, Medicament.

ACESMA, Medicament.

ACESMIUS, Curable.

ACESMUS, Cure.

ACESODYNES, Anodyne.

ACESOPHORUS, Curative.

ACESTER, Physician.

ACESTIS, Medicament.

ACESTOR, Physician.

ACESTORIA, Medicine.

ACESTORIS, Midwife.

ACESTOS, Curable.

ACESTRA, Needle.

ACESTRIA, Midwife.

ACESTRIS, Midwife.

ACESTRUM, Medicament.

ACETA MEDICATA, *Acetica*.

ACETABULA UTERINA, *Cotyledona*.

ACETABULUM, from *acetum*, 'vinegar,' because it resembles the old vinegar vessel, *oxy-baph'ion*. A measure capable of containing the eighth part of a modern pint. *Athenæus*. *Galen*. See *Cotylid*. According to *Castelli*, the lobes or cotyledons of the placenta of ruminant animals have been so called.

ACETABULUM, *Cotyle*, *Cotylid*—a. *Humeri*, see *Glenoid*—a. *Marinum*, *Umbilicus marinus*.

ACETA'RIA, same etymon. A salad or pickle.

ACETAS, *Acetate*.

AC'ETATE, *Ac'etas*. A salt formed by the union of the acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. The acetates chiefly used in medicine are the acetates of ammonia, lead, potash, and zinc.

AC'ETICA, *Ac'eta Medica'ta*. (F.) *Vinaigres Médicinaux*. Pharmaceutical preparations of vinegar.

AC'ETICUM AC'IDUM, *Acidum Ac'eticum fortiss.*, *A. A. fortē*, *Ac'eticum purum*, *Ac'etum radica'le*, *Oxos*, *Ac'etic Acid*, *Strong Ac'etous Acid*, *Acidum Aceto'sum fortē*, *Rad'ical Vin'egar*, *Spir'itus Ven'erie* (when made from verdigris), *Spir'it of Verdigris*. Concentrated acetic acid, prepared by decomposing an acetate and receiving the acetic acid by distillation, has a very pungent and grateful odour, and an acid and acrid taste. Its s. g. is about 1.046, and it is very volatile.

It is stimulant, rubefacient, and escharotic, and is applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, headache, &c. It destroys warts.

An Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar, *Ac'idum Ac'eticum Camphora'tum*, *A. aceto'sum camphora'tum*, is formed of this strong acid, ℥vj, Camphor, ℥ss, *Ol. Caryoph.* gtt. xv.

A strong Acetic Acid was ordered by the London pharmacopœia prepared from wood. It was called *Vinegar of wood*, *Improved distilled Vinegar*, *Pyro'digneous Acid*, *Ac'etum Ligno'rum*, and its strength was such, that 87 gr. of crystallized subcarbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of the acid.

Ac'idum Ac'eticum Dilu'tum, *A. A. ten'us*, *Ac'etum destilla'tum*, *Acidum ac'eticum*, *Acidum aceto'sum destilla'tum*, *Acidum ac'eticum debil'ius*, *Distilled vin'egar*, (F.) *Acide Ac'étique faible*, *Vinaigre distillé*, is prepared by distilling vinegar, until seven-eighths have passed over. An *Acidum aceticum dilutum*, *Diluted acetic acid*, is made by mixing half a pint of the strong acetic acid with five pints of distilled water.—Ph. U. S. Its properties are like those of vinegar.

AC'ETICUM MARTIALE, *Ferri Acetas*.

AC'ETONE, from *acetum*, 'vinegar.' *Spir'itus pyro-ac'eticus ligno'rus*, *Pyro-ac'etic spirit*, *Pyro-ac'etic Ether*, *Mes'itic Al'cohol*, *Bihydrate of Mes'itylene*; erroneously called *Naphtha* and *Wood Naphtha*. A limpid, colourless liquid, having a peculiarly penetrating and slightly empyreumatic odour. Its density in the liquid state, is almost the same as that of alcohol, 0.7921. Its taste is disagreeable, and analogous to that of peppermint. It is miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether. It may be prepared by distilling a mixture of two parts of crystallized acetate of lead and one part of quicklime in a salt-glaze jar (gray-beard), the lower part of the jar being coated with fire-clay; and a bent glass tube, half an inch in diameter, adapted to the mouth by a cork, so as to form a distillatory apparatus. The jar is supported on the mouth of a small furnace, by which the lower part only is heated to redness, and the vapours are conducted into a Liebig's condenser. The product is repeatedly redistilled from quicklime, until its boiling point is constant at 132°.

It has been brought forward as a remedy in phthisis pulmonalis; but evidently with unfounded pretensions. It is an excitant, and may be serviceable in chronic bronchitis. The dose is ten to forty drops three times a day, diluted with water.

ACETOSA ALPINA, *Rumex alpinus*—*a. Noctua*, *Rumex acetosa*—*a. Praten'sis*, *Rumex acetosa*—*a. Romana*, *Rumex scutatus*—*a. Rotundifolia*, *Rumex scutatus*—*a. Scutata*, *Rumex scutatus*—*a. Vulgaris*, *Rumex acetosa*.

ACETOSELLA, *Oxalis acetosella*.

ACE'TUM, *efvs*, *Oryz*, *Ac'etum Vini*, *A. Britan'nicum*, *Common Vinegar*, *Acidum aceto'sum*, *A'legar*, *Ac'etum Cerevis'ia*, (F.) *Vinaigre*; from *axis*, 'a point,' *acer*, 'sharp.' A liquor obtained by the acetous fermentation. Vinegar has a pungent odour, and a pleasant acid taste. One fluid ounce of the Acetum of the United States Pharmacopœia is saturated by about 35 grains of crystallized bicarbonate of soda. It is refrigerant in fevers; antiseptic, and anti-narcotic; and externally is stimulant and discutient.

Vinegar Whey is made by stirring a small wineglassful of vinegar, sweetened with a dessert spoonful of sugar, in a pint of milk; boiling for fifteen minutes, and straining. Like tamarind whey it is an agreeable drink in febrile affections.

ACE'TUM AROMAT'ICUM, *Acidum Ac'eticum Aromat'icum*, *Ac'etum Theriaca'le*, *A. quatuor furum*, *Thieves' Vinegar*, *Vinegar of the four Thieves*, *Marseilles Vinegar*, (F.) *Vinaigre Aromatique*, *V. des quatre voleurs*, (*Rorismarin*, *cacum. sicc.*, *Fol. Salvia* sing. ℥j. *Lavand. flor. sicc.* ℥iv. *Caryoph. cont.* ℥ss. *Acid. Acet.* Oij. *Macerate 7 days*, and filter.—Ph. E.) Odour, pungent and aromatic. Used as a perfume.

ACE'TUM BRITANNICUM, *Acetum*.

ACE'TUM CANTHAR'IDIS, *Vinegar of Cantharides*, (*Cantharid.* in pulv. ℥ij. *Acid. acet.* f℥v. *Acid. pyrolign.* f℥xv; *Euphorb.* in pulv. crass. ℥ss. Mix the acids; add the powders; macerate for seven days; strain; express strongly, and filter the liquor.—Ph. E. The London College macerates *cantharid.* ℥ij in *acid. acet.* Oj. for eight days; expresses and strains.) It is used as a prompt vesicant.

ACE'TUM COL'CHICI, *Vinegar of meadow saffron.* (*Colehic. rad. contus.* ℥ij; *Acid. acetic.* dilut. *ses.* *Acet. destillat.* Oij; Ph. U. S. 1851. It may also be made by displacement.) It is used as a diuretic, and also in gout. Dose f℥ss. to ℥iss.

ACE'TUM DESTILLATUM; see *Aceticum acidum*—*a. Lignorum*: see *Aceticum acidum*—*a. Mulsum dulce*, *Oxyglycum*—*a. Opii*, *Guttæ Nigræ*—*a. Quatuor furum*, *Acetum Aromaticum*—*a. Radicale*, *Aceticum Acidum*—*a. Rosatum Oxyrhodonum*.

ACE'TUM SCILLÆ, *Acidum Ac'eticum Scillit'icum*. *Vinegar of Squills*, (F.) *Vinaigre scillitique*, (*Scilla contus.* ℥iv; *Acet. destillat.* Oij; Ph. U. S. It may also be made by displacement.) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Dose f℥ss to ℥ij as a diuretic and expectorant.

ACE'TUM THERIACALE, *Acetum aromaticum*.

ACEYTE DE SAL. A remedy for bronchocele used in S. America. Roulin found it to contain a portion of iodine.

ACHACANA. A species of cactus, in the province of Potosi in Peru. Its root is thick and fleshy, and of a conical shape. It is a good edible, and is sold in the markets of the country.

ACHANACA. A plant of the kingdom of Mely in Africa. It is used by the natives as an antisyphilitic.

ACHAOVAN, a species of Egyptian chamomile.—Prosper Alpinus.

ACHAOVAN-ABIAT. The Egyptian name of *Cineraria maritima*, used in female diseases.

ACHAR, *Atohar*.

ACHE, *Apium graveolens*—*a. des Montagnes*, *Ligusticum levisticum*.

ACHEI'LLA, *Achi'lia*, from *a. priv.*, and *χῆλος*, 'lip.' A malformation, consisting in a deficiency of a lip or lips.

ACHEI'LUS, *Achi'lus*, same etymon. One who is without lips.

ACHEIR, *Achir*, *De'manus*, from *a. privative*, and *χερ*, 'hand.' One devoid of hands.—Galen.

ACHEIRIA, *Achi'ria*: same etymon. The state of being devoid of hands.

ACHEROIS, Populus.

ACHIA, *Achiar*. A name given in India to the pickled shoots of the bamboo.

ACHIA, Achar.

ACHIAR, Achia.

ACHIC'OLUM, *Achit'olus, Hidrote'riou, Sudat'rium, Fornix, Tholus, Sudato'rium*. The sweating-room in the ancient bagnios.

ACHILIA, Achellia.

ACHILLE'A AGE'RATUM, *A. Visco'sa, Balsami'ta foemin'ea, Eupato'rium MES'UES, Age'ratum, Cos'tus horto'rum minor, Maudlin, Maudlin Tansey*; (F.) *Achille'e Visqueuse*; *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*; *Sub. Ord. Anthemidæ*; *Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia superflua*.—has the same properties as tansey, bitter and aromatic, and is used in like affections.

ACHILLE'A ATRA'TA, *Herba Gen'ipi veri*, (F.) *Achille'e Noire*, has similar virtues.

ACHILLE'A MILLEFO'LIUM, *Achille'a Myriophyl'lon, Chrysoc'oma, Millefo'lium, Chliophyl'lon, Lumbus Ven'eris, Common Yarrow or Milfoil*. (F.) *Millefeuille*. The leaves and flowers have an aromatic smell, and a rough, bitterish, somewhat pungent taste. They have been used in dyspepsia, flatulence, &c. An extract of the plant, made with proof spirit, has been called *Achille'num*; and is used by the Italians in intermittent fever.

ACHILLE'A PTAR'MICA, *Pseudo-py'rethrum, Py'rethrum sylvest're, Draco sylvest'ris, Tarchon sylvestris, Sternutamento'ria, Dracunculus Praten'sis, Sneezewort, Bastard Pel'itory, Ptar'mica*. (F.) *Herbe à éternuer*. The roots and flowers have a hot, biting taste, approaching that of pyrethrum. Their principal use is as a masticatory and sialogogue.

ACHILLEA VIBICOSA, *A. Ageratum*.

ACHILLÉE NOIRE, *Achillea atrata*—*a. Visqueuse, Achillea ageratum*.

ACHILLEINUM, see *Achillea Millefolium*.

ACHILLE'IS. A beautiful species of barley, mentioned by Theophrastus and Galen, called after Achilles, a labourer. The decoction was used in fevers and jaundice.—Hippocrates.

ACHIL'LIS TENDO, *Funis HIPPOC'RATIS, Corda seu Chorda HIPPOC'RATIS, Corda magna, Nervus latus*, (F.) *Tendon d'Achille*. The strong tendon of the gastrocnemii muscles above the heel: so called, because it was the only vulnerable part of ACHILLES, or because of its strength. See *Tendon*.

ACHILUS, Achellus.

ACHIMBASSL. An archiater or chief of physicians. A name given, at Grand Cairo, to a magistrate who licenses physicians.

ACHIR, Acheir.

ACHIRIA, Acheiria.

ACHITOLUS, Achicolium.

ACHLYS, Caligo.

ACHMELLA, *Spilanthus acemella*.

ACHNE. Lint. See *Lintum*. Also, small mucous flocculi seen in front of the cornea.—Hippocrates.

ACHOL'IA, from *a*, privative, and *χολη*, 'bile.' Deficiency or want of bile.

ACH'OLUS: same etymon. One deficient in bile.

ACHOR, Porrijo larvalis.

ACHO'RES. A term often employed by the ancients to designate both *crusta lactea*, and small superficial ulcerations on the skin of the face and head. See *Porrijo Larvalis*.

ACHORES CAPITIS, Porrijo scutulata.

ACHORION SCHÖNLEINI. See *Porrijo favosa*.

ACHORIS'TUS, from *a*, priv., and *χωριζω*, 'I separate.' Any sign which necessarily accompanies a state of health or disease.

ACHOUROU. The Carraib name for a species of myrtle used in dropsy.

ACHRAS AUSTRALIS, *Sapota*—*a. Sapota, Sapota*—*a. Zapota, Sapota*.

ACHROI, *Achromatis'ti, Achro'mati, Achro'mi*, from *a*, privative, and *χρῶμα*, 'colour.' Pale individuals.—Hippocrates. It is nearly synonymous with *λευκαμοι, leiphæ'mia*, persons without colour; bloodless.

ACHROMASIA, Decoloration.

ACHROMATI, Achroi.

ACHROMATIC, *Achromat'icus*; same etymon. A lens, so constructed as to correct the aberration of refrangibility of common lenses, is so termed. The *Crystalline* is an achromatic lens.

ACHROMATISTI, Achroi.

ACHROMATOPSLIA, *Chromatopseudopsia, Chromatometablesia, Dychromatop'sia, Parachro'ma, Parora'sia, Visus de'color, Colour blindness, Idiop'tey, Dal'tonism*, from *a*, privative, *χρῶμα*, 'colour,' and *εἶδος*, 'I see.' Incapability of distinguishing colours; a defect situated in the cerebral part of the visual organ. Persons so circumstanced have been termed by Mr. Whewell, *Idiops*. See *Acyanoblepsia* and *Anerythropsla*.

ACHROMI, Achroi.

ACHYLO'SIS, from *a*, privative, and *χυλος*, 'juice, chyle.' Defective chylosis or formation of chyle.

ACHYMO'SIS, from *a*, privative, and *χυμος*, 'juice, chyme.' Defective chymification.

ACHYRODES, Aceerosus.

ACHYRON, Furfur.

A'CIA, from *ακτις*, a point. A word used by Celsus, which has puzzled commentators,—some believing it to have meant a needle; others the thread; and others, again, the kind of suture. "*Acia mollis, non nimis torta*."—Celsus, Galen. (Chifflet thinks it meant the thread.—Antwerp, 1638.)

ACID, *Ac'idus, Oxy's*. (F.) *Acide, Aigre*, from *ακτις*, 'a point;' sharp; sour; especially as applied to odorous or sapid substances. The French also use the term *aigre*, when referring to the voice, in the sense of sharp and shrill:—*as une voix aigre, vox aspera*.

ACID, ACETIC, *Aceticum acidum*—*a. Acetic, dilute*, see *Aceticum acidum*.

ACID, ACETOUS, *STRONG, Aceticum acidum*—*a. Aerial, Carbonic acid*—*a. Antimonious, Antimonium diaphoreticum*—*a. Arsenious, Arsenicum album*—*a. Auric*, see *Gold*—*a. Asotic, Nitric acid*—*a. Benzoic, Benjamin, flowers of*—*a. Boric, Boracic acid*—*a. Calcareous, Carbonic acid*—*a. Carbonaceous, Carbonic acid*—*a. Carbonous, Oxalic acid*—*a. Chromic*, see *Chromic acid*—*a. Citric, Citric acid*—*a. Cyanhydric, Hydrocyanic acid*—*a. Cyanohydric, Hydrocyanic acid*—*a. Gastric, Gastric juice*.

ACID, GALLIC, *Ac'idum Gallic'um*. (F.) *Acide Gallique*. This acid is found in most of the astringent plants that contain tannic acid of the kind obtained from galls. It is in delicate silky needles, usually somewhat yellowish, inodorous, and of a harsh, somewhat astringent taste. It dissolves in one hundred parts of cold and three parts of boiling water. It is very soluble in alcohol, and but slightly so in ether.

It has been highly extolled in internal hemorrhage, especially from the urinary organs and uterus. Dose from ten to twenty grains.

The last Pharmacopoeia of the United States (1851) directs it to be made by exposing a thin paste of powdered galls and distilled water for a month, adding the water from time to time to pre-

serve the consistence; expressing the paste; boiling the residue in distilled water; filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallising.

ACID, HIPPURIC, *Ac'idum Hippuricum, Urobens'ic acid.* An acid found in the urine of granivorous animals. It is contained in human urine, especially after benzoic acid has been taken. See Hippuria.

ACID, HYDRIODIC, *Ac'idum Hydriod'icum.* This acid is made by mixing solutions of iodide of potassium and tartaric acid; filtering the liquor to separate the bitartrate of potassa, and adding water to make the resulting hydriodic acid of definite strength.

It has been used in the same cases as the preparations of iodine in general, but is rarely employed.

ACID, HYDROCHLORONITRIC, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Hydrocyanic, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Hydrocyanic, dilute, see Hydrocyanic acid—a. Hydro-sulphuric, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—a. Hydrothionic, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—a. Iguanuric: see *Jatropha curcas*.

ACID, IODIC, *Ac'idum Iod'icum, (F.) Acide Iodique.* This is obtained by boiling iodine with nitric acid; or by decomposing iodate of baryta by dilute sulphuric acid. It is a white, transparent solid, slightly deliquescent, and very soluble in water. It has been given with sulphate of quinia in hoarseness, scrofula, incipient phthisis, chronic inflammation, syphilis, &c. Dose three to six grains, or more.

ACID OF LEMONS, Citric acid—a. Lithic, Uric acid—a. Dephlogisticated marine, Chlorine—a. Mephitic, Carbonic acid—a. of Milk, Lactic acid—a. Muriatic, see Muriaticum acidum—a. Muriatic, dilute, Muriaticum acidum—a. Nitric, see Nitric acid—a. Nitric, dilute, see Nitric Acid—a. Nitro-hydrochloric, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Nitro-Muriatic, see Nitro-Muriatic Acid—a. Nitrous, dephlogisticated, Nitric acid—a. Oxysep-tonic, Nitric acid—a. Polygalic: see *Polygala senega*—a. Prussic, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Pyroli-gneous: see Aceticum acidum—a. Pyrolognic, Pyroli-gneous acid—a. of Sorrel, Oxalic acid—a. of Sugar, Oxalic acid—a. Sulphuric, see Sulphuric acid—a. Tannic, Tannin—a. Uric, Uric acid—a. Urobensic, A. Hippuric—a. Urosic, Uric oxide—a. Urylic, Uric acid—a. Chromic, Chromic acid.

ACIDE ACÉTIQUE FAIBLE, see Aceticum acidum—a. Boracic, Boracic acid—a. Chromic, Chromic acid—a. Gallique, Acid, gallic—a. Hydrocyanique, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Hydro-sulfurique, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—a. Iodique, Acid, iodie—a. Lactique, Lactic acid—a. Nitrique, Nitric acid—a. Phosphorique, Phosphoric acid—a. Prussique, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Sulfureux, Sulphurous acid—a. Sulfurique, Sulphuric acid—a. Sulfurique delayé, Sulphuric acidum dilutum—a. Tannique, Tannin.

ACIDITATIO, Acidities.

ACIDITIES, *Ac'ores, Aciditatio, Ac'idum morbosum, Ac'idum primum via'rum, Oxytes, Sordes ac'ide.* (F.) *Aigreurs.* Sourness of the stomach, the result of indigestion, indicated by acid eructations, &c. The affection is very common in children, and must be obviated by absorbents, as magnesia, chalk, &c., and by regulated diet.

ACIDOLOG'IA, from *axis*, 'a point, a sharp instrument,' and *logos*, 'a description.' A description of surgical instruments.

ACIDOM'ETER, (F.) *Acidomètre, Pèse-acide,* from *acid*, and *peser*, measure. A hydrometer for determining the density of acids.

AC'IDS, *Ac'ida, Ac'ores,* are liquid, solid, or gaseous bodies, possessed of a sour, more or less caustic taste, and the principal character of which

is the capability of saturating, wholly or in part, the alkaline properties of bases.

Acids, in general, are refrigerent and antiseptic. Their particular uses are pointed out under the individual articles.

To **ACID'ULATE, (F.) *Aiguiser, Aciduler.*** To render acidulous, or slightly acid.

ACID'ULOUS, *Acid'ulus, Oxo'des, Oxo'des.* (F.) *Acidule, Aigrelet.* Substances are so called which possess a sourish taste, as tamarinds, cream of tartar, &c.

ACIDULOUS FRUITS, Oranges, gooseberries, &c.
ACIDULOUS WATERS, *Aqua Acidula.* Mineral waters containing carbonic acid gas sufficient to render them sourish. See Waters, mineral.

ACIDULOUS WATER, SIMPLE, *Aqua Ac'idi Carbon'ici,* (Ph. U. S.) *Aqua ac'ris fixi, Aqua acid'ula simplex, Liquor seu Aqua Soda efferves'cens, Aqua Carbona'tis Soda acid'ula, Soda water, Mineral water,* (F.) *Eau Acidule simple,* is water impregnated with fixed air.

Water, so impregnated, is cooling, and slightly stimulating. It is used beneficially in dyspepsia, and in cases of vomiting, &c.

ACIDUM ACETICUM, Aceticum acidum—a. Aceticum aromaticum, Acetum aromaticum—a. Aceticum camphoratum: see Aceticum acidum—a. Aceticum dilutum: see Aceticum Acidum—a. Aceticum empyreumaticum, Pyroli-gneous acid—a. Aceticum Scilliticum, Acetum scilla—a. Acetosellæ, Oxalic acid—a. Acetosum, Acetum—a. Allantoicum, Allantoic acid—a. Amnium, Amniotic acid—a. Arsenicosum, Arsenious acid—a. Arseniosum, (Ph. U. S.) Arsenious acid—a. Azoticum, Nitric Acid—a. Benzoicum, Benjamin, Flowers of—a. Boracicum, Boracic acid—a. Borussicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Carbonicum, Carbonic acid—a. Citricum, Citric acid—a. Gallicum, Acid, gallic—a. Hydriodicum, Acid hydriodic—a. Hydrocarbonicum, Oxalic acid—a. Hydrochloricum, Muriaticum acidum—a. Hydrocyanicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Hydrocyanicum dilutum, see Hydrocyanic Acid—a. Hydrothionicum liquidum, see Hydrosulphuretted water—a. Iodicum, Acid, iodie—a. Jatrophi-cum, see *Jatropha curcas*—a. Lacticum, Lactic acid—a. Lignum, Pyroli-gneous acid—a. Ligni pyro-oleosum, Pyroli-gneous acid—a. Lithicum, Uric acid—a. Marinum concentratum, Muriaticum acidum—a. Morbosum, Acidities—a. Muriaticum, Muriaticum acidum—a. Muriaticum dilutum, Muriatic acid—a. Muriaticum nitroso-oxygenatum, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Nitri, Nitric acid—a. Nitricum, Nitric acid—a. Nitricum dilutum, Nitric acid—a. Nitro-Muriaticum, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Oxalinum, Oxalic acid—a. Phosphoricum, Phosphoric acid—a. Primarum viarum, Acidities—a. Prussicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Pyro-aceticum, Pyroli-gneous acid—a. Pyrolognosum, Pyroli-gneous acid—a. Pyroxyllicum, Pyroli-gneous acid—a. Quercitannicum, Tannin—a. Sacchari, Oxalic acid—a. Saccharinum, Oxalic acid—a. Salis, Muriaticum acidum—a. Salis culinarius, Muriaticum acidum—a. Salis marini, Muriaticum acidum—a. Septicum, Nitric acid—a. Succinicum, Succinic acid—a. Sulphuricum, Sulphuric acid—a. Sulphuricum alcoolisatum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuricum aromaticum, Sulphuric acid, aromatic—a. Sulphuricum dilutum, Sulphuric acid, diluted—a. Sulphuris volatile, Sulphurous acid—a. Sulphurosium, Sulphurous acid—a. Tannicum, Tannin—a. Tartari essentialis, Tartaric acid—a. Tartaricum, Tartaric acid—a. Tartarosum, Tartaric acid—a. Uricum, Uric acid—a. Urolithicum, Uric acid—a. Vitriolicum, Sulphuric acid—a. Vitriolicum aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. Vitriolicum aleobole aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. Vitriolicum

vinosum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Zooticum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Zooticum, Hydrocyanic acid.

ACIDURGIA, Surgery (operative.)

ACIER, Chalybs.

ACIES, Chalybs—a. Digtorum manus, Phalanges of the fingers—a. Diurna, Hemeralopia.

ACINE'SIA, *Acine'sia*, *Akine'sia*, *Immobil'itas*, *Quies*, *Requies*, *Requie'tio*, *Eyech'ia*, *Erem'ia*, from *a*, privative, and *κίνησις*, motion, *κίνηω*, 'I move.' Rest. Immobility. Also, the interval between the systole and diastole of the heart—*Parasy'tolia*.

Under the term *Acineses*, Remberg includes the paralytic neuroses, or those that are characterized by defect of motive power.

ACINI OF MALPIGHI, Corpora Malpighiana.

ACINIFORMIS (TUNICA) Choroid, Uvea.

AC'INUS, *Ac'inus glandulo'sus*, from *ac'inus*, 'a grape-stone.' A glandiform corpuscle or granulation, in which secretion was supposed to take place, and the excretory radicle to arise. Acini are the *glob'uli arteria'rum ter'mini* of Nichols. The term *ac'ini glandulo'si* has also been given to glands, which, like the pancreas, are arranged as it were in clusters. See Lobule.

ACIPENSES, see Ichthyocolla.

ACIURGIA, Surgery, (operative.)

ACLEITROCARDIA, Cyanopathy.

ACMAS'TICUS, from *ακμη*, 'the top,' and *ακρω*, 'I remain.' A fever which preserves an equal degree of intensity throughout its course. It is also called *Homot'onos*. The Greeks gave it the name of *Epacmas'ticos*, and *Syn'ochos*, when it went on increasing,—and *Paracmas'ticos*, when it decreased.—Galen.

ACMÉ, *Vigor*, *Cor'yphe*, *Culmina'tio*, *Status*, *Fastig'ium*. The period of a disease at which the symptoms are most violent. *Arché*, *Ἀρχή*, is 'the commencement;' *anab'asis*, *αναβάσις*, 'the period of increase;' and *acmé*, *ακμή*, 'the height.'

ACMELLA, *Spilanthus acmella*—a. Mauriti-ana, *Spilanthus acmella*.

ACMON, Incus.

ACNÉ, *Acne*, *Ion'thus varus*, *Varus*, *Psydra'cia Acne*, *Stone Pock*, *Wheal*, *Bubucle*, (F.) *Dartre pustuleuse disséminée*. A small pimple or tubercle on the face.—Gorræus. Fœsius thinks the word ought to be *Acme*; and, according to Cas-sius, it is, at all events, derived from *ακμη*, 'vigour;' the disease affecting those in the vigour of life, especially.

Willan and Bateman have adopted the term in their Nosology of cutaneous diseases, and placed it in the Order, TUBERCULA. Acne, with them, is an eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, sometimes continuing for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurating slowly and partially. They usually appear on the forehead, temples and chin, and are common to both sexes; but the most severe forms are seen in young men. They require but little management, and consist of four varieties; *Acne indura'ta*, *A. simplex*, (*Haplodcné*), *A. puncta'ta* (*Ion'thus varus puncta'tus*, *Puncta mucosa*, *Comedo'nes* or *Maggot Pimple*), and *A. rosa'cea*.—See Gutta Rosæa.

ACNÉ ROSACEA, *Gutta rosæa*—a. of the Throat, Pharyngitis, follicular.

ACNÉS'TIS, from *a*, privative, and *κνῆσις*, 'to scratch.' The part of the spine which extends, in quadrupeds, from between the shoulders to the loins. According to Pollux, the middle of the loins. The vertebral column.

ACNESTOS, *Cneorum tricoccum*.

ACOË, Audition, Ear.

ACE'LIOS, from *a*, privative, and *κόλιος*, 'belly.' Devoid of belly. One who is so emaciated as to appear to have no belly.—Galen.

ACOËMETER, *Acoumeter*.

ACOËMETRUM, *Acoumeter*.

ACOËNOSI, *Aconusi*.

ACOËSIS, Audition.

ACOGNOSIA, *Pharmacognosia*.

ACOLASIA, Intemperance.

ACOLEGY, *Materia Medica*.

ACONE, Mortar.

ACONIT À GRANDS FLEURS, *Aconitum cammarum*—a. *Salutaire*, *Aconitum anthora*.

ACONITA, see *Aconitum napellus*.

ACONITE, *Aconitum*—a. *Folia*, see *Aconitum*—a. *Radix*, see *Aconitum*.

ACONITI FOLIA, see *Aconitum*—a. *Radix*, see *Aconitum*.

ACONITIA, see *Aconitum napellus*.

ACONITIN, see *Aconitum napellus*.

ACONITINE, see *Aconitum napellus*.

ACONITIUM, see *Aconitum napellus*.

ACONITUM, from *Ac'oné*, a place in Bithynia, where it is common. *Cynoc'otonos*, *Pardalian'ches*, *Pardalian'chum*, *Canici'da*, *Ac'onite*, *Wolfsbane*, *Monkshood*. *Nat. Ord.* Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Trigynia.

ACONITUM, *Aconite*, in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, 1842, is the leaves of *Aconitum napellus*, and *A. paniculatum*. In the last edition, 1851, *Aconiti folia* is the official name for the leaves; *Aconiti radix* for that of the root.

ACONITUM AN'THORA, *Aconitum Salutif'erum*, seu *nemorosum* seu *Candollei* seu *Jacquini* seu *eul'ophum* seu *anthoroideum*, *An'thora vulgari's*, *An'thora*, *Anth'ora*, *Sal'utary Monkshood*, *Wholesome Wolfsbane*, *Yellow helmet flower*. (F.) *Aconit salutaire*. The root of this variety, as of all the rest, is poisonous. It is used as a cathartic and anthelmintic. Dose ℞ss to ℞j.

ACONITUM ANTHOROIDEUM, *A. anthora*.

ACONITUM CAM'MARUM, *A. panicula'tum*, *A. macran'thum*, *A. Kusnezovii*, (F.) *Aconit à grands fleurs*, resembles *Aconitum Napellus* in properties.

ACONITUM CANDOLLEI, *A. anthora*—a. *Eulophum*, *A. anthora*—a. *Jacquini*, *A. anthora*—a. *Kusnezovii*, *A. cammarum*—a. *Macranthum*, *A. cammarum*.

ACONITUM NAPP'EL'US, *Napellus verus*, *Aconitum*, *Common Monkshood* or *Wolfsbane*, *A. Neomont'num*. (F.) *Chaperon de Moine*. The leaves are narcotic, sudorific, and deobstruent (?) They have been used in chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, paralysis, amaurosis, &c. The active principle is called *Aconit'ia*, *Aconit'ina*, *Aconit'a*, *Aconit'ium* or *Aconitine*. A form for its preparation is contained in the Ph. U. S. (1851.) It is made by treating an alcoholic extract of the root with dilute sulphuric acid; precipitating by solution of ammonia; dissolving the precipitate in dilute sulphuric acid; treating with animal charcoal; again precipitating with solution of ammonia; washing with water, and drying. It requires 150 parts of cold and 50 of boiling water to dissolve it, but is readily dissolved by alcohol and ether. It neutralizes the acids, and forms with them uncrystallizable salts. It has been used internally, and especially applied externally, in neuralgic cases, isatraleptically and endermically. Dose of *Aconitum*, gr. j. to gr. iij.

ACONITUM NEMOROSUM, *A. anthora*—a. *Neomontanum*, *A. napellus*—a. *Paniculatum*, *A. cammarum*—a. *Racemosum*, *Actæa spicata*—a. *Salutiferum*, *A. anthora*.

ACONU'SI, *Aco'n'osi*, *Aco'n'osi*, from *ακω*, 'audition,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' *Morbi aurium et audi'tus*. Diseases of the ears and audition.

ACOONOSI, *Aconusi*.

AC'OPIS. Same etymon as the next. Pliny

gives this name to a precious stone, which was boiled in oil and used against weariness.

AC'OPON, from *a*, privative, and *oicos*, 'weariness.' A remedy against weariness—Foësius, Gorræus, &c. *Ac'opum*.—Celsus, Pliny. See *Anagryris*.

ACOPRIA, Constipation.

ACOPBOSIS, Constipation.

ACOR BENZOINUS, Benjamin—a. Boracicas, Boracic acid—a. Succineus, Succinic acid—a. Sulphuris, Sulphuric acid—a. Tartaricus, Tartaric acid.

ACORE BÁTARD, *Iris pseudacorus*—*a*. *Faux*, *Iris pseudacorus*—*a*. *Odorant*, *Acorus calamus*.

ACOBES, Acids, and Acidities.

ACOB'IA, from *a*, privative, and *oicos*, 'I satiate.' An inordinate or canine appetite.—Hippocrates.

ACOR'ITES. A wine made of *Acorus*.—Dioscorides.

ACOR'MUS, from *a*, privative, and *kepos*, 'trunk.' A monster devoid of a trunk.—Guril.

ACORN, **JUPITER'S**, *Fagus castanea*—*a*. *Oily*, *Guilandina moringa*—*a*. *Sardinian*, *Fagus castanea*.

ACOBNS. See *Quercus alba*.

ACORUS ADULTERINUS, *Iris pseudacorus*.

AC'ORUS CAL'AMUS. *A. Verus*, *Cal'amus Aromaticus*, *C. Odoratus*, *Cal'amus vulgaris*, *Typha Aromatica*, *Acorus Brasiliensis*, *Clava Rugo'sa*, *Sweetflag* or *Ac'orus*, *Flagroot*, *Sweet cane*, *Myrtle Flag*, *Sweet grass*, *Sweet root*, *Sweet rush*. (F.) *Jonc roseus* ou *Canne aromatique*, *Acore odorant*. *Nat. Ord.* Aroides; *Acoracees*. (Lindley.) *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. The rhizoma—*Cal'amus* (Ph. U. S.)—is stomachic and carminative, but is rarely used. It is regarded as a good adjuvant to bark in quinia and intermittents.

AC'ORUS PALUSTRIS, *Iris pseudacorus*—*a*. *Vulgaris*, *Iris pseudacorus*.

ACOS, Medicament.

ACOS'MIA, from *a*, privative, and *kepos*, 'order, ornament.' Disorder, irregularity in the critical days, according to Galen, who uses the word *oepes* for regularity in those days. Others, and particularly Pollux, call bald persons *oepes*, because they are deprived of one of their most beautiful ornaments.

ACOUM'ETER, *Acoum'eter*, *Acoim'eter*, *Acoim'etrum*, *Acu'meter*, *Acuim'eter*, (F.) *Acoumètre*, from *acous*, 'I hear,' and *metron*, 'measure.' An instrument designed by M. Itard for measuring the degree of hearing.

ACOUMÈTRE, *Acoumeter*.

ACOUOPHO'NIA, *Copho'nia*; from *acous*, 'I hear,' and *phōnē*, 'voice,' "*Auscultatory Percussion*." A mode of auscultation, in which the observer places his ear on the chest, and analyses the sound produced by percussion.—Donné.

ACOUS'MA, an imaginary noise. Depraved sense of hearing.

ACOUS'TIC, *Acus'ticus*. That which belongs to the ear; as *Acoustic nerve*, *Acoustic trumpet*.

ACOUSTIC MEDICINE is one used in diseased audition.

ACOUS'TICS, *Acus'tica*. (F.) *Acoustique*. The part of physics which treats of the theory of sounds. It is also called *Phonics*.

ACOUSTIQUE, *Acoustica*.

ACQUA BINELLI, *Aqua Binellii*—*a*. *Brocchieri*, *Aqua Brocchieri*—*a*. *Monterosoli*, *Aqua Binellii*—*a*. *di Napoli*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*a*. *della Toffana*, *Liquor arsenicalis*.

ACQUETTA, *Liquor Arsenicalis*.

ACQUI MINERAL WATERS OF. These thermal sulphureous springs are in Piémont. Their temperature is 167° Fabr., and they contain sulphohydric acid and chloride of sodium.

ACQUIRED DISEASES, *Morbi acquisiti*, *M. adventi'tii*, *M. epict'e'ti*. *Adventitious diseases*. (F.) *Maladies acquises*. Diseases which occur after birth, and which are not dependent upon hereditary predisposition.

ACRAI'PALA, from *a*, privative, and *κραινω*, 'drunkenness.' Remedies against the effects of a debauch.—Gorræus.

ACRA'LEA, from *akros*, 'extremity.' The extreme parts of the body, as the head, hands, feet, nose, ears, &c.—Hippocrates and Galen. See *Acra*.

ACRA'NIA, from *a*, privative, and *κρανιον*, 'the cranium.' Want of cranium, wholly or in part.

ACRA'SIA, from *a*, privative, or 'bad,' and *κρασις*, 'mixture.' Intemperance. Excess of any kind.—Hippocrates.

It has been employed to denote debility, synonymously with *Acrasia*; but this may have been a typographical inaccuracy.

ACRAT'IA, from *a*, privative, and *κρατος*, 'strength.' Impotence; weakness, fainting.

ACRATIS'MA, from *a*, privative, and *κραννυμι*, 'to mix.' A breakfast, consisting of bread steeped in wine, not mixed with water.—Galen, Athenæus.

ACRATOM'ELI, from *ακρατος*, 'pure wine,' and *μελι*, 'honey.' Wine mixed with honey.

ACRATOPE'GÆS, *Akratope'gæs*, from *a*, privative, and *κρατος*, 'strength,' and *πηγη*, 'a spring.' Mineral waters having no marked chemical qualities.

ACRATOPOS'IA, from *Acratum*, and *ποσις*, 'drink.' The drinking of pure or unmixed wine.

ACRATUM, *ακρατος*, from *a*, privative, and *κρατος*, 'strength.' Unmixed wine.—*Acratum vinum*, *Vinum merum*.

ACRATURE'SIS, from *Acratia*, 'weakness,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Inability to void the urine from paralysis of the bladder.

ACRÈ. The extremity or tip of the nose.

AC'CREA, *Acretéria*, from *akros*, 'the summit.' The extreme parts of the body, as the feet, hands, ears, &c.

Also the extreme parts of animals that are used as food. *Aerocolia*.

ACRID, from *akros*, 'a point or summit,' or from *ακτις*, 'a point,' *Acer*. An epithet for substances which occasion a disagreeable sense of irritation or of constriction at the top of the throat.

Acrid heat, (F.) *Chaleur dère*, is one that causes a hot tingling sensation at the extremities of the fingers.

ACRID POISON, See *Poison*.

ACRIDS, in Pathology, are certain imaginary substances, supposed by the humourists to exist in the humours, and to cause various diseases. See *Acrimony*.

ACRIDOPH'AGI, from *ακτις*, 'a locust,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' *Locust-eaters*. Acridophagous tribes are said to exist in Africa.—Strabo.

ACRIMONY, *Acu'itas*, *Acrimo'nia*, from *acer*, 'acid,' *ακτις*, 'a point.' Acrimony of the humours. An imaginary acid change of the blood, lymph, &c., which, by the humourists, was conceived to cause many diseases.

ACRIN'IA, from *a*, privative, and *κρισις*, 'I separate.' A diminution in the quantity, or a total suspension, of the secretions.

ACRIS, a sharp bony prominence. Also, the locust.

ACRI'SIA, *Acri'sis*, from *a*, privative, and *κρισις*, 'judgment.' A condition of disease, in which no judgment can be formed; or in which an unfavourable opinion must be given.—Hipp. and Galen.

ACRISIS, *Acrisia*.

ACRIT'ICAL, *Ac'ritico*, from *a*, privative, and *acris*, 'judgment.' That which takes place without any crisis, or which does not foretell a crisis; as a *critical symptom*, *abscess*, &c.

ACRITOS, Acritical.

ACRIVIOLA, *Tropaeolum majus*.

ACROAMA, Audition.

ACROASIS, Audition.

ACROBYS'TIA, *Acropos'thia*, from *acros*, 'top,' and *βυω*, 'I cover.' The extremity of the prepuce.—Hippocrates. Rufus.

ACROCHEIR', *Acrochir'*, *Acrocheir'on*, from *acros*, 'extremity,' and *χειρ*, 'the hand.' The forearm and hand. Gorræus. Also, the hand.

ACROCHOR'DON, from *acros*, 'extremity,' and *χορδη*, 'a string.' A tumour which hangs by a pedicle. A kind of hard wart, *Verruca pens'ilia*.—Aëtius, Celsus.

ACROCHORIS'MUS, from *acros*, 'extremity,' and *χορευω*, 'I dance.' A kind of dance, with the ancients, in which the arms and legs were violently agitated.

ACROCOLIA, *Acraea*.

ACROCOLIUM, *Acromion*.

ACROD'RYA, from *acros*, 'extremity,' and *δρυς*, 'a tree.' Autumnal fruits, as nuts, apples, &c.

ACRODYN'IA, *Eryth'ema acrod'ynum*, *E. acrodyn'ia*, (F.) *Acrodynic*, from *acros*, 'extremity,' and *δωρν*, 'pain.' A painful affection of the wrists and ankles especially, which appeared in Paris as an epidemic, in 1828 and 1829. It was supposed by some to be rheumatic, by others to be owing to spinal irritation.

ACROLENION, *Olecranon*.

ACROMASTIUM, Nipple.

ACROMIA, *Acromion*.

ACROMIAL, *Acromia'lis*. Relating to the *Acromion*.

ACROMIAL AR'TERY, *External Scapular*, *A. Arteria Thorac'ica humera'lis*, *Artère troisième des Thoraciques*.—(Ch.) *A. Thoracique humérale*, arises from the anterior part of the axillary artery, opposite the upper edge of the pectoralis minor. It divides into two branches: one, *superior*; the other, *inferior*.—the branches of which are distributed to the subclavius, serratus major anticus, first intercostal, deltoid, and pectoralis major muscles, as well as to the shoulder joint, &c. They anastomose with the superior scapular, thoracic, and circumflex arteries.

ACROMIAL NERVES, *Nervi acromia'les*. Branches of the fourth cervical nerve, which are distributed to the acromial region.

ACROMIAL VEIN has the same arrangement as the artery.

ACRO'MIO-CORACO'DEUS. Belonging to the acromion and coracoid process.

The triangular ligament between the acromion and coracoid process of the scapula is so called.

ACRO'MION, *Acro'mium*, *Acro'mia*, *Acro'mia*, from *acros*, 'the top,' and *ωμος*, 'the shoulder.' *Oe Acro'mis*, *Hu'merus summus*, *Armus summus*, *Mucro hu'meri*, *Rostrum porci'num*, *Caput Scap'ulae*, *Acroco'lium*. The process which terminates the spine of the scapula, and is articulated with the clavicle.

ACROMIS, *Acromion*.

ACROMPHALIUM, *Acromphalon*.

ACROM'PHALON, *Acrompha'lium*, from *acros*, 'the top,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' The extremity of the umbilical cord, which remains attached to the foetus after birth.

ACROMYLE, *Patella*.

ACRO-NARCOTIC, See *Poison*.

A'CRONYX, from *acros*, 'the summit,' and *ωνυξ*, 'the nail.' Growing in of the nail.

ACROPARAL'YSIS, from *acros*, 'extremity,'

and *παρωσις*, 'palsy,' *Paral'ysis extremita'tum*, Palsy of the extremities. Fuchs.

ACROPOSTHIA, *Acrobystia*.

ACROPSI'LON, from *acros*, 'extremity,' and *ψιλος*, 'naked.' The extremity of the glans penis.

ACRORIA, *Vertex*.

ACRORRHEU'MA, *Rheumatis'mus extremita'tum*, from *acros*, 'extremity,' and *ρροια*, 'defluxion, rheumatism.' Rheumatism of the extremities.

ACROS, *acros*, 'extremity, top.' The strength of the Athlete, and of diseases; the prominences of bones: the extremities of the fingers, &c. See *Acrocheir*, *Acromion*, &c.

ACROT'ERIA, *Acraea*. See *Extremity*.

ACROT'ERIASIS, *Acroteriasmus*.

ACROT'ERIAS'MUS, *Acroteri'asis*, from *ακροτηρια*, 'the extremities,' hence *ακροτηριαζειν*, 'to mutilate.' Amputation of the extremities.

ACROT'HYM'ION, from *acros*, 'top,' and *θυμον*, 'thyme.' A kind of conical, rugous, bloody wart, compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme.

ACROT'ICA, from *acros*, 'summit.' Diseases affecting the excrement functions of the external surface of the body.

Pravity of the fluids or emunctories that open on the external surface; without fever or other internal affection as a necessary accompaniment.

The 3d order of the class *Eccrit'ia* of Good.

ACROTISMUS, *Asphyxia*.

ACT, *Actus*, from *actum*, past participle of *agere*, 'to do,' 'a thing done.' The effective exercise of a power or faculty. The action of an agent. *Acte* is used by the French, to signify the public discussion, which occurs in supporting a thesis:—thus, *soutenir un Acte aux Ecoles de Médecine*, is, 'to defend a Thesis in the Schools of Medicine.'

ACTE'A CIMICIF'UGA, *A. racemo'sa*.

ACTE'A RACEMO'SA, *A. Cimicif'uga*, *Cimicif'uga*, (Ph. U. S.) *C. racemo'sa*, *Macro'trye racemo'sa*, *Bot'rophis Serpenta'ria* (?) *Serpenta'ria nigra*, *Black snakeroor*, *Richweed*, *Ochosh*, *Squaw root*, *Rattleweed*, *Black Cohosh*. (F.) *Actée à grappes*, *Serpentaire noire*. *Nat. Ord. Ranunculacem. Sec. Syst. Polyandria Pentagynia*. A common plant in the United States. The root is astringent; and, according to Barton, has been successfully used, in the form of decoction, as a gargle in putrid sore throat. A decoction of the root cures the itch. It is acro-narcotic, and has been used in rheumatism, acute and chronic; chorea, &c.

ACTE'A SPICA'TA, *Christophoria'na spica'ta*, *Aconi'tum racemo'sum*, *Baneberry*, *Herb Christ'opher*. (F.) *Herbe St. Christoph*. A perennial herbaceous European plant, the root of which resembles that of the black hellebore. The root is cathartic, and sometimes emetic, and in overdoses may produce dangerous consequences.

Acte'a America'na, of which there are two varieties, *A. alba* and *A. rubra*,—*white and red cohosh*, is indigenous in the United States. It has the same properties as *A. spicata*.

ACTE, *Sambucus*.

ACTE, *Act*.

ACTÉE à GRAPPES, *Acte'a racemosa*.

ACTIF, *Active*.

ACTIO, *Action*, *Function*.

ACT'ION, *Act'io*, *Opera'tio*, *Energi'a*, *Praxis*: from *agere*, *actum*, 'to act.' Mode in which one object influences another.

The *animal actions* are those that occur in the animal body: the *vital*, those that are essential to life: the *physiological*, those of a healthy character: the *pathological*, or *morbid*, those that occur in disease, &c. The ancients divided the *physiological actions* into *vital*, *animal*, *natural*, *sexual*, *particular*, *general*, &c. See *Function*.

ACTIONES NATURALES, see Function.

ACTIVE, same etymon. *Dras'ticus, Act'ivus, Siben'icus, Hypersthen'icus.* (F.) *Actif.* This adjective is used, in *Pathology*, to convey the idea of superabundant energy or strength. *Active symptoms, e. g.* are those of excitement. In *Theapeutics*, it signifies *energetic*:—as, an *active treatment*. The French use the expression *Médecine agissante*, in contradistinction to *Médecine expectante*. In *Physiology*, *active* has a similar signification, many of the functions being divided into *active* and *passive*.

ACTON. A village near London, at which there is a purgative mineral spring, like that at Epsom.

ACTUAL. Same etymon as *active*. That which acts immediately. A term usually restricted to the red-hot iron, or to heat in any form; in contradistinction to the *potential* or *virtual*, which is applied to caustics or escharotics.

ACTUARIUS. Originally a title of dignity given to the Byzantine physicians.

ACTUS PARTURITIONIS, Parturition.

ACUTAS, Acrimony.

ACULEUS LIGNEUS, Splinter.

ACUMETER, Acoumeter.

ACUPUNCTURE, *Acupunctu'ra*, from *acus*, 'a needle,' and *punctura*, 'a puncture.' A surgical operation, much in use amongst the Chinese and Japanese, which consists in puncturing parts with a very fine needle. It has been employed, of late years, in obstinate rheumatic affections, &c., and apparently with success. Acupuncture is likewise a mode of infanticide in some countries; the needle being forced into the brain through the fontanelles, or into the spinal marrow, &c.

ACURGIA, Surgery (operative.)

ACUS, Needle—a. *Capitata*, Pin—a. *Invaginata*, see Needle—a. *Ophthalmica*, see Needle—a. *Paracentica*, Trocar—a. *Paracentetica*, Trocar—a. *Triquetra vulgaris*, Trocar—a. *Veneris*, *Eryngium campestre*.

ACUSIMETER, Acoumeter.

ACUSIS, Audition.

ACUSTICA, Acoustics.

ACUSTICUS, Auditory.

ACUTE, *Acu'tus, Oxy's, ōcis*, (axis, 'a point.')(F.) *Aigu.* A disease which, with a certain degree of severity, has a rapid progress, and short duration, is said to be "acute."—*Oxynoe'ca, Oxyu'oece, Oxyu'oece*.

Diseases were formerly subdivided into *Morbi acuti'simi*, very acute, or those which last only three or four days: *M. subacuti'simi*, which continue seven days: and *M. subacu'ti*, or those which last from twenty to forty days.

The antithesis to *acute* is *chronic*. *Acute*, when applied to pain, sound, cries, &c., means *sharp*.

ACUTENACULUM, *Porte-aiguille*.

ACTYNOBLEP'SIA, from *a*, privative, *κωφος*, 'blue,' and *βλεψω*, 'I see.' Defective vision, which consists in incapability of distinguishing blue.—Göthe. See *Achromatopsia*.

ACYESIS, Sterilitas.

ACYRUS, *Arnica montana*.

ACYTERIUS, Abortive.

ADACA. The *Sphaera'thus Indicus*, a Malabar plant, which is acid and aromatic.

ADAC'RYA, from *a*, privative, and *δακρυω*, 'I weep.' Defective secretion of tears.

ADÆMONIA, Anxiety.

ADAKO'DIEN. A Malabar plant of the family *Apocynæ*, used in that country in diseases of the eyes.

AD'ALI, *Lippia*. A Malabar plant, which the Orientals regard as an antidote to the bite of the *maja*.

ADAMANTINE SUBSTANCE, *Esamel* of the teeth.

ADAMAS, Diamond.

ADAMI'TA, *Adami'tum*. A very hard, white calculus.—Paracelsus.

The first word has been used for stone in the bladder: the second for lithiasis or the calculous condition.

ADAM'S APPLE, *Pomum Adami*.

ADANSONIA DIGITATA, Baobab.

ADAPTER, from *ad* and *apto*, 'I fit.' A tube employed in pharmaceutical operations for lengthening the neck of a retort; or in cases where the opening of the receiver is not large enough to admit the beak of the retort.

ADAR'CE, *Adar'cion, Adar'cis* A concretion found about the reeds and grass in the marshy regions of Galatia, and hiding them, as it were: hence the name, from *a*, privative, and *δερκω*, 'I see.' It was formerly in repute for cleansing the skin from freckles, &c.

ADARIGO, Orpiment.

ADARNECH, Orpiment.

ADARTICULATIO, Arthrodia.

AD CUTEM ABDOMINIS (ARTERIA.) The superficial artery of the abdomen,—a branch of the crural or femoral, which arises at the lower part of Poupart's ligament and ascends towards the umbilicus, being distributed to the integuments.

ADDAD. A Numidian plant; bitter and poisonous.

ADDEPHAG'IA, *Adephag'ia*, from *αδδω*, 'much,' and *φαγειν*, 'to eat.' *Voraciousness*. Galen and Hoffman have given this name to voracious appetite in children affected with worms. Sauvages refers it to *Bulimia*. Also, the goddess of gluttony.

ADDER'S TONGUE, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

ADDITAMENTUM. A term once used synonymously with *Epiphysis*. It is now restricted to the prolongation of two cranial sutures, the lambdoidal and squamous.

ADDITAMENTUM COLI, Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. *Necatium, Olecranon*—a. ad *Sacro-lumbalem*, see *Sacro-lumbalis*—a. *Uncatum ulnæ, Olecranon*—a. *Ulnæ, Radius*.

ADDUCENS OCULI, *Rectus internus oculi*.

ADDUCTEUR DE L'ŒIL, *Rectus internus oculi*—a. *du Gros orteil*, *Adductor pollicis pedis*—a. *Premier ou moyen, Adductor longus femoris*—a. *du Pouce, Adductor pollicis manus*—a. *Second ou petit, Adductor brevis*—a. *Troisième ou grand, Adductor magnus*.

ADDUC'TION, *Adduc'tio*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *ducere*, 'to draw.' *Parago'ge*. The action by which parts are drawn towards the axis of the body.

The muscles which execute this function are called *Adduc'tors*.

ADDUCTOR MEDII DIGITI PEDIS, Posterior medii digiti pedis—a. *Oculi, Rectus internus oculi*.

ADDUCTOR METACAR'PI MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, *Metacar'peus, Car'po-metacar'peus min'imi dig'iti*, is situate between the adductor and flexor, next to the metacarpal bone. It arises, fleshy, from the unciform process of the os unciforme, and from the contiguous part of the annular ligament of the wrist, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the fore-part of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, from its base to its head.

ADDUCTOR POL'LICIS MANUS, *A. Pol'licis, A. ad min'imam dig'itum, Metacar'po-phalan'geus pol'licis*—(Ch.) (F.) *Adducteur du pouce*. A muscle which arises, fleshy, from almost the whole length of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, and is inserted into the inner part of the root of the first bone of the thumb.

ADDUCTOR POL'LICIS PEDIS, *Antith'énar, Metatar'eo-subphalan'geus pollicis*.—(Ch.) *Tarso-metatarsi-phalangien du pouce*. (F.) *Adducteur du gros orteil*. Arises by a long, thin tendon, from the under part of the os calcis, from the os cuboide, or cuneiforme externum, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the second toe. It is divided into two fleshy portions, and is inserted into the external sesamoid bone, and root of the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

Bichat has given the general name, *Adductores*, to those of the interosseous muscles of the hand or foot, which perform the action of adduction.

ADDUCTOR TERTII DIGITI PEDIS, *Prior tertii digiti pedis*.

ADDUCTORS OF THE THIGH. These are three in number, which have, by some anatomists, been united into one muscle—the *Triceps Adductor Femoris*.

1. *Adductor longus femoris, Adductor femoris primus, Triceps minor, Pu'bio-femoralis*—(Ch.) (F.) *Premier ou moyen adducteur*. Arises by a strong tendon from the upper and fore part of the os pubis and ligament of the symphysis, at the inner side of the pectinialis. It runs downwards and outwards, and is inserted by a broad, flat tendon, into the middle of the linea aspera.

2. *Adductor brevis, A. femoris secundus, Triceps secundus, Sub-pubio-femoralis*—(Ch.) (F.) *Second ou petit Adducteur*. Arises tendinous from the os pubis, at the side of its symphysis, below and behind the last muscle. It runs obliquely outwards, and is inserted by a short, flat tendon into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera, from a little below the trochanter minor to the beginning of the insertion of the adductor longus.

3. *Adductor magnus, Adductor femoris tertius et quartus, Triceps magnus, Ischio-femoralis*—(Ch.) (F.) *Troisième ou grand adducteur*, is much larger than either of the others. It arises from the ramus of the pubis, from that of the ischium, and from the tuber ischii, and is inserted into the whole length of the linea aspera. Near the lower part of the linea aspera it is pierced by a kind of oblique, fibrous canal, through which the crural artery and vein pass.

ADEC. The inner man.—Paracelsus.

ADECTA, Sedatives.

ADELIPARIA, Polysarcia.

ADELODAGAM. A bitter Malabar plant, used in asthma, catarrh, and gout.

ADELPHIA, see *Adelphixia*.

ADELPHIXIA, *Adelphixis*; from *adelphos*, 'brother.' Consanguinity of parts in health or disease. *Frater'nitas, Fratra'tio*. Hippocrates used the word *Adel'phia*, for diseases that resemble each other.

ADELPHIXIS, Sympathy.

ADEMONIA, Depression, Nostalgia.

ADEMOSYNE, Depression, Nostalgia.

ADEN, *adén*, 'a gland;' hence *Adenal'gia, Adeniform*, &c.—see *Gland*.

ADENAL'GIA, *Adenodyn'ia*, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Glandular pain.

ADENECTOP'IA, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *ektōsis*, 'removed from its place.' Dislocation of a gland.

ADENEMPHRAX'IS, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *μπαρξις*, 'obstruction.' Glandular obstruction.

ADEN'IFORM, *Adeniform'is, Adenoid'es, Adenoid*, from *Aden*, 'a gland,' and *Forma*, 'form or resemblance.' *Gland'iform*, or resembling a gland.

ADÉNITE LYMPHATIQUE, *Lymphadenitis*.

ADENIT'IS, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *itis*, a termination denoting inflammation. *Phlegma'tica adeno'sa seu glandulo'sa*. Glandular inflammation.

ADENITIS LYMPHATICA, *Lymphadenitis*.

ADENIT'IS MÉSENTER'ICA, *Mécenter'ic Ganglion'itis*. Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

ADENITIS PALPEBRARUM CONTAGIOSA, see *Ophthalmia*.

ADENOCHIRAPSOLOG'IA, from *adén*, 'a gland,' *χείρ*, 'the hand,' *αἴρω*, 'I lay hold of,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of curing scrofula or the king's evil by the royal touch.

ADENOCHON'DRIUS, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage.' Relating to gland and cartilage,—for example, *Arthrophy'ma adeno-chon'drium*, a tumefaction of the glands and cartilages of joints.

ADENODYNIA, *Adenal'gia*.

ADENOG'RAPHY, *Adenogra'phia*, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' That part of anatomy which describes the glands.

ADENOID, *Adeniform*.

ADENOIDES, *Adeniform*.

ADENOL'OGY, *Adenolog'ia*, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on the glands.

ADENOMALA'CIA, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *μαλακία*, 'softening.' Mollescence or softening of a gland.

ADENO-MENINGEAL, see *Fever, adeno-meningeal*.

ADENONCOSIS, *Adenophyma*.

ADENOPHARYN'GEUS, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Some fleshy fibres, which pass from the constrictor pharyngis inferior to the thyroid gland, have received this name. Their existence is not constant.

ADENO-PHARYNGIT'IS. Same etymon. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADENOPHTHALMIA, *Ophthalmia tarsi*.

ADENOPHY'MA, *Adenon'cus, Adenonco'sis*, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *φωμα*, 'a swelling.' Swelling of a gland, or glandiform ganglion. (F.) *Glandage*. *Adenophyma* is used by some to signify a soft glandular swelling;—*Adenoncus*, one of a harder character.—Kraus.

ADENOPHYMA INGUINALIS. *Bubo*.

ADENOSCIRRHUS, *Adenosclero'sis*, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *σκίρρως*, 'induration.' Scirrhus induration of a gland.

ADENOSCLEROSIS, *Adenoscirrhus*.

ADENOSIS SCROPHULOSA, *Scrofula*.

ADENOSUS, (*Abces'sus*.) A hard, glandular abscess, which suppurates slowly.—M. A. Severinus.

ADENOT'OMY, *Adenotom'ia*, from *adén*, 'a gland,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the glands.

ADEPHAGIA, *Addephagia, Boulimia*.

ADEPS, *Adeps Suillus, Oxyngium, Pinguedo*. Pig's flare. The fat of the hog. In the Ph. U. S. the prepared fat of *Sus scrofa*, free from saline matter.

ADEPS ANSERINUS, *Adeps an'seris* or *Goose grease*, (F.) *Graisse d'Oie*, is emollient. It has been used as an emetic.

ADEPS CANTHARIDIBUS MEDICATUS, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum*—a. *Cortice Daphnes gnidif medicatus, Unguentum episparticum de Daphne gnidio*—a. *Humanus, Liqumumia*—a. *Hydrargyro medicatus, Unguentum Hydrargyri*—a. *ex Hydrargyro mitius dictum cinereum, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum*—a. *Hydrargyri muriate oxygenato medicatus, Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati medicatum*—a. *Hydrargyri nitrate medicatus, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*—a. *Hydrargyri oxido rubro et plumbi aceta me-*

Senes, Unguentum ophthalmicum—a. Lauro medicatus, Unguentum laurinum—a. Ovilli, Solum—a. Papavere, hyoscyamo, et belladonna medicatus, Unguentum populeum—a. Sulfure et ammonis muriate medicatus, Unguentum sulphuratum ad scabiem—a. Sulfure et carbonate potassæ medicatus, Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem—a. Tartaro stibii medicatus, Unguentum antimonii tartarisati—a. Oxido zinci medicatus, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri.

ADEPS PRÆPARATUS, *Hog's lard*, *Barron's grease*, *Lard*, *Az'unge*, *Azun'gia*, *Adeps suis'ius præparatus*, *A. præparatus*, *Azun'gia porci'na*, (F.) *Grasse de Porc*, *Saindoua*, is prepared by melting pig's lard, and straining it. This is called *rendering* the lard. Lard is emollient, but is chiefly used for forming ointments and plasters.

ADEPT, Alchemist.

ADEPTA MEDICINA. Medicine, which treated of diseases contracted by celestial operations, or communicated from heaven.

ADEPTA PHILOSOPHIA, Alchemy.

ADFLATUS, Afflatus.

ADHÆRENTIA, Adherence.

ADHÆSIO, Adherence.

ADHATO'DA, *Justic'ia adhato'da*. The *Malabar Nut Tree*. (F.) *Noyer de Ceylon*. Used in India for expelling the dead foetus in abortion. The word is said to convey this meaning in the Ceylonese.

ADHÆRENCE, *Adhæ'sion*, *Adhæren'tia*, *Concre'tio*, *Astr'e'cia*, *Prosp'hyxis*, *Proscoll'e'is*, *Adhæ'sio*, from *adhærere*, (*ad* and *hærere*), 'to stick to.' These words are usually employed synonymously. The French often use *adherence* for the state of union, and *adhesion* for the act of adhering.

ADHESION, Adherence.

ADHÆSIVE INFLAMMATION is that inflammation which terminates by an adhesion between inflamed and separated surfaces, and which was, at one time, supposed to be necessary for such adhesion.

Adhæ'sive is also an epithet for certain plasters which stick closely to the skin.

ADIANTHUM, Adiantum.

ADIAN'TUM, A. pedatum.

ADIAN'TUM ÆTHIOP'ICUM. A South African plant. *Nat. Ord.* Foliacea, an infusion of which is sometimes used as an emollient in coughs, and in diseases of the chest.

ADIAN'TUM ALBUM, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—a. Aureum, *Polytrichum*.

ADIAN'TUM CAPIL'LUS VEN'ERIS, *A. Coriandri-folius* seu *Nigrum*, *Capil'lus Ven'erie*, from *a*, privative, and *basus*, 'to grow wet,' from the leaves not being easily moistened. *Maiden hair*. (F.) *Capillaire de Montpellier*. A European plant, of feeble, aromatic and demulcent properties. It is used for forming the *Sirope de Capillaire* or *Capillaire*.

ADIAN'TUM CORIANDRIFOLIUM, *A. Capillus Veneris*.

ADIAN'TUM NIGRUM, *A. Capillus Veneris*.

ADIAN'TUM PEDA'TUM, *A. Canadens'is* seu *Patera*, *Adiantum*, *Capil'lus Ven'erie Canadens'is*, *Herba Ven'erie*, *Filix Ven'erie*, *Canada Maiden-hair*, *American Maiden-hair*, *Rockfern*, *Sweetfern*, (F.) *Capillaire du Canada*, has the same properties. *Capillaire* was once made from this. See *Adiantum*.

ADIAN'TUM RUBRUM, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

ADLAPHOBOSIS, *Adiaphore'sis*, from *a*, privative, *de*, 'through,' and *poros*, 'a pore.' Defect or suppression of perspiration, *Adiaphore'sia*.

ADLAPH'OBIOUS, *Adlaph'orosus*, *Indiff'erens*,

Neutral. A medicine which will neither do harm nor good.

ADIAPNEUSTIA, *Adiaphoresis*.

ADIARRHŒA, from *a*, privative, and *diap'ereis*, 'to flow.' Retention of any excretion.—*Hippocrates*.

ADICE, *Urtica*.

ADIPATUS, *Fatty*.

ADIPEUX, *Adipose*.

ADIPOCERA, *Adipocire*—a. *Cetosa*, *Cetaceum*.

ADIPOCIRE, *Adipoc'era*, from *adeps*, 'fat' and *cera*, 'wax.' The base of biliary calculi, called also *Chol'esterine*. Also, a sort of soap, formed from animal matter under certain circumstances. (F.) *Gras des Cadavres*, *Gras des Cimetières*. The human body, when it has been for some weeks in water, assumes this appearance; and it has been a subject of legal inquiry, what length of time is necessary to produce it. This must, of course, depend upon various circumstances, as climate, season, &c.

ADIPOCIRE DE BALEINE, *Cetaceum*.

ADIPOSE, *Ad'ipous*, *Adipo'sus*, from *adeps*, 'fat' (F.) *Adipeux*. That which relates to fat—as *Adipose membrane*, *A. vessels*, &c. See *Fatty*.

ADIPOSEM SARCO'MA of *ABERNETHY*, *Empy'ma sarco'ma adipo'sum*, is a fatty throughout, and enclosed in a thin capsule of condensed areolar substance, connected by means of minute vessels. It is chiefly found on the fore and back parts of the trunk. See *Sarcoma*.

ADIPOSIS. See *Polysarcia*.

ADIPOSIS HEPAT'ICA, *Pimelo'sis hepatic'a*, *Fatty liver*, *Fatty degeneration of the liver*, (F.) *Dégénérescence graisseuse du Foie*. Fatty disease of the liver.

ADIPOSUS, *Fatty*.

ADIPOUS, *Fatty*.

ADIP'SIA, *Dipoo'sis capera*. Absence of thirst.

ADIP'SON, *Adip'sum*, from *a*, privative, and *di'sis*, 'thirst.' Any substance which relieves thirst. Applied to a decoction of barley to which oxymel was added.—*Hippocrates*.

ADIPSOS, *Glycyrrhiza*.

ADITUS, 'an entrance,' 'an approach;' from *adere*, *aditum*, 'to go to.' *Pro'odos*. The entrance to a canal or duct, as *Aditus ad Aquæductum Fallopii*.

ADITUS AD INFUNDIBULUM, *Vulva*.

ADIULS'TOS, from *a*, privative, and *di'ul'sis*, 'I run.' Unstrained wine for pharmaceutical purposes.—*Gorræus*.

ADJUNCTUM, *Accompaniment*.

ADJUTOR PARTUS, *Accoucheur*.

ADJUVANT, *Ad'juvans*, from *adjuvare*, 'to aid.' A medicine, introduced into a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis. Also, whatever assists in the removal or prevention of disease.

ADNASCENTIA, *Prosp'hyxis*.

ADNATA (TUNICA), *Conjunctiva*.

ADNÉE (MEMBRANE), *Conjunctiva*.

ADOLESCENCE, *Adolescent'ia*, *Juven'tus*, *Ætas bona*, *Youth*; from *adolescere* (*ad* and *olascere*) 'to grow.' (F.) *Jennesse*. The period between puberty and that at which the body acquires its full development; being, in man, between the 14th and 25th years; and, in woman, between the 12th and 21st.

ADOLESCENS, *Ju'venis*, *Hebe'tas*, *Hebe'tor*, *Hebe'tor*. A youth. A young man in the period of adolescence.

ADO'LIA. A Malabar plant, whose leaves, put in oil, form a liniment, used in facilitating labour.

ADOR, *Zea mays*.

ADORION, *Daucus carota*.

ADOUCESSANT, Demulcent.
AD PONDUS OM'NIUM. The weight of the whole. In a prescription it means, that any particular ingredient shall equal in weight the whole of the others.
ADRAGANT, *Tmagacantha*.
ADRA RIZA, *Aristolochia clematitis*.
ADROBO'LON, from *adros*, 'great,' and *βολος*, 'mass.' The bellium of India, which is in larger pieces than that of Arabia.
ADROS, *adros*, 'plump and full.' Applied to the habit of body, and also to the pulse.—Hippocrates.
ADSARIA PALA, *Dolichos pruriens*.
ADSPIRATIO, Aspiration, Inspiration.
ADSTANS, Prostate.
ADSTITES GLANDULOSI, Prostate.
ADSTRICTIO Astriction, Constipation.
ADSTRICTORIA, Astringents.
ADSTRINGENTIA, Astringents.
ADULAS'SO. The *Justitia bivalvis*. A small shrub, used in India as a local application in gout.
ADULT, see Adult age.
ADULT AGE, *Andri'a*, from *adolescere*, 'to grow to,' (*ad* and *olere*, *olitum*, 'to grow.') *Viril'ity*. The age succeeding adolescence, and preceding old age. In the civil law, an adult is one, who, if a boy, has attained the age of fourteen years; and, if a girl, of twelve. In the common law, one of full age. *Adult*, *Adultus*, is also used for one in the adult age.
ADULTERATIO, Falsification.
ADULTUS, see Adult age.
ADUNCATIO UNGUIUM, Onychogryphosis.
ADURENS, Caustic.
ADURION, *Rhus coriaria*.
ADUST, *Adustus*, from *adurere*, (*ad* and *urere*,) 'to burn.' The blood and fluids were formerly said to be adust, when there was much heat in the constitution and but little serum in the blood.
ADUSTIO, Adustion, Burn.
ADUS'TION, *Adus'tio*. State of the body described under Adust. In surgery, it signifies cauterization.
ADVENTITIOUS DISEASES, Acquired diseases.
ADVENTITIUS, Accidental.
ADYNA'MIA, *Impotent'ia*; from *a*, privative, and *δυναμις*, 'strength,' *Adynasia*, *Adynatia*. Considerable debility of the vital powers; as in typhus fever. Some Nosologists have a class of diseases under the name *Adynamiae*, *Eclysee*, *Morbi asthen'ici*.
ADYNAMIA VIRILIS, Impotence.
ADYNAM'IC, *Adynam'icus*, *Hypodynam'ic*, *Hypodynam'icus*; same etymon. Appertaining to debility of the vital powers.
ADYNASIA, Adynamia.
ADYNATIA, Adynamia.
ADYNATOCOMIUM, Hospital.
ADYNATODOCHIUM, Hospital.
ADYNATOS, Sickly.
ÆDCEA, Genital Organs.
ÆDCE'AGRA, from *ædoia*, 'genital organs,' and *αγρα*, 'seizure.' Gout in the genitals.
ÆDCEAG'RAPHY, *Ædceograph'ia*, from *ædoia*, 'organs of generation,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' A description of the organs of generation.
ÆDCEAL'OGY, *Ædcealog'ia*, from *ædoia*, 'the pudendum,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on the organs of generation.
ÆDCEAT'OMY, *Ædceatom'ia*, *Ædceotom'ia*, *Ædceot'omē*, *Ædceot'omy*, from *ædoia*, 'the pudendum,' and *τομω*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the parts of generation.
ÆDCEI'TIS, *Ædceot'itis*, *Medet'itis*; from *æ-*

doia, 'genital organs,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the genital organs.
ÆDCEOBLÉNORRHŒA, Leucorrhœa.
ÆDCEODYN'IA, from *ædoia*, 'genital organs,' and *δύνη*, 'pain.' Pain in the genitals. *Puden-dagra*.
ÆDCEOGARGALUS, Masturbation, Nymphomania.
ÆDCEOGARGARISMUS, Masturbation, Nymphomania.
ÆDCEOMANIA, Nymphomania.
ÆDCEON, Inguen.
ÆDCEOPSOPHESIS, *Ædceopsophia*.
ÆDCEOPSOPH'IA, *Ædceopsophe'ia*, from *ædoia*, 'the pudendum,' and *ψοφειν*, 'to make a noise.' Emission of wind by the urethra in man, by the vagina in woman.—Savauges and Sagar.
ÆDCEOPSOPHIA UTERINA, *Physometra*.
ÆDCEOTITIS, *Ædceitis*—æ. *Gangrænosa*, *Colpocæ*—æ. *Gangrænosa puellarum*, *Colpocæ infantilis*—æ. *Gangrænosa puerperarum*, *Colpocæ puerperarum*.
ÆDCEOTOME, *Ædceotomy*.
ÆDCEOTOMIA, *Ædceotomy*.
ÆDCEOTOMY, *Ædceotomy*.
ÆDCEOPTOSIS, *Hysteroptosis*—æ. *Uteri*, *Pro-lapsus uteri*—æ. *Uteri inversa*, *Uterus*, *inversion of the*—æ. *Uteri retroversa*, *Retroversio uteri*—æ. *Vaginæ*, *Prolapsus V.*—æ. *Vesicæ*, *Exocystæ*.
ÆEIG'LUCES, *Æeig'lucēs*, from *æi*, 'always,' and *γλυκός*, 'sweet.' A kind of sweet wine or must.—Gorræus.
ÆGAGROP'ILA, *Ægagrop'ili*, from *αἰγαγρος*, 'the rock goat,' and *πιλος*, 'hair,' *Bézoar d'Alle-magne*, *Pila Dama'rum* seu *Bupicapra'rum*. A ball composed of hairs, found in the stomach of the goat: once used medicinally.—Bezoar.
ÆGEIROS, *Populus*.
ÆGER, Sick.
ÆGIAS, *Ægis*, *Æglia*, *Ægides*, from *αἴξ*, 'the goat;' why, is not known. (F.) *Aige* or *Aigle*. There is obscurity regarding the precise meaning of this word. It was used to designate an ulcer, or speck on the transparent cornea.—Hippocrates. *Maître Jean* uses it for a calcareous deposit between the conjunctiva and sclerotica.
ÆGIDES, *Ægis*.
ÆGILOPS, *An'chilops*, *An'kylops*, from *αἴξ*, 'goat,' and *ὤψ*, 'the eye.' An ulcer at the greater angle of the eye, which sometimes does not penetrate to the lachrymal sac, but at others does, and constitutes fistula lachrymalis.—Galen, Celsus, Oribasius, Aëtius, Paulus of Ægina, &c.
ÆG'RINON. An ointment of which the fruit or flower of the poplar was an ingredient; from *αἰγυρος*, 'the black poplar.'
ÆGLIA, *Ægis*.
ÆGOCERAS, *Trigonella fœnum*.
ÆGOLETHRON, *Ranunculus flammula*.
ÆGONYCHON, *Lithospermum officinale*.
ÆGOPHONIA, *Egophony*.
ÆGOPHONICUS, *Egophonic*.
ÆGOPIDIUM PODAGRARIA, *Ligusticum podagraria*.
ÆGRIPPA, *Agrippa*.
ÆGRITUDO, Disease—æ. *Ventriculi*, Vomiting.
ÆGROTATIO, Disease.
ÆGROTUS, Sick.
ÆGYPTIA. An epithet for several medicines, mentioned by Galen, Paulus of Ægina, and Myrepsus.
ÆGYPTIA MOSCHATA, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.
ÆGYPTIA STYPTER'IA, *Αἰγυπτια σταπτηρια*, *Ægyptian alum*. Recommended by Hippoc.
ÆGYPTIA UL'CERA; *Ægyptian ulcers*. Ulcers of the fauces and tonsils, described by Aretæus, as common in Egypt and Syria.

EGYPTIACUM, *Egyption, Mendesion, Mel Egyptiacum, Pharmaceum Egyptiacum*. A preparation of vinegar, honey, and verdigris, scarcely used now, except by veterinary surgeons as a detergent. See *Linimentum Æruginia*.

EGYPTION, *Egyptiacum*.

EGYPTIUM MEDICAMENTUM AD AURES, *Pharmacum ad aures*.

EGYPTIUS PESSUS: *Egyptian pessary*. A pessary, composed of honey, turpentine, butter, oil of lily or of rose, saffron, each one part; with sometimes a small quantity of verdigris.

ÆICHRYSUM, *Sedum*.

ÆIPATHEIA, see *Continent (Disease)*.

ÆIPATHIA, see *Continent (Disease)*.

ÆMOPTOICA PASSIO, *Hæmoptysis*.

ÆNEA, *Catheter*.

ÆOLECTHYMA, *Variola*.

ÆOLLION, *Varicella*.

ÆOLLIUM, *Varicella*.

ÆON, *æon*. The entire age of a man from birth till death.—Hippocrates, Galen. Also, the spinal marrow. See *Medulla Spinalis*.

ÆONESIS, *Fomentation*.

ÆONION, *Sedum*.

ÆORA, from *æroscopos*, 'I suspend.' Gestation, swinging.—Aëtius, Celsus, &c.

ÆQUALIS, *Equal*.

ÆQUATOR OCULI. The line formed by the union of the upper and under eyelid, when they are closed. It is below the middle of the globe.

ÆQUIVOCUS, *Equivocal*.

ÆER, *Air*.

ÆERATION OF THE BLOOD, *Hæmatisis*.

ÆERATUS, *Carbonated*.

ÆÉRÉ, *Carbonated*.

ÆEOLUM, *Æreolus, Chalcus*. The sixth part of an obolus by weight, consequently about 2 grains.

ÆRESIS, *æresis*, 'the removal of any thing.' A suffix denoting a removal or separation, as *Apheresis, Diæresis, &c.*

ÆERGIA, *Torpor*.

ÆERIFEROUS, *Æerifer, (F.) Aërifère*, from *ær*, 'air,' and *ferre*, 'to carry.' An epithet for tubes which convey air, as the larynx, trachea, and bronchia.

ÆERIFLUXUS. The discharge of gas, and the fetid emanations from the sick. *Flatulence*.—*Sauvages*.

ÆERODIAPH'THORA, from *ærp*, 'air,' and *diapthora*, 'corruption.' A corrupt state of the air.

ÆERO-ENTERECTASIA, *Tympanites*.

ÆEROL'OGY; *Æerolog'ia, Aërolog'icè*, from *ærp*, 'air,' and *logos*, 'a description.' That part of physics which treats of the air, its qualities, uses, and action on the animal economy.

ÆEROMANCY, *Æeromanti'a*, from *ærp*, 'air,' and *μαντια*, 'divination.' An art in judicial astrology, which consists in the foretelling, by means of the air, or substances found in the atmosphere.

ÆEROMELLI, *Fraxinus ornus*.

ÆEROPÉRITONIE, see *Tympanites*.

ÆEROPHOBIA, from *ærp*, 'air,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' Dread of the air. This symptom often accompanies hydrophobia, and sometimes hysteria and other affections.

ÆEROPHOB'ICUS, *Æeroph'obus*; same etymon. One affected with aerophobia.

ÆEROPHOBUS, *Aerophobicus*.

ÆEROPHTHORA, *Aerodiaphthora*.

ÆEROPLEURIE, *Pneumothorax*.

ÆEROSIS, *Pneumatosis, Tympanites*.

ÆEROTHORAX, *Pneumothorax*.

ÆERUCA, *Cupri subacetat.*

ÆERU'GINOUS, *Æruginosus, Io'des*, from *Ærugo*, 'verdigris.' (F.) *Æruginex*. Resembling verdigris in colour; as the bile when discharged at times from the stomach.

ÆERU'GO, *ios*, from *æ*, 'copper.' The rust of any metal, properly of brass. See *Cupri Subacetat.* *Ærugo Ferris, Ferri subcarbonas*—*æ. Plumbi, Plumbi subcarbonas*.

ÆS, *Cuprum*.

ÆSCHIOS, *αισχος*. Deformity of the body generally, or of some part.—Hippocrates.

ÆS'CVLUS HIPPOCAS'TANUM, from *æscæ*, 'food,' [?] *Casta'nea equi'na, Pavi'na, Horschestnut, Buck-eye*. (F.) *Marronnier d'Inde. Nat. Ord. Hippocastanæ. Sex. Syst. Heptandria Monogynia*. The bark has been advised as a substitute for cinchona. Both bark and fruit are astringent. Externally, it has been employed, like cinchona, in gangrene.

ÆSECAVUM, *Brass*.

ÆSTATES, *Ephelides*.

ÆSTHE'MA, *αισθημα*, gen. *αισθηματος*, 'a sensation, a perception.' See *Sensation and Sensibility*. In the plural, *æsthemata*, the apparatuses of the senses.

ÆSTHEMATOL'OGY, *Æsthematolog'ia*; from *αισθημα*, and *logos*, 'a description.' The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the senses, or on the apparatus of the senses.

ÆSTHEMATONU'SI, *Æsthematorganonousi*, from *αισθημα*, and *νοσοι*, 'diseases.' Diseases affecting sensation.

ÆSTHEMATORGANONUSI, *Æsthematonousi*.

ÆSTHE'SIS, *Aisthe'sis*, from *αισθανομαι*, 'I feel.' The faculty of being affected by a sensation. Perception. Sensibility, as well as the senses themselves. See *Sense*.

ÆSTHETERION, *Sensorium*.

ÆSTHET'ICA, from *αισθανομαι*, 'I feel.' Diseases affecting the sensations. Dulness, deprivation or abolition of one or more of the external organs of sense. The 2d order, class *Neurotica*, of Good. Also, agents that affect sensation.—*Pereira*.

ÆSTIVUS, *Æstival*.

ÆSTUARIUM, *Stove*.

ÆSTUATIO, *Ardor, Ebullition, Fermentation*.

ÆSTUS, *Ardor*.

ÆSTUS VOLAT'ICUS. Sudden heat, scorching or flushing of the face.—*Vogel*.

ÆTAS, *Age*—*æ. Bona, Adolescence*—*æ. Decepta, Decrepitude*—*æ. Mala, Senectus*—*æ. Profecta, Senectus*—*æ. Senilis, Senectus*.

ÆTHER, *Ether*, from *αιθρη*, 'air,' or from *αιθεω*, 'I burn.' *Liquor æthereus*. A volatile liquor obtained by distillation from a mixture of alcohol and a concentrated acid. See *Æther sulphuricus*, and *Ether*.

ÆTHER CHLORICUS, *Chloroform; Ether, chloric*.

ÆTHER HYDROCYAN'ICUS, *Æther Prussicus, Hydrocyanic Ether, Hydrocyanate of Etherine, Cyanuret of Eth'ule*, (F.) *Ether Hydrocyanicus*, has been advised in hooping-cough, and where the hydrocyanic acid is indicated. Dose, 6 drops.

ÆTHER LIGNOSUS, *Acetone*.

ÆTHER MARTIALIS, *Tinctura seu Alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri*.

ÆTHER MURIAT'ICUS, *Muriatic or Chlorohydric Ether, Muriate of Etherine, Chloride of Ethyle*. This ether, on account of its volatility, can only be kept in cool places. It has the properties of the other ethers, and when used, is generally mixed with an equal bulk of alcohol. It has been employed as an anæsthetic. A *Chlorinated Chlorohydric Ether*, (F.) *Ether Chlorohydric chloré*, formed by the action of Chlorine on *Chlorohydric Ether*, has been introduced into practice as a local anæsthetic.

ÆTHER NITRICUS ALCOOLISATUS, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—æ. Pyro-aceticus, Acetone.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS, *Æ. Vitriol'icus*, *Naphtha Vitrioli*, *Sulphuric Ether*. Ether prepared from sulphuric ether and alcohol.

Rectified Ether, *Æther rectificatus*, prepared by distilling 12 oz. from a mixture of sulphuric ether, fʒiv, fused potass, ʒss. and distilled water, fʒij, is a limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; of a penetrating and fragrant odour, and hot pungent taste. Its s. g. is 0.732.

Æther Sulphuricus, *Sulphuric Ether* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States (1842), *Æther* of that of 1851, is formed from alcohol, Oiv; sulphuric acid, Oj; potassa, ʒvj; distilled water, fʒij; distilling and redistilling according to the process there laid down. The specific gravity of this ether is 0.750.

It is a diffusible stimulant, narcotic and antispasmodic, and is externally refrigerant. Dose, gr. xxx to fʒss. When ether is inhaled, it is found to be a valuable anæsthetic agent: and is employed with advantage in spasmodic affections, and in surgical operations. See Anæsthetic.

The Parisian Codex has an *Æther aceticus*, an *Æther muria'ticus* seu *hydrochloricus*, an *Æther nitricus* seu *nitrosus*, and an *Æther phosphoratus*. They all possess similar virtues. See Anæsthetic.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS ACIDUS, Elixir acidum Halleri—æ. Sulphuricus cum alcoholo, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—æ. Sulphuricus cum alcoholo aromatico, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.

ÆTHER TEREBINTHINATUS, *Terebinth'inated ether*, made by mixing gradually two pounds of alcohol, and half a pound of spirit of turpentine, with two pounds of concentrated nitric acid, and distilling one-half the mixture with a gentle heat. Employed externally and internally in biliary calculi, rheumatism, &c. Dose 20 to 40 drops, in honey or yolk of egg.

ÆTHEREA HERBA, *Eryngium maritimum*.

ÆTHEREAL, *Ethe'real*, *Ethe'reous*, *Ethe'reous*, (F.) *Éthérée*. An ethereal tincture, (F.) *Teinture éthérée*, is one formed by the action of sulphuric ether, at the ordinary temperature, on medicinal substances. An ethereal oil is a volatile oil. See Olea Volatilia.

ÆTHERIZATIO, Etherization.

ÆTHERIZATUS, Etherized.

ÆTHEREO-OLEOSA (Remedia), from *Ætheroleum*, 'a volatile oil.' Remedies, whose properties are dependent upon the volatile oil they contain.

ÆTHEROLEA, Olea volatilia.

ÆTHIOPICUS LAPIS, Ethiopian stone. A stone formerly supposed to be possessed of considerable virtue.—Oribasius.

ÆTHIOPIFICA'TIO, *Æthiopo'pœ'is*, *Æthiopi'mus*, *Æthiopo'is*, from *Æthiops*, and *facere*, 'to make.' The mummy-like colouring of the skin, induced at times by the use of mercurial ointment; and seen in bodies poisoned by arsenic.

ÆTHIOPIOSIS, *Æthiopicatio*.

ÆTHIOPIS, *Salvia sclarea*.

ÆTHIOPISMUS, *Æthiopicatio*.

ÆTHIOPPOESIS, *Æthiopicatio*.

ÆTHIOPS, from αἴθω, 'I burn,' and ψ, 'countenance.' A black or burnt countenance. The ancients gave this name to certain oxides and sulphurets of metals, which were of a black colour.

ÆTHIOPS ALBUS, Albino—æ. Alcalisatus, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—æ. Animal, see Chorioid.

ÆTHIOPS MARTIALIS, *Ferri Deutoxydum nigrum*. The black deutoxide of iron: once in repute as a tonic.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum*

nigrum—æ. Narcoticus, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*—æ. per se, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*—æ. Saccharatus, *Hydrargyrum saccharatum*—æ. Vegetabilis, see *Fucus vesiculosus*.

ÆTHOLICES, from αἴθω, 'I burn.' Fiery pustules on the skin. Some have considered them to have been boils.

ÆTHUSA AMMI, *Sium ammi*.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM, *Pool's Parsley*, (F.) *Fanus Persil*, *Petite Ciguë*. Family, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A poisonous plant, which has been mistaken for true parsley, producing nausea, vomiting, headache, giddiness, sopor, and at times, fatal results. It resembles conium in its action.

ÆTHUSA MEUM, *Meum*, *M. Athaman'ticum*, seu *Anethifolium*, *Athaman'ti Meum*, *Ligusticum Capilla'ceum* seu *Meum*, *Sex'li Meum*, *Meu*, *Spiguel*, *Baldmoney*. (F.) *Éthuse*, *Méum*. The root has been advised as carminative, stomachic, &c.

ÆTIOL'OGY, *Ætiolog'ia*, *Ætiology*, *Ætiology'ia*, from αἴτια, 'cause,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The doctrine of the causes of disease.

ÆTITES, from αετός, 'an eagle.' *Eagle-stone*, *Pierre d'Aigle*, *Hydrate de tritoxide de fer*. This stone was formerly supposed to facilitate delivery, if bound on the thigh; and to prevent abortion, if bound on the arm. It was also called *Lapis Collymus*.

ÆTOI PHLEBES, Temporal veins.

ÆTOLION, *Cnidia grana*.

AFFADISSEMENT, (F.) from *fade*, 'insipid.' That condition of the digestive function in which the appetite is diminished, the sense of taste blunted, and the action of the stomach enfeebled; a state usually accompanied by general languor.

AFFAIBLISSEMENT, *Asthonia*.

AFFAIRES, Menses.

AFFAISSEMENT, *Collapsus*.

AFFECTIO, Affection—*a. Arthritica Cordis*, *Cardiagra*—*a. Hypochondriaca*, *Hypochondriasis*—*a. Hystorica*, *Hysteria*—*a. Sarmatica*, *Plica*—*a. Tympanitica*, *Tympanites*.

AFFECTIO, *Affectio*, from *afficio* or *affectare* (*ad* and *facere*,) 'to move or influence.' Any mode in which the mind or body is affected or modified.

AFFECTIO TYPHOÏDE, see Typhus—*a. Vaporem*, *Hypochondriasis*.

AFFECTIONES ANIMI, Affections of the mind.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND, *Affectus* seu *Passio'nes* seu *Affectio'nes* seu *Conquassatio'nes* seu *Confusio'nes* seu *Turbatio'nes* seu *Perturbatio'nes animi*, (F.) *Affections de l'âme* include not only the different passions, as love, hatred, jealousy, &c., but every condition of the mind that is accompanied by an agreeable or disagreeable feeling, as pleasure, fear, sorrow, &c.

In Pathology, *Affection*, *Pathos*, *Pathe'ma*, is synonymous with disease: thus we speak of a *pulmonary affection*, a *calculous affection*, &c.

AFFECTIONS DE L'ÂME. Affections of the mind.

AFFECTIVE. That which affects, touches, &c. Gall gives the term *affective faculties* (F.) *Facultés affectives*, to functions dependent upon the organization of the brain, comprising the sentiments, affections, &c.

AFFECTUS, Passion—*a. Fancium pestilens*, *Cyanche maligna*—*a. Hyderodes*, *Hydros*—*a. Spasmodico-convulsivus labiorum*, *Neuralgia faciei*.

AFFERENT, *Afferens*, *Centrip'etal*, *Eood'ic*, from *affero*, (*ad* and *fero*, 'to carry,') 'I bring.' Conveying inwards, as from the periphery to the centre. The vessels which convey the lymph to the lymphatic glands, are called *afferent*. Also,

nerve that convey impressions towards the nervous centres—*nervi entobranon'tes*.

AFFIION, *Op'fium*, *O'pium*. The Bantamese thus designate an electuary of which opium is the basis, and which they use as an excitant.

AFFLA'TUS, *Ad'flatus*, *Epipnoi'a*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *flare* 'to blow.' Any air that strikes the body and produces disease.

AFFLUENCE, *Aff'lux*, from *affluere*, (*ad* and *fluere*, 'to flow,') 'to flow to.' A flow or determination of humours, and particularly of blood, towards any part.

AFFLUXUS, Fluxion.

AFFUSIO, *Af'usio*—*a. Frigida*, see *Affusion*—*a. Orbicularis*, *Placenta*.

AFFU'SION, *Aff'usio*, *Proch'ysis*, *Epich'ysis*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *fundere*, *fusus*, 'to pour.' The action of pouring a liquid on any body. *Affusion*, *Rhyssotis'is*, cold and warm, are used in different diseases. The cold *affusion*, *Aff'usio* seu *Perfu'sio frig'ida*, is said to have been beneficial in cutting short typhus fever and scarlatina, if used during the first days. It consists in placing the patient in a tub, and pouring cold water over him; then wiping him dry, and putting him to bed. The only precaution necessary, is, to use it in the state of greatest heat and exacerbation; not when chilliness, or topical inflammation, is present.

AFIUM, Opium.

AFTER-BIRTH, *Secundines*.

AFTER-PAINS, see *Pains*, labour.

AGACEMENT, (F.) from *ακαζω*, 'to sharpen.' The setting on edge.

AGACEMENT DES DENTS. A disagreeable sensation experienced when acids are placed in contact with the teeth. *Tooth edge*. Setting the teeth on edge.

AGACEMENT DES NERFS. A slight irritation of the system, and particularly of the organs of sense and locomotion, corresponding nearly to the English *Fidgets*.

AGALACTATIO, *Agalactia*.

AGALAC'TIA, *Agalax'ia*, *Agalac'tio*, *Agalac'tio*, *Defectus lactis*, *Oligoga'lia*, *Oligogalac'tia*, from *a*, privative, and *γαλα*, 'milk.' Absence of milk in the mammae.

AGALAXIA, *Agalactia*.

AGAL'LOCHUM, from *αγαλλομαι*, 'to become splendid,' *Calambac*, *Calambouk*, *Lignum Agal'lochi veri*, *Lignum Alo'es*, *L. Aspal'athi*, *Xyloaloe*. *Aloes wood*. A resinous and very aromatic wood of the East Indies, from *Excœca'ria Agal'locha*, *Cynometra Agal'lochum*, *Aloë'ylon Agal'lochum*. Used in making pastils, &c.—*Dioscorides*, *Oribasius*, *Paulus*.

AGAMOUS, see *Cryptogamous*.

AG'ARIC, *Agar'icum*. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system, some of which are edible, others poisonous. It was so called from *Agaria*, a region of Sarmatia.—*Dioscorides*. Among the edible varieties of the *Boletus*, the following are the chief. 1. The *Agar'icus edulis* seu *Arven'sis* seu *Sylvest'icus* seu *Campestris*, (F.) *Agaric comestible et champignon de couche*. 2. The *Agar'icus odoratus*, (F.) *Mousseron*. The most common poisonous varieties are the *Agar'icus necator*, (F.) *Agaric meurtrier*: and 2. The *Agaricus acris*, (F.) *Agaric acre*; besides the *Aurantia*, a sub-genus, which includes several species. One of the most delicate is the *Agaricus Aurantiacus*, but care must be taken not to confound it with the *A. Pseudo-aurantiacus*, which is very poisonous. The *A. aurantiacus* is called, in French, *Orange*. See *Poisons*, Table of.

AGARIC, see *Boletus igniarius*—*a. Blanc*, *Boletus laricis*—*a. de Chêne*, *Boletus igniarius*—*a. Female*, *Boletus igniarius*—*a. of the Oak*, *Bole-*

tus igniarius—*a. Odorant*, *Dœdales suaveolens*—*a. White*, *Boletus laricis*.

AGARICUM, *Boletus igniarius*.

AGARICUS, *Boletus igniarius*—*a. Albus*, *Boletus laricis*—*a. Arvensis*, see *Agaric*—*a. Aurantiacus*, *Amanitæ*, *Bolites*—*a. Auriculiformis*, *Peziza auricula*—*a. Campestris*, see *Agaric*—*a. Chirurgorum*, *Boletus igniarius*—*a. Igniarius*, *Boletus igniarius*—*a. Laricis*, *Boletus laricis*—*a. Pseudo-aurantiacus*, *Amanitæ*—*a. Quercus*, *Boletus igniarius*—*a. Sylvaticus*, see *Agaric*.

AGASYLLIS GALBANUM, *Bubon galbanum*.

AGATHIS DAMARRA, *Pinus damarra*.

AGATHOSMA CRENATUM, *Diosma crenata*.

AGATHOTES CHIRAYITA, *Gentiana chirayita*.

AGA'VE AMERICA'NA, *A. Ramo'ra*, *American Agave*, *American aloe*, *Maguey*, from *ayavos*, 'admirable.' *Nat. Ord.* Bromeliaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. This plant has been considered diuretic and antisyphilitic. The favourite drink of the Mexicans—*Pulque*—is the fermented juice of this plant.

AGAVE RAMORA, *A. Americana*.

AGAVE VIRGIN'ICA, *Rattlesnake's master*:—grows in the Southern States. The root is very bitter. It has been used in tincture as a carminative in colic; and as a remedy for bites of serpents.

AGE, *ἡλικία*, *Heli'kia*, *Ætas*;—Of uncertain etymon. Period of life. Time that has elapsed since birth, &c. Five ages are often designated in the life of man. 1. First infancy (*Infan'tia*;) 2. Second infancy (*Pueri'tia*;) 3. Adolescence (*Adolescen'tia*;) 4. The adult age (*Viril'itas*;) 5. Old age (*Senec'tus*).

AGENEIOS, *Imberbis*.

AGEN'ESIS, from *a*, privative, and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' Imperfect development of any part of the body; as *cerebral agenesia*, i. e. imperfect development of the brain in the fœtus.

AGENNESIA, *Impotence*, *Sterilitas*.

AGENNESIS, *Impotence*.

AGENOSOMUS; from *a*, privative, *γενωω*, 'I generate,' and *σωμα*, 'body.' A malformation in which the fissure and eversion are chiefly in the lower part of the abdomen; the urinary or sexual apparatus absent or very rudimentary.

AGENT, *Agens*, from *agere*, 'to act.' Any power which produces, or tends to produce an effect on the human body. Morbific agents, (F.) *Agens morbificus*, are the causes of disease;—therapeutical agents, (F.) *Agens therapeuticus*, the means of treating it.

AGER NATURÆ, *Uterus*.

AGERA'SIA, *Insenscentia*, from *a*, privative, and *γρησ*, 'old age.' A vigorous and green old age.

AGERATUM, *Achillea ageratum*.

AGERATUS LAPIS. A stone used by cobblers to polish shoes. It was formerly esteemed discutient and astringent.—*Galen*, *Oribasius*, *Paulus*.

AGES, *Palm*.

AGEUSIA, *Ageusia*.

AGEUS'TIA, *Agheus'tia*, *Ageu'sia*, *Apogeus'tia*, *Apogeu'sis*, *Dysæthe'sia gustato'ria*, *Parageu'sis*, from *a*, priv., and *γεωσις*, 'taste.' Diminution or loss of taste, and *æthe'sia lingua*. *Sauvages*, *Cullen*.

AGGLOM'ERATE, from *agglomeratus*, from *agglomerare* (*ad* and *glomerare*, 'to wind up yarn in a ball,') 'to collect together.' Applied to tumours or glands in aggregation.

AGGLU'TINANT, *Agglu'tinans*, *Collet'icus*, *Glut'inans*, from *gluten*, 'glue' (F.) *Agglutinans*, *Agglutinatif*, *Glutinatif*. Remedies were for-

merly so called, which were considered capable of uniting divided parts.—Paulus.

Plasters are called *agglutinants*, (F.) *agglutinatives*, which adhere strongly to the skin. Certain bandages are likewise so termed. (F.) *Ban-delettes agglutinatives*.

TO AGGLUTINATE. The French use the word *agglutiner*, in the sense of 'to reunite;' as *agglutiner les lèvres d'une plaie*, 'to reunite the lips of a wound.'

AGGLUTINATIF, Agglutinant.

AGGLUTINATIO, Coctio.

AGGLUTINATIO, *Colle'sis*, *Epicolle'sis*, *Proscolle'sis*, *Glutina'tio*, from *agglutinare*, 'to glue together.' The first degree of adhesion. Also, the action of agglutinants.

AGGLUTINER, To agglutinate.

AGGREGATE, *Aggrega'tus*, from *aggregare*, (ad and *gregare*), 'to flock together,' 'to assemble together.' Glands are called *aggregate* which are in clusters. See *Peyeri Glandulæ*. *Aggregate pills*, (F.) *Pilules agrégatives*, signified, formerly, those which were believed to contain the properties of a considerable number of medicines, and to be able to supply their place.

AGHEUSTIA, Ageustia.

AGHOUL, Agul.

AGIAHA'LID or AGIHA'LID or AGRAHA'LID. An Egyptian and Ethiopian shrub, similar to *Ximenia*. The Ethiopians use it as a vermifuge. The fruit is purgative.

AGIHALID, Aghiahalid.

AGISSANT, Active.

AGITATION, *Agita'tio*, *Done'sis*; from *agere*, 'to act.' Constant and fatiguing motion of the body, *Tyrbi*, *Tyrba'sis*, *In'quies*,—or distressing mental inquietude,—*An'imi Agita'tio*.

AGITATORIUS, Convul'sive.

AGLOSSIA, from *a*, privative, and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' A malformation, which consists in the want of a tongue.

AGLOSSOS'TOMA, from *Aglossia*, and *στομα*, 'mouth.' A mouth without a tongue.

AGLOSSOSTOMOGRAPHY, *Aglossostomogra'phia*, from *a*, priv., *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' Description of a mouth without a tongue.—Roland (of Saumur).

AGLUTITION, *Aglu'tio*, from *a*, priv., and *glutire*, 'to swallow.' A hybrid term, designating impossibility of swallowing.—Linnaeus.

AGMA, Fractura.

AGMATOLOG'IA, from *αγμα*, fracture, and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of fractures. A treatise on fractures.

AGME, Fractura.

AGMINA DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers.—a. *Membrana*, *Amnios*.

AGMINATED GLANDS, Peyer's glands.

AGNA'THIA, from *a*, priv., and *γναθος*, 'jaw.' A malformation, which consists in the want of the jaw, especially of the lower.

AGNINA MEMBRANA, *Amnios*.

AGNOIA, *Agno'a* from *a*, priv., and *γινωσκω*, 'I know.' State of a patient who does not recognize individuals.—Hippocrates, Galen, Foësius.

AGNUS CASTUS, *Vitex*.

AGO'GE, *αγωγη*. The order or condition of a disease.—Hippoc., Galen. Likewise the state of the air.—Hippoc., Galen, Gorræus, Foësius.

AGOGUE, *αγωγος*, a leader, from *αγω*, 'I lead or expel.' Hence *Cholagogue*, an expeller of bile: *Hydragogue*, &c.

AGOMPHASIS, *Agompho'sis*, from *a*, privative, and *γροφω*, 'I nail.' Looseness of the teeth.—Gorræus. See *Gomphiasis*.

AGOMPHOSIS, *Gomphiasis*.

AGON, *Agony*.

AGONE, *Hyocyamus*.

AGONIA, *Sterilitas*.

AGONISMA, *Agony*.

AGONISMUS, *Agony*.

AGONIS'TICA, from *αγω*, 'a combat.' The part of ancient gymnastics, which had reference to the combats of the Athletes.

Also, very cold water, given internally, to calm febrile heat.—Paulus of Ægina.

AGONIZANS, *Psychorages*.

AGONOS, *Sterile*.

AG'ONY, *Agon'ia*, *Agon*, *Agonis'ma*, *Agonis'mus*, *Mochthus*, *Mogus*, *Psychorag'ia*, *Psychor-rhag'ia*, *Angor*, from *αγω*, 'a combat.' The last struggle of life.—Galen, Gorræus, &c. The agony, which is of longer or shorter duration, is characterized by great change in the features, gradual abolition of sensation and motion, loss of voice, dryness or lividity of the tongue and lips, rattling in the throat, small and intermittent pulse, and coldness of the extremities. This state is not present in those who die suddenly. See *Facies Hippocratica*.

AGOS'TUS, from *αγω*, 'I lead.' The fore arm from the elbow to the fingers. Also, the palm of the hand.—Gorræus. See *Palm*.

AGRA, *αγρα*, from *αγρω*, 'I seize hold of.' A seizure, as *Odontagra*, a tooth seizure, toothache; *Chiragra*, *Podagra*, &c.

AGRAFE DE VALENTIN. A kind of forceps with parallel branches, employed by Valentin in the operation for hare lip, to effect the approximation of the edges of the wound.

AGRAHALID, Aghiahalid.

AGRÉGATIVES PILULES. See *Aggregate*.

AGRIA, *Herpes exedens*.

AGRIAMPELOS, *Bryonia alba*.

AGRICOCCIMELEA, *Prunus Spinosa*.

AGRIFOLIUM, *Ilex aquifolium*.

AGRIMONIA, *Agrimony*—a. *Eupatoria*, *Agrimony*—a. *Odorata*, *Agrimony*—a. *Officinalis*, *Agrimony*.

AG'RIMONY, *Agrimo'nia*, *A. Eupatoria seu odora'ta seu officina'lis*, *Caf'al*, *Lap'pula hepatica*, *Cockle-bur*, *Stickwort*. (F.) *Aigremoine*. *Nat. Ord.* Rosacææ. *Ser. Syst.* Icosandria Digynia. A mild astringent and stomachic. *Dose*, in powder, from ℥j to ʒj.

AGRIMONY, *HEMP*, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

AGRIOCASTANUM, *Bunium bulbocastanum*, *Lycoperdon tuber*.

AGRIOCINARA, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

AGRIORIGANUM, *Origanum majorana*.

AGRIOSELINUM, *Smyrnum olusatrum*.

AGRIOTHYM'IA, from *αγριος*, 'ferocious,' and *θυμος*, 'disposition.' Ferocious insanity.—*Sauvages*.

AGRIPALMA GALLIS, *Leonurus cardiaca*.

AGRIP'PA, *Ægrip'pa*, from *ager partus*, 'difficult birth,' or perhaps from *αγπα*, 'taking, or seizure,' and *πους*, 'the foot.' This term has been given to those born by the feet. It is pretended that the family of Agrippa obtained their name from this circumstance. Parturition, where the feet present, is called *Agrippæ partus*, *Agrippi'nis partus*.

AGRIPPINUS PARTUS, see *Agrippa*.

AGRO DI CEDRO, see *Citrus medica*.

AGROPYRUM LEVISSIMUM, *Triticum repens*.

AGROSTIS, *Bryonia alba*.

AGRUNA, *Prunus spinosa*.

AGRYPNIA, *Insomnia*.

AGRYPNOCOMA, *Coma vigil*.

AGRYPNODES, from *αγρυπνος*, 'sleepless.' Characterized by sleeplessness, as *Febris Agrypnodes*, a fever accompanied with sleeplessness.

AGRYPNOTICUS, Anthypnotic.
AGRYPNUS, *αγρυπνος*. Sleepless; vigilant.
AGUA DE VERUGA, see Verugas.
AGUARDIENTE, Brandy. See also Spirit.
 —a. *de Italia*, see Spirit.
AGUE, from Gothic, *agis*, 'trembling.' (?) Intermittent fever.
AGUE AND FEVER, Intermittent fever.
AGUE CAKE, *Placenta febrilis*, *Physco'nica sple'nicum*, *P. sple'nica*, *Splenis Tumor*; (F.) *Gastron febrile*. A visceral obstruction—generally in the spleen—which follows agues, and is distinctly felt by external examination. To a greater or less degree, it is not uncommon.
AGUE, DEAD, see Fever, masked. Ague drop, tasteless, Liguor arsenicalis—a. Dumb, see Fever, masked—a. Free, *Laurus massafra*—a. Leaping, see Leaping ague—a. Quartan, *Quartan*—a. Tertian, Tertian fever—a. Weed, *Eupatorium perforiatum*.
AGUL, *Aghoul*, *Alhagi*, the *Hedysarum seu Hedysarum alhagi*. A thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia, which affords manna. The leaves are purgative.
AGY'ION, from *α*, priv., and *γυιον*, 'limb.' Mutilated or wanting limbs.—Hippocr. Weak, feeble.—Galen.
AGYR'IAS, from *αγυρις*, 'a collection.' Opacity of the crystalline.—Aëtius, Paré.
AGYRTA, from *αγυρις*, 'a crowd.' Formerly, a stroller who pretended to supernatural powers. Subsequently, a quack or illiterate pretender. See Charlatan.
AGYRTIA, Charlatanry.
AHO'RA, from *α*, privative, and *ωρα*, 'youth.' Tardy development of the organs:—the opposite to *Hyperh'ora*.
AHOUAL, *Thevetia ahoual*.
AHUSAL, Orpiment.
AHYPNIA, Insomnia.
AIDE, (F.) *Ad'jutor min'ister*. An assistant to a surgeon in his operations.
AIDROMANIA, Nymphomania.
AIBSA, Iris Germanica.
AIGLE, *Egias*.
AIGLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near the city of this name, in Normandy, is the chalybeate spring of Saint Xantin, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries.
AIGLE, *Egias*.
AIGRE, Acidulous—a. *Voiz*. See Acid.
AIGRELET, Acidulous.
AIGRETTE, see *Typha latifolia*.
AIGREMOINE, Agrimony.
AIGREURS, Acidities.
AIGU, Acute.
AIGUILLE, Needle—a. *à Acupuncture*, see Needle—a. *à Appareil*, see Needle—a. *à Bec de Lièvre*, see Needle—a. *à Cataracte*, see Needle—a. *à Deschamps*, see Needle—a. *à Engainée*, see Needle—a. *à Fistule*, see Needle—a. *à Gaine*, see Needle—a. *à Ligature*, see Needle—a. *à Manche*, see Needle—a. *à Sétou*, see Needle—a. *à Suture*, see Needle.
AIGUILLON, (F.) *Spina Helmont'ii*. A term used since the time of Van Helmont to designate the proximate cause of inflammation. According to him, an inflamed part is in the same condition as if an *aiguillon* or thorn were thrust into it.
AIGUISER, to Acidulate.
AIL, *Allium*.
AILE, *Ala*, *Aileron*.
AILERON, (F.) *Extr'ema Ala seu Pin'nula*, diminutive of (F.) *Aile*, a wing. The extremity of the wing of a bird, to which the great feathers are attached.

AILERONS DE LA MATRIOE. Three folds at the base of the broad ligaments of the uterus, which are occupied by the ovary and its ligament, the Fallopian tube, and the round ligament.

AIMA, *αίμα*, see *Hæma*.
AIMANT, Magnet.
AIMATERA, Hepatirrhœa.
AIMORRHŒA, Hæmorrhœgia.
AIMORRHŒOIS, Hæmorrhœois.
AINE, Inguen.
AIPATHIA, Continent disease.
AIPI, *Jatropha manihot*.
AIPIMA COXERA, *Jatropha manihot*.
AIPIPOCA, *Jatropha manihot*.
AIR, *Aër*, *Pneuma*, from *αιω*, 'I breathe.' *Common Air*, *Atmospheric air* (F.) *Air atmosphérique*, is an invisible, transparent, inodorous, insipid, ponderable, compressible, and elastic fluid, which, under the form of the atmosphere, surrounds the earth to the height of 15 or 16 leagues.
 Air is essentially composed of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of 20 of the former to 80 of the latter. Oxygen is the vital portion, but the nitrogen is necessary to dilute it. Air also contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas, and has always floating in it aqueous vapour, different terrestrial emanations, &c. Its effects upon the human body vary according to its greater or less density, temperature, moisture, &c.; hence, change of air is found extremely serviceable in the prevention and cure of certain morbid conditions. See Climate and Respiration.

AIR ACIDE VITRIOLIQUE, Sulphurous acid—a. *Alcalin*, Ammonia—a. *Atmosphérique*, Air.

AIR BLADDER, *Swim-bladder*, *Swimming bladder*; (F.) *Vessie natatoire*. An abdominal organ in many fishes, sometimes communicating by means of a duct with the alimentary canal, at others, not, which is considered by some to belong to the respiratory system. Its contents are the elements of atmospheric air, but in different proportions; and its chief and general function appears to be to regulate the specific gravity of the fish.

AIR CELLS OF THE LUNGS, Bronchial cells; see Cellule—a. Chamber, *Folliculus aeris*—a. Dephlogisticated, Oxygen—a. Empyreal, Oxygen—a. *de Feu*, Oxygen—a. Factitious, Carbonic acid—a. Fixed, Carbonic acid—a. *Gaté*, Azote—a. Inflammable, Hydrogen, Hydrogen carburetted.

AIR PASSAGES, (F.) *Voies aériennes*, *V. aérières*. The larynx, trachea, bronchia, &c.

AIR, PURE, Oxygen—a. Solid, of Hales, Carbonic acid—a. *Vicié*, Azote—a. Vital, Oxygen.

AIRAIN, Bell-metal, Brass.

AIRE, Areola.

AIRELLE ANGULEUSE, *Vaccinium myrtillus*—a. *Ponctué*, *Vaccinium vitis idææ*.

AIRIGNE, Hook.

AIRTHREY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Airthrey is situate about two miles north of Stirling, Scotland. The waters are saline cathartics; containing chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, sulphate of zinc, and chloride of magnesium.

AISSELLE, Axilla.

AISTHESIS, *Æsthesis*.

ATHOMO'MA, from *αθηος*, 'black.' A black condition of all the humours of the eye. A. Paré.

AITIA, Cause.

AITIOLOGY, *Ætiologia*.

AITION, Cause.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Called by the Germans, Aachen. A thermal, sulphureous, mineral water, which contains, in 1000 grammes, 28.54 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, 18.05 cubic inches of sulphuric acid gas, 0.1304 grammes of carbonate of lime, 0.0440 grammes of carbonate of magnesia, 0.5444 grammes of carbonate of soda, 2.3697 grammes of chloride of sodium, 0.2637 of sulphate of soda, and 0.0705 of silica. The temperature is 134° Fahrenheit.

The factitious water of Aix-la-Chapelle, *A'qua Aquigranensis*, (F.) *Eau d'Aix-la-Chapelle*, is made by adding pure water $\frac{1}{3}$ xvijss, to hydro-sulphuretted water $\frac{1}{3}$ iv., carbonate of soda gr. xx, chloride of sodium gr. ix.—Ph. P.

There are thermal sulphureous springs at Aix in Savoy (98°), and some thermal springs at Aix in Provence (91°).

AIZOON, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

A'JUGA, *A. pyramidalis*, *Consolida media*, *Bu'gula*, *B. pyramidalis*, *Teu'crium pyramidalis*, *Upright Bugloss*, *Middle Consoud.* (F.) *Bugle pyramidale*. This plant is subastringent and bitter.

AJUGA CHAMÆPITYS, *Tencrium chamæpitys*.

AJUGA REPTANS, *Bu'gula*, *B. reptans*, *Common Bugle*, (F.) *Bugle raspante*, has similar properties.

AKATALIS, *Juniperus communis*.

AKATERA, *Juniperus communis*.

AKINESIA, *Acinesia*.

AKOLOGY, *Materia Medica*.

AKRATOPEGÆ, *Acratopogæ*.

ALA, *Pinna*, *Pteryx*, 'a wing.' (F.) *Aile*.

A term often used by anatomists for parts which project like a wing from the median line; as the *Alæ nasi*, *Alæ of the uterus*, &c. See *Axilla* and *Pavilion of the Ear*. Also, *Pterygium*.

ALA EXTREMA, see *Aileron*.

ALABASTER, *Alabastrum*. (F.) *Albâtre*, *Alabastrites*. A variety of compact gypsum; of which an ointment was once made;—the *usguentum alabastrinum*; used as a discutient. Alabaster likewise entered into several dentifrices.

ALABASTRITES, *Alabaster*.

ALÆ INTERNÆ MINORES CLITORIDIS, *Nymphæ*—*a. Majores*, *Labia pudendi*—*a. Minores*, *Nymphæ*—*a. Muliebres minores*, *Nymphæ*—*a. Nasi*, see *Nasus*—*a. Pudendi Muliebres*, *Labia pudendi*—*a. Pulmonum*, see *Pulmo*—*a. of the Uterus*, see *Ala*—*a. Vespertilionis*, see *Uterus*.

ALAITER, from (F.) *lait*, 'milk.' To suckle.

ALALIA, *Mutitas*.

ALAMBIC, *Alembic*.

ALANFU'TA. A name given by the Arabians to a vein, situate between the chin and lower lip, which they were in the habit of opening in cases of fetor of the breath.—*Avicenna*.

ALAUQUECA. The Hindoostanee name of a stone, found in small, polished fragments, which is considered efficacious in arresting hemorrhage when applied externally. It is a sulphuret of iron.

ALARES MUSCULI, *Pterygoid muscles*.

ALARES VENÆ. The superficial veins at the fold of the arm.

ALA'RIA OSSA. The wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

ALA'RIS, *Ala'tus*, *Aliformis*; from *ala*, 'a wing.' Wing-shaped; winged.

ALATERNUS, *COMMON*, *Rhamnus alaternus*—*a. Latifolius*, *Rhamnus alaternus*.

ALA'TUS, *Pterygo'des*, *Homo ala'tus*. One whose scapulae project backwards like wings.

ALBAD'ARAN, *Aldabaran*. The sesamoid bone of the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the

great toe. The Rabbis and Magicians attributed extraordinary virtues to it.—*Arabians*.

ALBAGLAZI, *Sacrum*.

ALBAMENTUM, *Albumen ovi*.

ALBAN, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A French acidulous chalybeate, in the department of the Loire.

ALBARAS ALBA, *Lepra alphoides*—*a. Nigra*, *Lepra nigricans*.

ALBARÆS, *Lepra alphoides*.

ALBAROS, *Lepra alphoides*.

ALBÂTRE, *Alabaster*.

ALBEDO UNGUIUM, see *Nail*.

ALBIN D'EUUF, *Albumen ovi*.

ALBINISM, see *Albino*.

ALBINISMUS, see *Albino*.

ALBINO 'White.' *Leuca'thiops*, *Æthiops albus*, *Dondo*, from *albus*, 'white.' (F.) *Blafard*, *Nègre-blanc*. A spanish word applied to individuals of the human race who have the skin and hair white; the iris very pale, bordering on red; and the eyes so sensible, that they cannot bear the light of day. This condition, which has been called *Leuca'thiopia*, *Alpho'is Æthiop'ica*, *Albin'ois'mus*, *Albin'is'mus*, *Al'binism*, *Leucopath'ia*, is seen more frequently in the Negro. Both sexes are exposed to it. It does not seem to be true, that there are tribes of Albinos in the interior of Africa.

ALBINOISMUS, see *Albino*.

ALBOR OVI, *Albumen ovi*.

AL'BORA. A kind of itch or complicated leprosy.—*Paracelsus*.

ALBOT, *Crucible*.

ALBOTIM, *Terebinthina*.

ALBUGIN'EA, *Tunica albugin'ea*, *A. Testis*, *Perites'tis*, *Dura mater testis*, *Membra'na capsula'ris testis*. (F.) *Albuginée*, *Tuniquæ albuginée*. A strong, fibrous, and resisting membrane, which immediately envelops the testicle, and has, at its upper part, an enlargement, called *corpus Highmorianum*. From its inner surface it sends off a number of flat, filiform prolongations or septa, between which are contained the seminiferous vessels. Externally it is covered by the tunica vaginalis testis.

ALBUGINÉE, *Albuginea*, *Albugineous*.

ALBUGIN'EOUS, *Albugin'eus*, 'white,' from *albus*, (F.) *Albuginée*. A term applied to textures, humours, &c., which are perfectly white.

ALBUGIN'EOUS FIBRE, (F.) *Fibre albuginée*. A name given by Chaussier to what he considers one of the four elementary fibres.

The albugineous fibre is linear, cylindrical, tenacious, elastic, but little extensible, and of a shining, satiny appearance. It forms fasciæ or fasciculi, which constitute the tendons, articular ligaments, and aponeuroses; hence the name *Albugineous membranes*, given by Chaussier to the fibrous membranes.

Gauthier considered, that the *rete mucosum* consists of four layers, to two of which he gives the names *membra'na albugin'ea profun'da* and *membra'na albugin'ea superficia'lis*, respectively.

ALBUGINITIS, (F.) *Albuginite*. A term employed by some authors for inflammation of the albugineous tissue. Thus, gout and rheumatism are regarded as species of the genus albuginitis.

ALBUGO OCULORUM, *Leucoma*—*a. Ovi*, *Albumen ovi*.

ALBULA, *Leucoma*.

ALBUM CANIS, *Album græcum*—*a. Ceti*, *Cetaceum*.

ALBUM GRÆCUM, *Cyno'coprus*, *Spo'dium Græcorum*, *Album Canis*, *Stercus Cani'num* *Album*. The white dung of the dog. It consists almost

wholly of phosphate of lime, from the bones used as food. It was formerly applied as a discutient to the inside of the throat in quinias, but is now justly banished from practice.

ALBUM NIGRUM. The excrement of the mouse.

ALBUM OCULI, see Sclerotic.

ALBUM REAZIS. A white ointment made of ceruse and lard, prescribed by the Arabian physician Rhazes.

ALBU'MEN, *Leuco'ma, Ovis's, Osemum,* from *albus,* 'white.' (F.) *Albumine.* An immediate principle of animals and vegetables, which constitutes the chief part of the white of egg. It is found in the serum, chyle, synovia, serous fluids, &c. There is not much difference in chemical composition between animal and vegetable albumen, fibrin and casein: fibrin alone appears, however, to be possessed of plastic properties. Also, the white of the eye. See Sclerotic.

ALBU'MEN OVI, *Albu'mor, Albu'go Ovi, Albor Ovi, Cas'didum Ovi, Albu'men, Olare'ta, Ovi albus liquor, Albumen'tum, Lac avis* or white of egg, (F.) *Bianc d'œuf,* (Old F.) *Albin d'œuf,* is used in pharmacy for suspending oils, &c., in water. See Ovum.

ALBUMINE, Albumen.

ALBUMINURIA. A hybrid term from 'Albumen,' and *urine,* 'the urine.' A condition of the urine in which it contains albumen, the presence of which is indicated by its coagulation on the application of adequate heat.

ALBUMINURORRHÉE, Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

ALBUMOR, Albumen ovi.

ALCAEST, *Al'caest, Al'chaest,* perhaps from (G.) all, 'all,' and *geist,* 'spirit.' A word invented by Paracelsus to designate a liquor, which, according to him, was capable of removing every kind of swelling.

The same word was used by Van Helmont for a fancied universal solvent, capable of reducing every body to its elements.

ALCAEST OF GLAUBER is a thick liquor obtained by detonating nitrate of potassa on hot coals, which transforms it into subcarbonate of potassa.

ALCAEST OF RESOUR is a mixture of potassa and oxyd of zinc.

ALCAHEST, Alcaest.

ALCAHOL, Alcohol.

ALCALES'CENTE, *Alkales'cence, Alcalescen'tia.* The condition in which a fluid becomes alkaline.

ALCALESCENCE OF THE HUMOURS was an old notion of the humourists. It can only occur during the putrid fermentation of animal matters, which contain azote, and produce ammonia. **ALCALINITY** is the quality of being alkaline.

ALCALI or *Alca'li, Al'kali,* from *al* (Arab.,) 'the,' and *kali,* the name of the *Salsola Soda,* a plant which contains a large quantity of one of the principal alkalis—*soda.* The alkalis are substances soluble in water, possessing generally a urinous, acrid, and caustic taste, turning the syrup of violets green, and restoring to blue infusion of litmus, which has been reddened by acids; reddening the yellow of turmeric, and having the greatest tendency to unite with acids, whose character they modify, and form salts with them. In medicine we understand by this term *Potassa, Soda,* or *Ammonia.*

ALCALI CAUSTIC, *Al'kali Causticum.* A pure alkali. One deprived of its carbonic acid.

ALCALIS, FIXED, Soda and potassa; **VOLATILE ALCALI,** Ammonia.

ALCALI AMMONIACUM ACETATUM, Liquor ammonis acetatis—*a.* Ammoniacum fluidum, Liquor ammonis—*a.* Fixum tartarisatum, Potassa tar-

tras—*a.* Minerale sulphuricum, Soda, sulphate of—*a.* Tartari aceto saturatum, Potassa acetatis—*a.* Vegetabile salite dephlogisticatum, Potassa murias hyperoxygenatus—*a.* Vegetabile tartarisatum, Potassa tartaras—*a.* Vegetabile vitriolatum, Potassa sulphas—*a.* Volatile acetatum, Liquor ammonis acetatis—*a.* Volatile aeratum, Ammonis carbonas—*a.* Volatile ex sale ammoniaco, Ammonis carbonas.

ALCALIGENE, Azote.

ALCALINITY. See Alkalescence.

ALCANA, Anchusa officinalis.

ALCANNA MAJOR LATIFOLIA DENTATA, Prinos—*a.* Orientalis, Lawsonia inermis—*a.* Spuria, Anchusa tinctoria—*a.* Vera, Lawsonia inermis.

ALCEA, Hibiscus abelmoschus—*a.* Ægyptiaca, Hibiscus abelmoschus—*a.* Indica, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

ALCE'A RO'SEA, Common Hollyhock. Emollient, like Althæa.

ALCHACHENGE, Physalis.

ALCHACHIL, Rosmarinus.

ALCHAEST, Alcaest.

ALCHEMIL'LA, said to have been celebrated with the Alchemists [?] *A. vulga'ris,* Common Ladies' Mantle, *Pes Leo'nis, Leontopodium,* (F.) *Pied de Lion.* Formerly in great repute as an astringent in hemorrhage.

ALCHEMY, Alchemy.

ALCHITRAM, see Pinus Sylvestris.

ALCHITURA, see Pinus Sylvestris.

ALCHOOL, Alcohol.

ALCHORNEA LATIFOLIA, see Alcornocque.

AL'CHYMY, *Al'chemy, Alchemi'a, Alchimi'a, Adep'ta Philosoph'ia,* from *al,* an Arabic particle, signifying 'superiority, excellence,' and *Chimia,* 'Chymistry.' This word was formerly synonymous with Chymistry; but, from the 7th century, it has been applied to the mysterious art of endeavouring to discover a universal remedy, and a mode of transmuting the baser metals into gold: an operation to which they gave the name *Opus magnum,* and *Philosopher's stone.* Alchemy has also been called *Scientia vel Philosoph'ia Hermet'ica,* from an idea that Hermes or Mercury was its inventor.

Harris has well defined this chimerical art: '*Ars sine arte, cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, et finis medicare.*'

AL'CHYMIST, *Flatur'arius, Adep't.* One pretending to alchemy.

ALCOCALUM, Cynara scolymus.

AL'COHOL, *Al'cohol, Alchool, Alkol, Alcol, Al'cool, Al'kool.* An Arabic word, formerly used for an impalpable powder, and signifying 'very subtle, much divided.' At the present day it is applied to highly rectified spirit of wine:—see *Spiritus rectificatus* or rectified spirit, distilled from dried subcarbonate of potassa. In the Ph. U. S. Alcohol is rectified spirit of the specific gravity 0.835.

Alcohol is an inflammable liquor, lighter than water, of a warm, acrid taste, colourless, transparent, and of a pungent, aromatic smell. It is the product of the distillation of vinous liquors; is miscible with water in all proportions, and is the direct solvent of resins, balsams, &c. Various other vegetable principles are soluble in it, and hence it is used, in different states of concentration, in the preparation of *elixirs, tinctures, essences,* &c.

Alcohol acts on the animal body as a powerful stimulus: as such, in a dilute form, it is used in the prevention and cure of disease. Its habitual and inordinate use is the cause of many serious affections, of a chronic character especially, as *visceral obstructions, dropsy,* &c.

ALCOHOL ÆTHERIUS FERRATUS, A. Sulphuro-æthereus ferri—a. cum Aloe perfoliata, Tinctura aloes—a. Ammoniac et guaiaci, Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—a. Ammoniatum, Spiritus ammoniac—a. Ammoniatum aromaticum, Spiritus ammoniac aromaticus—a. Ammoniatum foetidum, Spiritus ammoniac foetidus—a. Amylicum, Oil, Fusel—a. cum Aromatibus sulphuricatus, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. cum Aromatibus compositus, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—a. Castoriatum, Tinctura castorei—a. cum Crotone cascariilla, Tinctura cascariilla—a. Dilutum, Spiritus tenuior—a. Ferratus, Tinctura ferri murialis—a. cum Sulphate ferri tartarizatus, see Ferrum tartarizatum—a. cum Guaiaco officinale ammoniatum, Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—a. Iodii, Tinctura Iodina—a. cum Opio, Tinctura opii—a. Sulphuricatum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuricum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuris, Carbonis sulphuretum—a. Vini, Spiritus rectificatus.

ALCOHOLIC, *Alcohol'icus, Spirituosus, Spirituosus*. Relating to or containing alcohol—as an alcoholic drink or remedy.

ALCOL, Alcohol.

ALCOLÆ, Aphthæ.

ALCOOL, Alcohol—a. *Camphré*, Spiritus camphoræ.

ALCOOLAT, Tincture.

ALCOOLATUM, Tincture—a. Antiscorbuticum, Tinctura de Cochleariis—a. Carminativum Sylvii, Tinctura de Cochleariis—a. de Croco compositum, Tinctura de Croco composita.

ALCOOLISER (F.) Formerly, 'to reduce into an impalpable powder.' No longer used.

ALCOLOMETER, Areometer.

ALCORNOQUE (F.) *Cortex Alcornoco*. The bark of *Alechor'nea latifolia*, of Jamaica, which has been considered capable of curing phthisis. It is bitter, tonic, and slightly astringent. Dose of the powder \mathfrak{ss} to \mathfrak{zss} .

AL'CYON, *Hal'cyon*. A swallow of Cochin China, whose nest is gelatinous and very nutritious. It has been proposed in medicine as anæsthetic and aphrodisiac.

ALCYONIUM, *Bastard sponge*. The ashes were formerly employed as dentrifices: they were believed proper for favouring the growth of the hair and beard, and were used in Alopecia.

ALDABARAN, Albadaran.

ALDEHYDE, see Anæsthetic.

ALDER, AMERICAN, *Alnus serrata*—a. Black, *Prinos*, *Rhamnus frangula*—a. European, *Alnus glutinosa*.

ALE, *Cerevisia*.

ALEACAS, *Glycyrrhiza*.

ALECOST, *Tanacetum balsamita*.

ALECTORIUS LAPIS, *Alecto'ria*; from *αλεκτωρ*, 'a cock.' The name of a stone, supposed to exist in the stomach of the cock, or, according to others, in that of the capon, four years old. Many marvellous properties were formerly attributed to it, which are as groundless as its existence. There are no stones in the stomach, except what have been swallowed.

ALEGAR, Acetum.

ALEHOOF, *Glechoma hederaceum*.

ALEIMMA, Liniment.

ALEIPHA, Liniment.

ALEIPTE'RIUM, from *αλειψω*, 'I anoint.' The place in the ancient gymnasium where the combatants anointed themselves.

ALEIP'TRON. Same etymon. A box for containing ointments.

ALEMA, Farina.

ALEM'BIC (Arab.) *Moorehead, Capitel'ium, Capitulum, Ambicus*, (F.) *Alambic*. A utensil made of glass, metal, or earthen ware, adapted

for distillation. A *still*. It consists of a *body* or *cucurbit*, (F.) *cucurbita, chaudière*, to which is attached a *head* or *capital*, (F.) *chapiteau*, and out of this a *beak* descends laterally to be inserted into the *receiver*, *worm*, *condenser*, or *refrigerator*, (F.) *serpentin, réfrigérant*, as the case may be.

ALEM'BROTH (*Salt*) *Sal Alembroch*. The alchemists designated by this name, and by those of *Sal sapientia, Sal artis, Sal vite* and *S. Scientia*, the product resulting from the sublimation of a mixture of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac. It is stimulant, but not employed.

ALÈSE, (F.) *Alse, Lin'teum*, from *αλεω*, 'I preserve.' A *guard*. A cloth arranged in several folds, and placed upon a bed, so as to *guard* it from the lochia or other discharges.

ALETON, Farina.

ALETRIS, A. farinosa.

AL'ETRIS, A. *Farinosa, Stargrass, Starwort, Blazing star, Aloe-root, Bitter grass, Black root, Unicorn root, Ague root, Ague grass, Devil's bit, Mealy starwort*, (F.) *Aletris Meunier, Nat. Ord. Asphodeleæ. Sez. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. This plant is an intense and permanent bitter, and is used as a tonic and stomachic. It is common in the United States.

ALEURON, Farina.

ALEUROTESIS, see Cibration.

ALEXANDERS, *Smyrniun olusatrum*.

ALEXANDRI ANTIDOTUS AUREA. See Alexandrine.

ALEXAN'DRINE, *Emplastum Alexan'dri*.

A garlic plaster, invented by Alexander, contemporary of Mesuë. Other ancient preparations were called 'Alexandrine;' as the *Alexan'dri antidotus aurea*, used in apoplexy; the *Collyrium siccum Alexandrinum*, or '*Collyrium of King Alexander*,' mentioned by Aëtius.

ALEXICACUM, Amuletum, Alexipharmic.

ALEXIPHAR'MIC, *Alexipharmacum, Anti-pharmacum, Alexica'cus, Caco-alexite'ria, Lexipharmacum*, (F.) *Alexipharmaque*, from *αλεξω*, 'to repel,' and *φάρμακον*, 'poison.' A term formerly used for medicines which were considered proper for expelling from the body various morbid principles, or for preventing the bad effects of poisons taken inwardly.

ALEXIPYRETICUS, Febrifuge.

ALEXIR, Elixir.

ALEXITE'RIA, *Cacalexite'ria*, from *αλεξω*, 'to assist.' Originally, *alexiterium* was used synonymously with remedy. In more modern times it has been applied to a class of medicines, that counteract poisons placed in contact with the exterior of the body, in contradistinction to alexipharmic.

ALEXITERIUM CHLORICUM, see Disinfection—a. Nitricum, see Disinfection.

ALÈZE, *Alse*.

ALFUSA, Tutia.

ALGA MARINA, *Pila marina*.

ALGALIE, Catheter.

AL'GAROTH, *Al'garot, Algarothi Pulvis, Pulvis Angel'icus, Ox'idum seu Submu'rius Stib'ii præcipitan'do parat'um, Antimo'ni Ox'ydum, Ox'idum antimo'ni Nitro-muriat'icum, Ox'idum Stib'ii Ac'ido Muriat'ico oxygena'to parat'um, Mercur'ius Vitis, Mercur'ius Mortis, Flores of Antimony*, (F.) *Oxyde d'Antimoine*, so called from Victor Algarothi, a Veronese physician. The *sub-muriate of protoxide of antimony*, separated from the muriate of antimony by washing away some of its acid. It was formerly much used as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

ALGE'DON, from *αλγος*, 'pain.' Violent pain about the neck of the bladder, occasionally occurring in gonorrhœa.—Cockburn.

ALGEMOR, Pain.

ALGEMA, Pain.

ALGESIS, Pain.

ALGETICUS, see Algor.

AL/GIDUS, from *algor*, 'cold.' That which is accompanied by coldness.

AL/GIDA FEBRIS, F. horrida, F. horrida, F. querquera, F. crym'des, Bry'ctus, Bry'ctus. (F.) FEVER algida, Algid Fever. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied by icy coldness, which is often fatal in the second or third paroxysm.

ALGOR, Rigor.

ALGOS, alyes, 'pain.' See Pain: Hence, Alget'icus, 'painful,' as Epilep'sia alget'ica. The suffix *algia* has the same signification, — as in Cephalalgia, Pleuralgia, Neuralgia, &c.

ALGOSPAS'MUS, from *alyses*, 'pain,' and *crampes*, 'spasm.' Painful spasm or cramp of the muscles.

ALHAGI, Agul.

ALHANDAL, see Cucumis colocynthis.

ALHASEF, Sudamina.

ALIBILIS, Nutritious.

AL/ICA, Hal'ica, Farina'rium, Ohondrus, from *alere*, 'to nourish.' A grain from which the ancients made their tisanæ; supposed, by some, to have been the *Triticum spelta*. At times, it seems to have meant the tisanæ itself.

AL/ICES, from *αἰζέω*, 'I sprinkle.' Spots which precede the eruption of small pox.

ALIENATIO, Anomalia—a. Mentis, Insanity.

ALIENATION, MENTAL, Insanity.

ALIENUS, Delirious.

ALIFORMES MUSCULI, Pterygoid muscles.

ALIFORMIS, Alaris, Pterygoid.

ALIGULUS, Confection.

ALIMA, Aliment.

ALIMELLE, Parotid.

AL/IMENT, Alimen'tum, Al'ima, Harma'lia, Nutri'men, Nu'triens, Sustentac'ulum, Oiba'rium, Broma, Jomis'te, Cibus, Esca, Nutri'tus, Nutri'men'tum, Sitas, Trop'hæ. (F.) Aliment, Nourture, from *alere*, 'to nourish.' Food. Any substance which, if introduced into the system, is capable of nourishing it and repairing its losses.

The study of aliments forms one of the most important branches of hygiene. They are confined to the organized kingdom,—the mineral affording none.

As regards the immediate principles which predominate in their composition, they have been classed, but imperfectly, as follows:—

TABLE OF ALIMENTS.

1. <i>Feculaceous.</i>	{ Wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice, Indian corn, potato, sago, peas, beans, &c.
2. <i>Mucilaginous.</i>	{ Carrot, mallow, beet, turnip, asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, artichoke, melon, &c.
3. <i>Saccharine.</i>	{ Sugar, fig, date, raisin, apricot, &c.
4. <i>Acidulous.</i>	{ Orange, currant, gooseberry, cherry, peach, straw-berry, raspberry, mulberry, prune, pear, apple, sorrel, &c.
5. <i>Oleaginous and Fatty.</i>	{ Cocoa, olive, sweet almond, nut, walnut, animal fat, oil, butter, &c.
6. <i>Caseous.</i>	{ Different kinds of milk, cheese.
7. <i>Gelatinous.</i>	{ Tendon, aponeurosis, true skin, cellular texture; very young animals.
8. <i>Albuminous.</i>	{ Brain, nerve, eggs, &c.
9. <i>Fibrinous.</i>	{ Flesh and blood.

Dr. Prout has four great classes—the *aqueous*, *saccharine*, *oleaginous*, and *albuminous*:—Dr. Pereira twelve;—the *aqueous*, *mucilaginous* or *gummy*, *saccharine*, *amylaceous*, *lignous*, *pectinaceous*, *acidulous*, *alcoholic*, *oily* or *fatty*, *proteinaceous*, *gelatinous*, and *saline*.

Læbzig divides them into two classes:—the

NITROGENIZED OR PLASTIC ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION, in which he comprises *vegetable fibrin*, *vegetable albumen*, *vegetable casein*, *flesh* and *blood*; and the **NON-NITROGENIZED ELEMENTS OF RESPIRATION**, in which he comprises, *fat*, *starch*, *gum*, *cane sugar*, *grape sugar*, *sugar of milk*, *pectin*, *bassoria*, *wine*, *beer* and *spirits*. The former alone, in his view, are inservient to the nutrition of organized tissue: the latter are burnt in respiration, and furnish heat.

The following simple arrangement is, perhaps, as little objectionable as any:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Nitrogenized Aliments.</i> | { Fibrinous (Glutinous?) |
| (Albuminous, of Prout.) | { Albuminous. |
| | { Caseinuous. |
| | { Amylaceous. |
| 2. <i>Non-nitrogenized Aliments.</i> | { Saccharine. |
| | { Oleaginous. |

The second division might be still farther simplified, inasmuch as amylaceous aliments are convertible into sugar during the digestive process; and, from both, oleaginous matter may be formed.

ALIMENTARY TUBE, Canal, alimentary.

ALIMENTATION, Alimenta'tio. The act of nourishing.

ALIMENTUM, Aliment, Pabulum.

ALIMOS, Glycyrrhiza.

ALINDE'SIS, from *αἰνέδομαι*, 'to be turned about.' A species of exercise, which consisted in rolling in the dust, after having been anointed with oil.—Hippocrates.

ALIP'ENOS, Alipa'num, Alipa'n'tos, from *αἰ*, priv., and *λεπανον*, 'to be fat.' An epithet formerly given to every external remedy, devoid of fat or moisture; such as powders.—Galen.

ALIPANTOS, Alipenos.

ALIP'TA, Alip'tes, from *αἰψέω*, 'I anoint.' He who anointed the Athletes after bathing. The place where this was done was called *Alip'terium*.

ALIPTERIUM, see Alipta.

ALIP'TICA, same etymon. The part of ancient medicine, which treated of inunction, as a means of preserving health.

ALISIER BLANC, Cratægus aria.

ALISMA, A. plantago, Arnica montana—a. Grammifolia, A. plantago—a. Lanceola'ta, A. plantago.

ALIS'MA PLANTA'GO, Alisma, A. lanceola'ta seu graminifo'lia, Planta'go aquat'ica, Water Plantain, (F.) Plantain d'Éau. Nat. Ord. Alismaceæ. Sec. Syst. Hexandria Polygynia. The fresh root is acrid, and the dried leaves will vesicate. The leaves have been proposed as substitutes for Uva Ursi.

ALITURA, Nutrition.

AL/KALĒ, O'leum Gall'inae. An ancient pharmaceutical name for pullets' fat.

ALKALESCENCE, Alcalescence.

ALKALI, see Alkali—a. Ammoniacum causticum, Ammonia—a. Ammoniacum spirituosum, Spiritus ammoniac—a. Minerale nitratum, Soda, nitrate of—a. Minerale phosphoratum, Soda, phosphate of—a. Minerale salinum, Soda, muriate of—a. Vegetale, Potash—a. Vegetabile cum aceto, Potassa acetas—a. Vegetabile fixum causticum, Potassa fusa—a. Volatile, Ammonia—a. Volatile causticum, Ammonia—a. Volatile, concrete, Ammoniac carbonas—a. Volatile nitratum, Ammoniac nitras—a. Volatile tartarizatum, Ammoniac tartaras—a. Volatile vitriolatum, Ammoniac sulphas.

ALKANET, BASTARD, Lithospermum officinale—a. Dyer's, Anchusa tinctoria—a. Garden, Anchusa officinalis—a. Official, Anchusa officinalis.

ALKAR, Medicament.

ALKEKENG I, Physalis.
ALKER'MES, *Confectio Alker'mes*, *Alker'mes*. A celebrated electuary, composed of a multitude of substances. It was so called from the grains of kermes contained in it. It was used as a stimulant. Also, kermes.
ALKERVA, see *Ricinus communis*.
ALKITRAN, Cedria.
ALKOL, Alcohol.
ALKOOL, Alcohol.
ALLA, Cerevisia.
ALLAITEMENT, Lactation.
ALLAMAN'DA, *A. Cathartica* seu *grandiflora*, *Ore'lia grandiflora*, *Gal'aripa*, *Ech'snus scandens*, *Apoc'ynum scandens*. A shrub, native of Guiana, the infusion of whose leaves is said by Linnæus to be useful in Colica Pictonum.
ALLANTODES, Allantois.
ALLAN'TOIC ACID, *Ac'idum allanto'icum*. A peculiar acid, found in the liquor of the allantoids of the cow.
ALLANTOIDES, Allantois.
ALLAN'TOIS, *Allantoi'des*, *Allanto'des*, *Membr'ana urinaria*, *M. seu Tunica Farcimina'lis*, *M. Intestina'lis*, the *Allantoid Vesicle*, from *allas*, 'a sausage,' and *aides*, 'shape.' A sort of elongated bladder, between the chorion and amnion of the foetus, which is thrown out from the caudal extremity of the embryo, and communicates with the bladder by the urachus. It is very apparent in quadrupeds, but not in the human species. As the allantois is developed, its walls become very vascular, and contain the ramifications of what become the umbilical artery and vein, which, by the elongation of the allantois, are brought through the villi of the chorion, into indirect communication with the vessels of the mother.
ALLANTOTOX'IGUM, from *allas*, 'a sausage,' and *toxikon*, 'a poison.' Sausage poison (G.) Wurstgift. The Germans have given this name to a poison developed in sausages formed of blood and liver.
ALLELUIA, *Oxalis acetosella*.
ALLEVIATOR: from *ad*, 'to,' and *levare*, 'to raise.' A soother. An instrument for raising invalids, invented by Mr. Jenks, of Rhode Island. It consists of two upright posts, about six feet high, each supported by a pedestal; of two horizontal bars at the top, rather longer than a common bedstead; of a windlass of the same length, placed six inches below the upper bar; of a cog-wheel and handle; of linen belts from six to twelve inches wide; of straps secured at one end of the windlass; and at the other having hooks attached to corresponding eyes in the linen belts, and of a head-piece made of netting. The patient lying on his mattress, the surgeon passes the linen belts beneath his body, attaching them to the hooks on the ends of the straps, and adjusting the whole at the proper distance and length, so as to balance the body exactly, and then raises it from the mattress by turning the handle of the windlass. To lower the patient again, and replace him on the mattress, the windlasses must be reversed.
ALLGOOD, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.
ALLHEAL, *Heracleum spondylium*.
ALLIA'CEOUS, *allia'ceus*, from *allium*, 'garlic.' Belonging to garlic, as *alliaceous* odour.
ALLIAIRE, *Alliaria*.
ALLIARIA, from *allium*, its smell resembling garlic. *A. officina'lis*, *Ery'simum allia'ria* seu *cordifo'lium*, *Sisymbrium allia'ria*, *Jack-in-the-hedge*, *stinking hedge Mustard*, *Hedge Garlic*, *Sauce-a-loue*, *Hesperis allia'ria*, (F.) *Alliatre*. This plant has been sometimes given in humid asthma and dyspnoea. It is reputed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

The Parisian Codex has a compound syrup of alliaria, *Syrup d'erysimum composé*, which is used in hoarseness.
ALLIGATURA, Fascia, Ligature.
ALLIOTICUS, Alternative.
ALLIUM, from *oleo*, 'I smell.' *A. sativum*, *Theriaca rusticorum*, *Ampelop'rasum*, *Scor'odon*, *Scordon*, *Garlic*, (F.) *Ail. Nat. Ord. Asphodeles*. *Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. A native of Sicily, but cultivated for use. The bulbs or cloves, *Ag'lithes*, have a strong, offensive, and penetrating odour, and a sweetish, biting, and caustic taste. Internally, garlic is stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue (?), diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. Externally, it is rubefacient, maturative, and repellent.
 Dose, one to six cloves, swallowed whole, or from fʒss to fʒij. of the juice.
Taylor's Remedy for Deafness, a nostrum, appears to consist of garlic, infused in oil of almonds, and coloured by *alkanet root*.
ALLIUM ASCALONICUM, *Échalotte*.
ALLIUM CEPA, *Cepa vulgaria*, *Common Onion*, *Cepul'la*, *Oron'myon*, (F.) *Oignon*. Acid and stimulating, and possessing very little nutriment. Onions have been used as stimulants, diuretics, and anthelmintics. The boiled or roasted onion, as a cataplasm, is emollient and maturating. The fresh root is rubefacient. The expressed juice is sometimes used in otalgia and in rheumatism.
ALLIUM GALLICUM, *Portulaca*.—a. *Plantaginum*, A. *Victoriale*.
ALLIUM PORRUM, *Porrum*, *P. sativum*, *Præsum*, the *Leek* or *Porret*; (F.) *Poireau*, *Porreau*. It possesses the same property as the onion.
 The virtues of the genus *Allium* depend upon an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalis.
ALLIUM REDOLENS, *Teucrium scordium*.
ALLIUM VICTORIA'LE, *A. plantagin'cum*, *Cepa victoria'lis*, *Victoria'lis longa*. The root, which, when dried, loses its alliacous smell and taste, is said to be efficacious in allaying the abdominal spasms of pregnant women (?).
ALLOCHET'IA, *Allotrichet'ia*, from *allos*, 'another,' and *χε'iv*, 'to go to stool.' The discharge of extraneous matters from the bowels. The discharge of fæces by an abnormal opening.
ALLOCHOOS, Delirious.
ALLOCHROMA'SIA, from *allos*, 'another,' and *χρ'ομα*, 'colour.' A change of colour.
ALLOPATHIA, Allopathy.
ALLOPATHIC, Allopathic.
ALLOEOSIS, Alteration.
ALLOEOTICUS, Alternative.
ALLOIOSIS, Alteration.
ALLOIOTICUS, Alternative.
ALLONGEMENT, Elongation.
ALLOPATH, Allopathist.
ALLOPATHES, Allopathic.
ALLOPATH'IC, *Allopath'icus*, *Allopath'ia*, *Alloceopath'icus*, *Allopath'es*, *Heteropath'ic*, from *allos*, 'another,' and *παθος*, 'affection.' Relating to the ordinary method of medical practice, in contradistinction to the homeopathic.
ALLOP'ATHIST, *Al'lopath*, same etymon. One who follows allopathy.
ALLOP'ATHY, *Allopath'ia*, *Alloceopathia*, *Hypenantio'ria*, *Hypenantio'ma*, *Ourat'io contrariorum per contra'ria*, same etymon. The opposite to homeopathy. The ordinary medical practice.
ALLOPHASIS, Delirium.
ALLOTRIOCHETIA, Allochetia.
ALLOTRIODON'TIA, from *αλλοτριος*, 'foreign,' and *odontos*, 'a tooth.' Transplantation of teeth.
ALLOTRIOËC'CRISIS, from *αλλοτριος*, 'fo-

ruin,' and *σπρισις*, 'separation.' The separation of extraneous matters from the body in disease.

ALLOTRILOBUSTIA, Paragoustia.

ALLOTRIOPHAGIA, Malacia.

ALLOTRIOTEX'IS, from *αλλοτριος*, 'foreign,' and *τεξις*, 'parturition.' The bringing forth of an abnormal foetus.

ALLOTRIU'RIA, from *αλλοτριος*, 'foreign,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Admixture of foreign matters with the urine.

AL'LOTROPISM; from *αλλος*, 'another,' and *τροπος*, 'a turn or change.' A term recently introduced into chemistry; the object of which is to express the property possessed by certain simple bodies, of assuming different qualities on being subjected to certain modes of treatment. Carbon, for example, furnishes three forms—plumbago, charcoal, and diamond.

ALLSPICE, see *Myrtus pimenta*—a. Bush, *Laurus Benzoin*—a. Carolina, *Calycanthus*—a. Wild, *Laurus Benzoin*.

ALLUCINATIO, Hallucination.

ALLURE, Influenza.

ALMA, Water.

ALMARIAB, see *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

ALMEZERION, *Cneorum tricoccum*.

ALMOND, Amygdala.

ALMOND BLOOM. A liquid cosmetic, formed of *Brazil dust* ℥j, *water Oij*; boil and strain; and add *isinglass* ℥vj, *grana sylvestria* ℥ij, or *cochineal* ℥ij, *alum* ℥j, *borax* ℥ij; boil again, and strain through a fine cloth.

ALMOND CAKE, see *Amygdala*—a. of the Ear, *Tonil*—a. Earh, *Arachis hypogæa*—a. Paste, see *Amygdala*—a. Powder, see *Amygdala*—a. of the Throat, *Tonil*.

ALNUS, *A. glutinosa*—a. *Communis*, *A. glutinosa*.

ALNUS GLUTINOSA, *Alnus*, *A. communis*, *Betula glutinosa* seu *emarginata*, *Europæan Alder*. A tree which grows in Europe, in moist places. The bark and leaves are astringent and bitter; and hence are employed in intermittents, and as a tonic and astringent.

ALNUS SERRAT'ULA, *American Alder*, has similar properties.

ALNUS NIGRA, *Rhamnus frangula*.

ALOECH'IA, from *α*, privative, and *λοχεια*, 'lochia.' Absence of the lochial discharge.

ALOËDA'RIUM. A compound medicine, containing aloes.—*Gorræus*.

ALOE, Aloes.

ALOE ROOT, *Aletris farinosa*.

AL'OEËS, *Al'oe*, *Fel Natu'ra*. The inspissated juice of the *Aloe*. *Nat. Ord.* *Asphodelæ*. *Sec. Syst.* *Hexandria Monogynia*.

ALOES BARBADENSIS, *A. hepatica*—a. *Bombay*, *A. hepatica*—a. *des Barbades*, *A. hepatica*.

ALOES CABALLINA, *A. Guinien'sis*, *Horse-aloes*. Used chiefly for horses. It is collected in Spain and Portugal, and is very coarse.

ALOES EN CALÉBASSES, *A. hepatica*.

ALOES CAPE, *Shining Aloes*; a cheap and excellent form of aloes, collected at the Cape of Good Hope, from *Aloe ferox*, *A. Africana*, *A. spicata*, and other species.

ALOES, EAST INDIA, *A. Succotorina*—a. *Guinensis*, *A. Caballina*.

ALOES HEPATICA, *A. vulgaria*, *A. Barbaden'sis*, *Hepatic aloes*, *Bombay aloes*, *Barbadoes aloes*, *A. vulgaria extractum*, (F.) *Aloes en calébases*, *A. des Barbades*. This species has a very disagreeable odour, and an intensely bitter and nauseous taste. Properties the same as the last.

ALOES, HORSE, *A. Caballina*—a. *Lucida*, *A. Succotorina*—a. *Socotrine*, *A. Succotorina*—a. *Spicata extractum*, *A. Succotorina*.

ALOES SUCCOTORINA, *Socotrine aloes*, *Turkey aloes*, *East India aloes*, *Aloes lu'cida*, *A. Zocotorina*, *A. spicata extractum*, *An'ima Aloes*, is the best species. Its odour is not unpleasant; taste very bitter, and slightly aromatic; colour reddish-brown, with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable; fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in dilute alcohol. Powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow colour. It is cathartic, warm, and stimulating; emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and stomachic. As a cathartic, it affects the rectum chiefly. *Dose*, as a cathartic, gr. v. to ℥j. in pill.

ALOES, TURKEY, *A. Succotorina*—a. *Vulgaris*, *A. hepatica*.—a. *Wood*, *Agallochum*—a. *Zocotorina*, *A. Succotorina*.

ALOE'IC, *Aloëticus*. A preparation which contains aloes.

ALOEXYLON, *Agallochum*.

ALOGOTROPH'IA, from *αλογος*, 'disproportionate,' and *τροφη*, 'nutrition.' Irregular nutrition. Used particularly to designate the irregular manner in which the nutrition of bones is effected in rickety individuals.

ALOPECES, *Psom*.

ALOPEC'IA, from *αλεπεξ*, 'a fox;' (this animal being said to be subject to the affection.) *Capillum desu'vium*, *Athrix dep'is*, *Phalarotis*, *Depilatio*, *Trichosis Athrix*, *Gaugra'na Alopec'ia*, *Athrix'ia*, *Desu'vium seu Lepus Pilo'rum*, *Lipeotrich'ia*, *Vulpis morbus*, *Baldness*. Falling off of the hair; loss of the hair. When this is confined to the crown of the head, it is called *calvities*, although the terms are often used synonymously.

ALOPEC'IA AREATA, *Porrigo decalvans*—a. *Circumscripta*, *Porrigo decalvans*—a. *Partialis*, *Porrigo decalvans*.

ALOU'CHE, *Cratægus aria*.

ALOU'CH'L. The name of a gum procured from the canella alba tree.

ALOU'CHIEB, *Cratægus aria*.

ALPAM. A shrub which grows on the coast of Malabar. Certain parts of this, infused in oil, form an antipsoptic ointment. The juice of the leaves, mixed with that of *calamus*, is employed against the bites of serpents.

ALPHENIC, *Saccharum candidum*.

ALPHITEDON, see *Fracture*.

ALPH'ITON, *αλευρα*, *Polenta*, *Fari'na*. Any kind of meal. Toasted barley-meal.—*Hippocrates*. *Polenta* means also a food composed of Indian meal, cheese, &c. See *Farina*.

ALPHON'SIN, *Alphon'sinum*. A kind of bullet forceps, similar to a *Porte-crayon*, so called from the inventor, *Alphonso Ferri*, of Naples.—*Scultetus*.

ALPHOS, *Lepra alphoides*.

ALPHOSIS ÆTHIOPICA, see *Albino*.

ALPINIA CARDAMOMUM, *Amomum cardamomum*—a. *Galanga*, *Maranta galanga*.

ALPIS'TE, *Phalaris Canadensis*.

ALSANDERS, *Smyrnum olusatrum*.

ALS'NE ME'DIA, *A. ariculæ-rum* seu *vulgaris*, from *αλεος*, 'a grove,' because growing abundantly in the woods. *Morus Galli'na*, *Holostemum Aisi'ne*, *Stellaria me'dia*, *Mouss-e-ar*, *Chickweed*, (F.) *Mouron des Oiseaux*, *Morgoline*. This plant, if boiled tender, may be eaten like spinach, and forms an excellent emollient poultice. It was formerly regarded as a vulnerary and detergent.

ALTAFOR, *Camphor*.

ALTER SEXUS, *Sex, female*.

ALTERANS, *Alterative*.

ALTERANT, *Alterative*.

ALTERATION, *Alteratio*, from *alter*, 'other,' *Allois'is*, *Allois'is*. This word is used in France

to express a morbid change which supervenes in the expression of the countenance (*altération de la face*), or in the structure of an organ (*altération organique*), or in the nature of fluids excreted (*altération de l'urine, des larmes, du lait, &c.*)

Altération is also used in an entirely different sense, to express intense thirst in disease. In this case its etymology is different. It comes from *haléter*, and was formerly written *halétermination*.

ALTERATIVE, *Alterans*, *Alloioticus*, *Allooticus*, *Alloticus*, *Immutans*. An agent considered to be capable of producing a salutary change in a disease, but without exciting any sensible evacuation. As medicine improves, this uncertain class of remedies becomes, of necessity, diminished in number. See *Eutrophie*.

(F.) *Altérant*. The French term likewise means, that which causes thirst, — *Siticulo-us*, *Dipseticus*, as *altérer* means both to change, and to cause thirst. *S'altérer* is to experience a change for the worse, — *corrum'pi*.)

ALTERCANGENON, *Hyoscyamus*.

ALTERCUM, *Hyoscyamus*.

ALTHÆA, from *αλθαι*, 'to heal'; *A. officinalis*, *Malvaceum*. *Aristalthea*, *Hibiscus*, *Ibiscus*, *Ibischia mimalva*, *Bimalva*, *Marsh mallow*. (F.) *Guinaure*. *Nat. Ord. Malvaceæ*. *Sex. Syst. Monadelphia Polyandria*. The leaves, *Althea folia*, and root, *Althea radix*, contain much mucilage. They are emollient and demulcent, and are employed wherever medicines, possessing such properties, are required. In the Ph. U. S., *Althea* is the root of *Althea officinalis*.

ALTHANAIHA, *Orpiment*.

ALTHEUS, *Physician*.

ALTHEXIS, *Curation*.

ALTHOS, *Medicament*.

ALTILIBAT, *Terebinthina*.

ALU'DEL, *Alu'tel*, *Vitrum sublimatorium*. A hollow sphere of stone, glass, or earthen ware, with a short neck projecting at each end, by means of which one glass might be set upon the other. The uppermost had no aperture at the top. Aludels were formerly used in the sublimation of various substances.

'ALULA; diminutive of *ala*, 'a wing.' A little wing.

ALUM, *Symphytum* — a. *Cataplasm*, *Coagulum aluminosum* — a. *Egyptian*, *Egyptia stypteria*.

ALUM, ROCHE, *Alumen de Rochi*, (F.) *Alun de Roche*. So called from *Roccha* in *Syria*, where there was a manufactory of it. It is in pieces of the size of an almond, covered with a reddish efflorescence.

Common Roche Alum, *A. Rochi Gallia*. Fragments of common alum, moistened and shaken with prepared bole. It is white when broken.

ALUM, SOLUTION OF, COMPOUND, *Liq. aluminis compos.*

ALUM ROOT, *Geranium maculatum*, *Heuchera cortusa*.

ALUMEN, (an Arabic term, *alum*.) *Alum*, *Hypersulphas aluminæ et Potasæ*, *Potasæ aluminæ-sulphas*, *Sulphas Aluminæ Acid'ulus cum Potasæ*, *Sulphas Aluminæ*, *Sulphas Kallico-alumin'icum*, *Sulphas alumin'aris*, *Supersulphas aluminæ et potasæ*, *Argilla sulphurica alcalis'ata*, *A. vitriola'ta*, *Stypteria*, *Supersulphas Argillæ alcalis'atum*, *Argilla Kalisulphurica*. (F.) *Alun*.

ALUMEN CANTINUM, *Potash of commerce* — a. *Fixum*, see *Potash* — a. *Kinosatum*, *Pulvis sulphatis aluminis compositus*.

ALUMEN COMMUNE, *Common alum*, *English alum*, *Rock alum*, *Alumen factitium*, *A. crystallinum*, *A. rus'cum*, (F.) *Alun d'Angleterre*, is the variety usually employed. It is in octahedral

crystals, but generally in large, white, semitransparent masses; has a sweetish, styptic taste; effloresces in the air, and is soluble in 16 parts of water at 60°. It is tonic and astringent, and as such is used internally and externally. Dose, gr. v. to xv.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM, *Alumen ustum*, *A. calcinatum*, *Sulphas aluminæ fusus*, *Argilla sulphurica usta*, *Burnt alum*, *dried alum*. (F.) *Alun calciné*, (*Alum* melted in an earthen vessel until ebullition ceases.) *Eucharotic*.

ALUMEN ROMA'NUM, *Roman alum*, *A. Rubrum*, *A. Rubrum*. (F.) *Alun de Rome*. In crystals, which are of a pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence.

ALUMINA, ACETATE OF, *Aluminæ Acetas* — a. *Depurata*, *Argilla pura* — a. *Pura*, *Argilla pura* — a. *Sulphate of*, *Aluminæ Sulphas*.

ALUMINÆ ACETAS, *Argilla Acetas*, *Acetate of Alumina*. A deliquescent salt, obtained by the addition of acetate of lead to sulphate of alumina and potassa. It possesses the same properties as the sulphate of alumina.

ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ HYPERSULPHAS, *Alumen* — a. et *Potassæ supersulphas*, *Alumen* — a. *Sulphas*, *Alumen*.

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS, *Argilla Sulphas*, *Sulphate of Alumina*. Simple sulphate of alumina may be made by the direct combination of alumina and sulphuric acid, and contains 30 per cent. of the former, to 70 per cent. of the latter. It is a deliquescent salt; and is an excellent antiseptic and detergent to ulcers. It is chiefly used to preserve dead bodies — a strong solution being injected into the arteries.

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS ACIDULUS CUM POTASSÆ, *Alumen* — a. *Sulphas fusus*, *Alumen exsiccatum*.

ALUMINE FACTIOE, *Argilla pura*.

ALUN, *Alumen*.

ALUNSEL, *Gutta*.

ALUS, *Symphytum*.

ALUSIA, *Hallucination* — a. *Hypochondriasis*, *Hypochondriasis*.

ALU'TEL, *Aludel*.

ALVAQUILLA, *Psoralea glandulosa*.

ALVARAS NIGRA, *Ichthyosis*.

ALVEARIUM, *Auditory canal*, *external*.

ALVE'OLAR, *Alveolaris*, from *alveus*, 'a cavity.' (F.) *Alvéolaire*. That which relates to the alveoli.

ALVE'OLAR ARCHES, (F.) *Arcades alvéolaires*, are formed by the margins or borders of the two jaws, which are hollowed by the Alveoli.

ALVE'OLAR ARTERY, *Supra-maxillary A.*, *Artère sus-maxillaire* of *Chaussier*, arises from the internal maxillary, descends behind the tuberosity of the upper jaw, and gives branches to the upper molar teeth, gums, periosteum, membrane of the maxillary sinus, and buccinator muscle.

ALVEOLAR BORDER, *Limbus alveolaris*. The part of the jaws, that is hollowed by the alveoli.

ALVE'OLAR MEMBRANES are very fine membranes, situate between the teeth and alveoli, and formed by a portion of the sac or follicle which enclosed the tooth before it pierced the gum. By some this membrane has been called the *alveo-dental periosteum*.

ALVE'OLAR VEIN. This has a similar distribution with the artery.

ALVÉOLE, *Alveolus*.

ALVEOLI DENTIS, see *Alveolus*.

ALVÉOLO-LABIAL, *Buccinator*.

ALVE'OLUS, same etymon. *Bo'trion*, *Bo'thrion*, *Odontoboth'rion*, *Odontophat'nè*, *Frena*, *Mortariolum*, *Ho'micos*, *Præceptolum*, *Phat'nè*, *Phat'nion*, *Præcepium*, *Pat'nè*, *Pat'nè*. (F.) *Alvéole*. The alveoli are the sockets of the teeth,

Alveoli dentis, Molaria seu Caver'na dentium, into which they are, as it were, driven. Their size and shape are determined by the teeth which they receive, and they are pierced at the apex by small holes, which give passage to the dental vessels and nerves.

ALVEUS, Auge—a. Ampullus, Receptaculum chyli—a. Ampullosus, Thoracic duct—a. Communis: see Semicircular canals—a. Utriculus: see Semicircular canals.

ALVI EXCRETIO, Defecation—a. Fluxus aqueus, Diarrhœa—a. Laxitas, Diarrhœa—a. Profusum, Diarrhœa.

ALVIDUCUS, Laxative.

ALVINE, *Alv'ineus*, from *alveus*, 'the abdomen.' That which relates to the lower belly, as *alvine dejections*, *alvine flux*, *alvine obstructions*, &c.

ALVUM EVACUANS, Cathartic.

ALVUS, Abdomen, Uterus—a. Adstricta, Constipation—a. Cita, Diarrhœa—a. Dura, Constipatio—a. Remum, Pelvis of the kidney—a. Tarda, Constipation—a. Viridis, Dejection.

ALYCE, Anxiety.

ALYPON, from *a*, priv., and *λυγν*, 'pain.' An acid, purg'ng plant, described by Matthioli. By some it has been supposed to be the *Globularia alypum* of botanists.

ALYSIS, Anxiety.

ALYSMUS, Anxiety.

ALYSSUM PLINII, Galium Mollugo.

ALYSSUS, Antihydrophobic.

AL'ZILAT. In some of the Arabian writers, a weight of three grains.—Ruland and Johnson.

AMABILE, Lacuna Labii Superioris.

AMADOU, Boletus igniarius.

AMADOUVIER, Boletus igniarius.

AMAGRISSEMENT, Emaciation.

AMANDES, see Amygdala.

AMANI'TÆ, from *a*, privative, and *pavia*, 'madness.' i. e. 'not poisonous.' A name given, by the Greeks and Romans, to the edible *amanitons*. *Amanita* forms, at the present day, a genus, some of which are edible, others poisonous. Amongst others, it contains the *Agaricus aurantiacus* and *A. pseudo-aurantiacus*.

AMARA DULCIS, Solanum dulcamara.

AMARAC'NUM. An ancient and esteemed plaster, containing several aromatics, the marjoram, *asaracum*, in particular.

AMARACUS, Origanum majorana—a. Tomentosus, Origanum dictamnus.

AMARITIES, Bitterness.

AMARITUDO, Bitterness.

AMAROR, Bitterness.

AMARUCACHU, Polyanthes tuberosa.

AMARUS, *Picros*, 'bitter.' (F.) *Amèr*. The bitter principle of vegetables is the great natural tonic, and hence *bitters*, as they are termed collectively, belong to the class of tonics. Several are used in medicine; the chief are, gentian, quassia, cinchona, calumba, dog-wood, &c.

AMASS'SIS, *Amasse'sis*, from *a*, privative, and *μασσειν*, 'mastication.' Mastication when impeded or impracticable.

AMATORIUM, Lacuna labii superioris.

AMATORII, Oblique muscles of the eye.

AMATORIUM VENEVICIUM, Philiter.

AMATORIUS MUSCULUS, Obliquus superior oculi.

AMAURO'SIS, *Obfusca'tio*, *Offusca'tio*, from *αμαυρος*, 'obscure.' *Drop serena*, *Gutta serena*, *Cataracta nigra*, *Paropsis amauro'sis*, *Immobilitas pupillæ*, *Suffusio nigra*, *Black cat'aract*. (F.) *Goutte-serene*, *Cataracte noire*, *Anopticoner'vie* (Perry.) Diminution, or complete loss of sight, without any perceptible alteration in the organization of the eye; generally, perhaps, owing to loss of power of the optic nerve or re-

tina. Counter-irritants are the most successful remedial agents, although the disease is always very difficult of removal, and generally totally incurable.

AMAUROSIS DIMIDIATA, Hemiplopia—a. Imperfecta, Hypo-amaurosis.

AMAUROTIC, *Amauroticus*; same etymon. Affected with amaurosis.

AMAUROTIC CAT'S EYE, *Galeamauro'sis*. A name given by Beer to an amaurotic affection, accompanied by a remarkable change of colour in the pupil, which presents, apparently in the fundus of the eye, a lighter tint, yellowish or brownish yellow, instead of its natural clear black.

AMA'ZIA, from *a*, privative, and *μαζος*, 'breast.' A monstrosity, in which there is absence of one or both breasts.

AMBARUM, Amberg'ris—a. Cineritium, Amberg'ris.

AMBE, from *αβαίρω*, 'I ascend.' *Ambi*. A superficial eminence on a bone. Also, an old surgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder; the invention of which is ascribed to Hippocrates. It is no longer used.—Hippocrates, Scultetus. See *Crista*.

AMBER, Succinum—a. Liquid: see Liquid-amber styraciflua.

AM'BERGRIS, *Ambra gr'æca*, *Ambor*, *Ambar*, *Ambra cinera'cea*, *A. ambrosiaca*, *Ambarum*, *Succinum cinereum*, *S. gr'æcum*, *Am'barum cineritium*. A concrete substance, of the consistence of wax, cineritious colour, studded with yellow and blackish spots, and exhaling a very pleasant odour. It seems highly probable that ambérg'ris is formed in the intestines of the whale, and voided with its excrements. Like all aromatic substances, ambérg'ris is slightly antispasmodic and excitant; but it is oftener employed as a perfume than as a medicine.

AMBIA. A liquid, yellow bitumen, the smell and virtues of which are similar to those of the resin tacamahaca. It is obtained from a spring in India.

AMBICUS, Alembic.

AMBIDEX'TER, *Amphidex'ter*, from *ambo*, 'both,' and *dexter*, 'right.' One who uses both hands with equal facility. Celsus says the surgeon ought to be '*non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus*. One of the aphorisms of Hippocrates says, that a woman is never ambidexter. This is a mistake.

AMBILÆVUS, Ampharisteros.

AMBITUS GENTALIS MULIEBRIS, Vestibulum.

AMBLOMA, Abortion.

AMBLOSIS, Abortion.

AMBLOSMUS, Abortion.

AMBLOTHRIDIUM, see Abortion.

AMBLOTHRIDIUM, Abortive.

AMBLOTICUS, Abortive.

AMBLUS, *αμβλυς*, 'obscure.' Hence, **AMBLYAPHTA**, from *αμβλυς*, 'obscure,' and *αφή*, 'feeling.' Dulness of the sense of touch.

AMBLYOGMOS, Amblyopia.

AMBLYO'PIA, from *αμβλυς*, 'obscure,' and *πία*, 'the eye.' *Ambly'omoe*, *Amblyog'mos*, *Amblyo'pia* (so called by some, according to Castelli, *ob ignorantiam Græca lingua*.) *Hebetudo visus*, *Feebleness of sight*, (F.) *Vue faible*. First degree of Amaurosis.—Hippocrates.

AMBLYOPIA CREPUSCULARIS, Hemeralopia—a. Dissitorum, Myopia—a. Meridiana, Nyctalopia—a. Proximorum, Presbytia.

AMBLYOSMOS, Amblyopia.

AMBOLICUS, Abortive.

AMBON, *αμβων*, 'the raised rim of a shield or dish,' from *αβαίρω*, 'I ascend.' The fibro-carti-

luginous rings or *bowrelets*, which surround the articular cavities, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the acetabulum, &c., have been so called—Galen. See *Crista*.

AMBOR, Ambergris.

AMBR A, Succinum—a. Ambrosiaca, Ambergris—a. Cineracea, Ambergris.

AMBRAGRISEA, Ambergris.

AMBRE BLANC, Succinum (album) — a. Jaune, Succinum.

AMBRETTE, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

AMBROSIA, from *a*, privative, and *βροτος*, 'mortal.' Food which makes immortal, or the food of immortals. The food of the gods—Homer. See also, *Chenopodium botrys*.

AMBROSIA ELATIOR, see *A. Trifida*.

AMBROSIA MARITIMA. A plant which grows on the shores of the Levant, and has a pleasant, bitter and aromatic taste. It is given in infusion, as a tonic and antispasmodic.

AMBROSIA TRIFIDA, *Horseweed*, *Richweed*, *Horsemint*, *Horsecane*, *Bitterweed*, *Great Ragweed*, *Wild Hemp*. This indigenous plant is found in low grounds and along streams, from Canada to Georgia, and west to Louisiana and Arkansas. It is an annual, and flowers in August and September. An infusion has been recommended locally in mercurial salivation.

Ambrosia Elatior, *Ragweed*, is said by Dr. R. E. Griffith to have much more developed sensible properties.

AMBROSIE DU MEXIQUE, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

AMBULANOE, (F.) from *ambulare*, 'to walk.' A military hospital attached to an army, and moving along with it. Also called *Hôpital ambulante*.

AMBULATIO, Walking.

AMBULATORY, *Ambulans*, *Ambulativus*, *Ambulative*, (F.) *Ambulant*. A morbid affection is said to be 'ambulatory,' (F.) *ambulante*, when it skips from one part to another; as *Erysipèles ambulante*, &c. When blisters are applied successively on different parts of the body, they are called *Vésicatoires ambulants*.

AMBULELA, *Cichorium intybus*.

AMBULL. The Brachmanic name for an Indian aquatic herb, which appears to belong to the family *Lysimachia*. The whole plant has a sweet smell. Its decoction has a very bitter taste, and is an excellent febrifuge. It is also taken in milk in cases of vertigo.

AMBULO FLATULENTUS ET FURIOSUS, *Flatus furiosus*, *Vareni*. Painful, mobile, and periodical tumours affecting different parts, which were once considered as the effect of very subtle vapours—Michaelis. Their nature is by no means clear.

AMBUSTIO, Burn.

AMBUTUA, *Pareira brava*.

AMBUYA-EMBO. A very beautiful, creeping aristolochia of Brazil, the decoction of which is exhibited successfully in obstructions. It is also used in fumigation and in baths as a tonic.

AME, Anima.

AMELI. A Malabar shrub, belonging to a genus unknown. The decoction of its leaves is said to relieve colic. Its roots, boiled in oil, are used to repel tumours.

AMELIA, Apathy.

AMENIA, Amenorrhœa, Emmenagogues.

AMENOMA'NIA. A hybrid word, formed from the Latin *amensus*, 'agreeable,' and *mania*, 'mania.' A gay form of insanity.

AMENORRHŒA, *Parame'nia obstructio'nis*, *Mencr'oph'ia*, *Menosta'nia*, *Apophraz'is*, *Arrha'ca*, *Defectus seu Remas'io seu Cessa'tio men'sium*,

Menstrua'tio impedi'ta, *Iechome'nia*, *Ame'nia*, from *a*, privative, *μην*, 'a month,' and *γεν*, 'I flow.' Suppression of the menses, (F.) *Suppression de flux menstrual*. This suppression is most commonly symptomatic, and hence the chief attention must be paid to the cause. Usually, there is an atonic state of the system generally, and hence chalybeates and other tonics are advisable.

Two great varieties of Amenorrhœa are commonly reckoned. 1. *A. Eman'sio'nis*, *Eman'sio men'sium*, *Menis'chesis*, *Menos'chesis*, *Menstrua'tio retenta*, *Men'sium reten'tio*, *Retention of the menses*, when the menses do not appear at the usual age: and, 2. *Suppres'sio Men'sium*, *Suppres'sio Menstrua'tio'nis*, *Amenorrhœa's Suppres'sio'nis*, *Interrup'tio menstrua'tio'nis*, *Menstrua'tio suppres'sa*, in which the catamenia are obstructed in their regular periods of recurrence. See *Eman'sio Men'sium*, and *Menses*.

AMENORRHŒA DIFFICILIS, Dysmenorrhœa—a. *Eman'sionis*, see Amenorrhœa—a. *Hymenica*, see *Hymenicus*—a. *Partialis*, *Dysmenorrhœa*—a. *Suppressionis*, see Amenorrhœa.

AMENTIA, Dementia: see, also, *Fatuitas*, and *Idiotism*—a. *Senilis*, Dementia of the aged.

AMER, Amarus.

AMERICAN, see *Homo*.

AMERICANUM TUBEROSUM, *Solanum tuberosum*.

AMERTUME, Bitterness.

AM'ETHYST, *Amethy'tus*, from *a*, privative, and *μεθυσ*, 'I am drunk.' A precious stone, to which the ancients attributed the property of preventing drunkenness. It was also used as an anti-diarrhœic and absorbent—Pliny, Albertus Magnus.

AMETH'YSUM, *Amethy'tum*, (*remedium*.) Same etymon as the last. A remedy for drunkenness.

AMETRIA, Intemperance. Also, absence of the uterus; from *a*, privative, and *μετρα*, 'the uterus.'

AMICULUM, Amnios.

AMIDON, IODURE D', Starch, Iodide of

AMIDUM, Amylum.

AMINÆA, Anime.

AMINÆ'UM VINUM, *Amine'an wine*, highly esteemed as a stomachic. Virgil distinguishes it from the Falernian.—Pliny, Macrobius, &c.

AMMA, Truss.

AMMI, *Ammi majus seu cicutafolium seu vulgare seu Bolberi*, *Am'mios muric'ata*, *A'pium ammi*, *Bishop's weed*. The seeds of this plant are aromatic and pungent. They are said to be carminative and diuretic, and are tonic and stomachic.

AMMI BOLBERI, Ammi—a. *des Boutiques*, see *Sison ammi*—a. *Cicutæfolium*, Ammi—a. *Verum*, see *Sison ammi*—a. *Vulgare*, Ammi.

AMMION, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

AMMIOS MURICATA, Ammi.

AMMISMUS, Psammismus.

AMMOCHO'SIA, *Ammocho'sis*, from *αμμος*, 'sand,' and *χυν*, 'I pour.' *Arena'tio*. Putting the human body in hot sand, for the cure of disease.

AMMO'NIA, *Ammo'nia* or *Ammoni'acal gas*, *Volatile alkali*, *Al'kali ammoni'acum caus'ticum*, *A. volatilè caus'ticum*, *Ammo'nia caus'tica*, *A. pura*, *Ammoni'acum*, *A. caus'ticum*, *Gas ammoni'acalè*, *Meph'itis urino'sa*, (F.) *Ammoniacus*, *Air alcalin*, *Gas ammoni'acal*. An alkali, so called, because obtained principally by decomposing sal ammoniac (*muriate of ammonia*) by lime. This gas is colourless, transparent, elastic, of a pungent, characteristic odour, and an acrid urinous taste. It turns the syrup of violets green, and

Its specific gravity is 0.596. When inhaled, largely diluted with common air, it is a powerful irritant. When unmixed, it instantly induces suffocation.

AMMONIA, ACETATE OF, SOLUTION OF, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—*a.* Arseniate of, Arseniate of ammonia—*a.* Benzoate of, Ammonia benzoas—*a.* Caustica liquida, Liquor ammonis—*a.* Chlorohydrate of, Ammonia murias—*a.* Citrate of, Ammonia citras—*a.* Hydriodate of, Ammonium, iodide of—*a.* Hydrochlorate of, Ammonia murias—*a.* Hydrosulphuret of, Ammonia sulphuretum—*a.* Iodide of, see Iodine—*a.* Liniment of, strong, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—*a.* Liquid, Liquor Ammonis—*a.* Muriatica, Ammonia murias—*a.* Nitrate, Ammonia nitras—*a.* Phosphate of, Ammonia phosphas—*a.* Preparata, Ammonia carbonas—*a.* Pura liquida, Liquor ammonis—*a.* Solution of, Liquor ammonis—*a.* Solution of, stronger, Liquor ammonis fortior—*a.* Tartrate of, Ammonia tartras.

AMMONIAC, GUM, *Ammoni'acum*, (Ph. U. S.) *Gum'mi Ammoni'acum*, *Armoni'acum*, *Mato'rium*, (F.) *Ammoniac*, *Gomme ammoniague*, so called from Ammonia in Lybia, whence it is brought. A gum-resin, the concrete juice of *Dore'na ammoni'acum*, of Persia: a species of a genus allied to *Ferula*. It is in irregular, dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within. Its odour is peculiar, and not ungrateful: taste nauseous, sweet, and bitter. It forms a white emulsion with water: is soluble in vinegar; partially so in alcohol, ether, and solutions of the alkalies.

Gum ammoniacum is expectorant, deobstruent (?) antispasmodic, discutient, and resolvent. It is chiefly used, however, in the first capacity, and in the formation of certain plasters.

Two varieties are met with in the market, *Gute ammoni'aci*, the best; and *Lapis ammoni'aci*, the more impure.

AMMONIACÆ NITRAS, Ammonia nitras—*a.* Sulphas, Ammonia sulphas.

AMMONIACUM, Ammonia, Ammoniac Gum—*a.* Suocinatum, Spiritus ammonis foetidus—*a.* Volatile mite, Ammonia carbonas.

AMMONIÆ ACETAS, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—*a.* Arsenias, Arseniate of Ammonia.

AMMONIÆ BENZOAS, *Benzoate of Ammonia*. A salt formed by the union of benzoic acid and ammonia, which has been prescribed for the removal of gouty depositions of urate of soda in the joints. It is regarded as a good diuretic.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS, *A. Subcarbonas*, *A. Sesquicarbonas*, *Salt of bones*, *Sal Osium*, *Salt of wood-soot*, *Sal Fulig'inis*, *Salt of urine*, *Volatile Sal Ammoniac*, *Baker's salt*, *Alkali volatilè aëre'tum*, *A. volatilè ammoniacalè*, *A. volatilè ex sale ammoni'aco*, *Ammoni'acum volatilè mitè*, *Ammoni'acum carbon'icum*, *A. subcarbon'icum*, *Carbonas ammoni'acæ alkali'nus seu incompletus seu superammoni'acus*, *Hypocarbonas ammoni'acæ*, *Flores salis ammoni'aci*, *Sal cornu cervi volatilè*, *Sal volatilè salis ammoni'aci*, *Concrete volatile alkali*, *Carbonate or Subcarbonate of ammonia*, *Ammoni'acæ præparata*, *Sal volatilè*, *Smelling salt*, (F.) *Carbonate d'ammoniaque*, *Sel volatil d'Antiterre*, (*Ammon. muriat.* 11j; *Uretæ Diss.* Sublime—Ph. U. S.) A white, striated, crystalline mass; odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal: soluble in two parts of water: insoluble in alcohol: effloresces in the air. It is stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. v. to xv.

Carbonate of ammonia is at times used to form effervescent draughts. One scruple saturates six fluidrachms of lemon-juice, twenty-six grains of

crystallized tartaric acid, and twenty-six grains of crystallized citric acid.

AMMONIÆ CITRAS, *Citrate of Ammoni'acæ*. Made by saturating lemon or lime juice, or a solution of citric acid, with carbonate of ammonia. Dose, fʒss.

It may be made extemporaneously, and taken in an effervescent state. Seventeen grains of citric acid or half a fluidounce of lemon-juice will be sufficient for thirteen grains of carbonate of ammonia.

AMMONIÆ CUPRO-SULPHAS, *Cuprum ammoniatum*.

AMMONIÆ ET FERRI MURIAS, *Ferri ammonio-citras*—*a.* *Ferro-citras*, *Ferri ammonio-citras*—*a.* Hydriodas, Ammonium, iodide of—*a.* Hydrosulphuretum, Liquor fumans Boyleii—*a.* Hypocarbonas, Ammonia Carbonas.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS, *Muriate of Ammoni'acæ*, *Hydrochlorate of Ammoni'acæ*, *Chlorohydrate of Ammoni'acæ*, *Sal Ammoni'acum*, *Sal Ammoni'acæ*, *Sal Ammoni'acus*, *Ammoni'acæ Muriat'ica*, *Ammoni'acum Muriat'um*, *Hydrochloras Ammoni'acæ*, *Sal Armoni'acum*, *Salmiac*, *Fuligo Alba Philosophorum*, *Misadir*, (F.) *Muriate d'Ammoniaque*. A saline concrete, formed by the combination of muriatic acid with ammonia. In Egypt it is manufactured in large quantities by subliming the soot formed by burning camel's dung—26 pounds of the soot yielding 6 pounds. It is also prepared, in great quantities, by adding sulphuric acid to the volatile alkali obtained from soot, bones, &c., mixing this with common salt, and subliming.

Muriate of ammonia is inodorous, but has an acrid, pungent, bitterish, and urinous taste. Three parts of cold water dissolve one. Soluble also in 4.5 parts of alcohol. It is aperient and diuretic, but seldom used internally. Externally, it is employed, producing cold during its solution, in inflammations, &c.

AMMONIÆ NITRAS, *Nitrate of Ammonia*, *Alkali volatilè nitrat'um*, *Sal ammoni'acus nitrosus*, *Ammoni'acæ Nitras*, *Nitras ammoni'acæ*, *Nitrum flammans*, (F.) *Nitrate d'Ammoniaque*. A salt composed of nitric acid and ammonia. It is diuretic and deobstruent. (?) Externally, it is discutient and sialogogue.

AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS, *Phosphate of Ammoni'acæ*, (F.) *Phosphate d'Ammoniaque*. This salt has been recommended as an excitant, diaphoretic, and discutient. More recently, it has been proposed as a new remedy for gout and rheumatism, as a solvent of uric acid calculus, and for diseases, acute and chronic, connected directly with the lithic acid diathesis.

AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS, *A. carbonas*.

AMMONIÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Ammoni'acæ*, *Sulphas ammoni'acæ*, *Ammoni'acum sulphuricum*, *Alkali volatilè vitriol'atum*, *Sal Ammoni'acum secretum GLAUBERI*, *Sal secretus GLAUBERI*, *Vitriolum ammoniacalè*, (F.) *Sulphate d'Ammoniaque*. Formed by adding sulphuric acid either to sal ammoniac or to ammoniacal liquor. Its properties are like those of the muriate of ammonia.

AMMONIÆ SULPHURETUM, *Sulphuret of Ammoni'acæ*, *Hydrosulphuret of Ammoni'acæ*, *Ammoni'acum Sulphurat'um*, *Hydrosulphas Ammonia*, *Spiritus BEQUI'NI*, *Sp. fumans BEQUI'NI*, *Sulphuretum ammoni'acæ*, *Sp. salis ammoni'aci sulphuratus*, *Liquor ammoni'aci hydroth'odis*, *Hydrosulphuretum Ammoni'acum*, *Hydraz. ammoniacalè aquosum*, *Hydrog'eno-sulphuretum ammoni'acæ liquidum*, *Spiritus sulphuris volatilè*, *Heper sulphuris volatilè*, *BOYLE'S* or *BEQUI'NE'S fuming spirit*, (F.) *Hydrosulphate sulfuris d'Am-*

moniaque, Liqueur fumante de BOYLE, Sulfure hydrogéné d'Ammoniaque, Hydrosulfure d'Ammoniaque. Odour very fetid; taste nauseous and styptic; colour dark yellowish green. It is reported to be sedative, nauseating, emetic, disoxygenizing, (?) and has been given in diabetes and diseases of increased excitement. Dose, gr. viij. to gr. xx.

AMMO'NIÆ TARTRAS, Al'kali volat'ile tartari-
sa'tum, Sal Ammoniacum tartaricum, Tartarus ammo'nia, Tartrate of Ammo'nia, (F.) Tartrate d'Ammoniaque. A salt composed of tartaric acid and ammonia. It is diaphoretic and diuretic; but not much used.

AMMONIAQUE, Ammonia—*a. Arseniate d', Arseniate of ammonia*—*a. Hydrosulfure d', Ammonis sulphuretum*—*a. Hydrosulfate sulfuré d', Ammonis sulphuretum*—*a. Liquide, Liqueur ammoniac*—*a. Phosphate d', Ammonis phosphas*—*a. Sulfure hydrogéné d', Ammonis sulphuretum.*

AMMONII IODIDUM, Ammonium, iodide of.
AMMONII IODURETUM, Ammonium, iodide of.
AMMONIO-CUPRICUS SUBSULPHAS, Cuprum ammoniatum.

AMMO'NION, from ammos, 'sand.' An ancient collyrium of great virtues in many diseases of the eye, and which was said to remove sand from that organ.

AMMONIUM ARSENICICUM, Arseniate of ammonia—*a. Carbonicum, Ammonis carbonas*—*a. Hydroiodicum, Ammonium, iodide of*—*a. Iodatium, Ammonium, iodide of.*

AMMO'NIUM, I'ODIDE OF, Iod'idum seu Iodure'tum ammonii, Ammonium Ioda'tum seu Hydro'idicum, Hydr'i'odas ammo'nia, Hydr'i'odate of ammo'nia. This salt is formed by saturating liquid hydroiodic acid with caustic ammonia, and evaporating the solution. It is applied in the form of ointment (ʒi ad adipis ʒi) in lepra, psoriasis, &c.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM MARTIATUM SEU MARTIALE, Ferrum ammoniatum—*a. Muriatum, Ammonis murias*—*a. Subcarbonicum, Ammonis carbonas*—*a. Sulphuratum, Ammonis sulphuretum*—*a. Sulphuricum, Ammonis sulphas.*

AMNA ALCALIZATA, Water, mineral, saline.

AMNEMOSYNE, Amnesia.

AMNE'SIA, Amnes'ia, Amnemos'ynē, from a, privative, and mnēs, 'memory.' *Moria imbec'illa amne'sia, Obliv'io, Recollectio'nis jacu'ra, Dyszesthe'sia inter'na, Debilitas memo'ria, Memo'ria dele'ta, (F.) Perte de Mémoire, 'loss of memory.'* By some Nosologists, amnesia constitutes a genus of diseases. By most, it is considered only as a symptom, which may occur in many diseases.

AMNESTIA, Amnesia.

AMNI TIS, Amnitis.

AMNIOTICLÉP'SIS, from Amnios, and κλεπτο, 'I steal or take away clandestinely.' Premature escape of the liquor amnii.

AMNIORRHŒ'A, from amnios, and ρευ, 'I flow.' A premature discharge of the liquor amnii.

AM'NIOS, Am'nion, Am'nium, Hym'nium, Charta virgin'ea, Armata'ra, Agni'na membra'na, Pellu'cida membra'na, Galea, Scepar'num, Indu'cium, Amic'ulum, Membra'na fetum invol'vens. The innermost of the enveloping membranes of the fetus:—so called because first observed in the sheep, (?) *amnos, 'a sheep.'* It is thin, transparent, porphirable, and possesses many delicate, colourless vessels, which have not been injected. It is generally considered to be produced by a fold of the external layer of the germinal membrane, rising up, and gradually enveloping the embryo. Its external surface is feebly united to the chorion by areolar and vascular filaments.

Its inner surface is polished, and is in contact with the body of the fetus and the liquor amnii.

AMNIOTIC ACID, Ac'idum am'nium vel amniot'icum. A peculiar acid, found by Vauquelin and Buniva in the liquor amnii of the cow.

AMNITIS, Amni'tis, from Amnion and itis, inflammation. Inflammation of the Amnion.

AMENOMA'NIA, from amarus, 'agreeable,' and mania. A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable character.

AMOME FAUX, Sison amomum.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM, A. repens seu racemo'sum, A. verum, Alpin'ia cardamo'mum, Caro'pi, Mato'nia Curdamo'mum, Eletta'ria Curdamo'mum, Cardamo'mum minus, Lesser or officinal Curdamom, (F.) Cardamome de la Côte de Malabar, Cardamome. The seeds of this East India plant have an agreeable, aromatic odour, and a pungent, grateful taste. They are carminative and stomachic: but are chiefly used to give warmth to other remedies. The fruit is called *Amomia.* Dose, gr. v. to ʒj.

AMOMUM CURCUMA, Curcuma longa.

AMOMUM GALANGA, Maranta G.

AMOMUM GRANUM PARADI'SI, Cardamo'mum majus, Melequet'ta, Maniquet'ta, Cardamo'mum piperat'um, A. max'imum, (F.) Graines de Paradis. Greater cardamom seeds resemble the last in properties. They are extremely hot, and not much used.

AMOMUM HIRsutum, Costus—*a. Montanum, see Cassumuniar*—*a. Pimenta: see Myrtus pimenta*—*a. Repens, A. cardamomum*—*a. Sylvestre, see Cassumuniar*—*a. Zedoaria, Kæmpferia rotunda*—*a. Zerumbet, see Cassumuniar.*

AMOMUM ZIN'GIBER, Zin'giber officina'le, Zin'giber album, Z. nigrum, Z. commu'ne, Zin'siber, Ginger, (F.) Gingembre. The white and black ginger, *Zin'siber fuscum et album,* are the rhizoma of the same plant, *Zin'giber officina'le,* the difference depending upon the mode of preparing them.

The odour of ginger is aromatic; taste warm; aromatic, and acrid. It yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water. It is carminative, stimulant, and sialogogue.

Preserved Ginger, Zingiberis Radix Condi'ta, Radix Zingiberis condi'ta ex Indiâ allata, is a condiment which possesses all the virtues of ginger.

Ginger-Beer Powders may be formed of white sugar, ʒj. and ʒij. ginger, gr. v. subcarbonate of soda, gr. xxxvj in each blue paper: acid of tartar, ʒiiss in each white paper,—for half a pint of water.

Oxley's Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger is a solution of ginger in rectified spirit.

AMOR, Love.

AMORGE, Amurca.

AMORPHUS, Anhistous, Anideus.

AMOSTEUS, Osteocolla.

AMOUR, Love—*a. Physique, Appetite, venereal.*

AMOUREUX (muscle.) Obliquus superior oculi.

AMPAC, Amp'acus. An East India tree, the leaves of which have a strong odour, and are used in baths as detergents. A very odoriferous resin is obtained from it.

AMPAR, Succinum.

AMPELOCARPUS, Galium aparine.

AMPELOPRASUM, Allium.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFO'LLIA, Virgin'ian Creeper, American Ivy, Fiveleaved Ivy, Woody Climber. An indigenous climbing plant. Family, Vitaceæ; which flowers in July. It has been advised as an expectorant.

AMPELOS, Vitis vinifera—*a. Agria, Bryonia*

alis—a. Idæa, Vaccinium Vitis Idæa—a. Oinophoros, Vitis vinifera.

AMPHAMPHOTERODIOPSIA, Diplopia.
AMPHARIS'TEROS, *Ambly'ose*, 'awkward,' from *αμφι*, and *απιστερος*, 'the left.' Opposed to *ambidexter*.

AMPHEMERINOS, Quotidian.
AMPHEMERUS, Quotidian.
AMPHI, *αμφι*, 'both, around, on all sides.' Hence, a prefix in many of the following terms.
AMPHIAM, Opium.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, from *αμφι*, 'both,' and *αρθρωσις*, 'articulation.' A mixed articulation, in which the corresponding surfaces of bones are united in an intimate manner by an intermediate body, which allows, however, of some slight motion. Such is the junction of the bodies of the vertebrae by means of the intervertebral cartilages. This articulation has also been called *Diarthrose de Continuité*. The motion it permits is but slight.

AMPHIBLESTRODITIS, Retinitis.
AMPHIBLESTROIDES, Reticular.
AMPHIBLESTROMALAC'IA, from *αμφι-βλετροειδης* (membrana) the retina, and *μαλακια*, 'softening.' Mollescence or softening of the retina.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA, from *αμφι*, 'around,' and *βραγχια*, 'the throat.' *Amphibron'chia*. The tonsils and neighbouring parts.—Hippocrates.

AMPHICAUSTIS, Vulva.
AMPHID'EUM, from *αμφι*, 'around,' and *δευ*, 'I bind.' The outermost margin of the cervix uteri; the *Labium uteri*.

AMPHIDEXIUS, Ambidexter.
AMPHIDIARTHRO'SIS, from *αμφι*, 'about,' and *διαρθρωσις*, 'a moveable joint.' A name given by Winslow to the temporo-maxillary articulation, because, according to that anatomist, it partakes both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

AMPHIESMA CORDIS, Pericardium.
AMPHIMERINA, Pertussis—a. Hectica, Hectic fever.

AMPHIMERINOS, Quotidian.
AMPHION, Maslach.
AMPHIPLEX, Perineum.
AMPHIPNEUMA, Dyspnœa.
AMPHISMELA, Knife, double-edged.
AMPHISMILE, Knife, double-edged.
AMPHISPHAL'SIS, *Circummac'tio*, *Circumduc'tio*, from *αμφι*, 'around,' and *σφαλλω*, 'I wander.' The movement of circumduction used in reducing luxations.—Hippocrates.

AMPHODIPLDIA, see Diplopia.

AM'PHORA, per syncope, from *αμφιφορευς*, from *αμφι*, 'on both sides,' and *φορω*, 'I bear;' because it had two handles. A liquid measure among the ancients, containing above seven gallons. Also called *Quadrant'al*, *Cera'mium*, *Ceram'nium*, *Codæa*.

AMPHORIC RESPIRATION, see Cavernous Respiration.

AMPHOTERODIPLDIA, see Diplopia.
AMPHRODIPLOPIA, Diplopia.
AMPLEXATIO, Coition.
AMPLEXUS, Coition.
AMPLIFICATIO, Platynosis.

AMPLIOPIA, Amblyopia.
AMPOISIS, Anaposis.

AMPOULES, Essera.

AMPUL'LA, (L.) 'A bottle.' A membranous bag, shaped like a leathern bottle. See *Cavitas Elliptica*. In pharmacy, a receiver.

AMPULLA CRYLIFERA SEU **CHYLII**, *Receptaculum chyli*.

AMPULLÆ, Phlyctenæ.
AMPUTATIO, *Amputa'tio*, from *amputare*, (am, 'around,' and *putare*,) 'to cut off.' *Apot-*

ome, *Apotom'ia*. The operation of separating, by means of a cutting instrument, a limb or a part of a limb, or a projecting part, as the mamma, penis, &c., from the rest of the body. In the case of a tumour, the term *excision*, *removal*, or *extirpation*, (F.) *Resection*, is more commonly used.

AMPUTATION, CIRCULAR, is that in which the integuments and muscles are divided circularly.
AMPUTATION, FLAP, (F.) *A. à lambeaux*, is when one or two flaps are left so as to cover the stump, when the limb has been removed.

AMPUTATION, JOINT, *Exarticula'tio*, (F.) *A. dans l'article ou dans la continuité des membres*, is when the limb is removed at an articulation.

Each amputation requires a different process, which is described in works on operative surgery.

AMPUTATION, SPONTANEOUS, See Spontaneous.
AMULET, Amuletum.
AMULETTE, Amuletum.

AMULETUM, from *amoliri*, 'to remove.' An Amulet, *Periam'ma*, *Apotropæ'um*, *Periap'ton*, *Phylact'e'ri'on*, *Apoteles'ma*, *Écarte'ma*, *Alexica'cum*, *Præservati'vum*, *Probasca'nium*, *Probasca'n'tium*, (F.) *Amulette*. Any image or substance worn about the person for the purpose of preventing disease or danger.

AMUR'CA, *Amur'ga*, *apopya*. The marc or grounds remaining after olives have been crushed and deprived of their oil. It has been used as an application to ulcers.

AMURGA, Amurca.
AMUSA, *Musa Paradisiaca*.

A'MYCE, *Amycha*, *Amy'xia*. Excoriation, Scarification.

AMYCHA, Amyce.
AMYC'TICA, from *αμυνω*, 'I lacerate,' Medicines which stimulate and vellicate the skin.—Cælius Aurelianus.

AMYDRIASIS, Mydriasis.
AMYEL'IA, from *α*, privative, and *μυελος*, 'marrow.' A monstrous formation, in which there is an absence of spinal marrow.

AMYGDALA, same etymon as *Amyctica*; because there seem to be fissures in the shell. The *Almond*, of which there are two kinds; *Amygdala amara* and *A. dulcis*, (F.) *Amandes amères*, and *A. douces*, obtained from two varieties of *Amygdalus communis* or *A. sativa*, a native of Barbary. *Nat. Ord.* Amygdalæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Monogynia.

The taste of *Amygdala dulcis* is soft and sweet; that of *A. amara*, bitter. Both yield, by expression, a sweet, bland oil. The bitter almond contains Prussic acid. They are chiefly used for forming emulsions.

AMYGDALÆ PASTA, *Almond Paste*, a cosmetic for softening the skin and preventing chaps, is made of *bitter almonds*, blanched, $\mathfrak{z}iv$, *white of one egg*; *rose water*, and *rectified spirit*, equal parts, or as much as is sufficient.

AMYGDALÆ PLACEN'TA, *Almond Cake*, is the cake left after the expression of the oil. The *ground Almond Cake*, *Almond Powder*, *Fari'na Amygdalæ'rum*, is used instead of soap for washing the hands.

AMYGDALA, Tonsil. Also, a lobule or prominence of the cerebellum, so called from its resemblance to an enlarged tonsil. This and its fellow of the opposite side form the lateral boundaries of the anterior extremity of the *valley*, and are in great part covered by the *medulla oblongata*. The *Amygdalæ* are seated on either side of the *uvula*, in the fourth ventricle.

AMYGDALATUM, Emulsio Amygdalæ.
AMYGDALÆ, Tonsil.

AMYGDALIN, *Amygdali'num*, *Amygdali'na*, *Amygdalinc*. A principle contained in bitter almonds, which is prepared by pressing the

bruised almonds between heated plates to separate the fat oil; boiling the residue in alcohol; evaporating, and treating with ether, which precipitates the amygdaline in a crystalline powder. A weak solution of it, under the influence of a small quantity of *emulsin* or *synaptase*, which constitutes the larger portion of the pulp of almonds, yields at once oil of bitter almonds and hydrocyanic acid.

AMYGDALITIS, *Cynanche tonsillar*.
AMYGDALUS, see *Amygdala*.

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS, see *Amygdala*.

AMYGDALUS PER'SICA, *Per'sica vulgaris*. The common peach-tree, (F.) *Pêcher*. The leaves and flowers have been considered laxative. They are bitter and aromatic, and have been given in hæmaturia, nephritis, &c. The fruit is one of the pleasant and wholesome summer fruits, when ripe. The kernels, *Amygdala Per'sica*, as well as the flowers, contain prussic acid.

Peach Brandy is distilled from the fruit, and is much used in the United States.

AMYGMOS, Scarification.

AMYLACEA (*remedia*), from *amylum*, 'starch.' Remedies whose chief medicinal constituent is starch.

AMYLEON, *Amylum*.

AMYLI IODIDUM, Starch, iodide of—a. Ioduretum, Starch, iodide of.

A'MYLUM, *A'midum*, *Fec'ula*, *Amyleon*, *Amyl'ion*, from *a*, priv., and *μύλη*, 'a mill,' because made without a mill. *Starch*, (F.) *Amidon*, *Amylon*, *Starch of Wheat*, *Fari'na*, *Trit'ici fari'na*, *Amylum trit'iceum* seu *Trit'ici*, *Fec'ula Amyl'acea*, is inodorous and insipid, white and friable. It is insoluble in cold water and alcohol, but forms with boiling water a strong, semi-transparent jelly. It is demulcent, and is used as an emollient glyster, and as the vehicle for opium, when given *per anum*. Starch is met with abundantly in all the cereal grains, in the stalks of many of the palms, in some lichens, and in many tuberous roots, particularly in the bulbs of the orchis.

AMYLUM AMERICANUM, see *Arrow root*—a. *Cannaecum*, *Tou-les-mois*—a. *Iodatium*, *Starch*, iodide of—a. *Manihotium*, see *Jatropha manihot*—a. *Marantaceum*, *Arrow-root*—a. *Palmaecum*, *Sago*—a. *Querneum*, *Racahout*.

A'MYON, from *a*, priv., and *μύς*, 'a muscle,' *Emusculatus*. Without muscle. Applied to the limbs, when so extenuated that the muscles cannot be distinguished.

AMYOSIS, *Synexisis*.

AMYBIS COMMIPHORA, see *Bdellium*.

AM'YRIS ELEMIF'ERA, (F.) *Balsamier Elémifère*. *Nat. Ord.* *Terebinthaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Octandria Monogynia*. The plant whence it has been supposed GUM ELEMI is obtained. This gum or resin is brought from the Spanish East and West Indies. *Brasiltian Elemi*, according to Dr. Royle, is produced by *Icica Icicariba*; *Mexican Elemi*, by *Ela'phrium elemiferum*; and *Manilla Elemi*, by *Cana'rium commu'nè*. It is softish, transparent, of a pale whitish colour, inclining a little to green, and of a strong, though not unpleasant smell. It is only used in ointments and plasters, and is a digestive.

AMYRIS GILEADENSIS, see *A. opobalsamum*.

AM'YRIS OPOBAL'SAMUM, (F.) *Balsamier de la Mecque*, *Bal'sam*, *Bal'samum*. The plant from which is obtained the BALSAM OF MECCA, *Bal'samum genuinum antiquorum*, *Balsamela'on*, *Egyptiacum Bal'samum*, *Bal'samum Asiaticum*, *B. Judaicum*, *B. Syriacum*, *B. e Meccâ*, *Cocobal'samum*, *B. Alpinum*, *Oleum Bal'sami*, *Opobalsamum*, *Xylobal'samum*, *Balsam* or *Balm of Gi-*

lead, (F.) *Baume Blanc*, *B. de Constantinople blanc*, *B. de Galaad*, *B. du Grand Caire*, *B. Vrai*, *Térébinthine de Gilead*, *T. d'Égypte*, *T. du Grand Caire*, *T. de Judée*. A resinous juice obtained by making incisions into *Amyris opobalsamum* and *A. Gileaden'sis* of Linnæus, *Balsamaden'dron Gileaden'sis* of Kunth. The juice of the fruit is called *Carpobal'samum*; that of the wood and branches *Xylobal'samum*. It has the general properties of the milder Terebinthates.

AMYRIS TOMENTOSUM, *Fagara octandra*.

AMYRON, *Carthamus Tinctorius*.

A'MYUS, from *a*, privative, and *μύς*, 'a mouse, a muscle.' Weak or poor in muscle.

AMYX'IA, from *a*, privative, and *μύξα*, 'mucus.' Deficiency of mucus.

AMYXIS, *Amyce*, Scarification.

ANA, *ava*, a word which signifies 'of each.' It is used in prescriptions as well as *æ* and *ë*, its abbreviations. As a prefix to words, it means 'in,' 'through,' 'upwards,' 'above,' in opposition to *cata*; also 'repetition,' like the English *re*. Hence,—

ANAB'ASIS, from *avaβaivo*, 'I ascend.' The first period of a disease, or that of increase.—Galen. See *Augmentation*.

ANABEXIS, *Expectoration*.

ANABLEP'SIS, from *ava*, 'again,' and *βλέπω*, 'I see.' Restoration to sight.

ANABOLÈ'ON, *Anabole'us*, from *avaβέλλω*, 'I cast up.' An ointment for extracting darts or other extraneous bodies.

ANAB'OLE, from *ava*, 'upwards,' and *βάλλω*, 'I cast.' *Anago'gè*, *Anaph'ora*, *Anacine'sia*, *Anacine'sis*. An evacuation upwards. An act by which certain matters are ejected by the mouth. In common acceptation it includes, *espuition*, *expectoration*, *regurgitation*, and *vomiting*.

ANABROCHIS'MUS, *Anabron'chismus*, from *ava*, 'with,' and *βροχος*, 'a running knot.' An operation for removing the eye-lashes, for example, when they irritate the eye, by means of a hair knotted around them—Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, &c.

ANABRONCHISMUS, *Anabronchismus*.

ABABROSIS, *Corrosion*, *Erosion*.

ANACAMPSEROS, *Sedum telephium*.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTAL'È, *Acajuba occidentalis*, *Cassu'vium pomif'erum*, *Cashew* (*W. Indies*). (F.) *Ac'ajou*. *Nat. Ord.* *Terebinthaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Enneandria Monogynia*. The Oil of the *Cashew Nut*, *O'leum Anacardi*, (F.) *Huile d'Acajou*, is an active caustic, and used as such in the countries where it grows, especially for destroying warts, &c.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE, *Avicennia tomentosa*.

ANACATHAR'SIS, from *ava*, 'upwards,' and *καθαίρω*, 'to purge.' Purgation upwards. *Expectoration*. See, also, *Repurgatio*.

ANACATHARSIS CATARRHALIS SIMPLEX, *Catarrh*.

ANACATHARTICUS, *Expectorant*.

ANACESTOS, *Incurable*.

ANACHREMP'SIS, *Exspuition*.

ANACHRON, *Soda*.

ANACINEMA, *Anabole*, *Exspuition*.

ANACINESIS, *Anabole*, *Exspuition*.

ANACLASIS, *Repercussion*.

ANACLINTE'R'IUM, *Anaclin'trum*, *Recubi'torium*, from *ανακλίω*, 'I recline.' A long chair or seat, so formed that the person can rest in a reclining posture.

ANACLINTRUM, *Anaclinterium*.

ANACOLLE'MA, from *ava*, 'together,' and *κόλλω*, 'I glue.' A healing medicine.

ANACOLLEMATÀ, *Frontal bandages*.

ANACOLUP'PA. A creeping plant of Malabar, the juice of which, mixed with powdered pepper, passes in India as a cure for epilepsy, and as the only remedy for the bite of the naja. It is supposed to be *Zapa'nia nodiflora*.

ANACOLUTHIE, Incoherence.

ANACOMIDE, Restauratio.

ANACONCHYLISMUS, Gargarism.

ANACONCHYLISMUS, Gargarism.

ANACTESIS, Restauratio.

ANACTIRION, Artemisia.

ANACYCLEON, Charlatan.

ANACYCLUS OFFICINARUM, see *Anthemis Pyrethrum*—a. Pyrethrum, *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

ANADESMUS, Fascia.

ANADIPLO'SIS, from *ana*, 'again,' and *διπλω*, 'I double.' *Epanadipl'osis*, *Epanalep'osis*, *Reduplica'tio*. The redoubling which occurs in a paroxysm of an intermittent, when its type is double.—Galen, Alexander of Tralles.

ANADORA, Bedora.

ANAD'OSIS, from *αναδίδωμι*, 'I distribute.' Purgation upwards, as by vomiting. Congestion of blood towards the upper parts of the body. *Anadosis* seems also to have occasionally meant chyliification, whilst *diadosis* meant capillary nutrition.—Hippocrates, Galen.

ANAD'ROME, from *ana*, 'upwards,' and *δραμω*, 'I run.' The transport of a humour or pain from a lower to an upper part.—Hippoc. Also, the globus hystericus.

ANÆDÆ'US, from *av*, privative, and *αἰδεις*, 'organs of generation.' A monster devoid of sexual organs.

ANÆMATOPOIE'SIS, from *a*, *av*, privative, *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' Impeded or obstructed hæmatisis.

ANÆMATO'SIS, *Anæmato'sis*, from *a*, *av*, privative, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Defective hæmatisis or preparation of the blood. Anæmia.

ANÆ'MIA, *Exæ'mia*, *Anæ'maris*, *Anæ'mia*, *Anæmato'sis*, *Polyanæ'mia*, *Anæmo'sis*, *Oligæ'mia*, *Oligokæ'mia*, *Hypæ'mia*, *Hydroæ'mia*, *Hydra'mia*, *Anæ'mia*, (F.) *Anæmic*, *Polyanæ'mic*, *Hydrohæ'mic*, *Exsanguinity*, *Bloodlessness*: from *a*, priv., and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Privation of blood;—the opposite to plethora. It is characterized by every sign of debility. Also, diminished quantity of fluids in the capillary vessels:—the opposite to *Hyperæ'mia*.—The essential character of the blood in anæmia is diminution in the ratio of red corpuscles.

ANÆ'MIC, *Anæ'mic*, *Anæ'micus*; same etymon. Appertaining to Anæmia,—as an "anæmic person;" "anæmic urine."

ANÆMOCH'ROÛS, from *a*, *av*, privative, *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *χρως*, 'colour.' Devoid of colour, pale.

ANÆMOSIS, Anæmia.

ANÆMOT'ROPHY, *Anæmotroph'ia*: from *av*, privative, *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.' A deficiency of sanguineous nourishment.—Prout.

ANÆMYDRIA, Anhydræmia.

ANÆSTHES'IA, *Anæsthes'ia*, *Insensibil'itas*, *Analge'sia*, *Paræ'sis expera*, (F.) *Anæsthes'ia*: from *a*, privative, and *αἰσθάνομαι*, 'I feel.' Privation of sensation, and especially of that of touch, according to some. It may be general or partial, and is almost always symptomatic.

ANÆSTHESIA LINGUÆ, Agæstia—a. Olfactoria, Anæmia.

ANÆSTHESIS, Anæsthesia.

ANÆSTHET'IO, *Anæsthet'ic*, *Anæsthet'icus*, *Anæsthet'ique*; same etymon, as *Anæsthesia*. Relating to privation of feeling, as an "anæsthetic agent;" one that prevents feeling, as chloroform

inhaled during a surgical operation. Different agents have been used as anæsthetics,—sulphuric ether, chloroform, chloric ether, compound ether, chlorohydric and nitric ethers, bisulphuret of carbon, chloride of olefant gas, benzoin, aldehyde, light coal-tar naphtha, &c.; but the first four are alone employed as agents.

ANÆSTHETIZA'TION, (F.) *Anæsthetication*; same etymon. The condition of the nervous system induced by anæsthetics.

ANÆSTHISIA, Insensibility.

ANAGAL'LIS, from *ana*, and *γάλα*, 'milk,' from its power of coagulating milk. *A. arven'sis*, *A. Phœnic'ea*, *Red Pimpernel*, *Scarlet Pimpernel*. *Nat. Ord.* Primulaceæ. *Sec. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Mouron rouge*. A common European plant; a reputed antispasmodic and stomachic.

Another species—*Anagallis caru'lea* is a mere variety of the above.

ANAGALLIS AQUATICA, Veronica Beccabunga.

ANAGARGALICTON, Gargarism.

ANAGARGARISMUS, Gargarism.

ANAGARGARISTON, Gargarism.

ANAGLYPHE, Calamus scriptorius.

ANAGOGE, Anabole, Rejection.

ANAGRAPHÆ, Prescription.

ANAG'YRIS, *Anag'yris*, *Ac'opon*, *Anag'yris foetida*, *Stinking Bean Trefoil*. Native of Italy. The leaves are powerfully purgative. The juice is said to be diuretic, and the seeds emetic.—Dioscorides, Paulus.

ANAGYRUS, Anagyris.

ANAL, *Ana'lis*. That which refers to the anus;—as *Anal region*, &c.

ANAL'DIA, (F.) *Analdie*; from *a*, privative, and *αλειν*, 'to grow.' Defective nutrition.

ANALEMSIA, Analepsia.

ANALENTIA, Analepsia.

ANALEP'SIA, *Analep'sis*, *Analen'tia*, *Analen'sia*, from *ana*, 'fresh,' and *λαμβάνω*, 'to take.' Restoration to strength after disease.—Galen. A kind of sympathetic epilepsy, originating from gastric disorder. See *Epilepsy*.

Also, the support given to a fractured extremity;—*Appen'sio*.—Hippocrates.

ANALEPSIS, Convalescence, Restauratio.

ANALEP'TICA, *Analep'tica*, *Psychot'ica*, *Refecti'va*, *Reficien'tia*, *Analep'tica*, same etymon. Restorative medicines or food; such as are adapted to recruit the strength during convalescence:—as sago, salep, tapioca, jelly, &c.

ANALEPTIC PILLS, JAMES'S, consist of *James's Powder*, *Gum Ammoniacum*, and *Pills of Aloës and Myrrh*, equal parts, with *Tincture of Castor*, sufficient to form a mass.

ANALGE'SIA, *Anal'gia*, from *a*, priv., and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Absence of pain both in health and disease. See *Anæsthesia*.

ANALGIA, Analgesia.

AN'ALOGUE, *Ana'logus*; from *ana*, 'again,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A part in one organized being which has the same function as another part in another organized being.

ANALOGOUS TISSUES, see *Tissues*.

ANALOSIS, Atrophy.

ANALTESIS, Restauratio.

ANALTHES, Incurable.

ANAMIRTA COCCULUS, *Menispermum cocculus*—a. *Paniculata*, *Menispermum cocculus*.

ANAMNES'TIC, *Anamnes'ticus*, from *ana*, 'again,' and *μνησμαι*, 'I remember.' A medicine for improving the memory. See, also, *Commemorative*.

ANANAS, *Bromelia ananas*—a. *Aculeata*, *Bromelia ananas*—a. *Americana*, *Bromelia pinguis*—a. *Ovata*, *Bromelia ananas*—*Wild*, broad-leaved, *Bromelia pinguis*.

ANANAZIP'TA. A word formerly scrawled on amulets to charm away disease.

ANANDRI'A, from *an*, privative, and *anēr*, 'a man.' Want of manliness. Impotence in the male. The state and act of emasculation.

ANANEO'SIS, *Renova'tio*; from *ana*, 'again,' and *neos*, 'new.' Renovation or renewal,—as of the blood by the chyliiferous vessels and lymphatics.

ANAPETI'A, *Expan'sio me'a'tuum*, from *ana*, and *πεταω*, 'I dilate.' A state opposite to the closure of vessels—Galen.

ANAPHALANTIASIS, *Anaphalanto'ma*, from *αναφαλαντις*, 'bald.' Loss of the hair of the eyebrows. Also, baldness in general.

ANAPHALANTOMA, *Anaphalantiasis*.

ANAPHE, *Anaphia*.

ANAPH'IA, *Anaph'ia*, *An'aphē*, from *a*, *an*, priv., and *αφή*, 'touch.' Diminution or privation of the sense of touch.

ANAPHLASMUS, *Masturbation*.

ANAPHONE'SIS, from *ana*, 'high,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' Exercise of the voice: vociferation— the act of crying out. *Vocifera'tio*, *Clamor*.

ANAPHORA, *Anabole*.

ANAPHRODIS'IA, from *a*, priv., and *Αφροδιτις*, 'Venus,' *Defectus Ven'eriis*. Absence of the venereal appetite. Sometimes used for *Impotence* and *Sterility*.

ANAPHRODISIAC, *Antaphrodisiac*.

ANAPHROMELI, *Mel despumatum*.

ANAP'LASIS, *Anaplasmos*, from *αναπλασσω*, 'I restore.' *Confirma'tio*, *Reposi'tio*. Restoration. Union or consolidation of a fractured bone—Hippocrates.

ANAPLASMATIC, *Anaplastic*.

ANAPLASMUS, *Anaplasia*.

ANAPLAS'TIC, *Anaplas'ticus*; same etymon. An epithet applied to the art of restoring lost parts, or the normal shape—as '*Anaplastic Surgery*.' See *Morioplastice*. Also an agent, that increases the amount of plastic matter—fibrin—in the blood; *Anaplastmat'ic*.

ANAPLERO'SIS, from *αναπληρωω*, 'I fill up.' Repletion. That part of surgical therapeutics whose object is to supply parts that are wanting. Also, *Apposition* or *Prosthesis*.

ANAPLEROTICUS, *Incornans*.

ANAPLEU'SIS, *Fluctua'tio*, *Innata'tio*, from *αναπλευω*, 'to swim above.' The looseness or shaking of an exfoliated bone; or of a carious or other tooth, &c.—Hippocrates, Paulus.

ANAPLOSIS, *Growth*.

ANAPNEUSIS, *Respiration*.

ANAPNOE, *Respiration*.

ANAPNOËNU'SI; from *Αναπνοή*, 'respiration,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' Diseases of the respiratory organs.

ANAPNOMETER, *Spirometer*.

ANAPODISIS UTERI, *Retroversio Uteri*.

ANAPODISMUS UTERI, *Retroversio Uteri*.

ANAPODOPHYLLUM CANADENSE, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

ANAP'OSIS, *Am'posis*, from *ana*, 'again,' and *ποσις*, 'drink.' A recession of humours from the circumference to the centre of the body—Hippocrates.

ANAPSE, *Anante*.

ANAPSIA, *Cæcitas*.

ANAPSYCTICA, *Analeptica*.

ANAPTYSIS, *Expectoration*.

ANAPTYXIS, *Growth*.

ANARCOTINA, *Narcotine*.

ANARRHEGNUMINA, from *αναρηγνυμι*, 'I break out again.' Fractures are so called when they become disunited; as well as ulcers when they break out afresh.

ANARRHINON, from *ana*, 'upwards,' and

ριν, 'the nose.' That which returns by the nose—Gorræus.

According to others, that which issues by the skin; from *ana*, and *ρινος*, 'the skin.'

ANARRHINUM, *Sternutatory*.

ANARRHOE, *Anarrhoea*.

ANARRHŒ'A, *Anarrhœa*, *Anarrhœ'ia*, *Anarrhœ'ia*, from *ana*, 'upwards,' and *ρηνω*, 'I flow.' Afflux of fluid towards the upper part of the body.

ANARRHOPHE, *Absorption*.

ANARRHOPHENU'SI; from *αναρρηφθη*, 'absorption,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' Diseases of the absorbents.

ANARRHOPHESIS, *Absorption*.

ANARRHOPIA, *Anarrhoea*.

ANAR'THRUS, from *an*, priv., and *αρθρον*, 'a joint.' Without a joint. One who is so fat that his joints are scarcely perceptible—Hipp.

ANASAR'CA, from *ana*, 'through,' and *σαρξ*, 'the flesh.' *Anasarch'a*, *Catasar'ca*, *Aqua inter-cus* seu *inter cutem*, *Hyposar'ca*, *Hydrops cellu-laris totius corporis*, *H. Anasar'ca*, *H. inter'cus* seu *subcutaneus* seu *cellulosus* seu *cutaneus* seu *tela cellulosa*, *Katasar'ca*, *Episarcid'ium*, *Hydrosar'ca*, *Hydroder'ma*, *Hydrop'isis vera*, *Sarcites*, *Polylym'phia*, *Hyposarcid'ius*, *Leuco-phlegma'tia*, *General dropsy*, *Dropsy of the cel-lular membrane*, (F.) *Anasarque*. Commonly, it begins to manifest itself by swelling around the ankles; and is characterized by tumefaction of the limbs and of the soft parts covering the abdomen, thorax, and even the face, with paleness and dryness of the skin, and pitting when any of these (especially the ankles) are pressed upon. Like dropsy in general, *Anasarca* may be *active* or *passive*; and its treatment must be regulated by the rules that are applicable to general dropsy. At times, the symptoms are of an acute character, and the effusion sudden, constituting *Dermatoc'h'ysis*, *Hydrops Anasar'ca acutus*, *Edema cal'idum*, *E. acutum*, *E. febrilis* of some. See *Hydrops*.

ANASARCA HYSTERICUM, *Anathymiasis*—a. *Pulmonum*, *Hydropneumonia*, *Edema of the Lungs*—a. *Serosa*, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

ANASARCHA, *Anasarca*.

ANASARQUE, *Anasarca*.

ANASISMUS, *Concussion*.

ANASPADIA, see *Anaspadiseus*.

ANASPA'DIAS, *Epispad'ias*, from *ana*, 'upwards,' and *σπασω*, 'I draw.' One whose urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis.

ANASPADISIS, see *Anaspadiseus*.

ANASPADISMUS, see *Anaspadiseus*.

ANAS'PASIS, *Anaspaem'us*, from *ανασπασω*, 'I contract.' *Retrac'tio*. Contraction, especially of the bowels. The condition is called *Anaspa'dia*, *Anaspad'isis*, and *Anaspadis'mus*—Hippocrates.

ANASPASMUS, *Anaspasia*.

ANASSA, *Bromelia ananas*.

ANASTALTICA, *Styptics*.

ANASTASIS, *Anarrhoea*. Also, restoration from sickness. *Convalescence*.

ANASTŒCHEIO'SIS, from *ana*, 'again,' and *στοιχειω*, 'element.' *Re'tementa'tio*. Resolution of a body or its parts into their elements—Galen.

ANASTOMO'SIS, from *ana*, 'with,' and *στομα*, 'a mouth.' *Inoscula'tio* seu *Reu'nio vaso'rum*, *Exanastomo'sis*, *Concur'sus*, (F.) *Abouchement*. Communication between two vessels. By considering the nerves to be channels, in which a nervous fluid circulates, their communication likewise has been called *Anastomosis*. By means of anastomoses, if the course of a fluid be arrested in one vessel, it can proceed along others.

ANASTOMOSIS ANEURISMATICA, Telangiectasia.—a. Jacobson's;—see Petrosal ganglion.

ANASTOMOT'ICS, *Anastomot'ica*. Same etymon. Certain medicines were formerly so called, which were believed to be capable of opening the mouths of vessels:—as aperients, diuretics, &c.

ANASTOMOT'ICUS MAGNUS, (RAMUS,) (F.) *Artère collatérale interne*, *A. collatérale du coude*, is a branch of the brachial artery which comes off a little above the elbow, and bestows branches to the brachialis internus, to the under edge of the triceps, and to the muscles, ligaments, &c., about the elbow joint. See, also, Articular arteries of the knee.

ANASTROPHE UTERI, Inversio uteri.

ANATASIS, Extension.

ANATHYMIAMA, Anathymiasis.

ANATHYMI'ASIS, *Anathymi'ama*, from *ana*, 'upwards,' and *thymis*, 'fumigation.' *Ede'ma fuzg*, *Ede'ma spatiosum*, *Ede'ma hyster'icum*, *Anasar'ca hyster'icum*. An uncertain and transient swelling or inflation, said to have been observed at times in nervous and hysterical persons. It also means Exhalation, Fumigation, and Hypochondriasis.

ANATOLE UNGUIUM, see Nail.

ANATOMIE, Anatomy—a. *Animata*, Physiology.

ANATOMIA, Anatomy—a. *Animalis*, Zootomy—a. *Comparata*, Zootomy—a. *Comparativa*, Zootomy—a. *Viva*, Physiology.

ANATOMIE, Anatomy—a. *Chirurgicale*, see Anatomy—a. *des Régions*, see Anatomy.

ANAT'OMIST, *Anatom'icus*. One who occupies himself with anatomy. One versed in Anatomy.

ANAT'OMY, *Anat'omé*, *Anatom'ia*, *Prosect'io*, from *ana*, and *tomé*, 'to cut,' (F.) *Anatomic*. The word *Anatomy* properly signifies *dissection*; but it has been appropriated to the study and knowledge of the number, shape, situation, structure, and connexion,—in a word, of all the apparent properties of organized bodies. Anatomy is the science of organization. Some have given the term a still more extended acceptation, applying it to every mechanical decomposition, even of inorganic bodies. Thus, *Crystallography* has been termed the *Anatomy* of crystallised minerals. Anatomy has also been called *Morphol'ogy*, *Somatol'ogy*, *Somatol'omy*, *Organol'ogy*, &c. It assumes different names according as the study is confined to one organised being, or to a species or class of beings. Thus, *Androt'omy*, or *Anthropot'omy*, or *Anthropog'raphy*, or *Anthroposomatol'ogy*, is the *Anatomy of man*:—*Zoatomy*, that of the other species of the animal kingdom: and *Veterinary Anat'omy* is the anatomy of domestic animals: but when the word is used abstractly, it means *human Anatomy*, and particularly the study of the organs in a physiological or healthy state. *Physiological Anatomy* is occasionally used to signify the kind of anatomy which investigates structure with a special view to function. The Anatomy of the diseased human body is called *Patholog'ical* or *Morbid Anatomy*, and when applied to Medical Jurisprudence, *Forensic Anatomy*. Several of the organs possessing a similarity of structure, and being formed of the same tissues, they have been grouped into Systems or Genera of Organs; and the study of, or acquaintance with, such systems, has been called *General Anat'omy*, *Histol'ogy*, or *Morphol'omy*, whilst the study of each organ in particular has been termed *Descriptive Anatomy*. *Histology* is, however, more frequently applied to the *Anatomy of the Tissues*, which is called, also, *Textural* and *Microscopic Anatomy*. *Descriptive Anatomy* has been divided into *Skeletol'ogy* which comprises *Osteol'*

ogy, and *Syndesmol'ogy*; and into *Sarcocol'ogy*, which is subdivided into *Myol'ogy*, *Neurocol'ogy*, *Angiol'ogy*, *Adenol'ogy*, *Splanchnol'ogy*, and *Dermol'ogy*. *Surgical Anat'omy*, *Medico-Chirurgial Anatomy*, *Topograph'ical Anatomy*, *Re'gional Anat'omy*, (F.) *Anatomie Chirurgicale*, *A. des Régions*, is the particular and relative study of the bones, muscles, nerves, vessels, &c., with which it is indispensable to be acquainted before performing operations. *Comparative Anat'omy* is the comparative study of each organ, with a view to an acquaintance with the modifications of its structure in different animals or in the different classes of animals. *Transcendent'al* or *Philosoph'ical Anatomy* inquires into the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed; and *Artifi'cial Anat'omy* is the art of modelling and representing in wax or other substance, the different organs or different parts of the human body, in the sound or diseased state. *Phytol'omy* is the anatomy of vegetables, and *Pictorial Anatomy*, anatomy artistically illustrated.

ANATOMY, ARTIFICIAL, see Anatomy—a. Comparative, see Anatomy, Zootomy—a. Descriptive, see Anatomy—a. Forensic, see Anatomy—a. General, see Anatomy—a. Human, see Anatomy—a. of Man, see Anatomy—a. Medico-chirurgical, see Anatomy—a. Microscopic, see Anatomy—a. Morbid, see Anatomy—a. Pathological, see Anatomy—a. Philosophical, see Anatomy—a. Physiological, see Anatomy—a. Pictorial, see Anatomy—a. Practical, see Dissection—a. Regional, see Anatomy—a. Surgical, see Anatomy—a. Textural, see Anatomy—a. Topographical, see Anatomy—a. Transcendental, see Anatomy—a. Veterinary, see Anatomy.

ANATON, Soda.

ANATREPSIS, Restauratio.

ANATREBSIS, Perforation, Trepanning.

ANATRIBE, Friction.

ANATRIPSIS, Friction.

ANATRIPSOL'OGY, *Anatripsol'og'ia*, *Anatriptol'og'ia*, from *anatripsis*, 'friction,' and *logos*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on friction as a remedy.

ANATRIPTOLOGIA, Anatripsology.

ANATRON, Natrum, Soda.

ANAT'ROPE, from *ana*, 'upwards,' and *trope*, 'I turn.' Subversion. A turning or subversion or inverted action of the stomach, characterized by nausea, vomiting, &c.—Galen. We still speak of the stomach turning against any thing.

ANAUDIA, Catalepsy, Mutitas.

ANAXYRIS, Rumex acetosa.

ANAZESIS, Ebullition.

ANAZOTURIA, see Urine.

ANCHA, Haunch.

ANCHILOPS, Egilops.

ANCHORALIS PROCESSUS, Coracoid.

ANCHUSA ANGUSTIFOLIA, A. *Officinalis*—a. *Incarnata*, A. *Officinalis*—a. *Lycopsoides*, A. *Officinalis*.

ANCHU'SA OFFICINALIS, A. *Angustifolia* seu *Incarnata* seu *Lycopsoides*, *Alca'na*, *Lingua Bovis*, *Buglossum ryles'ire*, *Offic'inal* or *Garden Al'kanet* or *Bugloss*; *Nat. Ord.* Boraginaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Bugloss*. A native of Great Britain. The herb was formerly esteemed as a cordial in melancholia and hypochondriasis; but it is now rarely used. It is also called *Bugloss'ea*, *Buglossum angustifolium majus*, *B. vulgare majus*, *B. sativum*.

ANCHU'SA TINCTORIA, *Alca'na spuria*, *Dyer's Bugloss*, *Anc'bium*, *Buglossum Tincturum*, *Lithospermum villosum*, *Dyer's Al'kanet*, (F.) *Oreanette*. A European plant. The medical

properties are equivocal. It is used to give a beautiful red colour to ointments.

ANCHYLOSIS, Ankylosis.

ANCISTRON, Hamulus.

ANCOLIE, Aquilegia vulgaris.

ANCON, Elbow, Olecranon.

ANCONAD, see Anconal aspect.

ANCONAGRA, Pechyagra.

ANCONAL; from *αγκων*, 'the elbow.' Relating, or appertaining to, the elbow or the olecranon.

ANCONAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the ancon or elbow is situated.—Barclay. *Anconad* is used by the same writer adverbially, to signify 'towards the anconal aspect.'

ANCONÉ, Anconeus.

ANCONÉUS, from *αγκων*, 'the elbow.' A term once applied to every muscle attached to the olecranon. Winslow distinguished four:—the great, external, internal, and small; the first three being portions of the same muscle, the *triceps brachialis*. The last has, alone, retained the name. It is the *Anconéus minor* of Winslow, the *Anconéus vel Cubitalis RIOLANI* of Douglas, the *Epicondylus-Cubitalis* of Chaussier, the *Brevis Cubiti*, (F.) *Anconé*, and is situate at the upper and back part of the fore-arm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the posterior edge of the upper third of the ulna. Its use is to aid in the extension of the fore-arm.

ANCONES EXTERNUS, see *Triceps extensor cubiti*—a. Internus, see *Triceps extensor cubiti*—a. Major, see *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

ANCTERES. *Fibulae* or *Olaepe*, by which the lips of wounds were formerly kept together.—Celsus, Galen.

ANCTERIASMUS, Infubulation.

ANCU'BITUS, *Petrifac'tio*. An affection of the eye, in which there is a sensation as if sand were irritating the organ.

ANCUNNUENTÆ. A name formerly given to menstruating females.

ANCUS, *Ankus*, from *αγκων*, 'the elbow.' One who cannot extend his arms completely.

Also, the deformity resulting from a luxation of the humerus or fore-arm.—Hippocrates.

ANCYLE, Ankylosis.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON, Ankyloblepharon.

ANCYLODERE, Torticollis.

ANCYLODERIS, Torticollis.

ANCYLODONTIA, Ankylodontia.

ANCYLOGLOSSIA, Ankyloglossia.

ANCYLOMELE, Ankylomele.

ANCYLOMERISMUS, Ankylomerismus.

ANCYLOSIS, Ankylosis.

ANCYLOTOMUS, Ankylotomus.

ANCYRA, Hook.

ANCYROID CAVITY, Digital cavity.

ANCYROIDES PROCESSUS, Coracoid.

ANDA. A tree of Brazil;—*Anda Gome'sii*, *Joanne'sia princeps*. *Nat. Ord.* Euphorbiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. An oil is obtained from the seeds by pressure, 50 to 60 drops of which act as a cathartic. The fruit is an oval nut, containing two seeds. These have the taste of the chestnut; but are strongly cathartic, and even emetic. The shell is astringent, and is used as such in diarrhœa, &c.

ANDELY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Andely is in France, near Gysore, and eight leagues from Rouen. The water is cold, and a weak chalybeate. It is used in chlorosis and abdominal obstructions.

ANDERSON'S PILLS, *Pilulæ Aloes et Jalapæ*.

ANDIRA IBAI, *Geoffræa Vermifuga*—a. *Inermis*, *Geoffræa inermis*—a. *Racemosa*, *Geoffræa inermis*—a. *Surinamensis*, *Geoffræa Surinamensis*. ANDRACHAHARA, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

ANDRACHNE, *Arbutus unedo*, *Portulaca*.

ANDRANATOM'IA, *Andranatom'ia*, *Androtom'ia*, *Androtom'ia*, *Androtomy*, from *ανδρ*, genitive *ανδρος*, 'a man,' and *τομω*, 'to cut.' The anatomy of man.

ANDRI'A. Adult age. Manhood.

ANDRI'A MU'LIER, *Mulier Hermaphrodit'ica*. A female hermaphrodite.

ANDROGEN'IA, from *ανδρ*, 'man,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' The procreation of males.—Hippocrates.

ANDROG'YNNUS, from *ανδρ*, 'a man,' and *γυνη*, 'a woman.' A hermaphrodite. An effeminate person.—Hippocrates.

ANDROLEPSIA, Conception.

ANDROMANIA, Nymphomania.

ANDROM'EDA ARBO'REA, *Sorrel Tree*, *Sour Tree*, *Sour Wood*, *Elk Tree*, *Elk Wood*, *Sorrel Wood*, *Sour Leaf*, (F.) *Androm'dier*. A small indigenous tree; *Nat. Ord.* Ericææ, *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia; found in the Alleghany Mountains and the hills and valleys diverging from them, as far as the southern limits of Georgia and Alabama; but seldom north of Virginia. The leaves are refrigerant and astringent, and have been used to make a kind of lemonade, which has been given in fevers.

ANDROM'EDA MARIA'NA, *Broad-leaved Moorwort*. A decoction of this American plant is said to have been successfully employed as a wash, in a disagreeable affection,—not uncommon amongst the slaves in the southern parts of the United States,—called the *Toe Itch*, and *Ground Itch*.—Barton.

ANDROPOGON BICORNIS, *Juncus odoratus*—a. *Citratus*, *Juncus odoratus*—a. *Citriodorus*, *Juncus odoratus*, *Nardus Indica*—a. *Nardus*, *Calamus Alexandrinus*, *Nardus Indica*—a. *Schoenanthus*, *Juncus odoratus*.

ANDROSACE, *Umbilicus marinus*—a. *Matthioli*, *Umbilicus marinus*.

ANDROSÆMUM, *Hypericum perforatum*.

ANDROTOMY, *Andranatomia*.

ANDRUM. An East India word, latinised by Kæmpfer, signifying a kind of elephantiasis of the scrotum, endemic in southern Asia.

ANÉANTISSEMENT (F.). *Vir'ium extinc'tio*. This word is often employed hyperbolically, by patients in France, to signify excessive fatigue, debility or syncope.

ANEBIUM, *Anchusa tinctoria*.

ANEBUS, *Impuber*.

ANECPYE'TUS, from *αν*, for *απε*, 'without,' and *πυω*, 'I promote suppuration.' That which does not suppurate, or is not likely to suppurate.

ANEGER'TICA, from *αγειρω*, 'I awaken.' The art of resuscitating the apparently dead.

ANEILE'MA. *Aneile'sis*, from *ανιλεω*, 'to be rolled upwards.' Applied particularly to the motion of air in the intestines and the tormina accompanying it.—Hippocrates.

ANEILESIS, *Aneilema*.

ANEMIA, *Anæmia*.

ANEMO'NE. The *Wind Flower*: from *ανεμος*, 'the wind,' because it does not open its flowers until blown upon by the wind.

ANÉMONE DES BOIS, *Anemone nemorosa*.

ANEMONE COLLINA, *A. Pulsatilla*—a. *Hepatica*, *Hepatica triloba*—a. *Intermedia*, *A. Pulsatilla*.

ANEMO'NE NEMORO'SA, *Ranunculus albus seu nemorosus*, *Wood anem'ony*, (F.) *Anémone des bois*. The herb and flowers are poisonous, acrid, and corrosive. They have been used as rubefacients.

ANEMO'NE PRATEN'SIS, *A. Sylec'tris*, *Pulsatilla nigricans seu pratensis*. This plant has st-

ular properties with the last. It is also called *Meadow Anemony*, (F.) *Pulsatille noire*, *P. des prés*.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA, *A. Collina* seu *Intermedia* seu *Praten'ris* seu *Rubra*, *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, *Herba ventis*, *Nota culina'ria*, *Pasque flower*, (F.) *Coquelourde*, possesses like properties.

ANEMONE RUBRA, *A. Praten'sis*—a. Rue-leaved, *Thalictrum anemonoides*—a. *Sylvestris*, *A. Praten'sis*.

ANEMONY, *Anemone hepatica*—a. Meadow, *Anemone pratensis*—a. Wood, *Anemone nemorosa*.

ANEMOS, Wind.

ANENCEPHALIA, see *Anencephalus*.

ANENCÉPHALOTROPHIE, from *av*, privative; *κεφαλος*, 'the encephalon,' and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.' Atrophy of the encephalon.

ANENCEPHALUS, from *a*, privative, and *κεφαλος*, 'brain.' A monster devoid of brain.—Bonetus. G. St. Hilaire. Also one that has a part only of the brain;—*Paracephalus*. The condition has been called *Anencephalia*. A weak, silly person.—Hippocrates.

ANENERGESIA, Debility.

ANENERGIA, Debility.

ANENTERONERVIA, Colla.

ANEPISCHESIS, Incontinentia.

ANEPITHYM'IA, from *a*, priv., and *επιθυμία*, 'desire.' Many nosologists have used this word for a loss of the appetites, as of those of hunger, thirst, venery, &c.

ANEPITHYMIA CHLOROSIS, Chlorosis.

ANER, *avnp*, genitive *avnos*. A man.

ANERETHIS'IA, *Inirritabil'itas*, from *a*, priv., and *αἰσθησις*, 'irritability.' Defect of irritability.—Swediaur.

ANERYTHROPSIA, from *av*, priv., *ερυθρος*, 'red,' and *opsis*, 'vision.' Defective vision, which consists in an incapability of distinguishing red.

ANESIS, Remission.

ANESTHÉSIE, *Anæsthesia*.

ANESTHÉSIE EXTATIQUE. The aggregate of phenomena of impaired feeling produced especially by the manipulations of the animal magnetizer.—Andral.

ANESTHETIC, *Anæsthetic*.

ANESTHÉTIQUE, *Anæsthetic*.

ANESTHETIZATION, *Anæsthetization*.

ANESON, *Anethum*.

ANESUM, *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANET, *Anethum*.

ANETH, *Anethum graveolens*.

ANETHUM, *An'eson*, *An'eton*, *An'ethum Fœniculum* seu *Segetum* seu *Piperitum*, *Fœniculum*, *F. Officinale*, *F. vulgare*, *F. Dulce*, *Liquiticum fœniculum*, *Fœniculum*, *Fennel* or *Finckle*, *Mar'atrum*, *Anet*, *Sweet Fennel*, (F.) *Fenouil* ou *Anis doux*. *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The seeds *Fœniculum*, (Ph. U. S.) have an aromatic odour, and warm, sweetish taste. They are carminative. The oil—*Oleum Fœniculi*—is officinal in the Ph. U. S. The root is said to be pectoral and diuretic.

ANETHUM FœNICULUM, *Anethum*.

ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS, *Anethum*, *Pastinaca* *ca* *Anethum* seu *Graveolens*, *Fer'ula Graveolens*, *A. hortens'is*, *Dill*, (F.) *Aneth*, *Fenouil puant*. A native of the south of Europe. The seeds are stimulant and carminative. Dose, gr. xv to ʒi.

Oleum Anethi, *Oil of Dill*, (F.) *Huile d'Aneth*, possesses the carminative properties of the plant.

ANETHUM PASTINACA, *Pastinaca Sativa*—a. *Piperitum*, *Anethum*—a. *Segetum*, *Anethum*.

ANETICUS, *Anodyne*.

ANETON, *Anethum*.

ANETUS, *Intermittent fever*—a. *Quartanus*, *Quartan*—a. *Quotidianus*, *Quotidian*—a. *Tertianus*, *Tertian fever*.

ANEURAL'GICON, from *a*, privative, *νευρος*, 'nerve,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' A name given by Dr. C. T. Downing to an instrument used by him to allay pain in nerves. It is a kind of fumigating apparatus, in which dried narcotic and other herbs are burnt, the heated vapour being directed to any part of the body.

AN'EURISM, *Aneurys'ma*, *Aneurys'mus*, *Aneuris'ma*, *Cedma*, from *ανευρυνω*, 'to dilate or distend.' *Dilata'tio Arteria'rum*, *Ecta'sia*, *Embo'ry's'ma*, *Exangi'na aneuris'ma*, *Artericury's'ma*, *Artericury's'ma*, *Hamatoce'lè arterio'sa*, *Abecce'sus spirituo'sus*, *Arteric'tasis*, (F.) *Anéury'sme*, *Anéurysme*. Properly, *Aneurism* signifies a tumour, produced by the dilatation of an artery; but it has been extended to various lesions of arteries, as well as to dilatations of the heart.

There are various kinds of aneurism. The following are the chief.

I. When the blood, which forms the tumour, is enclosed within the dilated coats of the artery. This is the **TRUE ANEURISM**, *Aneurys'ma verum*, *Hernia Arteria'rum*, (F.) *Anéury'sme vrai*.

II. When the blood has escaped from the opened artery, it is called **SPURIOUS** or **FALSE ANEURISM**, *Aneuris'ma spurium*, *Ruptura Arte'ria*, *Arteriorrhex'is*, *Arteriodial'ysis*, *Echymo'ma arterio'sum*, (F.) *Anéury'sme faux*. The latter is divided into three varieties.

1. *Diffused False Aneurism*, (F.) *Anéury'sme faux primitif*, *diffus*, *noncircoscrit* ou *par infiltration*, which occurs immediately after the division or rupture of an artery, and consists of an extravasation of blood into the areolar texture of the part.

2. *Circumscribed False Aneurism*, (F.) *Anéury'sme faux conscriptif*, *circoscrit* ou *par épanchement*, *enkyaté* ou *sacciforme*, *tumeur hémorrhagiale circoscrite*, in which the blood issues from the vessel some time after the receipt of the wound, and forms itself a sac in the neighbouring areolar membrane.

3. *Aneurism by Anastomosis*, or *Varicose Aneurism*, *Phlebarteriodial'ysis*, *Aneurys'ma veno-so-arterio'sum*, *A. varico'sum*, (F.) *Anéury'sme par anastomose* ou *variqueux*, *A. par érosion*, *A. de Pott*, *A. des plus petites artères*, which arises from the simultaneous wounding of an artery and vein;—the arterial blood passing into the vein, and producing a varicose state of it.

III. **MIXED ANEURISM**, (F.) *Anéury'sme mixte*, is that which arises from the dilatation of one or two of the coats, with division or rupture of the other. Some authors have made two varieties of this.

1. *Mixed external Aneurism*, where the internal and middle coats are ruptured, and the areolar is dilated.

2. *Mixed internal Aneurism*, in which the internal coat is dilated, and protrudes, like a hernial sac, through the ruptured middle and outer coats. This variety has been called *Aneurys'ma Herniam Arte'ria sistens*.

Aneurisms have been likewise termed *traumatic* and *spontaneous*, according as they may have been caused by a wound, or have originated spontaneously. They have also been divided into *internal* and *external*.

The *internal aneurisms* are situate in the great splanchnic cavities, and occur in the heart and great vessels of the chest, abdomen, &c. Their diagnosis is difficult, and they are often inaccessible to surgical treatment.

The *external aneurisms* are situate at the exte-

rior of the head, neck, and limbs, and are distinctly pulsatory.

Aneurisms, especially the internal, may be combated by a debilitating treatment, on the plan of Valsalva, which consists in repeated blood-letting, with food enough merely to support life. In external aneurism, the artery can be obliterated. This is usually done by applying a ligature above the aneurismal tumour.

ANEURISM, DISSECTING, is one in which, owing to rupture of the inner and middle coats of an artery, the blood makes itself a channel between these coats and the outer coat.

In many cases, the lesion appears to consist in a separation of the laminae of the middle coat, between which the blood forms itself a channel.

ANEURISMS OF THE HEART, *Cardion'chi*, *Cardi'eurys'ma*, (F.) *Anéuryemes du cœur*, have been divided into *active* and *passive*. The former can scarcely be esteemed aneurisms, as they most commonly consist of increased thickness of the parietes of the heart, which diminishes its cavity instead of increasing it. The term *Hypertrophy of the heart*, better indicates their character. *Passive aneurism*, *Cardiac'tasis*, on the contrary, is attended with extenuation of the parietes of the organ, and enlargement of the cavities. The physical signs of *dilatation of the heart* are the following:—The action of the heart is not visible, and no impulse is conveyed to the hand. On percussion, there is a loss of resonance over a larger surface than usual, but the dulness is much less intense than that which accompanies hypertrophy. On auscultation, the action of the heart is only slightly felt, and communicates at once the impression of its diminished power. The impulse is feebler than usual. Both sounds are widely transmitted over the thorax, and are not much fainter at a distance from their point of origin.

Partial or true aneurism of the heart—*Cardiac'tasis partial'is*, *Aneurys'ma consecuti'vum cordis*, is sometimes seen,—rarely, however.

The name *Aneurism of the Valves of the heart* has been given to pouch-like projections of the valves into the auricles.

ANEURISM BY ANASTOMOSIS, see Aneurism—*a.* Brasdor's operation for, see Brasdor—*a.* External, see Aneurism—*a.* False, see Aneurism—*a.* False, circumscribed, see Aneurism—*a.* False, diffused, see Aneurism—*a.* Internal, see Aneurism—*a.* Mixed, see Aneurism—*a.* Mixed, external, see Aneurism—*a.* Mixed, internal, see Aneurism—*a.* Spontaneous, see Aneurism—*a.* Spurious, see Aneurism—*a.* Traumatic, see Aneurism—*a.* True, see Aneurism—*a.* Valsalva's method of treating, see Aneurism—*a.* Varicose, see Aneurism.

ANEURISMA, Aneurism.

ANEURIS'MAL, *Aneurys'mal*, *Aneurisma'tic*, *Aneurysmat'icus*, *Aneurisma'lis*. That which belongs to Aneurism.

ANEURISMAL SAC OR CYST, (F.) *Sac ou Kyste anéurysmal*, is a sort of pouch, formed by the dilatation of the coats of an artery, in which the blood, forming the aneurismal tumour, is contained.

ANEURISMATIC, Aneurismal.

ANEURYSM, Aneurism.

ANEURYSMA, Aneurism—*a.* Cordis acti'vum, Heart, hypertrophy of the—*a.* Herniam arteriæ sistens, see Aneurism—*a.* Spurious, see Aneurism—*a.* Varicosum, see Aneurism—*a.* Venoso-artériosum, see Aneurism—*a.* Verum, see Aneurism.

ANEURYSME, Aneurism.

ANEURYSMUS, Aneurism, Dilatation.

ANÉVRYSMÉ, Aneurism—*a.* de l'Aorte, Aorteurysma—*a.* Circonscrit, see Aneurism—*a.* de Pott, see Aneurism—*a.* des Plus petites artères,

see Aneurism—*a.* Diffus, see Aneurism—*a.* Enkysté, see Aneurism—*a.* Faux, see Aneurism—*a.* Faux consecuti'f, see Aneurism—*a.* Mixte, see Aneurism—*a.* par Anastomose, see Aneurism—*a.* par Épanchement, see Aneurism—*a.* par Érosion, see Aneurism—*a.* par Infiltration, see Aneurism—*a.* Primitif, see Aneurism—*a.* Sacciforme, see Aneurism—*a.* Variqueux, see Aneurism—*a.* Vrai, see Aneurism.

ANFION, Maslach.

ANFRACTUOSITÉS CÉRÉBRALES, Anfractuosités, cerebral—*a.* Ethmoïdales, see Anfractuosity.

ANFRACTUOS'ITY, *Anfrac'tus*, *Gyrus*, from *an*, 'around,' and *frangere*, *fractum*, 'to break.' A groove or furrow. Used in anatomy to signify sinuous depressions or *sulci*, of greater or less depth, like those which separate the convolutions of the brain from each other. These

ANFRACTUOSITIES, CEREBRAL, *Anfrac'tus Cer'ebri*, *Gyri Cer'ebri*, *Intestin'ula Cer'ebri*, (F.) *Anfractuosités Cérébrales*, are always narrow, and deeper at the upper surface of the brain than at its base; and are lined by a prolongation of the pia mater.

The Ethmoid Cells are, sometimes, called *Anfractuosités ethmoïdales*.

ANFRACTUS, Anfractuosity—*a.* Cerebri, Anfractuosités (cerebral.)

ANGECTASIA, Angiectasis.

ANGELIAL, Vascular.

ANGIELECTASIA, Angiectasis.

ANGIELECTASIS, Angiectasis.

ANGIELECTOMA, Angiectasis.

ANGIEOG'RAPHY, *Angiograph'y*, *Angiograph'ia*, from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' and *γράφω*, 'a description.' The anatomy of the vessels.

ANGIEOHYDROG'RAPHY, *Angiohydrog'r'aphy*, *Angieondrog'r'aphy*, *Angieohydrog'r'aphia*, *Hydrangiograph'ia*, from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *γράφω*, 'I describe.' A treatise on the lymphatics.

ANGIEOHYDROT'OMY, *Angiohydrot'omy*, *Angieondrot'omy*, *Angieohydrotom'ia*, *Hydrangioto'm'ia*, from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the lymphatics.

ANGIEOLEUCITIS, *Angioleuc'i'tis*, *Lymphangi'e'tis*, *Lymphangi'i'tis*, *Lymphangi'o'i'tis*, *Hydrangi'e'tis*, *Lymph'i'tis*, *Lymphati'tis*, *Inflamma'tio vas'orum lymphatic'o'rum*, from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' *λευκος*, 'white,' and *itis*, inflammation. (F.) *Inflammation des vaisseaux lymphatiques ou des tumeurs blanches*. Inflammation of the lymphatics: lymphatic or scrofulous inflammation.

ANGIEOL'OGY, *Angiolog'y*, *Angieolog'ia*, from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A discourse on the vessels. The anatomy of the vessels. It includes *Arteriolog'y*, *Phlebo'ogy*, and *Angieohydro'ogy*.

ANGIEOMALA'CIA, *Angiomala'cia*; from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' and *μαλακία*, 'softening.' Molluscence or softening of vessels.

ANGIEOMYCES, Hæmatodes fungus.

ANGEION, Vessel.

ANGEIONDROGRAPHY, *Angieohydrog'r'aphy*.

ANGEIONDROTOMY, *Angieohydrotomy*.

ANGEIONOSUS, Angieopathia.

ANGEIONUSUS, Angieopathia.

ANGIEOPATHI'A, *Angiopath'i'a*, *Angieon'osus*, *Angieon'u'sus*, *Angio'is*, from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' and *πάθος*, 'a disease.' Disease of the vessels.

ANGIEOPLEROSIS, Plethora.

ANGIEOPYRA, Synocha.

ANGEIORRHAGIA, Hæmorrhagia activa.

ANGEIORRHŒA, (F.) *Angieorrhês*; from

αγγειον, 'a vessel,' and *ρουν*, 'I flow.' Passive hemorrhage.

ANGIOMIOSIS, Angiomiosis.

ANGIOMIOTEGNOSIS, Angiomiophraxia.

ANGIOMIOTENOSIS, Angiomiophraxia.

ANGIOMIOTOMY, *Angiomiotomy*, *Angiomiotomy*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *τομωμις*, 'ossification.' Ossification of vessels.

ANGIOMIOTROPHE, see Torsion.

ANGIOMIOTELECTASIA, Telangiectasia.

ANGIOMIOTOMY, *Angiomiotomy*, *Angiomiotomy*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *τομωμις*, 'to cut.' Dissection of vessels.

ANGIOMIOTIS, *Angiomiitis*, *Angiomiitis*, *Inflammatio vasorum*, (F.) *Angiitis*. Inflammation of vessels in general.

ANGELIC ROOT, *Angelica lucida*.

ANGELICA, *Angelica Archangelica* seu *Hispanica* seu *Sativa*, *Archangelica officinalis*, *Garden Angelica*, (F.) *Angélique*, *Racine de Saint Esprit*. So called from its supposed angelic virtues. *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferae. *Sec. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. Native of Lapland. The roots, stalk, leaves, and seed, are aromatic and carminative. A sweetmeat is made of the root, which is agreeable.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA, *Angelica*.

ANGELICA ATROPURPUREA, *Angelica* (Ph. U. S.) *Masterwort*. An indigenous species, growing over the whole United States, and admitted into the secondary list of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States. Virtues, same as those of the *Angelica* of Europe.

ANGELICA LEVISTICUM, *Ligusticum levisticum*.

ANGELICA LUCIDA, *Angelica* root, *Bellyache root*, *Nendo*, *White root*, an indigenous plant, the root of which is bitterish, subacid, fragrant, aromatic, stomachic, and tonic.

ANGELICA OFFICINALIS, *Imperatoria*—a. *Paludifolia*, *Ligusticum levisticum*—a. *Sativa*, *Angelica*, *A. sylvestris*.

ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS, *A. sativa*, *Selinum Sylestris* seu *Angelica* seu *Pubescens*, *Imperatoria Sylestris* seu *Angelica*, *Wild Angelica*, (F.) *Angélique sauvage*. Possesses similar properties to the last, but in an inferior degree. The seeds, powdered and put into the hair, are used to destroy lice.

ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS, *Ligusticum podagraria*—a. *Tree*, *Aralia spinosa*.

ANGELINE CORTEX. The bark of a Grenada tree, which has been recommended as anthelmintic and cathartic.

ANGÉLIQUE, *Angelica*—a. *Savage*, *Angelica sylvestris*.

ANGELOCACOS, *Myrobalanus*.

ANGEMPHRAXIS, *Angiemiophraxia*.

ANGIDIECTASIA, *Trichiangiectasia*.

ANGIDIOSPONGUS, *Hæmatodes fungus*.

ANGIECTASIA VENOSA, *Varix*

ANGIECTASIS, *Angiectasia*, *Angiectasia*, *Angiectasia*, *Angiectasia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.' Any dilatation of vessels.—Grüfe and Alibert. *Telangiectasia*.

ANGIEMPHRAXIS, *Angiemiophraxia*, *Angiemiophraxia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *εμπηξις*, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of vessels.

ANGIEURYSMA, *Angiectasis*.

ANGIITE, *Inflammation*, *Angiitis*.

ANGIITIS, *Angiitis*.

ANGINA, *Febrius Anginosus*, *Isthmitis*, *Quinsey* or *Sore Throat*; from *angere*, 'to suffocate.' Inflammation of the supra-diaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, and of the air passages. The Latin writers applied the term to every disease in which deglutition or respiration, separately or united, was affected, provided that such

affection was above the stomach and lungs.—Boerhaave speaks of the angina of the moribund, which is nothing more than the dysphagia or difficult deglutition preceding death. See *Cynanche*.

ANGINA APHTHOSA, *Aphthæ*—a. *Aquosa*, *Œdema of the glottis*—a. *Bronchialis*, *Bronchitis*—a. *Canina*, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. *Cordis*, *Angina pectoris*—a. *cum Tumore*, *Cynanche tonsillarum*—a. *Epidemica*, *Cynanche maligna*—a. *Epiglottidea*, *Epiglottitis*—a. *Erysipelatosa*, *Erythranche* a. *Exudatoria*, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. *Externa*, *Cynanche parotidea*—a. *Faucium*, *Isthmitis*—a. *Faucium Maligna*, *Cynanche maligna*—a. *Folliculosa of the pharynx*, *Pharyngitis follicularis*—a. *Gangrenosa*, *Cynanche maligna*—a. *Humida*, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. *Inflammatoria*, *Cynanche*, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. *Laryngea*, *Laryngitis*—a. *Laryngea Œdematosa*, *Œdema of the glottis*—a. *Lingularis*, *Glossitis*—a. *Maligna*, *Angina pellicularis*, *Cynanche maligna*, *Pharyngitis diphtheritica*—a. *Maxillaris*, *Cynanche parotidea*—a. *Membranacea*, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. *Mitit*, *Isthmitis*.

ANGINA NASALIS, *Nasitis postica*. An inflammation of the posterior portion of the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose. Also, *Coryza*.

ANGINA ŒDEMATOSA, (F.) *Angine œdemateuse*, *Œdème de la Glotte*. An œdematous swelling of the glottis; the effect of chronic cynanche laryngea. See *Œdema of the Glottis*.

ANGINA PALATINA, *Hyperœtis*—a. *Paralytica*, *Pharyngoplegia*—a. *Parotidea Externa*, *Cynanche parotidea*.

ANGINA PECTORIS, *A. cordis*, *Sternalgia*, *Asthma spasmodico-artriticum inconstans*, *Asthma diaphragmaticum*, *Arthritis diaphragmatica*, *Orthopnea cordis*, *Sternodyn'ia syncopitica et palpitatione*, *S. syncopitica*, *Cardiogenus cordis sinistri*, *Athenia pectoralis*, *Angor pectoris*, *Stenocardia*, *Diaphragmatica gout.* *Asthma convulsivum*, *Asthma arthriticum*, *Cardioneuralgia*, *Neuralgia brachiothoracica*, *Hyperæsthesia plexus cordis*, *A. dolorificum*, *Syncope anginosæ* seu *angina*, *Cardiodyn'ia spasmodica intermittens*, *Pnigoph'bia*, *Prunella*, *Suspensum cordis*, *Pneumonalgia*, *Suffocative Breast-pang*, (F.) *Angine de Poitrine*, *Névrose du Cœur*.

A disease, the precise pathology of which is not known. The principal symptoms are, violent pain about the sternum, extending towards the arms; anxiety, dyspnoea, and sense of suffocation. It is an affection of great danger, and is often connected with ossification, or other morbid condition of the heart. It appears to be neuropathic, and has been termed *Neuralgia of the Heart*. Some, however, employ this last term for an acutely painful intermittent affection of the heart, which seems to differ from angina pectoris more in regard to the small number of parts which are drawn into morbid consent with the affected cardiac nerves, than in regard either to its nature or appropriate treatment. The most powerful stimulating and narcotic antispasmodics are required during the paroxysm.

ANGINA PELLICULARIS, *A. maligna*, *Diphtheritis of the throat*. A name given to those inflammations about the throat, in which exudations or false membranes are thrown out, during the phlogosis of the mucous membranes. *Aphthæ*, *Tracheitis*, when accompanied with the membraniform exudation, are, with some, examples of diphtheritic inflammation.

ANGINA PERNICIOSA, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. *Pestilentialis*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritica*—a. *Polyposa*, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. *Polyposa seu membranacea*, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. *Pseudo-membranosa*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritica*—a. *Pulposa*,

Cynanche trachealis—a. Sanguinea, Cynanche tonsillaris.

ANGINA SICCA, (F.) *Angine sèche*, is a chronic inflammation of the pharynx, with a distressing sense of dryness and heat, in chronic diseases of the stomach and lungs. See Pædanchone.

ANGINA SIMPLEX, Isthmitis.

ANGINA SQUIRRO'SA, (F.) *Angine squirreuse*, consists in difficulty of deglutition, caused by scirrhous disorganization of the pharynx or œsophagus, or by enlarged tonsils.

ANGINA STRANGULATORIA, Cynanche trachealis—a. Strepitosa, Cynanche trachealis—a. Suffocatoria, Cynanche trachealis—a. Synochialis, Cynanche tonsillaris—a. Thyreoides, Thyreocitis—a. Tonsillaris, Cynanche tonsillaris—a. Trachealis, Cynanche trachealis—a. Ulcerosa, Cynanche maligna—a. Uvularis, Staphyloedema, Uvulitis—a. Vera et Legitima, Cynanche tonsillaris

ANGINE GUTTURALE, Cynanche tonsillaris—a. Laryngée, Laryngitis—a. Laryngée et trachéale, Cynanche trachealis—a. Laryngée œdémateuse, Œdema of the glottis—a. Œsophagienne, Œsophagitis—a. Pharyngée, Cynanche parotidæ—a. de Poitrine, Angina pectoris—a. Sèche, Angina sicca—a. Simple, Isthmitis—a. Squirreuse, Angina Squirrosa—a. Tonsillaire, Cynanche tonsillaris.

ANGINEUX, Anginosa.

ANGINO'SA, (F.) *Angineux*. That which is accompanied with angina; as *Scarlati'na angino'sa*.

ANGIOCARDITIS, from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' and *carditis*, 'inflammation of the heart.' Inflammation of the heart and great vessels.

ANGIOGRAPHY, Angiography.

ANGIOHÉMIE, Hyperæmia.

ANGIOHYDROGRAPHY, Angioidydrography.

ANGIOHYDROTOMY, Angioidhydrootomy.

ANGIOITIS, Angeitis.

ANGIOLEUCITIS, Angioidleucitis.

ANGIOLOGY, Angioidlogy.

ANGIOMALACIA, Angioidmalacia.

ANGIOMYCES, Hæmatodes fungus.

ANGIONOSUS, Angioidpathia.

ANGIONUSUS, Angioidpathia.

ANGIOPATHIA, Angioidpathia.

ANGIOPLETHOSIS, Plethora.

ANGIOPYRA, Synocha.

ANGIO'SIS, from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel.' *Angioid'sis*, *Angioidpathi'a*. Under this term Allbert includes every disease of the blood vessels.

ANGIOSTEGNOSIS, Angioidphraxis.

ANGIOSTENOSIS, Angioidphraxis.

ANGIOSTOSIS, Angioidstosis.

ANGIOSTROPHE, See Torsion.

ANGIOTELECTASIA, Telangiectasia.

ANGIOTEN'IC, *Angioidten'ic*, *Angioidten'icus* seu *Angioidten'icus*, from *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' and *τενωειν*, 'to extend.' An epithet given to inflammatory fever, owing to its action seeming to be chiefly exerted on the vascular system.

ANGIOTOMY, Angioidotomy.

ANGLE, *An'gulus*, from *αγκυλος*, 'a hook.' The space between two lines which meet in a point.

ANGLE, FA'CIAL, pointed out by Camper, is formed by the union of two lines, one of which is drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth—the *facial line*—and the other from the meatus auditorius externus to the same point of the jaw. According to the size of the angle it has been attempted to appreciate the respective proportions of the cranium and face, and, to a certain extent, the degree of

intelligence of individuals and of animals. In the white varieties of the species, this angle is generally 80°; in the negro not more than 76°, and sometimes only 65°. As we descend the scale of animals, the angle becomes less and less; until, in fishes, it nearly or entirely disappears. Animals which have the snout long, and facial angle small, such as the snipe, crane, stork, &c., are proverbially foolish, at least they are so esteemed; whilst intelligence is ascribed to those in which the angle is more largely developed, as the elephant and the owl. In these last animals, however, the large facial angle is caused by the size of the frontal sinuses:—so that this mode of appreciating the size of the brain is very inexact, and cannot be depended upon.

The following is a table of the angle in man and certain animals:

FACIAL ANGLES.

Man.....	from 68° to 88° and more.
Sapajou	65
Orang-Utang	56 to 58
Guenon	57
Mandrill.....	30 to 48
Coati	39
Pole-cat	31
Pug-dog	35
Mastiff	41
Hare	39
Ram	39
Horse	23

ANGLE, OCCIPITAL, OF DAUBENTON, is formed by a line drawn from the posterior margin of the foramen magnum to the inferior margin of the orbit, and another drawn from the top of the head to the space between the occipital condyles. In man, these condyles, as well as the foramen magnum, are so situate, that a line drawn perpendicular to them would be a continuation of the spine; but in animals they are placed more or less obliquely; and the perpendicular is necessarily thrown farther forward, and the angle rendered more acute.

ANGLE, OPTIC, (F.) *Angle optique*, is the angle formed by two lines, which shave the extremities of an object, and meet at the centre of the pupil.

ANGOISSE, Angor.

ANGOLAM. A very tall Malabar tree, which possesses vermifuge properties.

AN'GONE, *Præfoca'tio Faw'cium seu Uteri'na seu Matri'cis*, *Strangula'tio uteri'na*, *Suffoca'tio uteri'na seu hyster'ica*, *Globus hyster'icus*, *Orthopnœ'a hyster'ica*, *Dyspha'gia globœ'a*, *D. hyster'ica*, *Nervous Quinsy*. A feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation. It is common in hysterical females, and is accompanied with a sensation as if a ball arose from the abdomen to the throat.

ANGOR, *Anguish*, (F.) *Angoisse*. Extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. It is frequently an unfavourable symptom.

ANGOR, Agony, Orthopnœa—a. Faucium, Isthmitis—a. Pectoris, Angina pectoris.

ANGOS, Bubo, Uterus, Vessel.

ANGOURION, Cucumis sativus.

ANGUIS, Serpent.

ANGUISH, Angor.

ANGUISH, FEBRILE, *Angor Febrilis*. The combination of weariness, pain, anxiety, and weakness affecting the head and neck, which is so generally observed at the commencement of fever.

ANGULAIRE DE L'OMOPLATE, Levator scapulae.

AN'GULAR, *Angula'ris*, from *angulus*, 'an angle,' (F.) *Angulaire*. That which relates to an angle.

ANGULAR ARTERY AND VEIN. A name given,

1. to the termination of the facial artery and vein, because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; and, 2. to the facial artery and vein themselves, because they pass under the angle of the jaw. See Facial.

ANGULAR NERVE is a filament furnished by the inferior maxillary, which passes near the greater angle of the eye.

ANGULAR PROCESSES of the frontal bone are seated near the angles of the eyes. See Orbital.

ANGULARIS, Levator scapulae.

ANGULI-SCAPULO-HUMERAL, *Teres major*.

ANGULUS OCULARIS, Canthus.

ANGURIA, *Cacurbita citrullus*.

ANGUSTATIO, Arctatio—a. Cordis, Systole—a. Intestini recti vel ani, Stricture of the rectum.

ANGUSTIA, *Angustia*, *Stenochoria*. Anxiety, narrowness, strait, constriction.

ANGUSTIA ABDOMINALIS, Pelvis, (Brim)—a. Perinealis, Pelvis, (Outlet.)

ANGUSTURA, *Cusparia febrifuga*—a. False, *Brucea antidyenterica*, and *Strychnos nuxvomica*—a. Spuria, *Brucea antidyenterica*, and *Strychnos*.

ANGUSTURE, FAUSSE, *Brucea antidyenterica*—a. *Ferruginea*, *Brucea antidyenterica*—a. *Vraie*, *Cusparia febrifuga*.

ANHEMATOSIA, Aphyxia, Anæmia.

ANHEMIA, Anæmia.

ANAPHIA, Anaphia.

ANHELATIO, from *anêlo*, 'I pant' *Anhelitus*, *Aæmus*, Panting, *Anhelation*, (F.) *Essouffement*. Short and rapid breathing. See Dyspnea.

Anhelatio is sometimes employed synonymously with asthma.

ANHELITUS, Breath.

ANHISTOUS, from *a*, *av*, privative, and *istros*, 'organic texture,' *Amorphus*. The *tunica decidua uteri* is termed by Velpeau the *ambitious membrane*.

ANHUIBA, *Laurus sassafras*.

ANHYDRÆMIA, *Anæmydria*, from *av*, privative, *idros*, 'water,' and *aima*, 'blood.' A condition of the blood in which there is a diminution in the quantity of the serum.

ANICTON, *Anictum*, *Messimum*, from *a*, privative, and *niç*, 'victory,' 'invincible.' A plaster much extolled by the ancients in cases of scabrous. It was formed of litharge, cerusse, tina, alum, turpentine, white pepper, and oil.

ANIDEUS, from *av*, privative, and *ides*, 'shape.' *Amorphus*. A monster devoid of shape.—J. G. St. Hilaire.

ANIDROSIS, from *a*, privative, and *idros*, 'sweat.' *Sudoris nullitas* vel *priva'tio*. Absence of sweat. Deficiency of perspiration.—Hippocrates.

ANILEMA, *Borborygmus*, *Tormina*.

ANILESIS, *Borborygmus*, *Tormina*.

ANILITAS, see Dementia.

ANIMA, *An'ima*, *Mens*, *Psychè*. The mind, breath, &c., from *anêmos*, 'wind or breath' (F.) *Ans*. The principle of the intellectual and moral manifestations. Also, the principle of life:—the life of plants being termed *An'ima vegetati'va*, (F.) *Ans vegetati'va*; that of man, *An'ima sensi'tiva*, (F.) *Ans sensitiva*.

The *Anima* of Stahl, *An'ima Stahlia'na*, was a fancied intelligent principle, which he supposed to preside over the phenomena of life,—like the *Archæus* of Van Helmont.

Under the term *Anima mundi*, the ancient philosophers meant a universal Spirit, which they supposed spread over every part of the universe.

The precise seat of the mind in the brain has given rise to many speculations. The point is unsettled.

With the ancient chemists, *Anima* meant the active principle of a drug separated by some chemical management.

ANIMA ALOES: see Aloes, *Succotorina*—a. *Articulorum*, *Hermodactylus*—a. *Hepatis*, *Ferri sulphas*—a. *Pulmonum*, *Crocus*—a. *Rhei*, *Infusum rhei*—a. *Stahlia'na*, see *Anima*—a. *Vegetativa*, *Plastic force*.

ANIMAL, *Zoön*. A name given to every animated being. The greater part of animals have the power of locomotion; some can merely execute partial movements, such as contraction and dilatation. In other respects it is often a matter of difficulty to determine what is an animal characteristic. The study of animals is called *Zoölogy*.

ANIMAL, (adjective), *Animalis*. That which concerns, or belongs to, an animal.

ANIMAL HEAT, *Calor animalis*, *C. nativus*, *Calidum animalis*, *C. innatum*, *Biolychnion*, *Flammula vitalis*, *Therma emphytum*, *Thermum emphytum*, *Ignis animalis* seu *naturalis* seu *vitalis*, (F.) *Chaleur animale*, is the caloric constantly formed by the body of a living animal, by virtue of which it preserves nearly the same temperature, whatever may be that of the medium in which it is placed. This formation seems to take place over the whole of the body, and to be connected with the action of nutrition. The following are the natural temperatures of certain animals; that of man being 98° or 100°.

ANIMALS.	Temperatures.
Arctic Fox	107
Arctic Wolf	105
Squirrel	104
Hare	104
Whale	103
Arctomys citellus, zibet. — in summer.....	80 to 84
Do. when torpid.....	103
Goat.....	103
Bat, in summer.....	103
Musk.....	101 or 103
Marmota bobac, — <i>Bobac</i>	101
House mouse.....	101 or 103
Arctomys marmota, marmot. — in summer.....	43
Do. when torpid.....	100 to 104
Rabbit.....	100
Polar Bear.....	100
Dog.....	100 to 103
Cat.....	100 to 103
Swine.....	100 to 103
Sheep.....	100 to 103
Ox.....	100 to 103
Guinea-pig.....	99
Arctomys gliis.....	98
Shrew.....	96
Young wolf.....	111
Fringilla arctica, Arctic finch.....	110 or 111
Rubecola, redbreast.....	100
Fringilla linaria, lesser red poll.....	109 to 110
Falco palumbarius, goshawk.....	100
Caprimulgus Europæus, European goat-sucker.....	109 to 110
Emberiza nivalis, snow-bunting.....	109
Falco lanarius, lanner.....	109
Fringilla carduelis, goldfinch.....	109
Corvus corax, raven.....	109
Turdus thrush, (of Ceylon.).....	109
Tetrao perdix, partridge.....	109
Anas clypeata, shoveler.....	109
Tringa pugnax, ruffe.....	109
Scolopax limosa, lesser godwit.....	109
Tetrao tetrix, grouse.....	109
Fringilla brumalis, winterfinch.....	109
Loxia pyrrhula.....	109
Falco nisus, sparrowhawk.....	109
Vultur barbatus.....	109
Anser pulchricollis.....	109
Columbus auritus, dusky grebe.....	109
Tringa vanellus, lapwing, wounded.....	109
Tetrao lagopus, ptarmigan.....	109
Fringilla domestica, house sparrow.....	107 to 111

ANIMALS.	Temperature.
<i>Strix passerina, little owl</i>	106
<i>Hemotopus ostralegus, sea-pie</i>	
<i>Anas penelope, wild-geese</i>	
<i>Anas strepera, gadwall</i>	
<i>Felicanus carbo</i>	105
<i>Falco ossifragus, sea-eagle</i>	
<i>Falca atra, coast</i>	
<i>Falco acuta, pintail duck</i>	
<i>Falco milvus, kite, (wounded)</i>	104
<i>Merops apiaster, bee-eater</i>	
Goose.....	
Hen.....	
Dove.....	103 to 107
Duck.....	
<i>Ardea stellaris</i>	
<i>Falco albicollis</i>	
<i>Picus major</i>	103
<i>Cossus ligniperda</i>	
Shark.....	
<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	
89 to 91	
83	
74	

ANIMAL KINGDOM, (F.) *Règne Animal*, comprises all animated beings.

ANIMAL LAYER, see *Tache embryonnaire*.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, see Magnetism, animal.

ANIMALCULA SEMINALIA, Spermatozoa — a. Spermatica, Spermatozoa.

ANIMALCULE, *Animalculum*; diminutive of *animal*. A small animal. An animal well seen only by means of the microscope.

ANIMALCULES, SEMINAL, Spermatozoa — a. Spermatic, Spermatozoa.

ANIMALCULIST, *Animalist*. One who attempts to explain different physiological or pathological phenomena by means of animalcules.

ANIMALCULUM, *Animalcule*.

ANIMALIST, *Animalculist*.

ANIMALITY, *Animalitas*. Qualities which distinguish that which is animated. That which constitutes the animal.

ANIMALIZATION, *Animalisatio*. The transformation of the nutritive parts of food into the living substance of the body to be nourished.

To ANIMATE, *Animare*. To unite the living principle with an organized body. The French use it in the sense of,—to excite or render active; as, *animer un vésicatoire*: to excite a blister to suppurate.

ANIMATIO FORTUS, see Quickening.

ANIMATION, *Zoösis, Animatio*, from *anima*, 'the soul or mind.' The act of animating. The state of being enlivened.

ANIMATION, SUSPENDED, Asphyxia.

ANIME, *Gum animæ, Aminæa, Can'camy, Gummi animæ, Can'camum*. A resin obtained from the trunk of *Hymenæa cour'baril*. It has been given as a cephalic and uterine. It is not used. The plant is also called *Cour'baril*.

ANIMÉ, (F.) An epithet applied to the countenance, when florid, in health or disease.

ANIMELLÆ, Parotid.

ANIMI CASUS SUBITUS, Syncope—a. Deliquium. Syncope—a. Pathemata, Passions.

ANIMIST, from *anima*, 'the soul.' One who, following the example of Stahl, refers all the phenomena of the animal economy to the soul.

The soul, according to Stahl, is the immediate and intelligent agent of every movement, and of every material change in the body. Stahl therefore concluded, that disease is nothing more than a disturbance or disorder in the government of the economy, or an effort by which the soul, attentive to every morbid cause, endeavours to expel whatever may be deranging the habitual order of health. See *Stahlianism*.

ANIMUS, *Anima, Breath*.

ANIS, *Pimpinella anisum—a. Aigre, Cuminum Cyminum—a. de la Chine, Illicium anisatum—a. Doux, Anethum—a. Étioilé, Illicium anisatum*.

ANISATUM, from *Anisum*, 'Anise.' A sort

of medicated wine, formerly prepared with honey, wine of Ascalon, and aniseed.

ANISCALPTOR, *Latisemus dorsl*.

ANISCHURIA, *Enuresis*.

ANISE, *Pimpinella anisum—a. Star, Illicium anisatum, I. Floridanum—a. Tree, Florida, Illicium Floridanum—a. Tree, yellow-flowered, Illicium anisatum*.

ANISEED, see *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANISI SEMINA, see *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANISODUS LURIDUS, *Nican'dra enonifolia, Phy'salis stramonium, White'ya stramonifolia*. A plant of Nepal, possessed of narcotic properties, and resembling belladonna and tobacco. It dilates the pupil, and is used in diseases of the eye like belladonna. It is given in alcoholic tincture (*dried leaves ℥j. to alcohol f ʒviii*). Dose, 20 drops internally in the 24 hours.

ANISOPHYLLUM IPECACUANHA, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*.

ANISOTHENES, *Inaqua'li rob'orè pollena*. That which is unequal in strength: from *a, priv.*, 'less,' 'equal,' and *othes*, 'strength.' An epithet applied particularly to the muscular contractility which, in the sick, is sometimes augmented in certain muscles only,—in the flexors, for example.

ANISOTACHYS, from *a, priv.*, 'less,' 'equal,' and *tachys*, 'quick.' An epithet for the pulse, when quick and unequal—Gorræus.

ANISUM, *Pimpinella anisum—a. Africanum frutescens, Bubon Galbanum—a. Fruticosum galbaniferum, Bubon galbanum—a. Officinale, Pimpinella anisum—a. Sinense, Illicium anisatum—a. Stellatum, Illicium anisatum—a. Vulgare, Pimpinella anisum*.

ANKLE, *Astragalus, Malleolus*.

ANKUS, *Ancus*.

ANKYLOBLEPH'ARON, *Ancylobleph'aron, Palpebra'rum coal'itus, from ἀγκλη, 'contraction,' and βλεφαρον, 'eyelid.'* A preternatural union between the free edges of the eyelids. Likewise called *Symbbleph'aron, Symblepharosis, and Pros'physis*.

Also, union between the eyelids and globe of the eye.—Aëtius.

ANKYLODON'TIA, from *αγκλος, 'crooked,' and οδους, 'a tooth.'* An irregular position of the teeth in the jaws.

ANKYLOGLOSSIA, *Ancylloglossia, Conco'rtio lingua, from ἀγκλος, 'crooked,' or 'contracted,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.'* Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of adhesion between its margins and the gums: or in consequence of the shortness of the frænum: the latter affection constituting *Tongue-tie, Oloph'oria lingua fræna'ta*. It merely requires the frænum to be divided with a pair of scissors.

ANKYLOGLOSSOTOMUM, from *ancylloglossia, 'tongue-tie,' and τομή, 'incision.'* An instrument used in the operation for tongue-tie.

ANKYLOME'LE, *Ancylome'le, from ἀγκλος, 'crooked,' and μέλη, 'a probe.'* A curved probe.—Galen.

ANKYLOMERIS'MUS, *Ancylomeris'mus, from ἀγκλη, 'a contraction, and μέρος, 'a part.'* Morbid adhesion between parts.

ANKYLOPS, *Ægilops*.

ANKYLOSIS, *Ancylosis, Anchylosis, An'cylyz, Stiff Joint, from ἀγκλος, 'crooked.'* An affection, in which there is great difficulty or even impossibility of moving a diarthrodial articulation. It is so called, because the limb commonly remains in a constant state of flexion. Ankylosis is said to be *complete or true*, when there is an intimate adhesion between the synovial surfaces, with union of the articular extremities of the bones. In the *incomplete or false* ankylosis, there is obscure motion, but the fibrous

parts around the joint are more or less stiff and thickened. In the treatment of this last state, the joint must be gently and gradually exercised; and oily, relaxing applications be assiduously employed.

ANKYLOSIS SPURIA, Rigiditas articularum.

ANKYLOTOMUS, *Ankylotomus*, from *αγκυλος*, 'crooked,' and *τομειν*, 'to cut.' Any kind of curved knife.—Paulus. An instrument for dividing the frænum linguae.—Sculetus.

ANNEAU, Ring—a. *Crural*, Crural canal—a. *Diaphragmatique*, Diaphragmatic ring—a. *Femorale*, Crural canal—a. *Inguinal*, Inguinal ring—a. *Ombilical*, Umbilical ring.

ANNEXE, Accessory, Appendix.

ANNI CRITICI, Climacterici (anni)—a. *Deceptorii*, Climacterici (anni)—a. *Fatales*, Climacterici (anni)—a. *Genethliaci*, Climacterici (anni)—a. *Gradarii*, Climacterici (anni)—a. *Hebdomadici*, Climacterici (anni)—a. *Heroici*, Climacterici (anni)—a. *Natalitii*, Climacterici (anni)—a. *Scalares*, Climacterici (anni)—a. *Scansiles*, Climacterici (anni).

ANNOTATIO, *Episematia*. Under this term some have included the prelude to an attack of intermittent fever—as yawning, stretching, somnolency, chilliness, &c.

ANNOTTO, see Terra Orleansa.

ANNUAL DISEASES, *Morbi an'nuti*, *M. annivera'rii*, (F.) *Maladies annuelles*. A name given, by some, to diseases which recur every year about the same period. *Febris annua*, (F.) *Fèvre annuelle*, is a term used for a fancied intermittent of this type.

ANNUENS, *Rectus capitis internus minor*.

ANNUITIO, *Nodding*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *nutus*, 'a nod.' A gesture denoting assent in most countries. Also, the state of somnolency, when the individual is in the erect or sitting posture, with the head unsupported, in which the power of volition over the extensor muscles of the head is lost, and the head drops forward.

ANNUULAR, *Annularis*, *Oricoides*, (*annus*, 'a circle.') Any thing relating to a ring, or which has the shape or fulfils the functions of a ring; from *annulus*, 'a ring,' itself.

ANNUULAR FINGER, *Ring Finger*, *Dig'itus annularis*, *Param'esse*. The fourth finger, so called from the wedding ring being worn thereon.

ANNUULAR GANGLION, see Ciliary ligament.

ANNUULAR LIGAMENT, *Transverse ligament*, *Or'cial ligament*. A strong ligamentous band, which arches across the area of the ring of the atlas, from a rough tubercle upon the inner surface of one articular process, to a similar tubercle on the other. It serves to retain the odontoid process of the axis in connexion with the anterior arch of the atlas.

ANNUULAR LIGAMENT OF THE RADIUS, is a very strong fibro-cartilaginous band, which forms, with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the cubitus, a kind of ring, in which the head of the radius turns with facility.

ANNUULAR LIGAMENTS OF THE CARPUS, *Artic'le manus membranosae*, are two in number.

The one, *anterior*, is a broad, fibrous, quadrilateral band, extending transversely before the carpus, and forming the gutter, made by the wrist, into a canal. It is attached, externally, to the trapezium and scaphoides; and internally to the os pisiforme and process of the unciforme. It keeps the tendons of the flexor muscles, median nerve, &c., applied against the carpus.

The *posterior* ligament is situate transversely behind the joint of the hand, and covers the sheaths of the tendons, which pass to the back of the hand. Its fibres are white and shining, and are attached, externally, to the inferior and

outer part of the radius; internally to the ulna and os pisiforme.

ANNUULAR LIGAMENTS OF THE TARSUS are two in number. The *anterior* is quadrilateral, and extends transversely above the instep. It is attached to the superior depression of the os calcis, and to the malleolus internus. It embraces the tendons of the extensor muscles of the toes, the *tibialis anticus*, and *peroneus anticus*. The *internal* is broader than the last. It descends from the malleolus internus to the posterior and inner part of the os calcis, with which it forms a kind of canal, enclosing the sheaths of the tendons of the *tibialis posticus* *flexor longus digitorum pedis*, and *F. longus pollicis pedis*, as well as the plantar vessels and nerves.

ANNULAR VEIN, *Vena annularis*, is situate between the annular finger and the little finger. Aëtius recommends it to be opened in diseases of the spleen.

ANNULARIS, Cricoid: see *Digitus*—a. *Ani*, Sphincter ani.

ANNULI CARTILAGINEI, see *Trachea*—a. *Cartilagineosi Tracheæ*, see *Trachea*.

ANNULI-TENDINO-PHALANGIENS, *Lumbricales manus*.

ANNULUS, *Dactylus*, *Vulva*—a. *Abdominis*, *Inguinal ring*—a. *Albidus*, see *Ciliary (body)*—a. *Cellulosus*, *Ciliary ligament*—a. *Ciliaris*, *Ciliary ligament*—a. *Fossæ ovalis*: see *Ovalis fossa*—a. *Gangliiformis*, see *Ciliary (body)*—a. *Repens*, *Herpes circinatus*—a. *Umbilicalis*, *Umbilical ring*—a. *Ventriculi*, *Pylorus*—a. *Vioussenii*, see *Ovalis fossa*.

ANO, *anw*. A prefix denoting 'above, up.' **ANOCHI'LUS**, from *anw*, 'above,' and *χυλος*, 'lip.' The upper lip. Also, one who has a large upper lip.

ANOCÆLLA, *Stomach*.

ANODIA, from *av*, *priv.*, and *ωδη*, 'song.' An unconnected or dissonant mode of speech.

ANODIC, *Anod'icus*, from *anw*, 'above, up,' and 'odes,' 'a way.' Tending upwards. An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to an ascending course of nervous action.

ANODIN, *Anodyne*.

ANODIN'IA, from *a*, *av*, *privative*, and *ωδιν*, 'a labour pain.' Absence of labour pains.

ANODMIA, *Anosmia*.

ANODUS, *Edentulus*.

ANODYNE, *Anod'ynus*, *Antod'ynus*, *Antid'ynous* (improperly,) *Paregor'icus*, *Anel'icus*, *Antal'gicus*, *Acesod'ynes*, (F.) *Anodin* ou *Anodyn*, from *a*, *av*, *privative*, and *ωδυν*, 'pain.' *Anodynes* are those medicines which relieve pain, or cause it to cease; as opium, belladonna, &c. They act by blunting the sensibility of the encephalon, so that it does not appreciate the morbid sensation.

ANODYN'IA, *Indolen'tia*. Cessation or absence of pain. Vogel has given this name to a genus of diseases, characterized by a cessation of pain, and the exasperation of other symptoms; as we see in gangrene.

ANODYNUM MINERALE, *Potassæ nitras sulphatis paucillo mixtus*.

ANOE'IA, *Anoia*, from *a*, *privative*, and *νοεα*, 'mind.' Delirium, imbecility. See *Dementia* and *Idiotism*.

ANOESIA, *Dementia*.

ANOESIA ABSTRACTA, *Melancholy*.

ANOIA, *Anca*.

ANOMAL, *Anomalous*.

ANOMALES, *Anomalous*.

ANOMAL'IA, from *av*, *privative*, and *ομαλος*, 'regular.' *Abnor'mitas*, *Aliena'tio*. Anomaly, abnormality, irregularity. In Pathology, anomaly means something unusual in the symptoms proper to a disease, or in the morbid appearances presented by it.

ANOMALIA NERVORUM, Nervous diathesis.

ANOMALOTROPHIES, from *av*, privative, *εναλος*, 'regular,' and *τροφη*, 'nourishment.' A class of diseases, which consist in modifications in the nutrition of organs.—Gendrin.

ANOM'ALOUS, *Anom'alus*, *Anom'ales*; the same etymon. Irregular; contrary to rule. (F.) *Anomal*. In Medicine, a disease is called *anomalous*, in whose symptoms or progress there is something unusual. Affections are also called *anomalous*, which cannot be referred to any known species.

ANOMALOUS, Irregular.

ANOMMATUS, Anophthalmus.

ANOMOCEPH'ALUS, from *a*, priv., *νομος*, 'rule,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' One whose head is deformed.—Geoffroi Saint-Hilaire.

ANOM'PHALUS, from *av*, priv., and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' One devoid of navel. Many writers have endeavoured to show that Adam and Eve must have been *ανομφαλοι*, as they could not have had umbilical vessels.

ANO'NA TRIPET'ALA. A tree of the family *Anonacæ* or *Anonacæ*; *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria polygynia, from fifteen to twenty feet high, native of South America, which bears a delicious fruit called *Chirimoya*. Both the fruit and flowers emit a fine fragrance, which, when the tree is covered with blossom, is almost overpowering—Tschudi.

ANONIS, Ononis.

ANONYME, Innominatum.

ANONYMOUS, *Anonymus*, *Innomina'tus*, (F.) *Anonyme*, from *av*, privative, and *ονομα*, 'name.' That which has no name.

The word has been applied to many parts of the body:—to the *Anonymous bone* or *Oss innominatum*:—the *Anonymous foramen* or *Foramen innominatum*, &c.

ANOPHRESIA, Anosmia.

ANOPHTHAL'MUS, *Anom'matus*, from *av*, privative, and *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye.' A monster devoid of eyes.

ANOPS'IA, from *av*, priv., and *ωψ*, 'the eye.' A case of monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting.

ANOPTICONERVIE, Amaurosis.

ANOR'CHIDES, from *av*, priv., and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.' They who are without testicles.—Fortunatus Fidelis.

ANOREX'IA, from *av*, priv., and *ορεξις*, 'appetite.' *Inappeten'tia*, *Limo'sis exers*, (F.) *Perte d'appetit*. Absence of appetite, without loathing. Anorexia or want of appetite is symptomatic of most diseases. Also, Indigestion, Dyspepsia.

ANOREXIA EXHAUSTO'RUM, Frigidity of the stomach—a. *Mirabilis*, Fasting.

ANORGANIC, see Anhistous, and Inorganic.

ANORMAL, Abnormal.

ANOS'IA, from *a*, priv., and *νοσης*, 'disease.' Health. Freedom from disease.

ANOS'MIA, from *a*, privative, and *οσμη*, 'odour.' Loss of smell. Diminution of the sense of smell. Called, also, *Anosphre'sia*, *Anosphra'sia*, *Anosphre'sia*, *Paros'mia*, *Anod'mia*, *Anosmo'sia*, *Olfactûs amissio*, *O. defici'iens*, *Dysæsthesia olfacto'ria*, *Anæsthesia olfacto'ria*, *Odoratus desper'ditus*, (F.) *Perte de l'odorat*.

ANOSMOSIA, Anosmia.

ANOSPHERASIA, Anosmia.

ANOSPHERESIA, Anosmia.

ANSE (F.), *Ansa* (L.), signifies, properly, the handle of certain vessels, usually of an arched form. By analogy, it has been applied to that which is curved in the form of such handle. Thus, the French speak of *Anes intestinales* to signify a portion of intestine, supported by its

mesentery, and describing a curved line:—also, of *Anse nerveuse*, *Anse anatomique*, &c.

Anse de fil is used, in Surgery, to designate a thread, curved in the form of an *Anse*.

ANSERINA, Potentilla anserina.

ANSÉRINE, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—a. *Anthelmintique*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—a. *Bon Henri*, *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*—a. *Botrys*, *Chenopodium Botrys*—a. *Fétide*, *Chenopodium vulvaria*—a. *Vermifuge*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

ANTAC'IDS, *Anti-acida*, *Antiac'ida*, *Inver'ten'tia*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *acida*, 'acids.' Remedies which obviate acidity in the stomach. They are chemical agents, and act by neutralizing the acid. Those chiefly used are ammonia, calx carbonas, calx, magnesia, magnesia carbonas, potassa, potassa bicarbonas, p. carbonas, soda bicarbonas, and s. carbonas. They are, of course, only palliatives, removing that which exists, not preventing the formation of more.

ANTAG'ONISM, *Antagonis'mus*, *Anti'tatis*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *αγωνιστις*, 'to act.' Action in an opposite direction. It applies to the action of muscles that act in a contrary direction to others. In estimating the force of the muscles, this antagonism must be attended to.

ANTAG'ONIST, *Antagonis'ta*. A muscle whose action produces an effect contrary to that of another muscle. Every muscle has its antagonist, because there is no motion in one direction without a capability of it in another.

ANTALGICUS, Anodyne.

ANTAPHRODIS'IAC, *Antaphrodis'tic*, *Antaphrodisiacus*, *Anaphrodisiacus*, *Anaphrodisiac*, *Anterol'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *αφροδισιασος*, 'aphrodisiac.' A substance capable of blunting the venereal appetite.

ANTAPHRODITIC, Antaphrodisiac.

ANTAPOD'OSIS, from *ανταποδοσις*, 'I return in exchange.' The succession and return of the febrile periods.—Hippocrates.

ANTAPOPLECTICUS, Antiapoplectic.

ANTARTHRICTIC, Antiarthritic.

ANTASTHENICUS, Tonic.

ANTASTHMATICUS, Antiasthmatic.

ANTATROPH'IC, *Antatroph'icus*, *Antatrophus*, *Antiatroph'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *ατροφια*, 'atrophy.' A remedy opposed to atrophy or consumption.

ANTEBRACHIAL, see Antibrachial.

ANTECENDEN'TIA. The precursory or warning symptoms of a disease.

ANTELA'BIA, *Proche'ta*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *labia*, 'the lips.' The extremity of the lips.

ANTELOPE, Antilopus.

ANTEMBALLOMENUM, Succedaneum.

ANTEM'BASIS, from *avri*, and *εμβασις*, 'I enter.' *Mu'tuus ingres'sus*. The mutual reception of bones.—Galen.

ANTEMETIC, Antiemetic.

ANTENDEIXIS, Counter-indication.

ANTENDIXIS, Counter-indication.

ANTENEAS'MUS, from *avri*, 'against,' and *εναυ*, 'audacious.' One furious against himself. Mania, in which the patient attempts his own life.—Zacchias.

ANTENNA'RIA DIOI'CA, *Gnaphalium Dioicum*, *Hispid'ula*, *Pes cati*, *Elichry'sum montanum*, *Dia'cious Everlast'ing*, *Catsfoot*, (F.) *Pied de chat*. A common European plant, which has been advised in hemorrhage, diarrhoea, &c.

ANTEPHALTIC, Antiephalitic.

ANTEPILEPTIC, Antiepileptic.

ANTEPONENS, Anticipating.

ANTEREI'SIS, from *avri*, 'against,' and *εσθω*, 'I support.' The resistance—the solidity—of bones.—Hippocrates.

ANTÉRIEUR DU MARTEAU, Laxator tympani—a. de l'Oreille, Anterior auris.

ANTÉRIOR, *Anticus*, from *ante*, 'before.' Situate before. Great confusion has prevailed with anatomists in the use of the terms *before*, *behind*, &c. Generally, the word *anterior* is applied to parts situate before the median line, the body being in the erect posture, with the face and palms of the hands turned forwards; and the feet applied longitudinally together.

ANTÉRIOR AU'RIS (*Muscle*), *Auricula'ris ante-rior*, *At'rahens auric'ulam* (F.) *Auriculaire anté-rieur*, *Antérieur de l'oreille*, *Zygomato-auriculaire*. A small muscle, passing from the posterior part of the zygoma to the helix. *Use*, to draw the ear forwards and upwards.

ANTERIOR MALLEI, Laxator tympani.

ANTEROTICUS, Antaphrodisiac.

ANTEUPHORBIUM, *Cacalia anteu-phorbium*.

ANTEVER'SION, *Antever'sio*, *Antrover'sio*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *verte*, *versum*, 'to turn.' Displacement of the uterus, in which the fundus is turned towards the pubes, whilst its orifice is towards the sacrum. It may be caused by extraordinary size of the pelvis, pressure of the viscera on the uterus, &c.; and is recognised by examination *per vaginam*. See *Retroversio uteri*.

ANTHEMOPTYICUS, *Antihæmoptycus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *hæmoptysis*, 'spitting of blood.' Against spitting of blood. A remedy for spitting of blood—*antihæmoptycum* (*remedium*.)

ANTHEMORRHAGICUS, Antihæmorrhagic.

ANTHECTICUS, Antihæctic.

ANTHELIT'RAGUS, (F.) *Anthelitragian*. One of the proper muscles of the pavilion of the ear.

ANTHELIX, *Anti-helix*, from *anti*, 'before,' and *helix*, 'the helix.' An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, in front of the helix, and extending from the concha to the groove of the helix, where it bifurcates.

ANTHELMINTIC, *Antihelmin'ticus*, *Antiscor'icus*, *Anthelmin'thicus*, *Antiscor'eticus*, *Helmin'thicus*, *Helminthog'o-gus*, *Antivermino'sus*, *Vermif'ugus*, *Vermif'uge*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *helix*, 'a worm.' A remedy which destroys or expels worms, or prevents their formation and development. The chief anthelmintics are, *Chenopodium*, *Mucuna*, *Oleum animale Dippelii*, *Oleum Terebinthina*, *Sodii Chloridum*, *Spigelia*, and *Pulvis Stanni*. See *Worms*.

ANTHEMA ERUPTIO, Exanthem.

ANTHEMIS COT'ULA, from *anthos*, 'I flower.' *A. fat'ida*, *Cot'ula*, *C. fat'ida*, *Cota*, *Cynan'themis*, *Chamame'lum fat'idum*, *An'themis Novoboracensis*, *Chamomil'la spu'ria seu fat'ida*, *May-flower*, *Mayweed*, *Sinking Chamomile*, *Wild Chamomile*, *Dog's fennel*, *Dilly*, *Dillweed*, *Fieldweed*, *Piseweed*. *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ *Corymbifera*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia *Superflua*. (F.) *Marotte*, *Camomille fétide*, *Camomille puante*.

This plant has a very disagreeable smell; and the leaves have a strong, acrid, bitterish taste. It is reputed to have been useful in hysterical affections.

ANTHEMIS FETIDA, A. cotula.

ANTHEMIS NO'BILIS, A. odora'ta, *Chamame'lum*, *Chamame'lum No'bile*, *Chamomil'la Roma'na*, *Ewas'themis*, *An'themis*, *Chamame'lum odorat'um*, *Leucan'themum*, *Matria'ria*, (F.) *Camomille Romaine*. The leaves and flowers—*Anthemis*, Ph. U. S.—have a strong smell, and bitter, nauseous taste. The flowers are chiefly used. They possess tonic and stomachic properties, and are much given as a pleasant and cheap bitter. A simple infusion is taken to produce, or to assist

vomiting. Externally, they are often used in fomentations.

The *O'leum Anthem'idis* possesses the aromatic properties of the plant, but not the bitter and tonic. Consequently, the '*Chamomile Drops*,' as sold by the druggists, must be devoid of the latter qualities. They are made by adding *Ol. anthem. f. ʒj.* to *Sp. vini rectif. Oj.*

ANTHEMIS NOVEBORACENSIS, A. cotula.

ANTHEMIS ODORATA, A. cotula.

ANTHEMIS PY'RETHRUM, *Py'rethrum*, *Anacy'clus pyrethrum*, *Pyrethrum verum*, *Buphthal'mum Cre'ticum*, *Denta'ria*, *Herba saliva'ria*, *Pes Alex-andri'nus*, *Spanish Chamomile*, *Pellitory of Spain*. (F.) *Py'rethre*, *Racine salvaire*, *Pied d'Alexandre*. The root is hot and acrid, its acrimony residing in a resinous principle. It is never used except as a masticatory in toothache, rheumatism of the face, paralysis of the tongue, &c. It acts as a powerful sialogogue.

The Pellitory of the shops in Germany is said to be derived from *Anacy'clus officina'rum*; a plant cultivated in Thuringia for medicinal purposes.

ANTHEMIS TINCTO'RIA, *Buphthal'mi Herba*, *Dyer's Chamomile*, a European plant, has a bitter and astringent taste, and has been regarded stomachic and vulnerary. (F.) *Camomille des Teinturiers*, *Ceil de Boeuf*.

ANTHEMIS VULGARIS, *Matricaria Chamomilla*.

ANTHE'RA, from *anthos*, 'florid,' so called from its florid colour. A remedy compounded of several substances, myrrh, sandarac, alum, saffron, &c. It was used under the form of liniment, collyrium, electuary, and powder.—Celsus, Galen.

ANTHEREON, Mentum.

ANTHORA, *Aconitum anthora*—a. *Vulgaris*, *Aconitum anthora*.

ANTHORIS'MA, from *anti*, 'against,' and *opora*, 'boundary.' *Tumor diffu'sus*. A tumor without any defined margin.

ANTHOS: see *Rosmarinus*—a. *Sylvestris*, *Ledum sylvestre*.

ANTHRA'CLA, from *anthrax*, 'coal.' *Carbun'cular Exan'them*. An eruption of tumours, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges, and, for the most part, a sordid and sanious core. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good, and including *Plague* and *Yaws*.

ANTHRA'CIA, *Anthraco'osis*—a. *Pestis*, *Plague*—a. *Rubula*, *Frambæsia*.

ANTHRACION, see *Anthrax*.

ANTHRACOID, *Anthraco'ides*, from *anthrax*, 'coal,' and *eidos*, 'resemblance.' (F.) *Charbon-neux*. As black as coal. Accompanied by or resembling anthrax.

ANTHRACOMA, *Anthrax*.

ANTHRACONEGROSIS, see *Sphaecelus*.

ANTHRACOPHYCTIS, see *Anthrax*.

ANTHRACOSIA, *Anthrax*.

ANTHRACO'SIS, *Anthra'cia*, *Carbo Palpebra'rum*, from *anthrax*, 'a coal.' A species of carbuncle, which attacks the eyelids and globe of the eye.—Paulus of Ægina. Also, a carbuncle of any kind. It has been used for the "black lung of coal miners," which is induced by carbonaceous accumulation in the lungs. *Pseudo-melanotic formation*, (Carswell). When ulceration results from this cause, *black phthisis*, (F.) *Phthisis avec Mélanose*, exists. See *Melanosis*.

ANTHRACOSIS PULMONUM, see *Melanosis*.

ANTHRACOTYPHUS, *Plague*.

ANTHRAKOK'ALI, *Lithanthrakok'ali*, from *anthrax*, 'coal,' and *kali*, 'potassa.' An article introduced as a remedy in cutaneous diseases. It is formed by dissolving carbonate of potassa in 10 or 12 parts of boiling water, and adding as

much slacked lime as will separate the potassa. The filtered liquor is placed on the fire in an iron vessel, and suffered to evaporate, until neither froth nor effervescence occurs, and the liquid presents a smooth surface like oil. To this, levigated coal is added in the proportion of 160 grammes to 192 grammes of potassa. The mixture is stirred, and removed from the fire, and the stirring is continued, until a black homogeneous powder results. A sulphuretted anthrakokali is made by mixing accurately 16 grammes of sulphur with the coal, and dissolving the mixture in the potassa as directed above. The dose of the simple and sulphuretted preparations is about two grains three times a day.

ANTHRAX, *ἀνθράξ*, 'a coal,' *Anthrax*, *Carbo*, *Rubi'nis verus*, *Codexell'a*, *Erythe'ma gangræno'sum*, *Grantri'stum*, *Pruna*, *Per'sicus Ignis*, *Pyra*, *Granatri'stum*, *Phyma Anthrax*, *Erythema anthrax*, *Carbun'culus*, *Anthraco'sia*, *Anthraco'ma*, *Absces'sus gangrænes'cens*, *A. gangræno'sus*, *Furuncul'us malign'us*, *F. gangræno'sus*, *Carbuncle*, (F.) *Charbon*. An inflammation, essentially gangrenous, of the cellular membrane and skin, which may arise from an internal or external cause. In the latter case it is called *Anthra'cion*, *Vesic'ula gangrænes'cens*, *Anthraccophyc'tis*, *Pustula maligne*; *Bouton d'Alep*, *Feu Persique*, (*Persian fire*), *Malvat*, *Bouton malin*, *Puce maligne*, and is characterized at the outset by a vesication or bleb filled with a sero-sanguinolent fluid, under which a small induration is formed, surrounded by an areolar inflammation, which becomes gangrenous. It has been thought by some to be induced altogether by contact with the matter of the carbuncle of animals, or of the exuvise of the bodies of such as had died of the disease, but it is now known to arise primarily in the human subject. This form of carbuncle has received different names, many of them from the places where it has prevailed; — *Carbun'culus contagio'sus* seu *Gall'icus* seu *Hunga'ricus* seu *Polon'icus* seu *Septentriona'lis*, *Morbus pustulo'sus Fin'nicus*, *Pustula gangræno'sa seu Liv'ida Estho'nica*, *Pemphigus Hungar'icus*.

Anthrax is a malignant boil, and its treatment is similar to that which is required in case of gangrene attacking a part.

ANTHRAX PULMONUM, Necropneumonia.
ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLIUM, Scandix cerefolium — a. Humilis, Chserophyllum Sylvestre — a. Procerus, Chserophyllum Sylvestre.
ANTHROPE, Cutis.

ANTHROPIAT'ERICA (MEDICINA), from *ἀνθρωπος*, 'man,' and *ἴατρος*, 'a physician.' Medicine applied to man in contradistinction to animals.

ANTHROPOCHEMIA, Chymistry (human).
ANTHROPOCHYMY, Chymistry, (human).
ANTHROPOGEN'IA, *Anthropogen'esis*, *Anthropog'eny*, from *ἀνθρωπος*, 'man,' and *γενε'σις*, 'generation.' The knowlege, or study, or phenomena of human generation.

ANTHROPOG'RAPHY, *Anthropograph'ia*, from *ἀνθρωπος*, 'man,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' Anthropology. A description of the human body.

ANTHROPOL'ITHUS, from *ἀνθρωπος*, 'man,' and *λίθος*, 'a stone.' The petrification of the human body or of any of its parts. Morbid concretions in the human body.

ANTHROPOL'OGY, *Anthropolog'ia*, from *ἀνθρωπος*, 'man,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on man. By some, this word is used for the science of the structure and functions of the human body. Frequently, it is employed synonymously with *Natural History* and *Physiology* of man.

ANTHROPOMAGNETISMUS, Magnetism, animal.

ANTHROPOMANCY, *Anthropomanti'a*, from *ἀνθρωπος*, 'a man,' and *μαντια*, 'divination.' Divination by inspecting the entrails of a dead man.

ANTHROPOM'ETRY, from *ἀνθρωπος*, 'a man,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' Measurement of the dimensions of the different parts of the human body.

ANTHROPOMORPHUS, *Atropa mandragora*.
ANTHROPOPH'AGUS, (F.) *Anthropophage*, from *ἀνθρωπος*, 'a man,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' A name given to one who eats his own species.

ANTHROPOPH'AGY, *Anthropophag'ia*, same etymon. The custom of eating human flesh. A disease in which there is great desire to eat it.

ANTHROPOS, Homo.
ANTHROPOSCOPIA, Physiognomy.
ANTHROPOTOMY, Andranatomia.
ANTHUS, Flos.

ANTHYPNOT'IC, *Anthyppnot'icus*, *Antihypnot'ic*, *Agryppnot'ic*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ὑπνωτικός*, 'stupefying.' A remedy for stupor.

ANTHYPOCHON'DRIAC, *Anthyppochondriacus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ὑποχονδριακος*, 'hypochondriac.' A remedy for hypochondriasis.

ANTHYSTERIC, *Antihyster'ic*, *Antihyster'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ὑστερα*, 'the uterus.' A remedy for hysteria.

ANTI, *αντι*, as a prefix, in composition, generally means 'opposition.'

ANTIADIES, Tonsils.
ANTIADITIS, Cynanche tonsillaris.
ANTIADON'CUS, from *αντιαιδες*, 'the tonsils,' and *αυκος*, 'tumour.' A swelling of the tonsils. — Swediaur. *Anti'ager* has a similar meaning.
ANTIADONCUS INFLAMMATORIUS, Cynanche tonsillaris.

ANTIAPOPLEC'TIC, *Antiapoplectic'us*, *Antiapoplectic'us*, *Apoplectic'us*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *απωλησια*, 'apoplexy.' A remedy for apoplexy.

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA, see Upas.
ANTIARTHRIT'IC, *Antiarthrit'ic*, *Antiarthrit'icus*, *Antipodag'ric*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *αρθρις*, 'the gout,' (F.) *Antigoutteux*. A remedy for gout.

ANTIASTHEN'IC, *Antiaستن'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ασθενια*, 'debility.' A remedy for debility.

ANTIASTHMAT'IC, *Antiaستنmat'icus*, *Antiaستنmat'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ασμα*, 'asthma.' A remedy for asthma.

ANTIATROPHICUS, Antatrophic.
ANTIBALLOMENUM, Succedaneum.
ANTIBIDELLA, *Antlia sanguisuga*.

ANTIBRA'CHIAL, *Antibrachia'lia*. That which concerns the fore-arm. — Bichat. J. Cloquet suggests that the word should be written *antebrachial*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *brachium*, 'the arm': — as *antebrachial region*, *antebrachial aponeurosis*, &c.

ANTEBRA'CHIAL APONEURO'SIS, (F.) *Aponeurose antebrachiale*, is a portion of the aponeurotic sheath which envelops the whole of the upper limb. It arises from the brachial aponeurosis, from a fibrous expansion of the tendon of the biceps muscle, from the epicondyle, epitrochlea, and, behind, from the tendon of the triceps brachialis. Within, it is inserted into the cubitus, &c.; and, below, is confounded with the two annular ligaments of the carpus. It is covered by the skin, by veins, lymphatics, and by filaments of superficial nerves; it covers the muscles of the fore-arm, adheres to them, and sends between them several fibrous septa, which serve them for points of insertion.

ANTIBRACHIUM, Fore-arm.

ANTIBROMIC, *Antibromicus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *βρωμος*, 'factor.' A *Deo'doriser*. An agent that destroys offensive odours — as chloride of zinc, simple sulphate of alumina, &c.

ANTICACHECTIC, *Anticachecticus*, *Anticacochymic*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *καχέξια*, 'cachexy.' A remedy against cachexy.

ANTICACOCHEMIC, *Anticacchoetic*.

ANTICANCEROUS, *Anticancerosus*, *Anticancerotous*, *Anticarcinomatous*, *Anticarcinomatous*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *καρκίνωμα*, 'cancer,' carcinoma. Opposed to cancer.

ANTICANCROUS, *Anticancerous*.

ANTICARCINOMATOUS, *Anticancerous*.

ANTICARDIUM, *Fossette du cœur*, *Scrobiculus cordis*.

ANTICATARRHAL, *Anticatarrhalis*, *Anticatarrhalicus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *καταρρος*, 'catarrh.' A remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSODIC, *Anticausod'ic*, *Anticausod'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *καυσος*, 'a burning fever.' A remedy for *causos* or inflammatory fever.

AMTICAUSOTIC, *Anticausodic*.

ANTICHEIR, *Pollex*, see *Digitus*.

ANTICHERADICUS, *Antiserofulous*.

ANTICHOLERICA, *Sophora heptaphylla*.

ANTICIPATING, *Anticipans*, *Anteponeus*, *Prolepticus*. A periodical phenomenon, recurring at progressively shorter intervals. An *anticipating intermittent* is one in which the intervals between the paroxysms become progressively less.

ANTICNEMIUM, *Shin*.

ANTICEUR, *Scrobiculus cordis*.

ANTICOLIC, *Anticol'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *κολικός*, 'the colic.' That which is opposed to colic.

ANTICOMMA, *Contre-coup*.

ANTICOPE, *Contre-coup*.

ANTICRUSIS, *Contre-coup*.

ANTICRUSMA, *Contre-coup*.

ANTICUS, *Anterior*.

ANTIDARTREUX, *Antitherpetic*.

ANTIDEIXIS, *Counter-indication*.

ANTIDIARRHOIC, *Antidiarrho'icus*. A remedy for diarrhoea. Opposed to diarrhoea.

ANTIDINIC, *Antidin'icus*, *Din'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *δίνος*, 'vertigo.' Opposed to vertigo.

ANTIDOTAL, *Antidota'lis*, same etymon as *antidote*. Relating to an antidote; possessed of the powers of an antidote.

ANTIDOTA'RIMUM, from *avri'derov*, 'an antidote.' A dispensatory. A pharmacopoeia or formulary.

ANTIDOTE, *Antid'otum*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *τίδωμι*, 'I give.' Originally this word signified an *internal remedy*. It is now used synonymously with *counter-poison*, *Antiphar'macum*, and signifies any remedy capable of combating the effect of poisons.

A List of Substances reputed as Antidotes.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. METALS. | Chalk. |
| Iron Filings. | Soap. |
| Zinc Filings. | |
| 2. ACIDS. | 5. SULPHURETS. |
| Tannic Acid. | Sulphuretted Hydrogen, |
| Acetic or Citric Acid. | dissolved in water. |
| 3. SALTS. | Sulphuret of Potassium. |
| Alkaline or Earthy Sulphates. | 6. HALOIDS. |
| Chloride of Sodium. | Chlorine. |
| Hypochlorite of Soda or of Lime. | 7. METALLIC OXIDES. |
| 4. ALKALINES. | Hydrated Sesqui-oxide of Iron. |
| Ammonia. | Mixed Oxides of Iron. |
| Carbonates of Ammonia. | 8. ORGANIC SUBSTANCES. |
| Carbonates of Soda. | Albuminous Substances, (Albumen, Casein, and Gluten.) |
| Magnesia. | Starch. |
| Carbonate of Magnesia. | Oil. |
| Lime Water. | Animal Charcoal. |

ANTIDOTUM HERACLIDIS, *Ennepharmacos*—a. *Mithridatum*, *Mithridate*.

ANTIDYNAMICA, *Debilitants*.

ANTIDYNOUS, *Anodyne*.

ANTIDYSENTERIC, *Antidysenter'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *εντερων*, 'intestine.' Opposed to dysentery.

ANTIEMETIC, *Antemet'ic*, *Antemet'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *εμετικός*, 'emetic.' A remedy for vomiting.

ANTIEPHALTIC or **ANTEPHIALTIC**, *Antiephial'ticus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *επιληψίς*, 'nightmare.' A remedy for nightmare.

ANTIEPILEPTIC or **ANTEPILEPTIC**, *Antiepilep'ticus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *επιληψία*, 'epilepsy.' A remedy for epilepsy.

ANTIFEBRILIS, *Febrifuge*.

ANTIGALACTIC, *Antigalac'ticus*, *Antilac'teus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *γάλα*, 'milk.' (F.) *Antilaitenz*. Opposed to the secretion of milk, or to diseases caused by the milk.

ANTIGONI COLLYRIUM NIGRUM, *Black collyrium of Antigonus*. It was composed of cadmia, antimony, pepper, verdigris, gum Arabic, and water.

ANTIGUA, see *West Indies*.

ANTIHEMOPHYTICUS, *Anthæmoptycus*.

ANTIHECTIC, *Antihæct'icus*, *Antihæct'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *ἡκίς*, 'habit of body.' The *Antihæct'icum POTERRII* is the white oxyd of antimony; also called *Diaphoret'icum Jovialè*.

ANTHELIX, *Anthelix*.

ANTHELMINTICUS, *Anthelmintic*.

ANTHEMORRHAGIC, *Antihæmorrhag'ic*, *Antihæmorrhag'icus*; from *avri*, 'against,' and *αιμορραγία*, 'hemorrhage.' That which is against hemorrhage; an antihemorrhagic remedy.

ANTHEMORRHOIDAL, *Antihæmorrhoida'lis*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *αιμορροΐδες*, 'hemorrhoids.' A remedy for hemorrhoids.

ANTHERPETIC, *Antitherpet'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *ἕρπης*, 'herpes.' (F.) *Antidartreuz*. A remedy for herpes.

ANTHYDROPHOBIC, *Antihydrophob'icus*, *Antytl'eus*, *Aly'eus*, from *avri*, 'against,' *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *φοβος*, 'dread.' A remedy for hydrophobia.

ANTHYDROPIC, *Antihydrop'icus*, *Hydrop'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *ὕδρωψ*, 'dropsy.' A remedy for dropsy.

ANTHYPNOTIC, *Anthypnotic*.

ANTHYSTERIC, *Anthysteric*.

ANTI-ICTERIC, *Anti-icter'icus*, *Icter'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *ικτερος*, 'jaundice.' A remedy for jaundice.

ANTI-IMPETIGENES, *SOLOMON'S*, see *Liquor Hydrargyri oxyuriatis*.

ANTILABIUM, *Prolabium*.

ANTILACTEUS, *Antigalactic*.

ANTILAITIUM, *Antigalactic*.

ANTILEPSIS, *Apprehensio*, from *αντιλαμβάνω*, 'I take hold of.' The mode of attaching a bandage over a diseased part, by fixing it upon the sound parts.—*Hippocrates*. The mode of securing bandages, &c., from slipping. Treatment by revulsion or derivation.

ANTILETHARGIC, *Antiletharg'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *ληθαργικός*, 'affected with lethargy.' A remedy for lethargy.

ANTILITHICS, *Antilith'ica*, *Lith'ica*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *λίθος*, 'a stone.' A substance that prevents the formation of calculi in the urinary organs.

The chief antilithics—according as the calculi are lithic acid or phosphatic—are alkalies or acids; with revellents, especially change of air; tonics, as *diosma crenata*, (?) and *uva ursi*. (?)

ANTILLY, *MINERAL WATERS OF. A*

celebrated French medicinal spring, near Méaux, in France. The waters have not been analyzed; but astonishing and chimerical effects have been ascribed to them.

ANTILIBIUM. *Antitragus*, *Tragus*.

ANTILOP'OMIC. *Antilo'micus*, *Antilo'mic*, *Antipestilentia'lis*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *λοιμος*, 'the plague.' A remedy for the plague.

ANTILOPUS. The *An'telope*. (F.) *Gaselle*. An African animal, whose hoofs and horns were formerly given in hysteric and epileptic cases.

ANTILYSSUS, Antihydrophobic.

ANTIMEL'ANCHOLIC. *Antimelanchol'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *μελαγχολια*, 'melancholy.' A remedy for melancholy.

ANTIMEPHITIC. *Antimephit'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *mephitic*. A remedy against mephitic or deleterious gases.

ANTIMOINE, Antimonyum — *a. Beurre d'*, Antimonyum muriatum — *a. Chlorure d'*, Antimonyum muriatum — *a. Oxide d'*, Algaroth — *a. Oxide blanc d'*, Antimonyum diaphoreticum — *a. Soufre doré d'*, Antimonyum sulphuretum præcipitatum — *a. Sulfure d'*, Antimonyum — *a. Sulfuré*, *hydro-sulphure rouge d'*, Antimonyum sulphuretum rubrum — *a. Verre d'*, Antimonyum vitrum.

ANTIMO'NIAL, *Antimonia'lis*, *Stibia'lis*, from *antimonyum*, 'antimony.' A composition into which antimony enters. A preparation of antimony.

ANTIMO'NIAL POWDER, *Pulvis antimonia'lis*, *Ox'idum antimo'nii cum phosphatè calcis*, *Phosphas calcis stibia'tus*, *P. Calcicium stibia'tum*, *Pulvis Jame'sii*, *Pulvis stibia'tus*, *Pulvis de phosphatè calcis et stib'ii compos'itus*, *Factitious JAMES'S Powder*, *SCHWANBERG'S Fever Powder*, *CHEENEVIX'S Antimonial Powder*, (F.) *Poudre antimoniale composée ou de JAMES.* A peroxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime. (*Take of common sulphuret of antimony*, ℥j; *hartshorn shavings*, ℥ij. Roast in an iron pot, until they form a gray powder. Put this into a long pot, with a small hole in the cover. Keep it in a red heat for two hours, and grind to a fine powder.) This preparation has long been esteemed as a febrifuge: but it is extremely uncertain in its action. The ordinary dose is 6 or 8 grains.

ANTIMONIALE CAUSTICUM, Antimonyum muriatum.

ANTIMONIATUM SULPHUR, Antimonyum sulphuretum præcipitatum — *a. Tartar*, Antimonyum tartarizatum.

ANTIMONII (BUTYRUM), Antimonyum muriatum — *a. Calx*, Antimonyum diaphoreticum — *a. Cerussa*, Antimonyum diaphoreticum — *a. et Potassæ tartaras*, Antimonyum tartarizatum — *a. Murias*, Antimonyum muriatum — *a. Oleum*, Antimonyum muriatum — *a. Oxydulum hydrosulphuratum aurantiacum*, Antimonyum sulphuretum præcipitatum — *a. Oxydum*, Algaroth — *a. Oxydum auratum*, Antimonyum sulphuratum præcipitatum — *a. Oxidum nitro-muriaticum*, Algaroth — *a. Oxydum cum sulphure vitrificatum*, Antimonyum vitrum — *a. Oxydum sulphuretum vitrificatum*, Antimonyum vitrum — *a. Oxy-sulphuretum*, *A. sulphuretum præcipitatum* — *a. Potassio-tartaras*, Antimonyum tartarizatum — *a. Regulus medicinalis*, Antimonyum medicinale — *a. Sal*, Antimonyum tartarizatum — *a. Sulphur auratum*, Antimonyum sulphuretum præcipitatum — *a. Sulphur præcipitatum*, Antimonyum sulphuretum præcipitatum — *a. Sulphuretum*, Antimonyum — *a. Tartaras*, Antimonyum tartarizatum — *a. Tartaras et Potassæ*, Antimonyum tartarizatum — *a. Vitrum hyacinthinum*, Antimonyum vitrum.

ANTIMO'NIU SULPHURE'UM PRÆCIPITA'TUM, *Sulphur antimonia'tum*, *Hydrosulphure'tum stib'io'sum cum sulphurè*, *Oxo'des stib'ii sulphura'tum*, *Oxyd'ulum antimo'nii hydrosulphura'tum auranti'acum*, *Ox'ydum aurat'um antimo'nii*, *Sulphure'tum stib'ii oxydula'ti*, *Hydro-sulphure'tum la'teum ox'ydi stib'ii sulfurati*, *Sulphur antimo'nii præcipita'tum*, *Sulphur aurat'um antimo'nii*, *Golden Sulphur of Antimony.*

Antimo'nii Sulphure'tum Præcipitatum, *A. Oxy-sulphure'tum*, (F.) *Soufre doré d'Antimoine*, of the London Pharmacopœia, is nearly the same as the old *Kermes Mineral*. It is a powder of an orange colour, of a metallic, styptic taste. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and cathartic, according to the dose; and has been chiefly used in chronic rheumatism, and in cutaneous affections. Dose, gr. j. to gr. iv.

Antimonii Sulphure'tum Præcipitatum of the United States Pharmacopœia, is made by boiling together *Sulphuret of Antimony*, in fine powder, *Solution of Potassa*, and *distilled water*; straining the liquor while hot, and dropping into it *Diluted Sulphuric Acid* so long as it produces a precipitate.

ANTIMO'NIU SULPHURE'TUM RUBRUM, *Red Sulphuret of Antimony*, *Hydrosulphure'tum stib'ii rubrum*, *Sub-hydrosul'fas stib'ii*, *Hydro-sulphure'tum rubrum stib'ii sulphurati*, *Pulvis Carthusiano'rum*, *Kermes mineral*, (F.) *Hydrosulfure rouge d'Antimoine sulfuré*, *Vermillon de Provence*. Properties the same as the last. Dose, gr. j. to gr. iv.

ANTIMO'NIU VITRUM, *Glass of Antimony*, *Antimo'nii ox'ydum sulphure'tum vitrificatum*, *Ox'ydum stib'ii semivitr'eum*, *Antimo'nium vitrificatum*, *Ox'idum antimo'nii cum sulphure vitrificatum*, *Vitrum stib'ii*, *Antimo'nii vitrum hyacinthinum*, *Oxyd'ulum stib'ii vitrea'tum*, (F.) *Verre d'Antimoine*. (Formed by roasting powdered common antimony in a shallow vessel, over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish gray colour, and emits no fumes in a red heat; then melting it, on a quick fire, into a clean, brownish-rod glass.) It has been used for preparing the tartarized antimony and antimonial wine.

ANTIMONIOUS ACID, Antimonyum diaphoreticum.

ANTIMO'NIUM, from *avri*, 'against,' and *monos*, 'alone'; i. e. not found alone: or according to others, from *avri*, 'against,' and *moine*, 'a monk;' because, it is asserted, certain monks suffered much from it. *Stibi*, *Stib'ium*, *Regulus Antimo'nii*, *Minera'lium*, *Gynæce'um*, *Magne'sia Satur'ni*, *Marcas'ita plum'bea*, *Platyophthal'mon*, *Stim'mi*, *Aurum lepro'sum*, *Antimo'nium crudum*, *Antimo'nii sulphure'tum*, *Sulphure'tum stib'ii nigrum*, *Common Antimony*, *Sulphuret of Antimony*, (F.) *Antimoine*, *Sulfure d'Antimoine*. Sulphuret of antimony is the ore from which all the preparations of antimony are formed. In Pharmacy, it is the native sesquisulphuret of antimony, purified by fusion. When prepared for medical use, by trituration and levigation, it forms a powder of a black, or bluish gray colour, which is insoluble. It is slightly diaphoretic and alterative, and has been used in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, &c.

ANTIMONIUM ALBUM, Bismuth.

ANTIMO'NIUM CALCINATUM, Antimonyum diaphoreticum.

ANTIMO'NIUM DIAPHORETICUM, *Diaphoret'ic Antimony*, *Antimo'nious Acid*, *Min'eral Des'oard*, *Antimo'nium Calcina'tum*, *Mineral Diaphoret'ic*, *Matière perlée de KERRING*, *Peroxide of Antimony*, *Calx Antimo'nii*, *Antimo'nium diaphoret'icum lotum*, *Cerussa Antimo'nii*, *Calx Antimo'nii elo'ta*, *Oxo'des stib'ii album*, *Ox'idum stibio'sum*, *Deutoxide of Antimony*, *Ox'idum stib'ii album median'te nitro confectum*, *Potassa biantimo'nias*, (F.) *Oxide blanc d'Antimoine préparé par le moyen du nitre*. (*Common antimony*, ℥j; purified

sive, Bljij.—Throw it by spoonfuls into a red-hot crucible; powder and wash. The flowers that stick to the side of the crucible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic.) Dose, gr. x. to xxx.

ANTIMONIUM EMETICUM, A. tartarizatum.

ANTIMONIUM MEDICINALE, *Regulus Antimonii Medicinalis, Medicinal Regulus of Antimony.* (Antimon. sulphur. ℥v. Potass. subcarb. ℥i. Sodii chlorid. ℥iv. Powder, mix, and melt. When cold, separate the scorias at top, powder the mass, and wash it well.) It is conceived to be more active than common antimony.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM, *Antimonii Murias, Chloruret of Antimony, Chloruretum stibii, Spuma trium draconum, Deuto-murias stibii sublimatus, Butter of Antimony, Muriate of Antimony, Chloride of Antimony, Butyrum Antimonii, Oleum Antimonii, Butyrum stibii, Causiticum antimoniale, Antimonium salitum, (F.) Chlorure d'Antimoine, Beurre d'Antimoine.* (Common antimony and corrosive sublimate, of each equal parts: grind together, and distil in a wide-necked retort, and let the butyraceous matter that comes over, run, in a moist place, to a liquid oil.) A caustic, but not much used as such. Sometimes taken as poison.

ANTIMONIUM SALIUM, Antimonium muriatum.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM, *Tartaris Antimonii, Tartar Antimonialis, Sal Antimonii, Tartras Potassae stibiosus seu stibialis, Tartaris lixivis stibialis, Deuto-tartras potassae et stibii, Tartarus emeticus, Tartarus emeticum, Tartras antimonii, Tartras Antimonii et Potassae, Antimonii et Potassae Tartras (Ph. U. S.), Antimonii potassio-tartras, Antimonium emeticum, Tartarized Antimony, Tartrate of Antimony and potassae, Potassio-tartrate of Antimony, Emetic Tartar, Tartar Emetic, (F.) Tartre stibie, Tartre Emetique, Emetique;* in some parts of the United States, vulgarly and improperly called *Tartar*: (Made by digesting sulphuret of antimony in a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids with the aid of heat; filtering the liquor, and pouring it into water: freeing the precipitate from acid, by washing and drying it; adding this powder to bitartrate of potassa in boiling distilled water; boiling for an hour, and after filtering the liquor while hot, setting it aside to crystallise.—Ph. U. S.) Tartarized antimony is emetic, sometimes cathartic and diaphoretic. Externally, it is rubefacient. Dose, as an emetic, gr. j. to gr. iv. in solution: as a diaphoretic, gr. one-sixteenth to gr. one-quarter.

The empirical preparation, called *Norris's Drops*, consist of a solution of tartarized antimony in rectified spirit, disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFACTUM, Antimonii vitrum.

ANTIMONY, BUTTER OF, Antimonium muriatum—a. Chloride of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Chloruret of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Deutoxide of, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Flowers of, Algaroth—a. Glass of, Antimonii vitrum—a. Golden sulphur of, Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum—a. Medicinal, regulus of, Antimonium medicinale—a. Muriate of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Peroxide of, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Potassio-tartrate of, Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Submuriate of, Protoxide of, Algaroth—a. Sulphuret of, red, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—a. Tartarized, Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Vegetable, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

ANTIMONY AND POTASSA, TARTRATE OF, Antimonium tartarizatum.

ANTINEPHRITIC, *Antinephretic, Antinephreticus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *νεφρις*, 'nephritis.' A remedy for inflammation of the kidney.

ANTINEUROPATHIC, Nervine.

ANTINEUROTIC, Nervine.

ANTINIAD, see Antinial.

ANTINIAL, from *anti*, 'against,' and *νιων*, 'the ridge of the occiput.' An epithet for an aspect towards the side opposite to the *inion*, or ridge of the occiput.—Barclay. *Antiniad* is used adverbially by the same writer, to signify 'towards the antinial aspect.'

ANTI'OCHI HI'ERA. A preparation extolled by the ancients in melancholy, hydrophobia, epilepsy, &c. It was formed of gerrander, agaric, pulp of colocynth, Arabian stoechas, opopanax, sagapenum, parsley, aristolochia, white pepper, cinnamon, lavender, myrrh, honey, &c.

ANTIOCHI THERIACA. A theriac employed by Antiochus against every kind of poison. It was composed of thyme, opopanax, millet, trefoil, fennel, aniseed, nigella sativa, &c.

ANTI'DONTAL'GIC, *Antodontal'gic, Antodontal'gicus, Odontal'gic, Odontal'gicus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *δονταλγια*, 'toothache.' A remedy for toothache.

ANTI'ORGAS'TIC, *Antiorgas'ticus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *οργασ*, 'I desire vehemently.' A remedy for orgasm or erethism, and for irritation in general.

ANTIPARALYT'IC, *Antiparalyticus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *παρالىσις*, 'palsy.' Opposed to palsy.

ANTIPARASIT'IC, *Antiparasiticus, Antiphtheiriacus, Phthis'rius, Parasit'icide*; from *anti*, 'against,' and *παρσιτος*, 'a parasite.' An agent that destroys parasites, as the different vermin that infest the body. The chief antiparasitics are *Cocculus*, *Staphisagria*, *Veratrum album*, and certain of the mercurial preparations.

ANTIPARASTAT'ITIS, from *anti*, 'opposite,' and *παραστας*, 'the epididymis'; also, 'the prostate,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

ANTIPATHI'A, from *anti*, 'against,' and *παθος*, 'passion, affection.' Aversion. A natural repugnance to any person or thing.

ANTIPATH'IC, *Antipath'icus, (F.) Antipathique*. Belonging to antipathy. Opposite, contrary,—as *humours antipathiques*; humours opposed to each other. Also, palliative.

ANTIP'ATRI THERIACA, *Theriac of Antipater*. A farrago of more than 40 articles: used as an antidote against the bites of serpents.

ANTIPERIOD'IC, *Antiperiod'icus, Antityp'icus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *περιδος*, 'period.' A remedy which possesses the power of arresting morbid periodical movements;—e. g. the sulphate of quinia in intermittents.

ANTIPERISTAL'TIC, *Antiperistalt'icus, Antivermic'ular*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *περισταλλω*, 'I contract.' An inverted action of the intestinal tube.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS, from *anti*, 'against,' and *περιστας*, 'reunion, aggregation.' A union of opposite circumstances: the action of two contrary qualities, one of which augments the force of the other. The peripateticians asserted that it is by Antiperistasis, that fire is hotter in winter than in summer. Theophrastus attributes the cause, which renders man more vigorous, and makes him digest more readily in winter, to the augmentation of heat caused by Antiperistasis.

ANTIPER'NIUS, from *anti*, 'against,' and *Περνιο*, 'a chilblain.' A remedy against chilblains;—as *Unguentum antiper'nisium*, an ointment for chilblains.

ANTIPERTUSSIS, see Zinc sulphas.

ANTIPESTILENTIALIS, Antioleimic.

ANTI'PHARMACUS, Alexipharmic.

ANTI'PHLOGIS'TIC, *Antiphlogisticus*, from

avri, 'against,' and *φλεγμ*, 'I burn.' Opposed to inflammation;—as *Antiphlogistic remedies*, *A. regimen*, &c.

ANTIPHTHEIRIACA, *Antiphthiriaca*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *φθισιας*, 'I am lousy.' A remedy used to destroy lice.

ANTIPHTHIS'ICAL, *Antiphthis'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *φθισις*, 'consumption.' Opposed to phthisis.

ANTIPHYSICA, Carminatives.

ANTIPHYSICAL, *Antiphys'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *φυσω*, 'I blow.' An expeller of wind: a carminative.

It has also been used for any thing preternatural; here, the derivation is from *avri*, 'against,' and *φυσις*, 'nature.' The French sometimes say, '*Un goût antiphysique*,' 'an unnatural taste.'

ANTIPLAS'TIC, *Antiplas'ticus*, *Plastily'tic*, *Plastily'ticus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *πλαστικος*, 'formative.' Antiformative. An agent that diminishes the quantity of plastic matter—fibrin—in the blood.

ANTIPLEURIT'IC, *Antipleuret'icus*, *Antipleuret'ic*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *πλευριτις*, 'pleurisy.' Opposed to pleurisy.

ANTIPNEUMON'IC, *Antipneumon'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *πνευμωνια*, 'disease or inflammation of the lungs.' A remedy for disease or inflammation of the lungs.

ANTIPODAGRIC, *Antiarthritic*.

ANTIPLAX'IS, from *avri*, 'against,' and *πρασω*, 'I act.' A contrary state of different parts in the same patient: e. g. an increase of heat in one organ, and diminution in another.

ANTIPSOR'IC, *Antipsor'icus*, *Antieca'bius*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *ψωρα*, 'the itch.' (F.) *Antigaleux*. Opposed to the itch.

ANTIPUTRID, *Antiseptic*.

ANTIPY'IC, *Antipy'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *πυρ*, 'pus.' Opposed to suppuration.

ANTIPYRETIC, *Febrifuge*.

ANTIPYROT'IC, *Antipyro'ticus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *πυρ*, 'fire.' Opposed to burns or to pyrosis.

ANTIQUARTANA'RUM, *Antiquart'ium*. A remedy formerly used against quartan fever.

ANTIQUUS, *Chronic*.

ANTIRHACHIT'IC, *Antirhachit'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *ραχιτις*. Opposed to rachitis, or rickets.

ANTIRHEUMAT'IC, *Antirrhumat'icus*; from *avri*, 'against,' and *ρευμα*, 'rheumatism.' A remedy for rheumatism.

ANTIRHINUM ACUTANGULUM, *A. Linaria*—*a. Auriculatum*, *A. Elatine*.

ANTIRH'NUM ELATINE, *A. auricula'tum*, *E. hasta'ta*, *Elati'ne*, *Lina'ria elati'ne*, *Cymbala'ria elati'ne*, *Fluellen* or *Female Speedwell*, was formerly used against scurvy and old ulcerations.

ANTIRH'NUM HEDERACEUM, *A. Linaria*—*a. Hederæfolium*, *A. Linaria*.

ANTIRH'NUM LINA'RIA, *A. hederæ'ceum* seu *hederæfo'lium* seu *acutan'gulum*, *Lina'ria*, *L. vulga'ris* seu *cymbala'ria*, *Elati'ne cymbala'ria*, *Cymbala'ria mura'lia*, *Ory'ria*, *Urina'ria*, *Common Toad Flax*, (F.) *Linaire*. The leaves have a bitterish taste. They are reputed to be diuretic and cathartic. An ointment made from them has been extolled in hemorrhoids.

ANTISCABIUS, *Antipsoric*.

ANTISCIRRHUS, *Anticancerous*.

ANTISCOLETICUS, *Anthelmintic*.

ANTISCOLICUS, *Anthelmintic*.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, *Antiscorbu'ticus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *scorbutus*, 'the scurvy.' Opposed to scurvy.

ANTISCROF'ULOUS, *Antiscroph'ulous*, *Antiscrofulo'sus*, *Antistrumo'sus*, *Anticacra'd'icus*. Opposed to scrofula.

ANTISEPT'IC, *Antisept'icus*, *Antisep'trid*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *σπρρς*, 'putrid.' *Antiputredino'sus*. Opposed to putrefaction. The chief antiseptics, internally or externally employed, are *Acidum Muraticum*, *Acidum Nitricum*, *Acidum Sulphuricum*, *Alumina sulphas*, *Carbo Ligni*, *Calc Chlorinata*, *Chlorinum*, *Cinchona* and its active principles, *Oreasote*, *Dauci Radix*, *Fermentum Cerevisiæ*, *Soda Chlorinata*, and *Zinci Chloridum*.

ANTISIAL'AGOGUE, *Antisialago'gus*, *Antisi'alus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *σιαλας*, 'saliva.' A remedy against ptyalism.

ANTISPASIS, *Derivation*, *Revsulsion*.

ANTISPASMOD'IC, *Antispasmod'icus*, *Antispas'ticus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *σπασμ*, 'I contract.' Opposed to spasm. The whole operation of antispasmodics is probably revulsive. The following are the chief reputed antispasmodics. *Ether Sulphuricus*, *Asafœtida*, *Castoreum*, *Draccontium*, *Moschus*, *Oleum Animale Dippelii*, and *Valeriana*—with the mental antispasmodics, abstraction, powerful emotions, fear, &c. Of direct antispasmodics, we have no example.

ANTISPASTICUS, *Antispasmodic*, *Derivative*.

ANTISTASIS, *Antagonism*.

ANTISTERIG'MA, from *avri*, 'against,' and *στηριγμα*, 'a support.' A fulcrum, support, crutch.—*Hippocrates*.

ANTISTER'NUM, from *avri*, 'against,' and *στερνον*, 'the sternum.' The back.—*Rufus*.

ANTISTRUMOUS, *Antiscrofulous*.

ANTISYPHILIT'IC, *Antisyp'hilit'icus*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *συφιλις*, 'the venereal disease.' Opposed to the venereal disease.

ANTITASIS, *Counter-extension*.

ANTITHENAR, *Opponens pollicis*, *Adductor pollicis pedis*.

ANTITHERMA, *Refrigerants*.

ANTITHORA, *Aconitum anthora*.

ANTITRAG'ICUS, *Antitra'geus*, (F.) *Muscle de l'Antitragus*, *M. antitragien*.—(Ch.) Belonging to the antitragus. A small muscle is so called, the existence of which is not constant. It occupies the space between the antitragus and anthelix.

ANTITRAGIEN, *Antitragicus*.

ANTIT'RAGUS, from *avri*, 'opposite to,' and *τραγος*, 'the tragus,' *Antilo'bium*, *Oblo'bium*. A conical eminence on the pavilion of the ear, opposite the tragus.

ANTITYP'IA, from *avri*, 'against,' and *τυπη*, 'I strike.' Resistance. Hardness. Repercussion.

ANTITYPICUS, *Antiperiodic*.

ANTIVENE'REAL, *Antivenere'us*, from *avri*, 'against,' and *Venus*, 'Venus.' The same as *Antisyp'hilitic*. Formerly it was used synonymously with *Antaphrodisiac*.

ANTIVERMICULAR, *Antiperistaltic*.

ANTIVERMINOSUS, *Anthelmintic*.

ANT'LIA or **ANTLI'A**, from *avri'lein*, 'to pump out.' A syringe; a pump. Hence, *Antlia lac'tea*, *Lactiu'gium*, a breast-pump; and *Antlia sanguis'u'ga*, *Antibdella*, *Hiru'do artificia'lie*, the exhausting syringe used in cupping.

ANTLIA GASTRICA, *Stomach-pump*.

ANTODONTALGIC, *Antiodontalgic*.

ANTODYNUS, *Anodyne*.

ANTRAX, *Anthrax*.

ANTR'E, *Antrum*—*a. d'Hyghmore*, *Antrum of Highmore*.

ANTROVERSIO, *Anteversio*.

ANTRUM, 'A cavern,' *Cavern'a*, *Bar'athrum*, (F.) *Antre*. A name given to certain cavities in bones, the entrance to which is smaller than the bottom.

ANTRUM AURIS, *Tympanum*—*a. Buccinosum*,

Oculus, Labyrinth — a. Dentale, see Tooth — a. Pylori, see Stomach.

ASTRUM OF HIGMORE, *Astrum Higmorei* — *astrum*, *Astrum Genæ*, *Astrum maxillare* vel *maxillæ superioris*, *Genyanstrum*, *Maxillary Sinus*, *Sinus Genæ pituitarius*, (F.) *Antra d'Hygmore*, *Sinus Maxillaire*. A deep cavity in the substance of the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose. It is lined by a prolongation of the Schneiderian membrane.

ANULUS, *Fossette*.

ANURESIS, *Ischuria*.

ANURIA, *Ischuria*.

ANUS, 'a circle,' *Potex*, *Potex*, *Mol'yné*, *Moly'sis*, *Dactyl'ios*, *Oath'edra*, *Cyr'ceon*, *Cys'saros*, *Cytkos*, *Aph'edra*, *Aph'edron*, *Hedra*, *Proctos*, *Archos*, *Sedes*, *Culus*, *Cu'leon*. The circular opening situate at the inferior extremity of the rectum, by which the excrement is expelled. The *fundament*. The *seat*. The *body*. The *seat*, (F.) *Siège*.

ANUS also signifies the anterior orifice of the *Aqueduct of Sylvius*. By some, this *Anus*, called also, *Foramen commune posterius*, has been supposed to form a communication between the back part of the third ventricle and the lateral ventricles. It is closed up, however, by the tela choroidea, and also by the fornix, which is intimately connected with this. The foramen is situate between the commissura mollis of the optic thalami and the pineal gland.

ANUS, ARTIFICIAL. An opening made artificially, to supply the natural anus. The term is often used to include preternatural anus.

ANUS, CONTRACTED, (F.) *Anus rétréci*. A state of the anus when, from some cause, it is constricted.

ANUS, IMPERFORATE. A malformation, in which there is no natural anus. See *Atresia ani adnata*.

ANUS, PRETERNATURAL, (F.) *Anus contre nature*, *A. anormal*. An accidental opening which gives issue to the whole or to a part of the fæces. It may be owing to a wound, or, which is most common, to gangrene attacking the intestine in a hernial sac.

This term is also employed, as well as *Anus devii*, *devious anus*, to the case where the anus, instead of being in its natural situation, is in some neighbouring cavity, as the bladder, vagina, &c.

ANXIETY, *Anxi'etas*, *Anxi'etude*, *Adamo'nia*, *Dyspho'ria anxietas*, *Alysmus*, *Al'yce*, *Al'yoi*, *Asé*, from *angere*, Gr. *εγγειν*, 'to strangle, to suffocate.' A state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium. *Inquietud*, *anxiety*, and *anguish*, represent degrees of the same condition.

ANYPNIA, *Insomnia*.

AOCHLE'SIA, from *a*, priv., and *οχλος*, 'disturbance.' Tranquillity. Calmness.

AORTA, *Arteria magna*, *A. crassa*, *A. maxillaris*, *Hæmal Axis*, of Owen. (F.) *Aorte*. This name was given by Aristotle to the chief artery of the body. It may have been derived from *αερωται*, 'I am suspended,' as it seems to be suspended from the heart; or from *αερ*, 'air,' and *ρωται*, 'I keep,' because it was supposed to contain air. It is probable that Hippocrates meant by *αερωται* the bronchia and their ramifications. The *aorta* is the common trunk of the arteries of the body. It arises from the left ventricle of the heart, about opposite to the fifth dorsal vertebra, passes upwards (*ascending Aorta*), forms the *great arch of the Aorta*, and descends along the left of the spine (*descending Aorta*), until it reaches the middle of the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, where it bifurcates, to give origin to the common

iliaca. The *aorta* is sometimes divided into the *Thoracic* or *pectoral*, and the *Abdominal*. For the arteries which arise from it, &c., see *Artery*.

AORTEURYS'MA, from *αερωται*, 'the aorta,' and *σπασ*, 'dilated.' *Aneurism of the Aorta*, (F.) *Ανεuryσμα de l'Aorte*, *Aortictasia*. By carefully auscultating over the dorsal vertebrae, a bellows' sound, with a deep and not always perceptible impulse, may be detected.

AOR'TIC, *Aor'ticus*. Relating to the *Aorta*. The *Aortic ventricle*, (F.) *Ventricle Aortique*, is the left ventricle. The *Aortic valves* are the sigmoid valves at the origin of the *Aorta*, &c.

AORTIEOTASIE, *Aorteurysma*.

AORTITIS, *Inflammatio Aor'tæ*, from *Aorta*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the *aorta*.

AORTRA, *Aortron*. A lobe of the lungs. — Hippocrates.

AOT'US, from *a*, privative, and *οσ*, 'an ear.' A monster devoid of ears. — Gurlt.

APAG'MA, *Apoclas'ma*, *Apococaulis'menon*, from *απο*, 'from,' and *αγω*, 'I remove.' Separation, abduction. Separation of a fractured bone. — Galenus, Foësius.

APAGOGE, *Defecation*, *Inductio*.

APALACHINE, *Ilex vomitoria* — *a. d. Feuilles de Prunier*, *Prinos* — *a. Gallis*, *Ilex vomitoria*.

APAL/LAGE, *Apallax'is*, from *απαλλαττω*, 'I change.' Mutation, change. It is generally taken in a good sense, and means the change from disease to health. — Hippocrates.

APALLAXIS, *Apallage*.

APALOT'ICA, from *απαλατες*, 'softness, tenderness.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the soft parts. The first order in the class *Tychica*, of Good.

APANTHESIS, *Apanthismus*.

APANTHIS'MUS, *Apanthis'is*, from *απο*, 'from,' and *ανθος*, 'I flower.' The obliteration of parts previously inservient to useful purposes, as of the ductus venosus and ductus arteriosus, which are essential to foetal existence, but are subsequently unnecessary. See, also, *Stuprum*.

APANTHRO'PIA, from *απο*, 'from,' and *α-σπρωτος*, 'man.' Detestation of man; desire for solitude. — Hippocrates. One of the symptoms of hypochondriasis.

APAPHRISMOS, *Despumption*.

APARACH'YTUM VINUM, from *a*, priv., and *παραχωω*, 'I pour over.' The purest wine: that which has not been mixed with sea-water. — Galen.

APARINE, *Ga'dum aparine* — *a. Hispida*, *Gallium aparine*.

APARTHROSIS, *Diarthrosis*.

AP'ATHY, *Apathi'a*, *Ameli'a*, from *a*, privative, and *παθος*, 'affection.' (F.) *Apathie*. Accidental suspension of the moral feelings. It takes place in very severe diseases, particularly in malignant fevers.

APECHE'MA, from *απο*, 'from,' and *ηχος*, 'sound.' Properly the action of reflecting sound. In medicine, it is synonymous with the Latin *Contra'ssura*, a counter-fissure, a counter-blow. — Gorræus, Celsus.

APECTOCEPHALUS, *Acephalothorus*.

APEL'LA, *Appel'la*, *Leipoder'mos*, *Recuti'tus*, from *a*, priv., and *pellis*, 'skin.' One whose prepuce does not cover the glans. — Galenus, Linnæus, Vogel. Retraction or smallness of any other soft appendage. — Sagar. One who is circumcised.

APEPSIA, *Dyspepsia*.

APE'RIENT, *Ape'riens*, *Aperiti'vus*, from *aperire*, (*ad* and *pario*), 'to open.' *Res'erans*. A laxative. (F.) *Apéritif*. A medicine which gently opens the bowels. The term had for-

merly a much more extensive signification, and, like *Catalyticum*, was given to a substance supposed to have the power of opening any of the passages, and even the blood-vessels.

APERIS'TATON, *Aperis'tatum*, from *a*, privative, and *περιστοι*, 'I surround.' An epithet for an ulcer not dangerous nor considerable, nor surrounded by inflammation.

APÉRITIF, *Aperient*.

APERITIVUS, *Aperient*.

APERTOR OCULI, *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

APERTO'RIVM, from *aperio*, 'I open.' An instrument for dilating the os uteri during labour.

APERTURA, *Mouth*—*a*. Anterior ventriculi tertii cerebri, *Vulva (cerebri)*—*a*. *Pelvis superior*, see *Pelvis*.

APETHYSMENOS, *Rectum*.

APEX, *Mucro*. The point or extremity of a part:—as the apex of the tongue, nose, &c.

APEX LINGUÆ, *Proglossis*.

APHÆRESIS, *Aphoresis*, *Extirpation*.

APHALANGI'ASIS, from *a*, 'intensive,' and *φαλαγγ*, 'phalaux.' The fourth stage of Oriental leprosy, which is recognised chiefly by a gangrenous condition of the fingers.

APIASSOM'ENOS, from *αψασω*, 'I touch, I feel.' The touching of the parts of generation of the female as a means of diagnosis.—*Hippocrates*. See *Esaphe*.

APHEDRA, *Anus*.

APHEDRIA, *Menses*.

APHEDRON, *Anus*.

APHELI'A, *αφελος*, 'simple.' Simplicity. The simple manners of the sect of Methodists in teaching and practising medicine.

APIELX'IA, from *απειλω*, 'I abstract.' Voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness. *Reverey*, (F.) *Réverie*. Dr. Good has introduced this into his *Nosology*, as well as *Aphel'ia socors* or *absence of mind*—*A. intent'a* or *abstraction of mind*: and *A. otio'ea*, *Stu'dium ina'nè*, *brown study* or *listless musing*.

APIHEPSEMA, *Decoction*.

APIHEPSIS, *Decoction*.

APHE'RESIS, *Apha'resis*, from *αφαιρω*, 'I take away.' An operation by which any part of the body is separated from the other. *Hippocrates*, according to *Foësius*, uses the expression *Apha'resis Sanguinis* for excessive hemorrhage; and *Sennertus*, to express the condition of an animal deprived both of the faculties of the mind and of the mind itself.

APH'ESIS, from *αφηνει*, 'I relax.' A remission. This word expresses sometimes the diminution or cessation of a disease; at others, languor and debility of the lower extremities. See *Languor*, and *Remission*.

APHILAN'THROPY, *Aphilanthro'pia*, from *a*, privative, *φιλω*, 'I love,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man.' Dislike to man. Love of solitude. *Vogel* has given this name to the first degree of melancholy.

APHISTESIS, *Abscess*.

APHODEUMA, *Excrement*.

APHODUS, *Excrement*.

APHONETUS, *Aphonus*.

APHONIA, *Ligatio linguæ*, *Loque'la abol'ita*, *Defectus loque'lae*, *Dysphonia*, (of some.) *Aph'ony*, (F.) *Aphonie*, *Perte de la Voix*, from *a*, privative, and *φωνη*, 'voice.' Privation of voice, or of the sounds that ought to be produced in the lottis. When aphonia forms part of catarrh or of 'cold,' it is commonly of but little consequence; but when produced by causes acting on the nervous system, as by some powerful emotion, or without any appreciable lesion of the vocal appa-

ratus, (*Laryngo-paralyse*) it frequently resists all remedies.

APHONIA, *Catalepsy*—*a*. *Surdorum*, *Mutitas* *Surdorum*.

APHONICUS, *Aphonus*.

APHO'NUS, *Apho'nicus*, *Apho'netus*; same etymon. Relating to aphonia.

APHONY, *Aphonia*.

APHORIA, *Sterilitas*.

APHORICUS, *Sterile*.

APHORUS, *Sterile*.

APHOR'MÈ, *αφορμη*, 'occasion.' The external and manifest cause of any thing. The occasional cause of a disease.—*Hippocrates*.

APHRO'DES, 'frothy,' from *αφρος*, 'foam,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Applied to the blood and the excrements.—*Hippocrates*.

APHRODISIA, *Coition*, *Puberty*.

APHRODISIAC, *Aphrodisiacus*, from *Αφροδιτη*, 'Venus.' (F.) *Aphrodisiaque*. Medicine or food believed to be capable of exciting to the pleasures of love; as ginger, cantharides, &c. They are generally stimulants.

APHRODISIACUS, *Veneral*.

APHRODISIASMUS, *Coition*.

APHRODISIOG'RAPHY, from *Αφροδιτη*, 'Venus,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' Etymologically, this term means a description of the pleasures of love, but it has been placed at the head of a work describing the venereal disease.

APHROG'ALA, from *αφρος*, 'foam,' and *γαλα*, 'milk.' *Lac epumo'sum*. A name formerly given to milk rendered frothy by agitation.

APHRONIA, *Apoplexy*.

APHRONITRUM, *Natrum*, *Soda*.

APHROSYNE, *Delirium*, *Insanity*.

APHTHÆ, *Aphthæ*, *Aphthæ*, from *αφρω*, 'I inflame.' *Thrush* or *sore mouth*, *Aphtha lactu'cimen*, *A. Infan'tum*, *Lactu'cimen*, *Lactu'cim'ina*, *Al'cola*, *Lactu'mina*, *Em'phlysis aphtha*, *Ulcera serpenti'æ oris*, *Pustula oris*, *Febri'æ aphtho'ea*, *Angi'na aphtho'ea*, *Vesic'ulae gingivaru'm*, *Stomatit'is exsudati'va*, *S. vesiculo'ea infan'tum*, *Stomap'yra*, *S. aphtha*, *Prunell'a*, *White Thrush*, *Milk Thrush*. Aphthæ consist of roundish, pearl-coloured vesicles, confined to the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs. In France, the Aphthæ of children, *Aphthæ des Enfants*, is called *Muguet*, *Millet*, *Blanchet*, *Catarrhe buccal* and *Stomatite crèmeuse pultacée*, *Pultaceous inflammation of the Mouth*; and generally receives two divisions—the *mild* or *discreet*, (F.) *Muguet bénin* or *discreet*, and the *malignant*, (F.) *Muguet malin* or *confluent*, the *Black Thrush*. Common Thrush is a disease of no consequence, requiring merely the use of absorbent laxatives. The malignant variety, which is rare, is of a more serious character, and is accompanied with typhoid symptoms,—*Typhus aphthoideus*.

APHTHÆ ADULTORUM, *Stomatitis*, *aphthous*—*a*. *Præputii*, *Herpes præputii*—*a*. *Serpentes*, *Cancer aquaticus*.

APHTHÆ GANGRÈNEUX, *Cancer aquaticus*.

APHTHES DES ENFANS, *Aphthæ*.

APHTHEUX, *Aphthous*.

APHTHO'DES, *Aphthoidea*, *Aphthoideus*, from *aphthæ*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' *Aphthous-like*. Resembling aphthæ.

APHTHOUS, *Aphtho'sus*, (F.) *Aphtheux*. Belonging to aphthæ; complicated with aphthæ; as *Aphthous Fever*.

APIASTRUM, *Melissa*.

APICES CRURUM MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ, *Corpora striata*—*a*. *Digitorum*, *Pupula*.

APILEPSIA, *Apoplexy*.

APIONTA, see *Excretion*.

APIOS, *Pyrus communis*.
APIS, Bee.
APITES, from *απιος*, 'a pear.' Perry.—Gortius.
APIUM, *A. graveolens*—*a. Ammi*, Ammi—*a. Anisum*, Pimpinella anisum—*a. Carvi*, Carum.
APIUM GRAVEOLENS, *Apium Patula'pium*, *Bell'ium*, *Seseli graveolens*, *Sium graveolens*, *S. c'pium*, *Smallega*, (F.) *Acha. Nat. Ord. Umbellifera*. *Sax. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The plants, roots, and seeds are aperient and carminative. *Sclery* is a variety of this.
APIUM HORTENSE, *A. graveolens*—*a. Montanum*, *Athamanta aureoselinum*—*a. Paludapium*, *A. Graveolens*—*a. Petroselinum*, *Babon Macedonicum*.
APIUM PETROSELIVUM, *Apium Hortens'is* seu *valgar'is*, *Eleoceli'num* (?), *Grieti'um*, *Petroseli'num*, *Common Parsley*, (F.) *Perdik*. The root—*Petroselinum*, (Ph. U. S.)—and seeds are diuretic and aperient.
APIUM SIVM, *Sium nodiflorum*—*a. Vulgare*, *A. graveolens*.
APLAS'TIC, *Aplas'ticus*, from *a*, privative, and *πλαστω*, 'I form.' That which is not capable of forming; that which does not serve to form, or is not organizable.
APLASTIC ELEMENT; one which is unsusceptible of any farther amount of organization.—Gerber.
APLESTIA, Ingluivies, Intemperance.
APLEU'ROS, from *a*, privative, and *πλευρος*, 'a rib.' One without ribs.—Hippocrates, Galen.
APLOT'OMY, *Aplotom'ia*, from *απλοος*, 'simple,' and *τομω*, 'I cut.' A simple incision.
APNEUSTIA, *Apnoea*, Asphyxia.
APNŒ'A, from *a*, privative, and *πνεω*, 'I respire.' *Apnyx'ia*, *Apneus'tia*. Absence of respiration, *Respira'tio abol'ita*, or insensible respiration. Also, Orthopnoea.
APNŒA INFANTUM, Asthma Thymicum.
APNŒASPHYXIA, Asphyxia.
APNUS, *απνους*, same etymon. One devoid of respiration. An epithet applied by authors to cases in which the respiration is so small and slow, that it seems suspended.—Castelli. It is probable, however, that the word was always applied to the patient, not to the disease.
APO, *απο*, a prefix denoting 'from, off, out.' Hence—
APOBAMMA, Embamma.
APOBAINON, Eventus.
APOBESOMENON, Eventus.
APOBIOSIS, Death.
APOBLEMA, Abortion.
APOBOLE, Abortion.
APOBRASMA, Furfur.
APOCAPNISMUS, Fumigation.
APOCATASTASIS, Considentia, Restauratio.
APOCATHARSIS, Catharsis.
APOCATHARTICUS, Cathartic.
APOCEAULISMENON, Apagma.
APOCENO'SIS, *Apoceno'sis*, from *απο*, 'out,' and *κωστω*, 'evacuation.' A partial evacuation, according to some, in opposition to *Cenosis*, which signifies a general evacuation.—Cullen and Swediaur apply it to morbid fluxes.
APOCENOSIS, Aevacuatio—*a. Diabetes mellitus*, *Diabetes*—*a. Ptyalismus mellitus*, see *Salivatio*—*a. Vomitus pyroasis*, *Pyrosis*.
APOCHOREON, Excrement.
APOCHREMMMA, Sputum.
APOCHREMP'SIS, Exspitium.
APOCHYMA, from *αποχυσω*, 'I pour out.' A sort of tar, obtained from old ships, which is impregnated with chloride of sodium. It was used as a discutient of tumours.—Aëtius, Paulus, Gortius.

APOCIN GOBE-MOUCHE, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.
APOCLASMA, Abduction, Apagma.
APOCLEISIS, Aitia, Disgust.
APOC'OPÉ, from *απο*, and *ορρωω*, 'to out.' Abcession. A wound with loss of substance. Fracture with loss of part of a bone. Amputation.
APOCOPUS, Castratus.
APOCRISIS, Contagion, Excrement, Secretion.
APOCROUS'TIC, *Apocrous'tica* seu *Apocrus'tica*, (*remed'ia*), from *απο*, 'out,' and *κρωω*, 'I push.' An astringent and repellent.—Galenus.
APOCRUSTICA, Apocronistic.
APOCYESIS, Parturition.
APOC'YNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM, from *απο*, and *κωω*, 'a dog,' because esteemed, of old, to be fatal to dogs. *Dog's Bane*, *Bitter Dog's Bane*, *Milkweed*, *Bitterroot*, *Honeybloom*, *Catch-fly*, *Flytrap*, *Ipecac*, (F.) *Apocin gobe-mouche*, *A. amer. Nat. Ord. Apocynæ*. *Sax. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The root of this plant is found from Canada to Carolina. Thirty grains evacuate the stomach as effectually as two-thirds of the amount of Ipecacuanha, by which name it is known in various parts of the eastern states. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.
APOC'YNUM CANNAB'INUM, *Indian Hemp*. This American plant possesses emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic and diuretic properties, and has been strongly recommended in dropsy. It has been given in decoction, —ʒij of the root boiled in three pints of water to two. A wine-glassful for a dose.
APOCYNUM NOVÆ ANGLIÆ HIRsutum, *Asclepias tuberosa*—*a. Orange*, *Asclepias tuberosa*—*a. Scandens*, *Allamanda*.
APODACRYTICUS, *Delachrymati'vus*, from *απο*, 'from,' and *δακρυω*, 'I weep.' A substance, supposed to occasion a flow of the tears, and then to arrest them.—Columella, Pliny, Galenus.
APODEMIALGIA, Nostalgia.
APOD'IA, from *a*, privative, and *πους*, 'a foot.' Want of feet; hence *Apous* or *Apus*, one who has no feet.
APODYTE'RIVM, *Coniste'rium*, *Spoliato'rium*, *Spolia'rium*, from *αποδυω*, 'I strip off.' The ante-room, where the bathers stripped themselves in the ancient gymnasia.
APOGALACTISMUS, Weaning.
APOGALACTOS, Exuber.
APOGEUSIS, Ageusia.
APOGEUSTIA, Ageusia.
APOGLAUCOSIS, Glaucoosis.
APOGON, Imberbis.
APOG'ONUM, from *απο*, and *γινωμαι*, 'I exist.' A living foetus in utero.—Hippocrates.
APOLEP'SIS, Desquamation.
APOLEPISMUS, Desquamation.
APOLEP'SIS, *Apolep'ia*, *Apolep'sis*, from *απολαμβανω*, 'I retain.' Retention, suppression.—Hippocrates. Asphyxia.
APOLEX'IS, from *αποληγω*, 'I cease.' Old age, decrepitude.
APOLINO'SIS, from *απο*, and *λινω*, 'a flaxen thread.' The mode of operating for fistula in ano, by means of a thread of *Homolimon* or *Linum crudum*.—Hippocrates, Paulus.
APOLIP'SIS, Apolepsis.
APOLLINARIS ALTERCUM, *Hyoscyamus*.
APOLUTICA, Cicatrisantia.
APOLYS'IA, *Apol'ysia*, from *απολυω*, 'I loosen.' Solution. Relaxation. Debility of the limbs or looseness of bandages.—Erotian. Expulsion of the foetus and its dependencies. Termination of a disease.—Hippocrates, Galen.

APOMATHEMA, *Apomathe'sis*, from *απο*, and *μαθάνω*, 'I learn.' Forgetfulness of things taught.—Hippocrates.

APOM'ELI, from *απο*, 'of,' and *μέλι*, 'honey.' An oxymel or decoction made of honey.—Galen, Aëtius, Paulus, &c.

APOMEXIS, Munctio.

APOMYLE'NAS, from *απομύλλαινω*, 'I make a wry mouth.' One who pushes his lips forwards, pressing them against each other. Occasionally a symptom of nervous fever.—Galen, Erotian.

APOMYTHO'SIS, from *απομύσσω*, 'I snore.' A disease in which there is stertor.—Savages, Segar.

APOMYXIA, Nasal mucus.

APONEUROG'RAPHY, *Aponeurogra'phia*, from *απονεύρωσις*, an 'aponeurosis,' and *γραφῆ*, 'a description.' A description of the Aponeuroses.

APONEUROL'OGY, *Aponeurolog'ia*, from *απονεύρωσις*, 'an aponeurosis,' and *λογία*, 'a discourse.' *Aponeurosiology*. The anatomy of the aponeuroses.

APONEUROSIOLOGY, Aponeurology.

APONEURO'SIS, *Aponeuro'sis*, from *απο*, 'from,' and *νεύρον*, 'a nerve.' *Pronerva'tio*, *Denerva'tio*, *Enerva'tio*, *Expan'sio nervosa*, (F.) *Aponeurose*, *Aponévrose*. The ancients called every white part *νεύρον*, and regarded the Aponeurosis as a nervous expansion. The Aponeuroses are white, shining membranes, very resisting, and composed of fibres interlaced. Some are continuous with the muscular fibres, and differ only from tendons by their flat form. They are called *Aponeuroses of insertion*, (F.) *Aponévroses d'insertion*, when they are at the extremities of muscles, and attach them to the bone;—*Aponeuroses of intersection*, (F.) *Aponévroses d'intersection*, if they interrupt the continuity of the muscle, and are continuous on both sides with muscular fibres. Others surround the muscle, and prevent its displacement: they are called *enveloping Aponeuroses*, (F.) *Aponévroses d'enveloppe*.

APONEUROSIS, Fascia—*a*. Crural, Fascia lata—*a*. Femoral, Fascia lata—*a*. Iliac, Fascia iliaca.

APONEUROSITIS, from *aponeurosis*, and *itis*, 'denoting inflammation.' Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

APONEUROTIC, *Aponeuroticus*. What relates to Aponeuroses;—thus, we say *Aponeurotic expansion*, *Aponeurotic muscle*, &c.

APONEUROTOMY, *Aponeurotom'ia*, from *απονεύρωσις*, 'aponeurosis,' and *τέμνω*, 'I cut.' Anatomy of aponeuroses.

Aponeurotomy has, also, been proposed for the division, (*débridement*) of filaments, &c., in aponeurotic openings, and for the section of fasciæ.

APONÉVROSE PÉDIEUSE, see Pedal Aponeurosis—*a*. *Superficielle de l'Abdomen et de la Cuisse*, Fascia superficialis.

APONEVROSIS, Aponeurosis.

APON'IA, from *a*, privative, and *πόνος*, 'pain.' Freedom from pain.

APONIPSIS, Ablution.

APOPALLE'SIS, *Apopal'sis*, from *αποπαλλω*, 'I throw off.' Expulsion. Protrusion.—Hippocrates. Also, Abortion.

APOPATE'MA, *Apop'athos*, *Apop'atus*. The excrement, and the place where it is deposited.—Dioscorides, Erotian.

APOPEDASIS, Luxation.

APOPHLEGMATISANS PER NARES, Erhine—*a*. per Os, Sialogogue.

APOPHLEGMATISAN'TIA, *Apophlegmatisan'ta*, *Apophlegmatis'mi*, from *απο*, 'out,' and *φλεγμᾶ*, 'phlegm.' Medicines which facilitate the upward expulsion of mucus from the mucous

membrane of the digestive or air passages; as gargles, masticatories, &c.

APOPHLEG'MATISM, *Apophlegmatis'mus*. The action of Apophlegmatisantia.—Galen.

APOPHLEGMATISMI, Apophlegmatisantia.

APOPH'RADES, from *αεφφρα*, 'unlucky.' An epithet applied to unlucky days, (*dies nefandi*.) Days on which a favourable change is not expected to occur in a disease.—A. Laurentius.

APOPHRAXIS, Amenorrhœa.

APOPTHAR'MA, *Apoph'thara*, from *απο*, and *φθαίρω*, 'I corrupt.' Abortion, as well as a medicine to procure abortion.

APOPTHORA, Abortion.

APOPTHORIUS, Abortive.

APOPHY'ADES, from *απο*, 'from,' and *φω*, 'I spring.' The ramifications of veins and arteries.—Hippocrates.

APOPHYSE BASILAIRE, Basillary process—*a*. *Engainante ou vaginale*, Vaginal process—*a*. *Pyramidale*, see Temporal Bone—*a*. *Pétrée*, see Temporal Bone.

APOPHYSES ÉPINEUSES, Spinous processes of the vertebræ.

APOPH'YSIS, from *απο*, 'from,' and *φω*, 'I rise,' *Ec'physis*, *Process'ua*, *Appendix*, *A process of a bone*, *Prominen'tia ossis contin'ua*. When the apophysis is yet separated from the body of the bone by intervening cartilage, it is called *Epiph'ysis*. The apophyses or processes are, at times, distinguished by epithets, expressive of their form: as *A. styloïda*, *A. coracoid*, &c. Others are not preceded by the word apophysis; as *Trochanter*, *Tuberosity*, &c.

APOPH'YSIS OF INGRAS'BIAS is a term applied to the lesser ala of the sphenoid bone.

APOPHYSIS OF RAU, *Urèle apophyse du Marteau*: see Malleus.

APOPHYSIS ZYGOMATICA, Zygomatic process.

APOPIES'MA, from *αποπιέω*, 'I compress.' Hippocrates uses the term to signify a fancied expression or forcing out of humours by the application of bandages in wounds and fractures.

APOPLANESIS, Error loci.

APOPLECTIC, *Apoplecticus*. Referring to Apoplexy. This word has various significations. It is applied, 1. To individuals labouring under apoplexy: 2. To remedies proper for combating apoplexy: 3. To the constitution, temperament, or make, *Architectu'ra apoplectica*, *Habitus apoplecticus*, which predisposes to it, and, 4. To the symptoms which characterize apoplexy; as *Apoplectic sleep*, *A. stroke*, *A. stertor*, &c. The jugular veins have also, by some, been called *Apoplectic veins*, *Vena apoplectica*.

APOPLECTICUS, Antiapoplectic, Apoplectic.

APOPLECTIC CELL. A cavity remaining in the encephalon, after the effusion of blood and its subsequent absorption.

APOPLEXIA, Apoplexy—*a*. Catalepsia, Catalepsia—*a*. Cerebralis, see Apoplexy—*a*. Cerebri, see Apoplexy—*a*. Cordis, Hæmocardiorrhagia—*a*. Hydrocephalica, Hydrocephalus internus—*a*. Hepatica, Hepatorrhagia—*a*. Medullaris, Apoplexia myelitica—*a*. Meningæa, Apoplexy, meningæal.

APOPLEXIA MYELITICA; *A. Medulla'ris*, *A. Spina'lis*, *A. Rachia'lis*, *Hæmor'rachis*, *Myelorrhug'ia*, *Myelapoplex'ia*, (F.) *Apoplexie de la Moëlle épinière*, *Hémorrhagie de la Moëlle épinière*, *Hémo-myélie*, *Hémo-myélorrhagie*, *Hémo-rachis*. Hemorrhage into the spinal marrow.

APOPLEXIA NERVOSA, Apoplexy, nervous—*a*. Nervosa traumatica, Concussion of the brain—*a*. Pituitosa, see Apoplexy—*a*. Pulmonalis, see Hæmoptysis—*a*. Pulmonum, see Hæmoptysis—*a*.

Renalis, Apoplexy, renal—a. *Rachialis*, A. myelitis—a. *Sanguinea*, see Apoplexy—a. *Serosa*, see Apoplexy—a. *Simplex*, Apoplexy, nervous—a. *Spasmodica*, Apoplexy, nervous—a. *Spinalis*, Apoplexia myelitica—a. *Tumulenta*, see *Tumulenta*.

APOPLEXIE CAPILLAIRE, Mollities cerebri—a. *Cérébrale*, Apoplexy, *Hémorrhagie cérébrale*.

APOPLEXIE FOUROYANTE, 'Thundering Apoplexy.' A form of apoplexy, which is intense and rapidly fatal.

APOPLEXIE MENINGÉE, Apoplexy, meningeal—a. *De la Moëlle Épineère*, Apoplexy, spinal.

APOPLEXY, *Apoplex'ia*, from *απεκλινειν*, 'to strike with violence.' At the present day, the term apoplexy is employed by many writers to signify *interstitial hemorrhage*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie interstitielle*, or every effusion of blood, which occurs suddenly into the substance of an organ or tissue. Hence, we speak of cerebral apoplexy, pulmonary apoplexy, &c. &c. Formerly it was always—and still is by many—used in a restricted sense, to signify, in other words, the train of phenomena, which characterise cerebral apoplexy. This disease, *Hémorrhagia Cer'ebr'i*, *Aphro'nia*, *Carus Apoplex'ia*, *Coma Apoplex'ia*, *Apoplex'ia cer'ebr'i sanguinea*, *A. cerebra'lis*, *Encephalorrhag'ia*, *San'guinis icus*, *Hæmatenceph'alum*, *Pulpe'ia*, *Sidera'tio*, *Apile'ia*, *Morbus atton'itus*, *Utta*, *Theople'gia*, *Theoplex'ia*, (F.) *Apoplexie*, *A. cérébrale*, *Hématoencephalie*, *Coup de sang*, is characterized by diminution, or loss of sensation and mental manifestation; by the cessation, more or less complete, of motion; and by a comatose state,—circulation and respiration continuing. It generally consists in pressure upon the brain; either from turgescence of vessels, or from extravasation of blood: hence the terms *Hæmenceph'alum*, *Hémorrhagie cérébrale*, and *Hémot'encephalorrhagie*, applied to it by some. The general prognosis is unfavourable; especially when it occurs after the age of 35. When Apoplexy is accompanied with a hard, full pulse, and flushed countenance, it is called *Apoplexia sanguinea*, *Cataph'ora coma*; when with a feeble pulse and pale countenance, and evidences of serous effusion, *Apoplex'ia ser'va*, *A. pituitosa*, *Serous Apoplexy*, *Cataph'ora hydroceph'al'ica*, *Encephaloch'y'sis seni'tis*, *Hydroceph'alus acut'us senum*, *Hydroencephalorrhée*, (Piorry), *Hydropisie cérébrale suraiguë*, *Hydrorrhagie*.

In *Nervous Apoplexy*, *Apoplex'ia nervosa seu spasmod'ica*, *A. simplex*, *Simple apoplexy*, no lesion whatever may be perceptible on dissection, although the patient may have died under all the phenomena that are characteristic of apoplexy.

APOPLEXY OF THE HEART, *Hæmocardiorrhagia*.

APOPLEXY, MENINGEAL, *Apoplex'ia meningea's*, (F.) *Apoplexie méningée*, *Hémorrhagie méningée*. Hemorrhage from the meninges of the brain or spinal marrow, generally into the great cavity of the arachnoid.

APOPLEXY, NERVOUS, see Apoplexy—a. *Pulmonary*, see *Hæmoptysis*—a. *Simple*, *A. Nervous*.

APOPLEXY, RENAL, *Apoplex'ia renalis*. A condition of the kidney, characterized by knotty, irregular, tuberculated eminences, some of a deep black colour. Effusion of blood into the substance of the kidney.

APOPLEXY, SEROUS, see Apoplexy—a. *Spinal*, *Apoplexia myelitica*.

APOPNEUSIS, *Exhalatio*.

APOPNEUSIS, *Suffocatio*.

APOPNOE, *Exspiratio*.

APOPNOEA, *Exspiratio*.

APOPSYCHIA, *Syncope*.

APOPTO'SIS, from *αποπτω*, 'I fall down.' A relaxation of bandages.—Erotian.

APORRHOE, *Aporrhoea*.

APORRHOE'A, *Apor'rhoe'*, *Apor'rhy'sis*, *Deflu-vium*, from *απορρηνω*, 'I flow from.' An emanation, effluvia, contagion.—Mosehion. A falling off of the hair, according to some.

APORRHYSIS, *Aporrhoea*.

APOSEM'MA, *Aposep'sis*, from *αποσημα*, 'I lie down, I direct myself towards.' Afflux of fluids towards a part. *Metastasis*. The first word has been applied to the excrements.—Hippocrates, Galen.

APOSCENOSIS, *Apocenosia*.

APOSEPARNIS'MUS, *Deacia'tio*, from *απο* and *επιπαρον*, 'a hatchet.' Wound of the cranium, by a cutting instrument, in which a piece of the bone has been cut out, as with a hatchet.—Gorræus.

APOSEPSIS, *Aposemma*.

APOSECHASIS, *Aposecha'mus*, from *αποσχάζω*, 'I scarify.' *Scarification*. A slight superficial incision in the skin. Also, blood-letting.—Hippocrates.

APOS'IA, *Sitis defectus*, from *α*, privative, and *ποσις*, 'drink.' Want of thirst, absence of desire for liquids.

APOSIT'IA, from *απο*, 'from,' and *σιτος*, 'food.' Aversion for food.—Galen. See *Disgust*.

APOSIT'IC, *Aposit'icus*; the same etymology. Any substance which destroys the appetite, or suspends hunger.

APOSPAS'MA, from *αποσπασω*, 'I tear or lacerate.' (F.) *Arrachement*. A solution of continuity, especially of a ligament; *Rhegma ligamenta'ris*, *Lacera'tio ligamenta'ria*.

APOSPHACEL'ISIS, *Aposphaecelis'mus*, from *απο*, and *σφαισλος*, 'mortification.' Gangrene in wounds and fractures, owing to the bandages being too tight.—Hippocrates.

AOSPHINX'IS, *σφαισινξ'ις*, constriction, compression. The action of a tight bandage.—Hippocrates.

AOSPONGIS'MUS, the act of sponging for any purpose.—Gorræus.

APOSTALAG'MA, *Apostag'ma*, from *απο*, 'from,' and *σταλαζω*, 'I drop.' The ancient name for the saccharine liquor which flows from grapes when not yet liquored.

APOSTASIS, from *απο*, and *στημι*, 'I stop.' The ancients had different significations for this word. It was most commonly used for an abscess. The separation of a fragment of bone by fracture. Removal of disease by some excretion, &c.

APOSTAX'IS, from *αποσταξω*, 'I distil from.' *Stasis*. The defluxion of any humour, as of blood from the nose.—Hippocrates.

APOSTE'MA, from *απο*, 'from,' and *στημι*, 'I settle,' or from *απιστημι*, 'I recede from.' This word is used by the ancients somewhat vaguely. It meant an affection in which parts, previously in contact, are separated from each other by a fluid collected between them. The moderns regard it as synonymous with *Abcess*. Some, even of the moderns, have applied it to any watery tumour, and even to tumours in general.

APOSTEMA CEREBRI, *Encephalopyosis*—a. *Empyema*, *Empyema*—a. *Parulis*, *Parulis*—a. *Phalangum*, *Fourolé*—a. *Psoticum*, *Lumbar abcess*.

APOSTERIG'MA, from *αποστηριζω*, 'I support.' Any thing that supports a diseased part, as a cushion, a pillow, &c.—Galen. A deep-seated and inveterate disease of the intestines.—Hippocrates.

APOS'THIA, *Leipoder'mia*, from a privative, and *ποθία*, 'prepuce.' Want of prepuce.

APOSTOLO'RUM UNGUENT'UM, *Dodecaphar'macum*, Ointment of the Apostles. So called, because as many solid ingredients entered into its composition as there were apostles. It contained several resins and gum-resins, yellow wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, &c., and was formerly employed as a vulnerary.

APOS'TROPHE, from *απο*, and *τροπή*, 'I turn.' An aversion or disgust for food.—Paulus. Also, the direction of humours towards other parts.

APOSYRMA, Abrasion, Desquamation.

APOTELES'MA, from *απο*, and *τελεμα*, 'completion.' The result or termination of a disease. See, also, Amuletum.

APOTHANASIA, see Death.

APOTHE'CA, *Pharmace'um*, *Pharmacopol'ium*, from *απο*, and *τιθημι*, 'to place.' Any place where things are kept, and therefore 'a shop,' and particularly a wine cellar. A place or vessel wherein medicines are kept. See *Pharmacopolium*.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Hall of the Corporation or Society of Apothecaries of London, where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction, &c. This Company obtained a charter of incorporation in the 15th year of James the First. No general practitioner can establish himself in England or Wales, without having obtained a license from the Court of Examiners of the Company.

APOTH'ECARY, *Apotheca'rius*, *Dispensa'tor*, *Pharmacop'ula*, *Pigmenta'rius*, *Pharmacop'us*, *Pharma'ceus*, *Pharmaceu'ta*, *Rhizot'omus*, *Myrop'oles*, *Myrop'olus*, *Pharmacter*, *Pharmacur'gicus*, *Pharmacur'gus*, *Pharmaceu'tist*, same derivation, (F.) *Apothicaire*, *Pharmacien*, *Pharmacopole*. In every country except Great Britain, it means one who sells drugs, makes up prescriptions, &c. In addition to these offices, which, indeed, they rarely exercise, except in the case of their own patients, the Apothecaries in England form a privileged class of practitioners—a kind of sub-physician.

APOTHERAPEI'A, *Apothera'pi'a*, *Apothera'peu'ia*, from *αποθεραπειω*, (*απο* and *θεραπειω*), 'I cure.' A perfect cure.—Hippoc. In the ancient Gymnastics, it meant the last part of the exercises:—the friction, inunction, and bathing, for the purpose of obviating fatigue, or curing disease.—Galen, Gorræus.

APOTHERAPEUSIS, *Apothera'peia*.

APOTHER'MUM, from *απο*, and *θερμη*, 'heat.' A pickle made of mustard, oil, and vinegar.—Galen.

APOTH'ESIS, from *αποτιθημι*, 'I replace.' The position proper to be given to a fractured limb, after reduction.

APOTHICAIRE, Apothecary.

APOTHICAIRERIE, (F.) from *αποθηκη*, 'a warehouse, shop.' The same as Apotheca; also, a gallipot.

APOTHLIM'MA, from *απο*, and *θλιβω*, 'I press from.' Anciently, the drugs, and sometimes the expressed juice, *Succus expres'sus*, of plants.—Gorræus.

APOTHRAU'SIS, from *αποθραυω*, 'I break.' Fracture of a bone, with spicula remaining. Extraction of a spiculum of bone.—Gorræus. Also, Abscession.

APOTILMOS, Evulsion.

APOT'OKOS, from *απο*, and *τικνω*, 'I bring forth.' An abortive foetus.—Hippocrates.

APOTOME, Amputation.

APOTOMIA, Amputation.

APOTROPÆUM, Amuletum.

APOTROPE, Aversion, Deviation.—as of a limb—*Parat'ropæ*.

APOXYSMUS, Abrasion.

APOZEM, Decoction.

APOZESIS, Decoction.

APPARA'TUS, *Parasce'u's*, from *απο* and *παρᾶ*, 'to prepare.' This word signifies a collection of instruments, &c., for any operation whatever. (F.) *Appareil*.

In surgery, it means the methodical arrangement of all the instruments and objects necessary for an operation or dressing. By extension, the French give the name *Appareil*, *Capacé chirur'gic*, to the case or drawers in which the apparatus is arranged.

Apparatus has likewise been applied to the different modes of operating for the stone.—See Lithotomy.

In *Physiology*, *Apparatus* (*Appareil*) is applied to a collection of organs, all of which work towards the same end. A *system of organs* comprehends all those formed of a similar texture. An *apparatus* often comprehends organs of very different nature. In the *former*, there is analogy of structure; in the *latter*, analogy of function.

APPARATUS ALTUS, see Lithotomy.

APPARATUS IMMOV'ABLE, (F.) *Appareil immobile*, *Immovable Bandage*, *Permanent Bandage*. An apparatus for fractures, which is generally formed by wetting the bandages in some substance, as starch or dextrin, which becomes solid, and retains the parts *in situ*.

APPARATUS LATERALIS, see Lithotomy—a Major, see Lithotomy—a Minor, see Lithotomy.

APPAREIL, Apparatus, *Boitier*—a. *Grand*, see Lithotomy—a. *Haut*, see Lithotomy—a. *Immobile*, Apparatus, immovable—a. *Lateralis*, see Lithotomy—a. *Petit*, see Lithotomy—a. *Pigmental*, Pigmental apparatus.

APPAREILS DE FORMATION, (F.) Gall admits, in the brain, two kinds of fibres; the one, divergent, proceeding from the cerebral peduncles to the convolutions, and constituting what he calls *appareils de formation*: the other, convergent, and proceeding from the convolutions to the centre of the organ, constituting what he calls *appareils de réunion*. The *first*, as a whole, form the organs of the mental faculties: the *latter* are commissures, which unite parts of the organ that are double and in pairs.

APPAUVRI, Impoverished.

APPENDICE, Appendix—a. *Cæcal*, Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. *Digital*, Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. *Sous-sternale*, Xiphoid cartilage—a. *Sus-sphénoïdale du cerveau*, Pituitary gland—a. *Xiphoidé*, Xiphoid cartilage.

APPENDICES COLI ADIPOSÆ, Appendixes epiploicæ—*Épiploïques*, Appendixes epiploicæ.

APPENDICULA CEREBRI, Pituitary gland—a. Vermiformis cæci, see Appendix—a. Epiploica, Epiploic appendage.

APPENDIC'ULÆ PINGUEDINO'SÆ, *Épiploïc appendages*, *Appendic'ula Epiplo'ica*, *Appendices coli adiposæ*, *Omen'tula*, (F.) *Appendices Epiploïques*. Prolongations of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the great intestine, which are analagous in texture and arrangement to omenta.

APPEN'DIX, *Épiph'ysis*, from *appendere*, (*ad* and *pendere*, 'to hang,') 'to hang from.' Any part that adheres to an organ or is continuous with it:—seeming as if added to it. An *appendage*; an apophysis, (F.) *Appendice*, *Anneze*.

APPENDIX AURICULÆ, see Auricles of the Heart.

APPENDIX CEREBRI, Pituitary gland—a. *ad Cerebrum*, Cerebellum—a. *Cutanea Septi Narium*, *Statica Septi Narium*—a. to the Epididymis, *Vasculum aberrans*—a. *Ventriculi*, Duodenum.

APPENDIX VERMIFORMIS, *Appendic'ula Ver-*

miformis Caci, *Tubus Vermicularis Caci*, *Ecophysa*, *Additamentum Caci*, *Appendix Caci*, (F.) *Appendix vermiformis*, *A. caecal* ou *digital*. A vermicular process, the size of a goose-quill, which hangs from the intestine caecum. Its functions are unknown.

APPENSIO, see *Analeptia*.

APPETENCE, *Appeten'tia*, from *appetere*, (*ad* and *petere*,) 'to desire.' An ardent, passionate desire for any object.

APPETIT, *PERTE D'*, *Anorexia*.

APPETITE, *Appeti'tus*, *Appeten'tia*, *Appeti'tia*, (*ad* and *petere*,) 'to seek,' *Cupi'do*, *Orax'is*, *Orax*: same etymology as the last. An internal sensation, which warns us of the necessity of exerting certain functions, especially those of digestion and generation. In the latter case it is called *cerebral appetite*, (F.) *Appetit vénerien*: in the former, simply *appetite*, (F.) *Appetit* ou *Appetition*. If the desire for food, occasioned by a real want, be carried to a certain extent, it is called *hunger*, when solid food is concerned; *thirst*, when liquid. *Appetite* and *hunger* ought not, however, to be employed synonymously: they are different degrees of the same want. Hunger is an imperious desire: it cannot be provoked, like the appetite. It is always allayed by eating: but not so the appetite; for, at times, it may be excited in this manner. They are very generally, however, used synonymously.

APPETITE, MORBID, *Limois*.

APPETITE, VENEREAL, *Venerale*, Venereal desire, (F.) *Le générique*, *Amour physique*. The instinctive feeling that attracts the sexes towards each other to effect the work of reproduction.

APPETITUS CANINUS, *Boulimis*—a. *Deficiens*, *Dysorexia*.

APPLE, ADAM'S, *Pomum Adami*—a. *Bitter*, *Cucumis colocynthis*—a. *Curasoa*, *Aurantium curasaventium*—a. *Eye*, see *Melon*—a. *May*, *Eudophyllum peltatum*—a. *Root*, *Euphorbia corollata*.

APPLE TEA, *Apple water*. Slice two large, not over-ripe apples, and pour over a pint of boiling water. After an hour, pour off the fluid, and, if necessary, sweeten with sugar.

APPLE TREE, *Pyrus malus*.

APPLICA'TA, from *applicare*, (*ad* and *placare*, 'to fold,') 'to apply.' A word, unnecessarily introduced into medical language, to express the objects which are applied immediately to the surface of the body, as clothes, cosmetics, baths, &c. —Hallé.

APPLICA'TION, *Applica'tio*, (same etymon,) in a moral signification, is synonymous with *Attention*. Also, the act of applying one thing to another; as the application of an apparatus, of a bandage, blister, &c.

APPREHEN'SIO, from *ad* and *prehendere*, 'to take.' This word is employed in various senses. It means *cataplexy* or *catoche*. —Paul *Acachia*. A kind of bandage for securing any part. Also, a therapeutical indication.

APPROCHE, *Coition*.

APPROXIMA'TION, *Approxima'tio*, from *ad* and *proximus*, 'nearest.' Etmuller gave this name to a pretended method of curing disease, by making it pass from man into some animal or vegetable, by the aid of immediate contact.

APRACTA, from *a*, priv., and *praxeo*, 'I act.' Without action. An epithet for the parts of generation, when unfit for copulation or generation.

APPLICATIO, *Insolation*.

APRICOT, *Prunus Armeniaca*.

APROCTUS, see *Atretus*.

APROSOP'IA, *Tricocephal'ia*, from *a*, priv., and *prosopon*, 'the face.' A malformation, which consists in the face being deficient.

APROSOPUS, *Microprosopus*.

APSINTHIA'TUM, from *αψινθιον*, 'worm-wood.' A sort of drink made of wormwood. —Aëtius.

APSINTHITES, *Abinthites*.

APSYCHIA, *Syncope*.

APSYXIA, *Syncope*.

APTHÆ, *Aphthæ*.

APTYS'TOS, from *a*, priv., and *πτωω*, 'I spit.' Devoid of expectoration. An epithet given to certain pleurisies, in which there is no expectoration. —Hippocrates.

APUS, see *Apodia*.

APY'ETOS, from *a*, priv., and *πυρ*, 'pus.' An external affection, which does not end in suppuration.

APYIQUE, *Apyos*.

APYOS, from *a*, priv., and *πυρ*, 'pus,' (F.) *Apyique*. That which does not afford pus.

APYRECTIC, *Apyretic*.

APYRENOMELE, *Apyromele*.

APYRETIC, *Apyret'icus*, *Apyret'ic*, *Apyret'iticus*, *Apyret'etus*, from *a*, priv., and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever.' Without fever. This epithet is given to days in which there is no paroxysm of a disease, as in the case of an intermittent, as well as to some local affections which do not induce fever. *Urticaria* is sometimes called an *apyretic exanthem*.

APYREX'IA. The same etymology. Absence of fever; *Dialem'ma*, *Dialep'sis*, *Dialip'sis*, *Tempus intercalare*, *Interval'ium*, *Intermis'sio*. *Apyrexia* is the condition of an intermittent fever between the paroxysms: the duration of the *apyrexia*, consequently, depends on the type of the intermittent. Occasionally, the term has been applied to the cessation of the febrile condition in acute diseases.

APYROMELE, *Apyromele*, from *a*, priv., *πυρ*, 'a nut,' and *μηνη*, 'a sound.' A sound or probe, without a button or nut. It is the *Melo'tis*, *Specil'ium auricular'ium* or *Auricular sound* of Galen.

AQUA, *Urine*, *Water*—a. *Acidi carbonici*, *Acidulous water*—a. *Acidula hydrosulphurata*, *Naples water* (factitious)—a. *Aeris fixi*, *Acidulous water* (simple)—a. *Alkalina oxymuriatica*, *Eau de Javelle*—a. *Aluminis compositus*, *Liquor*, a. c.—a. *Aluminosa Bateana*, *Liq. aluminis compositus*—a. *Ammonis*, *Liquor ammonis*—a. *Acetatis ammonis*, *Liquor ammonis acetatis*—a. *Ammonis carbonatis*, *Liquor ammonis subcarbonatis*—a. *Ammonis caustica*, *Liquor ammonis*—a. *Amnii*, *Liquor Amnii*.

AQUA AMYGDALA'RUM CONCENTRA'TA, (F.) *Eau d'Amandes amères*, *Water of bitter almonds*. Made by bruising well two pounds of bitter almonds; adding, whilst tritulating, ten pounds of spring water, and four pounds of alcohol; letting the mixture rest in a well-closed vessel, and then distilling two pounds. Used instead of the *Aqua Laurocerasi*, and the *Hydrocyanic acid*.

An *Aqua amygdala ama'ra*, *Bitter Almond water*, has been introduced into the last edition of the Ph. U. S., 1861, (*Ol. amygdal. amar. ℥xvj.*; *Magnes. Carbon. ℥j.*; *Aqua Oij.*)

AQUA ANISI FOR'TIS, *Spiritus anisi*—a. *Aquisgranensis*, see *Aix-la-Chapelle*—a. *Auditoria*, *Cotunnus*, *Liquor* of—a. *Aurantii*, see *Citrus aurantium*—a. *Asotica oxygenata*, *Aqua nitrogenii protoxydi*—a. *Balsamica arterialis*, *Aqua Binelli*—a. *Bareginensis*, *Baréges water*—a. *Barytes Muriatis*, see *Baryta muriate* of—a. *Bellilucana*, *Balaruc waters*—a. *Benedicta*, *Liquor calcis*—a. *Benedicta composita*, *Liquor calcis compositus*—a. *Benedicta Rulandi*, *Vinum antimonii tartarizati*.

AQUA BINELLI, *Aqua Binelli*. A. *Monterossi*,

Aqua Balsamica arterialis, (F.) *Eau de Binelli*, *Eau de Montrosei*. A celebrated Italian hæmæstatic, invented by one Binelli. Its composition is unknown, but its virtues have been ascribed to creosote; although there is reason for believing it to possess no more activity than cold water.

AQUA BROCCHE'RII, *AQUA Brocchieri*, *Brocchieri water*, (F.) *Eau de Brocchieri*, *Eau styptique de Brocchieri*. A supposed styptic, which made much noise at Paris at one time. It is devoid of efficacy. Dr. Paris found nothing in it but water perfumed by some vegetable essence.

AQUA BORVONENSIS, Bourbonne-les-Bains, mineral waters of—*a.* Bristolensis, Bristol water—*a.* Calcarie ustæ, Liqueur calcis—*a.* Calcis, Liqueur calcis—*a.* Calcis composita, Liqueur calcis composita—*a.* Camphoræ, Mistura camphoræ—*a.* Camphorata, Bates's, see Cupri sulphas—*a.* Carbonatis sodæ acidula, Acidulous water, simple—*a.* Catapularum, *Arquebusade*, *eau d'*—*a.* Chlorini, see Chlorine.

AQUA CINNAMOMI, *Cinnamon Water*. Distilled water of Cinnamon Bark. Prepared also in the following manner. *Ol. Cinnam.* fʒss; *Magnes. Carbon.* ʒj; *Aq. destillat.* Oij. Rub the oil and carbonate of magnesia; add the water gradually, and filter. (Ph. U. S.)

AQUA CINNAMOMI FORTIS, Spiritus Cinnamomi—*a.* Coleostrensis, Colchester, mineral waters of.

AQUA COLOMATA, 'coloured water.' A name given to a prescription in which simple coloured water is contained. Used in hospital cases, more especially, where a *placebo* is demanded.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATA, Liqueur c. a.—*a.* Cupri vitriolati composita, Liqueur cupri sulphatis composita—*a.* inter Cutem, Anasarca—*a.* Destillata, Water, distilled—*a.* Florum aurantii, see Citrus aurantium—*a.* Fluvialilis, Water, river.

AQUA FENICULI, *Fennel water*. The distilled water of fennel seed. It may be prepared also like the aqua cinnamomi.

AQUA FONTANA, Water, spring—*a.* Fortis, Nitric acid—*a.* Hepatica, Hydrosulphuretted water—*a.* Hordeata, Decoctum hordei—*a.* Imbrium, Water, rain—*a.* Interous, Anasarca—*a.* Inter Cutem, Anasarca—*a.* Juniperi composita, Spiritus juniperi compositus—*a.* Kali, Liqueur potassæ subcarbonatis—*a.* Kali caustici, Liqueur potassæ—*a.* Kali præparati, Liqueur potassæ subcarbonatis—*a.* Kali puri, Liqueur potassæ—*a.* Kali subcarbonatis, Liqueur potassæ subcarbonatis—*a.* Labyrinthi, Cotunnus, liquor of—*a.* Lactis, Serum lactis—*a.* ex Lacu, Water, lake—*a.* Lithargyri acetati composita, Liqueur plumbi subacetatis dilutus—*a.* Lucis, Spiritus ammonis succinatus—*a.* Marina, Water, sea—*a.* Medicata, Water, mineral.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, *Peppermint Water*. The distilled water of peppermint. It may be prepared like the aqua cinnamomi.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS SPIRITUOSA, Spiritus menthæ piperitæ—*a.* Menthæ viridis, Spearmint water; see Aquæ menthæ piperitæ—*a.* Menthæ vulgaris spirituosus, Spiritus menthæ viridis—*a.* Mineralis, Water, mineral—*a.* Mirabilis, Spiritus pimentæ—*a.* Mulsæ, Hydromeli—*a.* Natri Oxmyriaticæ, Liqueur sodæ chlorinatæ—*a.* Neapolitana, Naples water, (factitious)—*a.* Nephritica, Spiritus myristica.

AQUA NITROGENII PROTOXYDI, *Protoxyde of Nitrogen Water*, *Aqua azotica oxygenata*, *Searle's patent oxyg'enous aerated water*. A patent solution of protoxide of nitrogen, said to contain five times its own bulk of gas. It has been recommended as a nervine, and excitant in nervous conditions, dyspepsia, &c. It has also been used in cholera, and to counteract the evil consequences of drunkenness. The dose is fʒvj,

or ʒviii, two or three times a day; or, in dyspepsia, as a beverage between meals.

AQUA NIVATA, Water, snow—*a.* Nucis moschatae, Spiritus myristicæ—*a.* Ophthalmica, Liqueur zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ—*a.* Paludosa, Water, marsh—*a.* Pedum, Urine—*a.* Pericardii, see Pericardium—*a.* Piceæ, see Pinus sylvestris—*a.* Piceis, see Pinus sylvestris—*a.* Pluvialis, Water, rain—*a.* Potassæ, Liqueur potassæ—*a.* Pulegii spirituosus, Spiritus pulegii—*a.* Putealis, Water, well—*a.* ex Puteo, Water, well—*a.* Rabelli, Elixir acidum Halleri—*a.* Raphani composita, Spiritus armoraciæ compositus—*a.* Regia, Nitromuriatic acid.

AQUA ROSÆ, *Rose Water*, *Rhodostagma*, (*Ros. centifol.* fʒviii; *Aqua* cong. ij. M. Distil a gallon—Ph. U. S.)

AQUA SALUBRIS, Water, mineral—*a.* Sapphirina, Liqueur cupri ammoniata—*a.* Saturni, Liqueur plumbi subacetatis dilutus—*a.* Sclopetaria, *Arquebusade eau d'*—*a.* Seminum anisi composita, Spiritus anisi—*a.* Seminum carui fortis, Spiritus carui—*a.* Sodæ effervescens, Acidulous water, simple—*a.* Soteria, Water, mineral—*a.* Stygia, Nitro-muriatic acid—*a.* Styptica, Liqueur cupri sulphatis composita—*a.* Sulphurata simplex, Hydrosulphuretted water—*a.* Sulphureti ammoniæ, Liqueur fumans Boylii—*a.* Thediana, *Arquebusade eau d'*—*a.* Theriacalis Bæoardica, Chylostagma diaphoreticum Mindereri—*a.* Tofana, Liqueur arsenicalis—*a.* Tosti panis, Toast water—*a.* Traumatica Thedenii, *Arquebusade eau d'*—*a.* Vegeto-mineralis, Liqueur plumbi subacetatis dilutus—*a.* Viciensis, Vichy water—*a.* Vitriolica camphorata, Liqueur zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ—*a.* Vitriolica cærulea, Solutio sulphatis cupri composita—*a.* Vulneraria, *Arquebusade eau d'*—*a.* Zincii vitriolati cum camphorâ, Liqueur zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ.

AQUÆ ACIDULÆ, Acidulous waters—*a.* Badigæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—*a.* Badizæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—*a.* Bathoniæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—*a.* Buxtonienses, Buxton, Mineral waters of—*a.* Cantuarienses, Canterbury, waters of—*a.* Chalybeatæ, Waters, mineral, chalybeate.

AQUÆ DESTILLATÆ, *Distilled Waters*, *Hydrolata*, (F.) *Hydrolate*. These are made by putting vegetable substances, as roses, mint, pennyroyal, &c., into a still with water, and drawing off as much as is found to possess the aromatic properties of the plant. To every gallon of the distilled water, 5 oz. of spirit should be added to preserve it. The simple distilled waters are sometimes called *Aquæ stillatit'ia simplices*: the spirituous, *Aquæ stillatit'ia spirituosæ*, but more commonly *Spiritus*.

AQUÆ MARTIALES, Waters, mineral, chalybeate—*a.* Metus, Hydrophobis—*a.* Minerales acidulæ, Waters, mineral, gaseous—*a.* Minerales ferruginosæ, Waters, mineral, chalybeate—*a.* Minerales sulphuræ, Waters, mineral, sulphureous—*a.* Stillatit'ia, Aquæ destillatæ—*a.* Solis, Bath, mineral waters of.

AQUÆDUCTUS, *Aqueduct*, from aqua 'water,' and ducere, ductum, 'to lead.' (F.) *Aqueduc*. Properly, a canal for conducting water from one place to another. Anatomists have used it to designate certain canals.

AQUÆDUCTUS CEREBRI, Infundibulum of the brain—*a.* Cotunnii, Aquæductus vestibuli.

AQUÆDUCTUS COCHLEÆ, (F.) *Aqueduc du Li-macon*;—a very narrow canal, which proceeds from the tympanic scale of the cochlea to the posterior edge of the *pars petrosa*.

AQUÆDUCTUS FALLOPII, *Canal spiritalis de Foe temporal* of Chaussier, (F.) *Aqueduc de Fal-lope*. A canal in the *pars petrosa* of the tempo-

nal bone, which extends from the meatus auditorius internus to the foramen stylo-mastoideum, and gives passage to the facial nerve. The opening into this aqueduct is called *Hiatus Fallopii*.

AQUEDUCTUS SYLVII, *Canalis eminentia quadrigemina*, (F.) *Aqueduc de Sylvius*, *Iter ad quartum ventriculolum*, *Canalis medius*, *Canal intermediarius des ventricules* of Chaussier. A canal forming a communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain.

AQUEDUCTUS VESTIBULLI, *Aqueductus Cotunnii*, *Canal of Cotunnus*, (F.) *Aqueduc du vestibule* or *Aqueduc de Cotugno*. This begins in the vestibule, near the common orifice of the two semi-circular canals, and opens at the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa*.

AQUALICULUS, from *aqualis*, 'a water-pot.' That part of the abdomen which extends from the umbilicus to the pubes. See Hypogastrium. It has also been applied to the stomach or intestinal canal.

AQUAS'TER. A word used, by Paracelsus, to express the visions or hallucinations of patients.

AQUEDUC, Aqueduct—a. *de Cotugno*—*Aqueductus vestibuli*—a. *de Fallope*, *Aqueductus Fallopii*—a. *du Limaçon*, *Aqueductus cochleæ*—a. *de Sylvius*, *Aqueductus Sylvii*—a. *du Vestibule*, *Aqueductus vestibuli*.

AQUEDUCT, Aqueductus.

AQUEOUS, *A'queus*, *Aquo'us*, *Hydato'us*, *Hydro'us*, from *aqua*, 'water,' (F.) *Aqueux*, *Watery*. The absorbents or lymphatics are sometimes called, in France, *Conduits* or *Canaux aqueux*.

AQUEOUS HUMOUR OF THE EYE, *Humor aqueus*, *Albugin'eous humor*, *Olei'us*, *Oo'us*, *Hydato'us*, *Hydato'us*, *Ova'tus* seu *Ovifor'mis humor*, (F.) *Humor aqueus*. The limpid fluid which fills the two chambers of the eye, from the cornea to the crystalline, and which is, consequently, in contact with the two surfaces of the iris. Quantity, 5 or 6 grains; s. g. 1.0003. It contains albumen, chloride of sodium, and phosphate of lime in small quantity; and is enveloped in a fine membrane:—the membrane of the aqueous humor, *Tunica propria* seu *Vagi'na humoris aquei* seu *Membrana Demours* or of *Descemet*; although these last terms are by some appropriated to a third layer of the cornea.

AQUEUS, Aqueous.

AQUIDUCA, Hydragogues.

AQUIFOLIUM, *Ilex aquifolium*—a. *Folii deciduis*, *Prinos*.

AQUILA, *Hydrargyri submurias*, *Sulphur*.

The alchemists used this word for sublimed sal ammoniac, precipitated mercury, arsenic, sulphur, and the philosopher's stone. See *Hydrargyri Submurias*, and *Sulphur*.

AQUILA CÆLESTIS; a sort of panacea, of which mercury was a constituent.

AQUILA LACHRYMÆ; a liquor prepared from several ingredients, especially from calomel.

AQUILA PHILOSOPHICÆ. The alchemists, whose terms were always mysterious, called mercury thus, when reduced to its original form.

AQUILA VENÆRIS; an ancient preparation, made by subliming verdigris and sal ammoniac.

AQUILÆ VENÆ, Temporal veins.

AQUILÆGLIA, *A. vulgaris*, *A. sylvestris* seu *Alpi'na*, *Common Columbine* or *Columbine*, (F.) *Anacis*. The seeds, herb, and flowers were formerly used in jaundice and cutaneous diseases. They are still retained in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.

AQUILEGIA ALPINA, *Aquilegia*.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS, *Wild Columbine*, is

indigenous, and flowers in April and June. The seeds are said to be tonic.

AQUILEGIA SYLVESTRIS, *Aquilegia*—a. *Vulgaris*, *Aquilegia*.

AQUO-CAPSULITIS, *Aquo-membranitis*.

AQUO-MEMBRANITIS, *Keratoiritis*, *Aquo-capsulitis*. Inflammation of the anterior chamber of the eye. A badly compounded term, denoting inflammation of the capsule or membrane of the aqueous humour.

AQUULA, *Ceratocele*, *Hydatid*, *Hydroa*—a. *Acustica*, *Cotunnus*, liquor of.

AQUULA seu **AQUA MORGAGNII**. The minute portion of water which escapes when an opening is made into the capsule of the crystalline.

ARA PARVA, a small altar;—a kind of bandage invented by Sostratus, which represents the corners of an altar.—Galen.

AR'ABE; a wound, a blow.—Erotian.

ARABICA ANTID'OTUS HEPATICA, *Arabia Hepatic Antidote*. A powder composed of myrrh, costus, white pepper, &c. It was administered in new wine.

ARABICUS LAPIS. A sort of white marble, analogous to alabaster, found in Arabia. It was regarded as absorbent and desiccative, and was employed in hemorrhoids.

ARABIS BARBAREA, *Erysimum barbarea*.

AR'ABIS MALAG'MA. An antiscrofulous medicine, composed of myrrh, oilbanum, wax, sal ammoniac, iron pyrites, &c.—Celsus.

AR'ABS, MEDICINE OF THE. The Arabians kept the torch of medical science illuminated during a dark period of the middle ages. Before the year of the Hegira, they had schools of medicine; but these were most flourishing during the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries. The chief additions made by them to medical science were in the departments of pharmacy and in the description of diseases. Their principal writers were Avicenna, Serapion, Avenrhoes, Hali Abbas, Moses Maimonides, Avenroar, Rhazes, Albuca-sis, &c.

ARACACHA, *Conium moschatum*.

ARACHIS AFRICANA, *A. hypogea*—a. *Americana*, *A. Hypogea*.

AR'ACHIS HYPOGÆA, *A. America'na*, *A. Africa'na*, *Arachni'da hypogea*, *Ground nut*, *Pea nut*, *Earth almond*, (S.) *Mane*; erroneously called *Pistachio nut*, in the South; *Pindare* of the West Indies. Cultivated in the Southern States. The seeds are oily, and are eaten. A kind of inferior chocolate may be made of them.

ARACH'NE, *αράχνη*, 'a spider,' 'a cobweb.' Hence—

ARACHNIDA HYPOGÆA, *Arachis hypogea*.

ARACHNITIS, *Arachnoiditis*, *Arachnodeitis*, *Inflammation of the Arachnoid*. A variety of phrenitis.

ARACHNODEITIS, *Arachnitis*.

ARACHNOID CANAL, see *Canal*, *arachnoid*.

ARACHNOID OF THE EYE. The lining membrane of a cavity, supposed by some to exist between the sclerotic and choroid.

ARACH'NOID MEMBRANE, *Meninx Me'dia*, *Arachnoidea*, *Arachno'us*, from *αράχνη*, 'a cobweb,' and *αἶος*, 'form, resemblance;' *Tu'nica arane'a*, *Arachno'us*, *T. crystal'lina*, *Menin'gion*. A name given to several membranes, which, by their extreme thinness, resemble spider-webs.—Celsus and Galen called thus the membrane of the vitreous humour,—the *tunica hyaloidea*. The moderns use it now for one of the membranes of the brain, situate between the dura mater and pia mater. It is a serous membrane, and composed of two layers; the external being confounded, in the greater part of its extent, with the dura mater, and, like it, lining the interior of the cranium and spinal canal; the other

being extended over the brain, from which it is separated by the pia mater, without passing into the sinuosities between the convolutions, and penetrating into the interior of the brain by an opening at its posterior part under the corpus callosum. It forms a part of the investing sheath of the nerves, as they pass from the encephalic cavities. Its chief uses seem to be;—to envelop, and, in some measure, protect the brain, and to secrete a fluid for the purpose of keeping it in a state best adapted for the proper performance of its functions.

ARACHNOIDITIS, Arachnitis.

ARACK', *Arack*; (East Indian.) A spirituous liquor made in India in various ways, often from rice, sometimes from sugar fermented along with the juice of the cocoa nut; frequently from toddy, the juice which flows from the cocoa-nut tree by incision, and from other substances. It is a strong, heating spirit.

ARACK, *Mock*, is made by adding *Dij* of *Benzoic acid* to a quart of rum. The celebrated *Vauxhall punch* is made with such arack.

ARACOUCHINI, *Icica aracouchini*.

ARACUS AROMATICUS, Vanilla.

AR'ADOS, from *apaōs*, 'I am turbulent.' The agitation excited in the stomach by the coction of aliments of different nature.—Hippocrates. Likewise, the motion produced by cathartics.

ARÆOMA, Intersticia.

ARÆOMETER, Areometer.

ARÆOTICA, from *apaōs*, 'I rarefy.' Medicines supposed to have the quality of rarefying the humours. See *Rarefaciens*.

ARAKI, see Spirit.

ARALIA CANADENSIS, *Panax quinquefolium*.

ARALIA HISPIDA, *Dwarf Elder*, is said to be diuretic, and has been recommended, in decoction, in dropsy.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS, *Nardus Americana*, *Small Spikenard*, *Wild Licuorice*, *Sweet root*, *False Sarsaparilla*, (F.) *Petit nard*. This American plant is said to be a mild stimulant and diaphoretic, and has been recommended as a substitute for sarsaparilla. It is used, also as a tonic. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

ARALIA RACEMOSA, *American Spikenard*, has the same properties as *A. Nudicaulis*.

ARALIA SPINOSA, *Angelica Tree*, *Prickly Ash*, *Toothack Tree*, *Spikenard Tree*, *Prickly Elder*, *Shotbush*, *Pigeon Tree*. Its properties are not clear. The berries, and a tincture of them, have been employed, it is said, successfully in toothack. A spirituous infusion has also been used in colic.

ARANEA, *Aranese Tela*—a. *Tarentula*, see *Tarentula*.

ARANEÆ TELA, *Ara'nea*, *Ara'neum*, *Cobweb*, (F.) *Toile d'Araignée*. Formerly, this substance was much employed, and supposed to possess extraordinary virtues, especially when applied to the wrists. It has been recently used again in intermittents. The spider itself, softened into a plaster and applied to the forehead and temples, is said by Dioscorides to prevent ague. Cobweb is a mechanical styptic, and is so applied, at times.

ARANEOSA URI'NA. A term applied to the urine when loaded with filaments, like cobwebs.

ARANEOSUS (PULSUS); a term employed to express extreme weakness of pulse; when the movements resemble those of a delicate net raised by the wind.

ARANEUM, *Aranese Tela*.

ARA'NEUM ULCUS, *Astaki'los*. A name given by Paracelsus to a malignant, gangrenous ulcer, extending from the feet to the legs.

ARARA, *Myrobalanus citrina*.

ARASCON, *Nymphomania*, *Satyriasis*.

ARATRUM, *Vomer*.

ARAUCARIA DOMBEYI, *Dombeya excolsa*.

ARBOR BENIVI, Benjamin—a. *Indica*, *Laurus cassia*—a. *Maris*, *Coral*—a. *Thurifera*—*Juniperus Lycia*—a. *Uteri Vivificans*, *Palma uteri plicata*.

ARBOR VITÆ, (F.) *Arbre de vie*. A name given to an arborescent appearance, observed on cutting the cerebellum longitudinally; and which results from the particular arrangement of the white substance with the cineritious. Also, the *Thuya occidentalis*.

ARBOR VITÆ UTERINA, *Palma uteri plicata*.

ARBOR VITÆ OF THE UTERUS, *Palma uteri plicata*.

AR'BORES. A morbid alteration of the skin, which precedes its ulceration. *Roland*.

ARBOUSIER, *Arbutus unedo*.

ARBRE DE VIE, *Arbor Vitæ*.

ARBUSCULA GUMMIFERA BRAZILIENSIS, *Hypericum bacciferum*.

ARBUTUS, A. *Unedo*—a. *Trailing*, A. *Uva ursi*, *Epigæa repens*.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI, *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*, *Mairania uva ursi*. *Nat. Ord. Ericac.* *Sex. Syst. Decandria Monogynia*. (F.) *Bussierolle* ou *Raisin d'Ours*. The leaves—(*Uva Ursi*, Ph. U. S.)—of this plant are tonic and astringent, and have been employed, chiefly, in diseases of the urinary organs. Dose of the powder from gr. xv. to ℥ss. The English names are *Trailing Arbutus*, *Bear's Whortleberry* or *Bearberry*, *Mountain-box*, *Redberry*, *Upland Cranberry*, *Foxberry*, *Checkerberry*.

ARBUTUS UNE'DO, *Arbutus*, *Andrach'næ*, *Unedo*, *Unedo papyracea*, *kopapos*, (F.) *Arbousier*. A decoction of the leaves is astringent, and has been used in diarrhœa.

ARC, *Arch*, *Arcus*. Any part of the body resembling an arch in form; as the *Arch of the colon*, (F.) *Arc du colon*,—the transverse portion of that intestine:—*Arch of the Aorta*, *Arcus aortæ*. (F.) *Croise de l'Aorte*, &c., the turn which the aorta takes in the thorax.

ARCA ARCANORUM, *Hydrargyrum*—a. *Cordis*, *Pericardium*.

ARCADE ANASTOMOTIQUE, *Arch*, *anastomotique*—a. *Cervicæ*, *Crural arch*—a. *Inguinale*, *Crural arch*—a. *Orbitaire*, *Orbital arch*—a. *Pubienne*, *Pubic arch*—a. *Zygomatique*, *Zygomatich arch*.

ARCADES DENTAIRES, *Dental arches*—a. *Palmaires*, *Palmar arches*.

ARCADI-TEMPORO-MAXILLAIRES, *Temporalis*.

ARCÆUS or ARCÆUS, BALSAM OF, (F.) *Baume d'Arcæus*. A kind of soft ointment used in sores, contusions, &c. It is made by melting two parts of mutton suet, one part of hog's lard: turpentine and rosin, each one part and a half: straining and agitating till cold.

ARCANSON, *Colophonia*.

ARCANUM, from *arca*, 'a chest.' A secret, a nostrum, a quack or empirical medicine, (F.) *Arcane*. A remedy whose composition is kept secret; but which is reputed to possess great efficacy.

ARCANUM CORALLINUM, *Hydrargyri nitricooxydum*—a. *Duplicatum*, *Potassæ sulphas*—a. *Tartari*, *Potassæ acetat*.

ARCEAU, *Arculus*, *Cradle*.

ARCEUTHOS, *Juniperus communis*.

ARCH, ANASTOMOTIC, (F.) *Arcoade Anastomotique*, is the union of two vessels, which anastomose by describing a curved line. The vessels of the mesentery anastomose in this manner.

ARCH OF THE AORTA, see Aorta—a. Crural, see Crural arch—a. Femoral, see Crural arch—a. Gluteal, see Gluteal aponeurosis—a. Hæmal, see Hæmal arch—a. Inguinal, see Crural arch—a. Orbital, see Orbital arch—a. of the Palate, see Palate bone—a. of the Pubis, see Pubic arch—a. Subpubic, see Subpubic arch—a. Superciliary, see Superciliary arches—a. Zygomatic, see Zygomatic arch.

ARCHES OF THE PALATE. These are two in number on each side of the throat, one of which is termed *anterior*, the other *posterior*.

The *anterior arch* arises from the middle of the velum palati, at the side of the uvula, and is fixed to the edge of the base of the tongue.

The *posterior arch* has its origin, likewise, from the side of the uvula, and passes downwards to be inserted into the side of the pharynx. The anterior arch contains the circumflexus palati, and forms the isthmus faucium. The posterior arch has, within it, the levator palati, and between the arches are the tonsils.

ARCHÆ'US, Arche'us, from ἀρχη, 'commencement,' (F.) *Archée*. A word invented by Basil Valentine, and afterwards adopted by Paracelsus and Van Helmont. The latter used it for the internal principle of our motions and actions. This archæus, according to Van Helmont, is an immaterial principle, existing in the seed prior to fecundation, and presiding over the development of the body, and over all organic phenomena. Besides this chief archæus, whose seat Van Helmont placed in the upper orifice of the stomach, he admitted several of a subordinate character, which had to execute its orders; one, for instance, in each organ, to preside over its functions; each of them being subject to anger, caprice, terror, and every human failing.

ARCHANGEL, NEW, MINERAL SPRINGS. About twenty miles to the north of New Archangel, Sitka Island, on the N. W. coast of North America, are some thermal sulphureous waters, the temperature of one of which is upwards of 153° of Fahr. They are much celebrated.—Sir Geo. Simpson.

ARCHANGELICA, *Lamium album*.

ARCHANGELICA OFFICINALIS, *Angelica*.

ARCHÈ, ἀρχη, *Init'ium, Princip'ium, Primordium, Ori'go, Inca'cio*. The first attack of a disease.

ARCHECPTOMA, Proctocele.

ARCHÉE, Archæus.

ARCHELL, CANARY, *Lichen roccella*.

ARCHELOG'IA, from ἀρχη, 'beginning,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on fundamental principles;—of medicine, for example.

ARCHEN'DA. A powder of the leaves of the *figuetrum*, used by the Egyptians after bathing, to obviate the unpleasant odour of the feet.—Prosper Alpinus.

ARCHI'ATER, Archia'trus, Protomed'icus, Præ'ceptor, from ἀρχη, 'authority,' and ιατρος, 'physician.' The original signification of this word is a matter of dispute. Some consider, with Mercurialis, that it meant physician to a prince, king, emperor, &c.: others, with C. Hoffman, apply it to every physician who, by his situation, is raised above his colleagues. The former opinion seems to have prevailed.—*Archiatre des Rois de France* being applied to the chief physician to the kings of France.

ARCHIG'ENI MORBI. Acute diseases; because they hold the first rank: from ἀρχη, 'beginning,' and γένος, 'I am.'

ARCHIMAGIA, Chymistry.

ARCHINGEAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Archingéay is situate in France, three leagues from St. Jean d'Angely. The waters are prized in all diseases. They seem to contain carbonate of lime, a little chloride of sodium, carbonate of iron, and some bitumen.

ARCHITECTURA APOPLECTICA, Apoplectic make.

ARCHITIS, Proctitis, Rectitis.

ARCHOCELE, Proctocele.

ARCHOPTOMA, Proctocele.

ARCHOPTOSIS, Proctocele.

ARCHORRHAG'IA, from ἀρχος, 'the anus,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' *Archorrhœ'a*. Hemorrhage from the anus.

ARCHORRHŒA, Archorrhagia.

ARCHOS, Arcus, Rectum.

ARCHOSTEGNOMA, Stricture of the Rectum.

ARCHOSTEGNOSIS, Stricture of the Rectum.

ARCHOSTENOSIS, Stricture of the Rectum.

ARCHOSYRINX, Fistula in ano.

ARCIFORM, *Arciformis*, from *arcus*, *arcis*, 'a top or ridge,' and *forma*, 'shape.' An epithet given to certain fibres, *Fibræ arciformes*, of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata, which take a curved course around the inferior extremity of each corpus olivare and ascend towards the cerebellum.

ARCTA'TIO, *Arctitudo*, from *arcto*, 'I make narrow;' *Angustatio*, *Coarctatio*. Contraction, (F.) *Rétrécissement*, of a natural opening or of a canal, and especially of the vulva, of the orifice of the uterus, or of the intestinal canal. Constipation, (see Stegnosis.) Reunion by suture or infibulation.—Scribonius Largus, Paul Zacchias, &c.

ARCTITUDO, Arctatio.

ARCTIUM, A. lappa—a. Bardana, A. lappa.

ARCTIUM LAPPA. The root and seed of the *Clit'bur*, *Barda'na*, *Arctium*, *A. bardana* seu *majus* seu *minus* seu *tomentosum*, *Plaphis*, *Lappa glabra*, *Lappa major*, *L. persona'ta*, *Persola'ta*, *Persolla'ta*, *Persola'ta*, *Burdock*, (F.) *Bardane*, *Glouteron*. *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia æqualis. *Root* diuretic: *seed* cathartic. It has been used in decoction in diseases of the skin and in syphilis.

ARCTIUM MAJUS, A. lappa—a. *Minus*, A. lappa—a. *Tomentosum*, A. lappa.

ARCTOPUS ECHINA'TUS. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferae, which is demulcent and diuretic, somewhat approaching sarsaparilla. The decoction of the root is employed in syphilis, lepra, and chronic cutaneous affections of all kinds.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA URSI, *Arbutus uva ursi*.

ARCTU'RA, from *arcto*, 'I straighten.' The effects of a nail grown into the flesh, *Arctura unguis*.—See Onychogryphosis.

ARCTURA UNGUIUM. The growing in or inversion of the nails. See Onychogryphosis.

ARCUA'TIO, Concava'tio. An anterior gibbosity or projection of the sternum.

ARCUEIL, MINERAL WATERS OF. Arcueil is about one league south of Paris. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, and some deliquescent salts.

A celebrated society held its meetings at this village, of which Berthollet, Humboldt, La Place, &c., were members.

ARCULA CORDIS, Pericardium.

ARCULÆ. The Orbital Fosse: *ωκλιδες*.—Rufus of Ephesus.

ARC'ULUS, diminutive of *arcus*, 'an arch.' A small arch; a cradle, (F.) *Arceau*, *Arcelet*. A

semicircular box or basket used for preventing the bed-clothes from coming in contact with injured or diseased parts. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers to sleep with an infant near them, unless it was put under a solid cradle.

ARCUS MEDULLARIS, Fornix—a. Senilis, Gerotoxon—a. Subpubicus, Subpubic arch—a. Superciliaris, Superciliary arches—a. Unguim, see Nail—a. Zygomaticus, Zygomatic arch.

ARDALOS, Excrement.

ARDAS, Excrement.

ARDENT, *Ardens*, from *ardere*, 'to burn.'

ARDENT FEVER, (F.) *Fievre ardente*. The *Causus*, *Synocha*, or inflammatory fever.

ARDENT or INFLAMED EYES, (F.) *Yeux ardens*. The eyes are so called when injected red.

ARDENT URINE, (F.) *Urine ardente*. Urine of a deep red.

ARDESIA HIBERNICA, Hibernicus lapis.

ARDEUR, Ardor—a. *du Cœur*, Cardialgia—a. *d'Estomac*, Ardor ventriculi, Pyrosis—a. *de la Fievre*, Ardor Febrilis—a. *d'Urine*, Ardor Urinæ.

AR'DOR, (F.) *Ardeur*. Heat. A feeling of burning, of violent heat; *Ætus*, *Ætusa'tio*, *Causo'ma*.

ARDOR FEBRILIS, (F.) *Ardeur de la Fievre*. The hot period of fever.

ARDOR STOMACHI, Pyrosis.

ARDOR URINÆ, (F.) *Ardeur d'Urine*. A scalding sensation occasioned by the urine in passing over the inflamed mucous membrane of the urethra, or over the neck of the bladder.

ARDOR VENEREUS, Heat.

ARDOR VENTRICULI, *Ebullit'io Stomachi*, (F.) *Ardeur d'Estomac*. Heartburn. See Cardialgia and Pyrosis.

A'REA, 'a void place,' 'an open surface.' A Latin word used by some authors to designate a variety of Alopecia, in which the hair changes colour, but does not fall off; also, Porrigo decalvans.

AREA GERMINATIVA, *Tache embryonnaire*.

AREA PELLUCIDA. An elliptical depression in the ovum, filled with a pellucid fluid, in the centre of which is the germ.

AREA VASCULO'SA, see Circulus venosus.

ARE'CA. The fruit—*Are'ca nut*, *Betel nut*—of *Are'ca Cat'echu*, *A. Fausel*, *Caus'ga*; *Nat. Ord.* Palmæ; *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphica; (F.) *Arce*, is astringent and tonic, and enters into the composition of the *Betel*, the great masticatory of the Orientals.

ARECA CATECHU, see Areca.

ARECA FAUFEL, see Areca.

AREFACTION, *Arefact'io*, *Xeran'ois*, *ξηρανσις*, from *arefacere*, 'to make dry,' (*arere*, 'to dry,' and *facere*, 'to make.')

The process of drying substances, prior to pulverization.

ARENA, see Gravel.

ARENAMEN, Bole Armenian.

ARENA'TIO, *Chosis*, *Sand* or *Earth Bath*; from *arena*, 'sand;' *Saburra'tio*. The application of hot sand to the body. *Peditu'ria* of sand were formerly used in Ascites.

ARENO'SA URINA, *Sandy Urine*. Urine when it deposits a sandy sediment.

ARENO'SUS, *Sabulous*. Also, one who passes sandy urine.

ARENULA, see Gravel.

ARE'OLA. A diminutive of *Area*, (F.) *Atra*. Anatomists understand by *Areola*, the interstices between the fibres composing organs; or those existing between laminae, or between vessels which interlace with each other.

Areola is, also, applied to the coloured circle *Halo*, *Haloæ*, which surrounds the nipple, *Are-*

ola papilla'ris, and which becomes much darker during pregnancy; as well as to the circle surrounding certain vesicles, pustules, &c., as the pustules of the small-pox, the vaccine vesicle, &c. Chaussier, in such cases, recommends the word *Aure'ola*, (F.) *Aurêole*.

AREOLA PAPILLARIS, see Areola.

AREOLA, TUBERCLES OF THE, see Mamma.

ARE'OLAR, *Areola'ris*. Appertaining to an areola.

AREOLAR EXHALATIONS are those recremen-tial secretions, which are effected within the organs of sense, or in parenchymatous structures,—as the aqueous, crystalline and vitreous humours, &c.

AREOLAR TISSUE, Cellular Tissue.

AREOM'ETER, *Aræom'eter*, *Gravim'eter*, *Al-coblom'eter*, *Atrostatic Balance*, from *apesis*, 'light,' and *μετρον*, 'measure' i. e. 'measure of lightness.' An instrument, so called, because first employed to take the specific gravity of fluids lighter than water. The *Areometer of Baumé*, which is the most used in Pharmacy, particularly in France, consists of a tube of glass, largely expanded towards its inferior extremity, and terminating, below, by a small ball, containing mercury or lead, which serves it as a balance, so that it may remain upright in the fluid. This tube is furnished with a graduated scale. If the fluid into which the Areometer is plunged be heavier than water, the instrument rises: if lighter, it sinks. There are various Areometers, as those of the Dutch, of Fahrenheit, Nicholson, &c. The *Areometer* is also called *Hydrom'eter*, (F.) *Aré-omètre*, *Pne-liquour*.

There are some hydrometers which have a general application for determining the specific gravities of liquids,—as Fahrenheit's, Nicholson's, Guyton de Morveau's, and the common glass hydrometers, including Baumé's, Cartier's, Twaddle's, Zanetti's, and the specific gravity beads; others intended for special application,—as for estimating the comparative strength of spirits; the comparative densities of syrups, oils, &c.,—as Guy Lussac's, Sikes's and Dicat's hydrometers, and the saccharometer, urinometer, and elæometer.

SCALE OF BAUMÉ'S AREOMETER WITH CORRESPONDING SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

1. Ascending Scale for light liquids.

Scale of Baumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
	700	Pure hydrocyanic acid.— <i>Gay Lussac</i> .
	715	Very pure sulphuric ether.
	748	The same concentrated.
	782	
	792	Equal parts of alcohol and ether.
	819	Very pure alcohol for pharmacu-tical purposes.
	827	
	847	Pure alcohol. Naphtha.
	863	Alcohol of commerce.
	868	Essential oil of turpentine.
	878	
	900	Hydrocyanic acid of Scheele and pure hydrocyanic acid mixed with an equal portion of water. (<i>Robiquet</i>).
	906	
	915	Acetic ether.
		Nitric ether.
Id.	Id.	Muriatic ether.
	923	Liquid ammonia.
		Olive oil.
Id.	Id.	
	935	Brandy.
	948	
	960	Burgundy wine.
	966	
	993	Bordeaux wine.
	1000	Distilled water.

2. Descending Scale for heavy liquids.

Scale of Baumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
0	1000	Common distilled water.
1	1007	Distilled vinegar.
2	1009	Common vinegar.
3	1014	Cow's milk.
4	1038	
10	1075	Concentrated acetic acid.
12	1091	
20	1161	
21	1160	Liquid hydrochloric acid.
25	1210	Boiling syrup.
30	1261	Cold syrup.
35	1321	Common nitric acid.
40	1384	
41	1393	Concentrated nitric acid.
45	1454	
14.	1d.	Phosphoric acid for medical use.
50	1522	
60	1714	
66	1847	Very concentrated sulphuric acid.
70	1946	Very concentrated phosphoric acid.

ARES. A term invented by Paracelsus to designate the principle on which depends the form of mercury, sulphur, and salt. These the alchemists regarded as the three bodies that give birth to every other.

AR'ETE, *apera*, 'virtue.' Mental or corporeal vigour.—Hippocrates.

ARETHU'SA, *A. bulbosa*; indigenous. Order, Orchidaceae. The bruised bulbs are used in toothach; and as cataplasms to tumours.

A'REUS. A pessary mentioned by Paulus of Aegina.

ARGEL, *Cynanchum oleosifolium*.

AR'GEMA, *Argemon*, *Argemus*, from *argos*, 'white.' *Fos'cula*, (F.) *Encavure*. A white spot or ulceration of the eye.—Hippocrates. See Leucoma.

ARGEM'ONE, MEXICA'NA, *Thorn Poppy*, *Prickly Poppy*, *Yellow Thistle*. A native of Mexico, but naturalized in most parts of the world. *Nat. Ord.* Papaveraceae. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The juice resembles gamboge, and has been used as a hydragogue. The seeds are employed in the West Indies as a substitute for ipocacuanha. They are also used as a cathartic.

ARGENSON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate situate at Argenson in Dauphiny: used in cases of obstruction, jaundice, &c.

ARGENT, Argentum—a. *Chlorure d'*, see Argentum—a. *Cyanure d'*, see Argentum—a. *et d'Ammoniaque, chlorure d'*, see Argentum—a. *Iodure d'*, see Argentum—a. *Oxide d'*, see Argentum.

ARGENTERIA, *Potentilla anserina*.

ARGENTI CHLORIDUM, see Argentum—a. et Ammoniac chloridum, see Argentum—a. et Ammoniac chloruretum, see Argentum—a. Cyanidum, see Argentum—a. Cyanuretum, see Argentum—a. Iodidum, see Argentum—a. Ioduretum, see Argentum.

ARGEN'TI NITRAS, *Argentum Nitratum*, *Sal argenti*, *Argentum Nitricum*, (F.) *Nitrate d'Argent*, *Acetate d'Argent*, *Nitrate of Silver*. This preparation is sometimes kept in crystals, the *Nitras Argenti* is *crystallos concretus*, *Nitrate d'Argent crystallis* of the Codex of Paris, *Luna crystallis*, *Crystalli Lunae*, *Argentum nitricum crystallisatum*, *Nitras argenti crystallinus*, *Nitrum luna're*, *Hydrago'gum BOY'LEI*. Generally, however, it is in the fused state: and it is this which is admitted into most Pharmacopœias, and which, besides the name *Nitras Argenti*, is called *Nitras argenti fusus*, *Cass'iticum luna're*, *Lapis*

infernalis, *Argentum nitricum fusum*, and *lunar caustic*, (F.) *Nitrate d'argent fondu*, *Pierre infernale*.

In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, it is directed to be prepared as follows:—Take of *silver*, in small pieces, ℥j.; *nitric acid*, fʒvii, *distilled water*, fʒij. Mix the acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in the mixture in a sand bath; then crystallize, or gradually increase the heat, so that the resulting salt may be dried. Melt this in a crucible over a gentle fire, and continue the heat until ebullition ceases; then immediately pour it into suitable moulds.

The virtues of nitrate of silver are tonic, and escharotic. It is given in chorea, epilepsy, &c.; locally, it is used in various cases as an escharotic. Dose, gr. 1-8 to gr. 1-4 in pill, three times a day.

When silver is combined with iodine, it is said to have the same effect as the nitrate, and not to produce the slate colour of the surface, which is apt to follow the protracted use of the latter.

ARGENTI OXIDUM, see Argentum.

ARGENTILLA VULGARIS, *Potentilla anserina*.

AR'GENTINE, *Argento'sus*, same etymon as the next. Pertaining to silver; as an 'argentine solution,' or solution of a salt of silver.

ARGENTINE, *Potentilla anserina*.

ARGEN'TUM, *Ar'gyrus*, from *argos*, 'white,' *Silver*, *Luna*, *Dia'na*, (F.) *Argent*. A solid metal of a shining white appearance; insipid; inodorous; highly sonorous; malleable and ductile; somewhat hard; crystallizable in triangular pyramids; fusible a little above a red heat, and volatilizable; s. g. 10.4. Not used in medicine, unless in some places for silvering pills. SILVER LEAF, *Argentum foliatum*, is the state in which it is used for this purpose.

ARGENTUM DIVI'SUM, *metallo silver*, in very fine powder, has been recommended internally in syphilis.

The CHLORIDE (*Argenti chloridum*, *Argentum muriat'icum*, *A. chloratum*, *A. salitum*, *Chloruretum Argenti*, *Chloruret* or *Muriate of Silver*, (F.) *Chlorure d'Argent*;) the CYANURET or the IODIDE (*Argenti Iodidum*, *Argentum Iodat'um*, *Ioduretum Argenti*, *Ioduret of Silver*, (F.) *Iodure d'Argent*;) the OXIDE (*Argenti oxidum*, *Argentum oxydat'um*, (F.) *Oxide d'Argent*, and the CHLORIDE of AMMONIA and SILVER (*Argenti et Ammoniac chloridum*, *Argentum muriat'icum ammoniat'um*, *Chloruretum Argenti et Ammoniac*, *Chloruret of Silver and Ammonia*, *Ammonio-chloride of Silver*, (F.) *Chlorure d'Argent et d'Ammoniaque*, have been used in syphilis. At first, these different preparations were administered intraleptically on the gums; the chloride, the cyanide and the iodide in the dose of 1-12th of a grain; the chloride of silver and ammonia in the dose of 1-14th of a grain, and the oxide of silver and divided silver in the dose of 1-8th and 1-4th of a grain. M. Serre, of Montpellier, who made many trials with them, soon found that these doses were too small; he therefore raised that of the chloride to 1-10th, and of the iodide to 1-8th of a grain, without any inconvenience resulting. The dose of the other preparations was likewise increased in a similar ratio. M. Serre extols the preparations of silver—used internally as well as intraleptically—as antisyphilitic, but they are not to be depended upon.

The Cyanuret or Cyanide of Silver, *Argenti Cyanuretum*, *A. Cyanidum*, *Argentum cyanogenatum*, (F.) *Cyanure d'argent*, is thus directed to be prepared in the Ph. U. S. (1842.) *Argent. Nit. ℥xv. Acid Hydrocyan. Aq. destillat. ʒʒ Oj.* Having dissolved the nitrate of silver in the water, add the hydrocyanic acid, and mix them.

Wash the precipitate with distilled water and dry it. In the last edition of the Pharmacopœia, (1851,) it is directed to be prepared as follows:—*Nitrate of Silver*, dissolved in distilled water, is put into a tubulated glass receiver; *Ferrocyanuret of Potassium*, dissolved in distilled water, is put into a tubulated retort, previously adapted to the receiver. *Dilute Sulphuric Acid* is added to the solution in the retort; and, by means of a sand-bath and a moderate heat, distillation is carried on until the liquid that passes over no longer produces a precipitate in the receiver. The precipitate is then washed with distilled water, and dried.

The Oxide of Silver, *Argenti Oxidum*, has been introduced into the last edition of the Ph. U. S. (1851.) It is made by precipitating a solution of the *Nitrate of Silver* by solution of *Potassa*, drying the precipitate.

ARGENTUM CHLORATUM, see Argentum—a. Cyanogenatum, see Argentum—a. Fugitivum, Hydrargyrum—a. Fusum, Hydrargyrum—a. Iodatam, see Argentum—a. Liquidum, Hydrargyrum—a. Mobile, Hydrargyrum—a. Muriaticum, see Argentum—a. Muriaticum Ammoniatum, see Argentum—a. Oxydatum, see Argentum—a. Salitum, see Argentum—a. Vivum, Hydrargyrum.

ARGIL, PURE, *Argilla pura*.

ARGILLE OCHREUSE PALE, Bolus Alba.

ARGILLA BOLUS FLAVA, Terra Lemnia—a. Bolus rubra, Bole Armenian—a. Ferruginea rubra, Bole Armenian—a. Kalisulphurica, Alumen—a. Palida, Bolus alba.

ARGILLA PURA, Terra Aluminis, T. bola'ris, seu argilla'cea pura, Alu'mina depurata, pure Argil or Alumina, (F.) *Alumine factice*. This substance, which is prepared by drying alum and exposing it, for twenty or twenty-five minutes, to a red heat, until the sulphuric acid is driven off, has been recommended in indigestion as antacid, as well as in vomiting and diarrhoea accompanied with acidity. The dose to a very young child is from ℥ss to ℥j; to older children from ℥j to ℥ij.

ARGILLA SULPHURICA ALCALISATA, Alumen—a. Sulphurica usta, Alumen exsiccatum—a. Supersulphas alcalisatum, Alumen—a. Vitriolata, Alumen.

ARGILLÆ ACETAS, Aluminæ acetas—a. Sulphas, Aluminæ sulphas.

ARGOL, RED, Potassæ supertartas impurus—a. White, Potassæ supertartas impurus.

ARGUMENTUM INTEGRITATIS, Hymen.

ARGY'RIA, from *αργυρος*, 'silver.' The discoloration of the skin occasioned by the internal use of nitrate of silver.

ARGYROCHÆTA, *Matricaria*.

ARGYROPH'ORA, from *αργυρος*, 'silver,' and *φορος*, 'I bear.' A name given, by Myrepsus, to an antidote which he regarded as extremely precious.

ARGYROTROPHEMA, *Blancmanger*.

ARGYRUS, Argentum.

ARHEUMAT'IC, *Arheumat'icus*, from *α*, privative, and *ρευμα*, 'fluxion or rheumatism.' One without fluxion or rheumatism.

ARIA, *Cratogeomys aria*.

ARICI'NA, *Ous'conin, Ousco-Cincho'nia*, so called from Arica in South America, the place where it is shipped. An alkali found in Cusco Bark, which is very similar in many of its properties to Cinchonia. Cusco was the ancient residence of the Incas.

ARICYMON, from *αρι*, an intensive particle, and *κυσις*, 'to conceive.' A name given to a female who conceives readily.—Hippocrates.

ARIDE'NA. A Latin word employed to de-

signate the leanness of any part.—Ettmuller, Sauvages.

ARID'ITY, *Arid'itas*. (F.) *Aridité*, from *arere*, 'to dry.' The French use the word *Aridité* to express the dryness of any organ, and particularly of the skin and tongue, when such dryness is so great as to render the organ rough to the touch. *Aridité* also means the languinous appearance of the hair in some diseases in which they seem covered with dust.

ARIDU'EA. Wasting or emaciation of the whole or of any part of the body; *Maramus*, Atrophy.

ARIDURA CORDIS, Heart, atrophy of the—a. Hepatis, Hepatrophia.

ARIKA, see Spirit.

ARISTALTHÆA, *Althæa*.

ARISTOLOCHIA, from *αριστος*, 'very good,' and *λοχεια*, 'parturition;' so called, because the different varieties were supposed to aid parturition. *Birthwort*, (F.) *Aristolochie*. Several varieties were once in use.

ARISTOLOCHIA CAVA, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS, *Aristolochia Vulgaris* seu *Oretica, Adra Risa, Aristolochia tenuis*, (F.) *Aristolochie ordinaire, Upright Birthwort*. The root has been considered stimulant and emmenagogue, and as such has been used in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and cachexia.

ARISTOLOCHIA CRETICA, A. Clematitis—a. Faba'cea, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

ARISTOLOCHIA LONGA, and A. ROTUNDA, (F.) *Aristolochie longue et ronde, Long and Round Birthwort*. Virtues the same as the preceding.

ARISTOLOCHIA PISTOLOCHIA, *Pistolochia Aristolochia, Polyrrhiza*. This variety has an aromatic odour, and an acrid and bitter taste. (F.) *Aristolochie crênelée*.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTA'RIA, *Serpenta'ria, Vipera'ria, Viper'na Virginia'na, Oolubrina Virginia'na, Contrayer'va Virginia'na, S. Virginia'na*, (F.) *Serpentaire et Aristolochie serpentaire de Virginie, Coluverine de Virginie, Virginia Snakeroot, Snakeroot Birthwort, Snake-weed, Snagrel*. Virtues—tonic, stimulant; and, as such, employed in debility, intermittents, &c.

ARISTOLOCHIA TENUIS, A. Clematitis—a. Trifida, A. Trilobata.

ARISTOLOCHIA TRILOBATA, A. trif'ida, (F.) *Aristolochie trilobée*. A plant of Surinam and Jamaica; possessing the general virtues of the *Aristolochias*. The other varieties of *Aristolochia* have similar properties.

ARISTOLOCHIA VULGARIS ROTUNDA, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

ARISTOLOCH'IC, *Aristoloch'icus*. Same etymology. An old term for remedies supposed to have the property of promoting the flow of the lochia.—Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, &c.

ARIS'TON MAGNUM, and ARISTON PARVUM. These names were formerly given to pharmaceutical preparations, used in phthisis, tormina, and fever.—Avicenna.

ARISTOPHANEI'ON. A sort of emollient plaster, prepared with four pounds of pitch, two of apochyma, one of wax, an ounce of opopanax, and half a pint of vinegar.—Gorræus. Not used.

ARKANSAS, MINERAL WATERS OF. About 5 miles from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line, there are about 70 of those springs. They are thermal, varying from 138° to 150° Fahrenheit, and are employed in rheumatism, cutaneous affections, &c.

ARLADA, *Realgar*.

ARLES, MINERAL WATERS OF. The-

nal sulphureous springs in the department of Pyrénées Orientales, France. Their temperature is 103° to 145° of Fahr., and they contain sulphuric acid.

ARM, Brachium.

ARMA, Penis—a. Ventris, Penis.

ARMAMENTARIUM, Arsenal—a. Chirurgicum, see Arsenal.

ARMATORY UNGUENT, Hoplochrysa.

ARMATURA, Amnicæ.

ARME, from *apes*, 'I adapt.' Any physiological or mechanical junction or union of parts.—Boychius. A suture, as of the cranium.—Galen.

ARMENIACA EPIROTICA, Prunus Armeniaca—a. Malus, Apricot. See Prunus—a. Vagris, Prunus Armeniaca.

ARMENIAN STONE, Melochites.

ARMENITES, Melochites.

ARMILLÆ MANUS MEMBRANOSÆ, Annular ligaments of the carpus.

ARMOISE BLANCHE, Artemisia rupestris—a. Commune, Artemisia vulgaris—a. Estragon, Artemisia dracunculula—a. Ordinaire, Artemisia vulgaris.

ARMONIACUM, Ammoniac, gum.

ARMORA'CLA. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, the fresh root of Cochlearia armoracia.

ARMORA'CLA RUSTICANA, Cochlearia armoracia—a. Sativa, Cochlearia armoracia.

ARMOUR, Condom.

ARMURE DES JAMBES, see Cornu ammonis.

ARMUS, Humerus—a. Summus, Acromion.

ARNICA MONTANA. Derivation uncertain. Arnica, Leopard's Bane, Doronicum Germanicum seu Oppositifolium, D. Arnica, Alisina, Ac'yrus, Diuretica, Arnica Plauen'sis, Passes lappo'rum, Ptarmica montana, Oaltha seu Caledula Alpina, (F.) Arnique, Bêtoine de Montagnes, Tabac des Voyages, Tabac ou Bêtoine des Sacoyards, Doronic d'Allemagne. Ser. Sp. Syngenesia Polygamia superflua. Nat. Ord. Synanthereæ. The plant and flower are considered, or have been considered, narcotic, stimulant, emmenagogue, &c.; and, as such, have been given in amaurosis, paralysis, all nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chlorosis, &c. Dose, gr. v to x, in powder. In large doses, it is deleterious.

ARNICA SPURIA, Inula dysenterica—a. Suedensia, Inula dysenterica.

ARNOGLOSSUM, Plantago.

ARNOTT'S DILATOR, see Dilator, Arnott's.

AROMA, Ar'tyma, 'perfume': (*aps*, 'very,' and *ops* or *odps*, 'odour.') Spiritus Rector, (F.) Arome. The odorous part of plants. An emanation—frequently imperceptible, from bodies—which acts on the organ of smell, and varies with the body exhaling it.

AROMATIC, Aromaticus, (F.) Aromate. Any odoriferous substance obtained from the vegetable kingdom which contains much volatile oil, or a light and expansible resin. Aromatics are used in perfumes, in seasoning, and embalming. In medicine they are employed as stimulants. Ginger, cinnamon, cardamoms, mint, &c., belong to this class.

AROMATOPO'LA, from *apoua*, 'an odour,' and *poles*, 'I sell.' An apothecary or druggist. One who sells spices.

ARON, Arum.

AROPH. A barbarous word, which had various significations with the ancients. Paracelsus employed it to designate a lithontriptic remedy. The mandragora, according to some. Also, a mixture of bread, saffron and wine.—Van Helmont.

AROPH PARACELSI, Ferrum ammoniatum.

ARQUEBUSADE EAU D', Aqua tramat'ica Thede'nii, Aqua Thedia'na, Aqua sclopeta'ria, Aqua vulnera'ria, Aqua catapultarum, Mistu'ra vulnera'ria ac'ida. A sort of vulnerary water, distilled from a farrago of aromatic plants. Rosemary floss, millefoil, thyme, each floss. Proof spirit 2 gallons—distil a gallon. This is one form.

ARRABON, Arraphon.

ARRACHEMENT, (F.) from *arracher*, 'to tear out,' *Apoepa'ma*, *Abrup'tio*, *Avul'sio*. Act of separating a part of the body by tearing it from the bonds connecting it with others. Evulsion. Laceration.

Arrachement is applied to certain operations, as to the extraction of a tooth, the extirpation of a polypus, &c.

ARRACK, Arack. See Spirit.

ARRAPHON, Arr'adon, from *a*, priv., and *raphon*, 'a suture,'—'without suture.' A term applied to the cranium when it presents no sutures.

ARRECTIO, Erection.

ARREPTIO, Insanity.

ARRESTA BOVIS, Ononis spinosa.

ARRÊT D'HILDAN, Remora Hildani.

ARRÊTE BŒUF, Ononis spinosa.

ARRHŒ'A, from *a*, privative, and *rho*, 'I flow,' The suppression of any flux. Amenorrhœa.

ARRHOSTEMA, Disease.

ARRHOSTENIA, Disease.

ARRHOSTIA, Disease, Infirmary.

ARRHYTHMUS, Cacorrhymus.

ARRIBA, Geoffrœa vermicifuga.

ARRIÈRE-BOUCHE, Pharynx—a. -Dent, see Dentition—a. -Fair, Secundines.

ARRIÈRE-GOUT, (F.) 'after taste.' The taste left by certain bodies in the mouth for some time after they have been swallowed, owing perhaps to the papillæ of the mouth having imbibed the savoury substance.

ARRIÈRES NARINES, Nares, posterior.

ARROCHE, Atriplex hortensis—a. Puant, Chenopodium vulvaria.

ARROSEMENT, Aspersio.

ARROWHEAD, Sagittaria variabilis.

ARROW LEAF, Sagittaria variabilis.

ARROW POISON. This differs with different tribes of Indians. By some, the poison capsicum, and infusions of a strong kind of tobacco, and of euphorbiacæ are mixed together, with the poisonous emmet, and the teeth of the formidable serpent, called by the Peruvian Indians *Miamaru* or *Jergon*,—*Lachesis picta* of Tschudi.

ARROW ROOT, *Fec'ula Maran'ta*, *Am'ylum maranta'ceum*, *A. America'num*. The fecula of the rhizoma of *Maran'ta Arundina'cea*, which, like all feculæ, is emollient and nutritive, when prepared with water, milk, &c.

Dr. Carson has shown, that *Florida arrow-root* is derived from *Za'mia integrifolia* or *Z. pu'mila*, Sugar pine; *Bermuda arrow root* being obtained from *Maranta arundinacea*. Florida arrow root, as well as the farina, is known in the Southern States under the name *Cootis* or *Cootie*.

According to Dr. Ainslie, an excellent kind of arrow root is prepared in Travancore from the root of *Curcuma angustifolia*.

Arrow root mucilage is made by rubbing arrow root powder with a little cold water, in a basin, by means of the back of a spoon, until it is completely mixed with the water; then pouring boiling water over it, stirring assiduously until a soft, gelatinous, tenacious mucilage is formed; and, lastly, boiling for five minutes. A tablespoonful of arrow root powder is sufficient to make a pint

of mucilage. It may be moderately sweetened; and wine or lemon juice may be added.

With milk also it forms a bland and nutritious article of diet.

ARROW ROOT, BRAZILIAN. The fecula of *Jatropha Manihot*.

ARROW ROOT, COMMON, see *Solanum tuberosum*.

ARROW ROOT, EAST INDIAN. The fecula of the tubers of *Curcuma angustifolia* or narrow-leaved Turmeric.

ARROW ROOT, ENGLISH, Arrow root, common.

ARROW WOOD, *Euonymus*, *Viburnum dentatum*.

ARS CABALISTICA, Cabal—a. Chymistrica, Chymistria—a. Clysmatica nova, Infusion of medicines—a. Coquinaria, Culinary art—a. Cosmetica, Cosmetics—a. Culinaria, Culinary art—a. Empirica, Empiricism—a. Hermetica, Chymistry—a. Homœopathica, Homœopathy—a. Hydratrica, Hydrosudotherapeia—a. Infusoria, Infusion of medicines—a. Machœonia, Medicina—a. Majorum, Chymistry—a. Medica, Medicina—a. Obstetrica, Obstetrics—a. Sanandi, Art, healing—a. Separatoria, Chymistry—a. Spagirica, Chymistry—a. Veterinaria, Veterinary Art—a. Zoiatrica, Veterinary Art.

ARSALTOS, Asphaltum.

ARSATUM, Nymphomania.

ARSENAL, (F.) *Chirapotheca*, *Armamentarium*, *A. chirurgicum*. A collection of surgical instruments. A work containing a description of surgical instruments.

ARSEN'IATE, *Arsen'ias*. A salt formed by a combination of arsenic acid with a salifiable base.

ARSEN'IATE OF AMMONIA, *Arsen'ias Ammo'niae*, *Ammonium Arsenicum*, (F.) *Arséniate d'Ammoniaque*. This preparation is highly extolled in cutaneous diseases. A grain of the salt may be dissolved in an ounce of distilled water, and 20 to 25 drops be commenced with as a dose.

ARSEN'IATE OF IRON, *Arsen'ias Ferri*, *Ferrum Arseniatum*, *F. Arsenicum oxydulatum*, (F.) *Arséniate de Fer*. This preparation has been applied externally to cancerous ulcers. An ointment may be made of ℥ss of the arseniate, ℥ij of the phosphate of iron, and ℥vj of spermaceti ointment. The arseniate has also been given internally in cancerous affections, in the dose of one-thirtieth of a grain.

ARSEN'IATE OF PROTOX'IDE OF POTAS'SIUM, *Proto-arsen'iate of Potas'sium*, *Arsen'iate of Potassa*, *Arsen'ias Potassæ*, *Arsenias Kali*. Properties the same as those of arsenious acid.

ARSEN'IATE OF QUINIA, *Quinias Arsenias*.

AR'SENIC, *Arsen'icum*. A solid metal; of a steel-gray colour; granular texture; very brittle; volatilizing before melting; very combustible and acidifiable. It is not dangerous of itself, and only becomes so by virtue of the facility with which it absorbs oxygen.

ARSENIO BLANC, *Arsenicum album*.

ARSENIO, IODIDE OF, *Arsen'ici Iodidum* seu *Teriodidum*, *A. Ioduratum*, *Arsenicum Iodatum*; formed by the combination of arsenious acid and iodine. This preparation, applied externally, has been highly extolled in various cutaneous affections. An ointment may be made of three grains of iodide to ℥j of lard. It has also been given internally in the dose of a tenth of a grain in similar affections.

ARSENIC, OXIDE OF, *Arsenicum album*—a. Oxide of, White, *Arsenicum album*—a. White, *Arsenicum album*.

ARSENIC AND MERCURY, IODIDE OF, *Hydrargyri et Arsen'ici Iodidum*, *Double Iodide of Mercury and Arsenic*, *Iodo-arsenite of Mercury*.

A compound, which has been proposed as more efficacious than either the iodide of arsenic or the iodide of mercury. It is made by triturating 6.06 grains of metallic arsenic; 14.82 grains of mercury; 49 of iodine, with a fluidrachm of alcohol, until the mass has become dry, and from being deep brown has become pale red. Eight ounces of distilled water are poured on, and, after trituration for a few moments, the whole is transferred to a flask; half a drachm of hydriodic acid, prepared by the acidification of two grains of iodine, is added, and the mixture is boiled for a few moments. When the solution is cold, make the mixture up to f̄℥vij with distilled water. This is called by Mr. Donovan, the propeuse, *Liquor Arsen'ici et Hydrargyri Iodidi*, each drachm of which by measure consists of water ℥j, arsenious acid gr. 1-8th; peroxide of mercury gr. 1-4th, iodine converted into hydriodic acid gr. 3-4ths. In the last edition of the *Ph. U. S.* it is directed to be made of *Arsen'ici Iodidum* and *Hydrargyri Iodidum rubrum*, each gr. xxxv; and *Aqua destillata Oss*; dissolving by rubbing, heating to the boiling point, and filtering.

The dose of *Donovan's Solution*, is from ℥xv to f̄℥ss two or three times a day.

It has been used successfully in inveterate cutaneous diseases.

ARSEN'ICAL PASTE, (F.) *Pâte Arsenicale*. This application to cancers is formed of 70 parts of cinnabar, 22 of dragon's blood, and 8 of arsenious acid; made into a paste with saliva, when about to be applied.

ARSENICI IODIDUM, *Arsenic*, Iodide of—a. *Ioduratum*, *Arsenic*, Iodide of—a. *Teriodidum*, *Arsenic*, iodide of.

ARSENICISM'US, *Intoxicatio Arsenicalis*. Poisoning by arsenic.

ARSEN'ICUM ALBUM; *White Arsenic*, *Oxide of Arsenic*, *Ratsbane*, *Arsen'ici oxydum album*, *Calx Arsen'ici alba*, *Ac'idum Arsenicosum*, *A. Arseniosum* (Ph. U. S.), *Arsen'ious acid*, *White oxide of arsenic*, (F.) *Arsenic blanc*. An acid which is met with in commerce, in compact, white, heavy, fragile, masses; of a vitreous aspect, opaque, and covered with a white dust; of an acrid and nauseous taste; without smell when cold; volatilizable by heat, and exhaling the odour of garlic: soluble in water, alcohol and oil; crystallizable in regular octahedrons. It is this that is meant by the name arsenic, as commonly used.

ARSEN'ICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM, *Sublimed Oxide of Arsenic*, is the one employed in medicine. It is tonic and escharotic, and is the most virulent of mineral poisons. It is used in intermittents, periodical headaches, neuroses, &c. Dose, gr. one-tenth to one-eighth in pill. See *Poisons*, *Table of*.

ARSENICUM IODATUM, *Arsenic*, Iodide of—a. *Rubrum Factitium*, *Realgar*.

ARSENIS POTASSÆ, *Arsenite of protoxide of potassium*—a. *Potassæ aquosus*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—a. *Potassæ liquidus*, *Liquor arsenicalis*.

AR'SENITE, *Ar'senite*. A salt, formed by a combination of the arsenious acid with a salifiable base.

AR'SENITE OF PROTOX'IDE OF POTAS'SIUM, *Proto-arsenite of Potas'sium*, *Ar'senite of Potassa*, *Ar'senite Potassæ*. An uncrystallizable and colourless salt, which forms the basis of the liquor arsenicalis, which see.

ARSENITE OF QUINIA, *Quinias arsenias*.

ARSE-SMART, *Persicaria*—a. Biting, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

ART, HEALING, *Arte Sanandi*, *Medicina*. The appropriate application of the precepts of the best physicians, and of the results of experience to the treatment of disease.

ART, VETERINARY, Veterinary art.

ARTABE, *αραβη*. Name of a measure for dry substances, in use with the ancients, equal at times, to 5 modii: at others, to 3; and at others, again, to 7.—Galen.

ARTANTHE ELONGATA, see Matico.

AR'TELSHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. These German waters have been much recommended in hysteria, gout, palsy, &c. Their physical or chemical properties have not been described.

ARTEMIS'IA, *Ἀρτεμίσιον*. Called after a queen of the name, who first employed it; or from *Ἀρτεμης*, 'Diana,' because it was formerly used in diseases of women, over whom she presided. The Gauls called it *Briciumum*.

ARTEMIS'IA ABROT'ANUM, *Ἀβροτάνιον*, *Abrotanum*, *Abrotanum Cathum*, *Abrotanum mas*, *Abrotham*, *South'ernwood*, *Oldman*, (F.) *Aurone*, *Aurone mâle*, *Aurone des jardins*, *Garderobe*, *Citronelle*. Supposed to be possessed of stimulant properties.

Oil of Southernwood, *O'leum Abrot'ani*, (F.) *Huile d'Aurone*, possesses the aromatic properties of the plant.

ARTEMIS'IA ABSIN'THIUM, *Ἀβσινθίον*, *Absinthium*, *Absinthium vulgare*, *Apsinthium*, *Barypi'cron*, *Common Wormwood*, (F.) *Absinthe*. Properties:—tonic and anthelmintic. The *Oil of Wormwood*, *O'leum Absin'thii*, (F.) *Huile d'Absinthe*, contains the aromatic virtues of the plant.

ARTEMISIA APRA, a South African species, is tonic, antispasmodic and anthelmintic; and has been used in debility of the stomach, visceral obstructions, jaundice and hypochondriasis. It is taken in infusion, decoction and tincture. A strong infusion is used by the Cape Colonists as a collyrium in weakness of the eyes; and the pounded leaves and stalks are employed as diacutients in œdema and sugillations.

ARTEMISIA ALBA, A. *Santonica*—a. *Balsamita*, A. *Pontica*.

ARTEMISIA BIEN'NIS, *Biennial Wormwood*; indigenous.

ARTEMISIA BOTREYS, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

ARTEMIS'IA CAMPES'TRIS, *Field Southernwood*, (F.) *Aurone des Champs*. This possesses the same properties as A. *Abrot'annum*.

ARTEMISIA CHENOPODIUM, *Chenopodium botrys*.

ARTEMISIA CHINENS'IS, A. *Indica*, A. *Moxa*. From this the Chinese form their *MOXAS*.

ARTEMISIA CONTRA, A. *Santonica*.

ARTEMISIA DRACON'CVLUS, *Taragon*, (F.) *Armoise estragon*. Virtues:—the same as the last.

ARTEMIS'IA GLACIA'LIS, *Silky Wormwood*;

ARTEMISIA INDICA, *Artemisia Chinensis*, A. *Santonica*;

ARTEMISIA LEPTOPHYLLA, A. *Pontica*;

ARTEMISIA MARIT'IMA, *Absinthium Mari'num* seu *Mari'imum*, *Sea Wormwood*, *Maritime Southernwood*;

ARTEMISIA MOXA, A. *Chinensis*;

and
ARTEMIS'IA PONTICA, A. *Roma'na* seu *Tenuifolia* seu *Balsamita* seu *Leptophylla*, *Absinthium Ponticum* seu *Roma'num*, *Roman Wormwood*, *Lesser Wormwood*, possess like virtues;—as well as

ARTEMISIA ROMANA, A. *Pontica*;

ARTEMISIA RUBRA, A. *Santonica*; and

ARTEMIS'IA RUPES'TRIS, *Creeeping Wormwood*, *Gen'ipi album*, (F.) *Armoise blanc*, *Gen'ipi blanc*. This variety has aromatic virtues, and is used in intermittents, and in amenorrhœa.

ARTEMIS'IA SANTON'ICA, *Santon'icum*, *Arte-*

mis'ia contra, *Semen contra Vermes*, *Semen contra*, *S. Zedoaria*, *Oanni Herba*, *Chamaecedria*, *Chamaecyparissus*, *Semen Cina*, *Hagio'sper'mum*, *Sanc'tum Semen*, *Absinthium Santon'icum*, *Sementi'na*, *Xantoli'na*, *Scheba Ar'abum*, *Artemis'ia Juda'ica*, *Sina* seu *Cina* *Levan'tica*, *Wormseed*, *Tartarian Southernwood*, (F.) *Barbotine*. Virtues:—anthelmintic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj in powder.

ARTEMISIA TENUIFOLIA, A. *Pontica*.

ARTEMIS'IA VULGA'RIS, *Artemis'ia rubra et alba*, *Ox'igulum Sancti Joan'nis*, *Mater Herba'rum*, *Bereniseecum*, *Bubastecor'dium*, *Canapa'cia*, *Mugwort*, (F.) *Armoise ordinaire*, A. *Commune*, *Herbe de Saint Jean*. This, as well as some other varieties, possesses the general tonic virtues of the Artemisias. Artemisia vulgaris has been highly extolled by the Germans in cases of epilepsy. Dose of the powder, in the 24 hours, from ʒss to ʒj.

ARTÈRE, Artery—a. *Brachial*, *Brachial artery*—a. *Brachio-céphalique*, *Innominate arteria*—a. *Bronchique*, *Bronchial artery*—a. *Ciliaire*, *Ciliary artery*—a. *Olitori'enne*: see *Clitoris*—a. *Oscule*: see *Colic arteries*—a. *Collatérale du coude*, *Anastomoticus magnus ramus*—a. *Collatérale externe*, *Arteria profunda humeri*—a. *Collatérale interne*, *Anastomoticus magnus ramus*—a. *Coronaire des Ve'eres*, *Labial artery*—a. *Coronaire Stomachique*, *Coronary artery*—a. *Crurale*, *Crural artery*—a. *Deuxième des thoraciques*, *Arteria thoracica externa inferior*—a. *Épineuse*, *Meningeal artery*, middle—a. *Fémoro-poplitée*, *Ischiatic artery*—a. *Fessière*, *Gluteal artery*—a. *Gastrique droite*, *petite*, *Pyloric artery*—a. *Gutturo-maxillaire*, *Maxillary artery*, internal—a. *Honteuse externe*, *Pudic*, *external artery*—a. *Honteuse interne*, *Pudic*, *internal artery*—a. *Humérale profonde*, *Arteria profunda humeri*—a. *Iliac primitive*, *Iliac artery*—a. *Innominée*, *Innominate arteria*—a. *Irienne*, *Ciliary artery*—a. *Ischio-pesienne*: see *Pudic*, *internal artery*—a. *Médiane antérieure*, *Spinal artery*, anterior—a. *Médiane postérieure du rachis*, *Spinal artery*, posterior—a. *Méningée moyenne*, *Meningeal artery*, middle—a. *Mentonnière*, *Mental foramen*—a. *Méso-céphalique*, *Basillary artery*—a. *Mésocolique*: see *Colic artery*—a. *Musculaire du bras*, *Arteria profunda humeri*—a. *Musculaire du bras*, *grande*: see *Collateral arteries of the arm*—a. *Musculaire grande de la cuisse*, *Arteria profunda femoris*—a. *Opi'thogastrique*, *Coeliac artery*—a. *Orbitaire*, *Ophthalmic artery*—a. *de l'Ovaire*, *Spermatic artery*—a. *Pelvi-crurale*, *Crural artery*—a. *Pelvi-crurale*, *Iliac artery*—a. *Pelvienne*, *Hypogastric artery*—a. *Première des thoraciques*, *Arteria thoracica externa superior*—a. *Radio-carpienne transversale palmaire*, *Radio-carpal artery*—a. *Serotale*, *Pudic*, *external artery*—a. *Sous-clavière*, *Subclavian artery*—a. *Sous-pubio-fémorale*, *Obturator artery*—a. *Sous-pubienne*, *Pudic*, *internal artery*—a. *Sous-sternal*, *Mammary*, *internal*—a. *Sphéno-épineuse*, *Meningeal artery*, middle—a. *Stomogastrique*, *Coronary artery*—a. *Sus-carpienne*: see *Sus-carpien*—a. *Sus-maxillaire*, *Alveolar artery*—a. *Sus-maxillaire*, *Buccal artery*—a. *Sus-métatarsienne*, *Metatarsal artery*—a. *Sus-pubienne*, *Epigastric artery*—a. *Testiculaire*, *Spermatic artery*—a. *Thoracique humérale*, *Acromial artery*—a. *Trachéocervical*: see *Cerebral arteries*—a. *Trochantérienne*, *Circumflex artery of the thigh*—a. *Troisième des thoraciques*, *Acromial artery*—a. *Tympanique*, *Auditory artery*, *external*—a. *Urtale*: see *Ciliary artery*—a. *Vulvaire*, *Pudic*, *external artery*.

ARTERIA, Artery—a. *Ad Cutem Abdominis*, see *Ad Cutem abdominis*, (arteria)—a. *Anonyma*,

Innominate artery—a. Aspera, Trachea—a. Cerebralis, Carotid, internal—a. Cervicalis, Basiliary artery—a. Coronaria dextra, Pyloric artery—a. Crassa, Aorta—a. Externa cubiti, Radial artery—a. Dorsalis metacarpi, Metacarpal artery—a. Duræ matris media maxima, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Encephalica, Carotid, internal—a. Gastrica superior, Coronary artery—a. Ilio-colica: see Colic arteries—a. Iliaca interna, Hypogastric artery—a. Iliaca posterior, Hypogastric artery—a. Magna, Aorta—a. Magna pollicis, Princeps pollicis—a. Malleolaris externa: see Tibial arteries—a. Malleolaris interna: see Tibial arteries—a. Mammaria externa, A. Thoracica externa, inferior—a. Maxima, Aorta—a. Media anastomotica: see Colic arteries—a. Meningea media, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Muscularis femoris, A. Profunda femoris—a. Pharyngea suprema, Pterygoid artery—a. Profunda cerebri: see Cerebral arteries—a. Pudenda communis, Pudic, internal, artery—a. Pudica, Pudic, internal, artery—a. Ramulus ductus Pterygoidei, Pterygoid artery—a. Spheno-spinosa, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Spinalis, A. Profunda humeri—a. Sternalis, Mammary, internal—a. Supra-orbitalis, Frontal artery—a. Sylviana: see Cerebral arteries—a. Thoracica axillaris vel alaris, Scapular artery, inferior—a. Thoracica humeralis, Acromial artery—a. Transversalis collis: see Cerebral arteries—a. Transversalis humeri, Scapular artery, superior—a. Ulnaris, Cubital artery—a. Uterina hypogastrica, Uterine artery—a. Vasta posterior, A. Profunda femoris.

ARTERIAL, *Arteri'acus*. A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe. Also arterial.

ARTERIE ADIPO'SÆ. The arteries which secrete the fat about the kidneys are sometimes so called. They are ramifications of the capsular, diaphragmatic, renal, and spermatic arteries.

ARTERIE APOPLECTICÆ, Carotids—a. Capitales, Carotids—a. Ciliares, Ciliary arteries—a. Corporis callosi cerebri, Mesolobar arteries—a. Jugulares, Carotids—a. Lethargicæ, Carotids—a. Mesolobica, Mesolobar arteries—a. Preparantes, Spermatic arteries—a. Somniferæ, Carotids—a. Soporales, Carotids—a. Soporariæ, Carotids—a. Venosæ, Pulmonary veins.

ARTERIAL, *Arteri'acus*, *Arterio'sus*. Belonging to arteries.

ARTERIAL BLOOD, (F.) *Sang artériel*. Red blood is so called because contained in the arteries. The pulmonary veins, however, also contain red blood: hence the name *arterial veins*, (F.) *Veines artérielles*, applied to them.

ARTERIAL DUCT, *Canalis arterio'sus*, *Ductus arterio'sus*, *D. Botalli*, (F.) *Canal artériel*, *C. Pulmo-aortique*, is the portion of the pulmonary artery which terminates in the aorta in the fetus. When this duct is obliterated after birth, it is called *Arterial Ligament*, (F.) *Ligament artériel*.

ARTERIAL SYSTEM includes all the arteries, from their origin in the heart to their termination in the organs. See *Vascular System*.

ARTERIALIZATION OF THE BLOOD, *Hæmatosis*.

ARTÉRIARCTIE, from *ἀρτηρία*, 'artery,' and *arcto*, 'I straiten.' Contraction of an artery.

ARTERIECTASIS, Aneurism.

ARTERIECTOPIA, from *ἀρτηρία*, 'artery,' and *εκτροπες*, 'out of place.' Dislocation of an artery.

ARTERIEURYSMA, Aneurism.

ARTERITIS, Arteritis.

ARTERIODIALYSIS, see Aneurism.

ARTERIOGRAPHY, *Arteriogra'phia*: from *ἀρτηρία*, 'artery,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the arteries.

ARTERIOLA. A small artery.

ARTERIOLOG'OGY, *Arteriolog'ia*; from *ἀρτηρία*, 'artery,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the arteries.

ARTERIO-PITU'ITOUS. An epithet applied to vessels which creep along the interior of the nostrils.—Ruysch.

ARTERIORRHEXIS, see Aneurism.

ARTERIOS'ITAS, from *Arteria*, 'an artery.' A condition of the blood in which it preserves in the veins the arterial character.—The opposite to *Venositas*.

ARTERIOSITAS SANGUINIS, *Prædominium sanguinis arteriosi*.

ARTÉRIOSTEIE, from *ἀρτηρία*, 'artery,' and *ὄσσειον*, 'a bone.' Ossification of an artery.—Piorry.

ARTERIO'OMY, *Arteriotom'ia*, from *ἀρτηρία*, 'an artery,' and *τομή*, 'I cut.' This word has been used for the dissection of arteries. Most commonly, however, it means a surgical operation, which consists in opening an artery, to draw blood from it. Arteriotomy is chiefly used in inflammatory affections of the head, when the blood is generally obtained from the temporal artery. See *Blood-letting*.

ARTERITIS, *Arteri'itis*, *Inflamma'tio Arteriarum*, (F.) *Artérite*, *Inflammation des artères*; from *ἀρτηρία*, 'an artery,' and *itis*, a termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of an artery. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery is termed *Endo-arteri'tis*, or *Endoarteri'tis*; of the outer, *Exo-arteri'tis* or *Exarteri'tis*.

ART'ERY, *Arte'ria*, (F.) *Artère*, from *ἀερ*, 'air,' and *τηρεω*, 'to preserve,' *quasi*, 'receptacle of air,' because the ancients believed that it contained air. They, at first, gave the name *Artery* to the trachea, *ἀρτηρία τραχεία*, because it is filled with air; and afterwards they used the same term for the arteries, properly so called, probably because they commonly found them empty in the dead body. We find, also, *φλαβίς* to designate the arteries, called by the Latins *Vena micantes pulsat'iles*. Arteries, with the moderns, signify the order of vessels, which arise from the two ventricles of the heart, and have valves only at their origin. They are cylindrical, firm, and elastic canals; of a yellowish white colour; little dilatable; easily lacerable; and formed, 1. Of an external, laminated or areolar membrane, of a dense and close character. 2. Of a middle coat composed of fibres, which does not, however, contract on the application of the galvanic stimulus; and 3. Of an inner coat, which is thin, diaphanous, reddish, and polished.

The use of the arteries is to carry the blood from the heart to the various parts of the system. It will be obvious, however, that they cannot all convey *arterial* blood. The pulmonary artery, for example, is destined to convey the *venous* blood to the lungs, there to be converted into *arterial*; whilst the pulmonary veins convey *arterial* blood back to the heart.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES OF THE BODY.

All the other arteries take their rise from the Pulmonary Artery, or the Aorta: and the names generally indicate the parts to which they are distributed.

I. ARTERIA PULMONALIS.

The Pulmonary Artery arises from the right ventricle, and soon divides into a right and left branch, one of which is distributed to each lung.

II. ARTERIA AORTA.

The Aorta arises from the left ventricle. It is the common trunk of the arteries of the body, and may be divided into five portions.

a. Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its origin.

1. A. Cardiaca or coronaria anterior.
2. A. Cardiaca or coronaria posterior.

b. Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its arch.

The arch of the Aorta gives off, to the left, two considerable trunks—the Arteria carotidea primitiva, and A. subclavia; and, to the right, a single trunk, which is larger—the A. innominata, a. Brachio-cephalica, which divides into the primitiva carotida and subclavia.

A. ARTERIA CAROTIDEA PRIMITIVA. } Divides into A. Carotidea externa and A. Carotidea interna.

- Furnishes, 1. A. Thyroidea superior.
2. A. Lingualis, which gives off the A. dorsalis linguis and A. sublingualis.
 3. A. facialis vel A. Maxillaris externa, which furnishes the A. palatina inferior, the A. submentalis, and A. coronaria superior and inferior.
 4. A. occipitalis, which gives off the A. mastoidea posterior.
 5. A. auricularis posterior, which gives off A. stylo-mastoidea.
 6. A. pharynx inferior.

The external carotid ultimately divides into the temporal artery and internal maxillary.

1. A. Temporalis. } Furnishes A. transversalis faciei, A. auricularis anterior, and A. temporalis media.

2. A. Maxillaris interna. } Furnishes 13 branches, viz. A. meningea media, A. dentaris inferior, A. temporalis profunda posterior, A. masseterina, A. pterygoidea, A. buccalis, A. temporalis profunda anterior, A. alveolaris; A. suborbitaris, A. vidiana, A. pterygopalatina or pharynx superior, A. palatina superior, and A. sphenopalatina.

Furnishes, 1. A. ophthalmica, which gives off A. lachrymalis, A. centralis retine, A. supraorbitaria vel superciliaris, A. ciliares posteriores, A. ciliares longae, A. muscularis superior et inferior, A. ethmoidalis posterior et anterior, A. palpebralis superior et inferior, A. nasalis, and A. frontalis. 2. A. communicans, Willesii. 3. A. cerebroides. 4. A. cerebralis anterior. 5. A. cerebralis media.

Furnishes, 1. A. vertebralis, which gives off A. spinalis anterior et posterior, A. cerebelloa inferior, and forms—by uniting itself with that of the opposite side—the A. basilaris, divided into A. cerebelloa superior and A. cerebelloa posterior. 2. A. thyroidea inferior, which gives off A. cervicalis ascendens. 3. A. mammaria interna, which gives off the A. mediastina anterior and A. diaphragmatica superior. 4. A. intercostalis superior. 5. A. cervicalis transversa. 6. A. scapularis superior. 7. A. cervicalis posterior vel profunda.

Farther on, the subclavian artery continues its progress under the name A. axillaris.

Furnishes, 1. A. acromialis. 2. A. thoracica superior. 3. A. thoracica inferior vel longa vel mammaria externa. 4. A. scapularis inferior vel communis. 5. A. circumflexa posterior. 6. A. circumflexa anterior. Farther on, the axillary artery continues under the name A. brachialis.

Furnishes A. humeralis profunda vel collateralis externa. 2. A. collateralis interna. It afterwards divides into the radial and cubital arteries.

Gives off A. recurrens radialis, A. dorsalis carpi, A. dorsalis metacarpi, A. dorsalis pollicis, and terminates in forming the Arcus palmaris profundus.

Gives off A. recurrens cubitalis anterior and posterior; A. interossea anterior and posterior, which latter furnishes A. recurrens radialis posterior. It terminates in forming the superficial palmar arch, which gives off A. Collateralis digitorum.

c. Arteries given off by the Aorta in the Thorax.

- These arteries are, {
1. A. Bronchica, dextra et sinistra.
 2. A. oesophagica (to the number of four, five, or six.)
 3. A. mediastinae posteriores.
 4. A. intercostales inferiores vel aorticae (to the number of eight, nine, or ten.)

d. Arteries furnished by the Aorta in the Abdomen.

- These branches are, {
1. The A. diaphragmatica vel phrenica, dextra et sinistra. Which divides into three branches, 1. A. coronaria ventriculi. 2. A. Hepatica, which gives off A. pylorica. A. gastro-epiploica dextra and A. cystica; and, lastly, the A. splenica, which gives off A. gastro-epiploica sinistra and Vasa brevia.
 2. A. Celiaca. Which gives off at its concavity the A. colica dextra superior, media et inferior, and at its convex part from 15 to 20 Rami intestinales.
 3. A. Mesenterica superior. Which gives off A. colica superior media, and inferior, and divides into A. haemorrhoidales superiores.
 4. A. Mesenterica inferior. Which gives off A. colica superior media, and inferior, and divides into A. haemorrhoidales superiores.
 5. The A. Capsulares mediae (to the number of two on each side.)
 6. A. Renales vel Emulgentes.
 7. A. Spermatica.
 8. A. Lumbares (to the number of four or five on each side.)

e. Arteries resulting from the Bifurcation of the Aorta.

The Aorta, a little above its Bifurcation, gives off the A. sacra media, and divides into A. iliaca primitiva.

A. Iliaca primitiva. } Divides into A. Iliaca interna and A. Iliaca externa.

Furnishes, 1. A. ilio-lumbaris. 2. A. sacra lateralis. 3. A. glutea vel iliaca posterior. 4. A. umbilicalis. 5. A. vesicalls. 6. A. obturatoria. 7. A. haemorrhoidica media. 8. A. uterina. 9. A. vaginalis. 10. A. ischiatica. 11. A. pudenda interna, which gives off the A. haemorrhoidales inferiores, A. of the septum, A. transversa perinei, A. corporis cavernosi, and A. dorsalis penis.

Furnishes, 1. A. epigastrica. 2. A. iliaca anterior vel circumflexa ilii, and is continued afterwards under the name of Cruval Artery.

Furnishes; 1. A. subcutanea abdominalis. 2. A. pudenda superficialis et profunda. 3. A. muscularis superficialis. 4. A. muscularis profunda, which gives off the A. circumflexa externa and interna, and the three Perforantes, distinguished into superior, middle, and inferior. Farther on, the crural artery continues under the name A. Poplitea.

Furnishes, 1. A. Articulares superiores, interna, media, et externa. 2. A. Gemella. 3. A. Articulares inferiores, interna et externa. 4. A. tibialis antica, which, at the foot, takes the name, A. dorsalis tarsi, and gives off the tarsal and metatarsal arteries. In the leg, the popliteal artery divides into the peroneal and posterior tibial.

1. A. Peronea. } Divides into A. peronea antica and A. peronea postica.

2. A. Tibialis postica. } Divides into A. plantaris interna and A. plantaris externa. The latter, by anastomosing with the A. dorsalis tarsi, forms the plantar arch, whence arise Rami superiores vel perforantes postici, R. Inferiores postici et antici, which give off Rami perforantes antici.

ARTERY, ANGULAR, Facial artery—a. Articular, Circumflex artery—a. Brachiocephalic, Innominata arteria—a. Central of the retina, Central artery of the retina—a. Central of Zinn, Central artery of the retina—a. Cephalic, Carotid—a. Cerebral posterior, Vertebral—a. Cervico-scapular, see Cervical arteries—a. Coronary of the lips, Labial artery—a. Crotaphite, Temporal artery—a. Fibular, Peroneal artery—a. Gastric inferior,

Gastro-epiploic artery—a. Gastro-hepatic, see Gastro-epiploic artery—a. Genital, Pudic (internal) artery—a. Guttural inferior, Thyroideal A. inferior—a. Guttural superior, Thyroideal A. superior—a. Humeral, Brachial artery—a. Iliac posterior, Gluteal artery—a. Iliaco-muscular, Ileo-lumbar artery—a. Labial, Facial artery—a. Laryngeal superior, Thyroideal artery, superior—a. Maxillary internal, Facial artery—a. Median of the sacrum, Sacral artery, anterior—a. Nasal, lateral, large, Spheno-palatine artery—a. Palato-labial, Facial artery—a. Pericephalic, Carotid (external)—a. Pharyngeal, superior, Pterygo-palatine artery—a. Phrenic, Diaphragmatic artery—a. Posterior of the brain, see Cerebral arteries—a. External scapular, Acromial artery—a. Spinal, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Subclavian right, Innominata arteria—a. Subscapular, Scapular artery, inferior—a. Superficial of the abdomen, Ad cutem abdominis (arteria)—a. Supramaxillary, Alveolar artery—a. Suprarenal, Capsular artery—a. Thoracic, internal, Mammary internal—a. Urethro-bulbar, Transverse perineal artery—a. Vesico-prostatic, Vesical artery—a. Vidian, Pterygoid artery.

ARTEIS'CUS; from *artus*, 'a limb.' One who has lost a limb.

ARTEURYSMA, Aneurism.

ARTHANI'TA, from *artos*, 'bread,' the *Cyclamen* or *Soubread*. It was formerly made into ointment, *Unguentum Arthani'tae*, with many other substances, and was employed as a purgative, being rubbed on the abdomen.

ARTHANI'TA CYCLAMEN, Cyclamen.

ARTHETICA, Teucrium chamæpitys.

ARTHRA'GRA, Gout—a. Anomala, Gout, anomalous—a. Genuina, Gout, regular—a. Legitima, Gout, regular—a. Normalis, Gout, regular—a. Vera, Gout, regular.

ARTHRA'LGIA, Arthrodynia, Gout. See Lead rheumatism.

ARTHRELCO'SIS, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *elcusis*, 'ulceration.' Ulceration of a joint.

ARTHREMBOLE'SIS, same etymon as the next. The reduction of a fracture or luxation.

ARTHREMBOLUS, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' *en*, 'in,' and *βαλλω*, 'I cast.' An ancient instrument used in the reduction of dislocations.

ANTHRETICA, Teucrium chamæpitys.

ARTHRIT'IC, *Arthrit'icus*, from *arthron*, 'a joint.' (F.) *Arthritique*, *Goutteux*. That which relates to gout or arthritis, as *arthritic symptoms*, &c.

ARTHRITICUS VERUS, Gout.

ARTHRITIF'UGUM; from *arthritis*, 'gout,' and *fugare*, 'to drive away.' A remedy that drives away gout. Heyden terms cold water, internally, the *arthritif'ugum magnum*.

ARTHRITIS, Gout, Arthrophlogosis, Arthrosia—a. Aberrans, Gout (wandering)—a. Acuta, Gout (regular)—a. Arthrodynia, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Asthenica, Gout (atonic)—a. Atonic, Gout (atonic)—a. Diaphragmatica, Angina Pectoris—a. Erratica, Gout (wandering)—a. Hydrarthros, Hydrarthrus—a. Inflammatoria, Gout (regular)—a. Juvenilis, see Rheumatism, acute—a. Maxillaris, Siagonagra—a. Nodosa, Gout (with nodosities)—a. Planetica, Gout (wandering)—a. Podagra, Gout—a. Rheumatica, see Rheumatism, acute—a. Rheumatismus, Rheumatism, acute—a. Retrograda, Gout (retrograde.)

ARTHROC'AOE, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *ακος*, 'bad.' Disease of the joints; and especially caries of the articular surfaces. *Spina ventosa*.

ARTHROCACE COXARUM, Coxarum morbus.

ARTHROCACOLOG'IA, from *arthrocacia*—according to Rust, a chronic disease of the joints;

and *λεγος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of chronic diseases of the joints.

ARTHROCARCINO'MA, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Cancer of the joints.

ARTHROCHONDRITIS, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the cartilages and joints.

ARTHRO'DIA, from *arthron*, 'a joint.' *Articulatio*. A moveable joint, formed by the head of a bone applied to the surface of a shallow socket, so that it can execute movements in every direction. *Arthro'dium* is 'a small joint.' diminutive of Arthro'dia.

ARTHRODYN'IA, *Arthronal'gia*, *Arthrodyn'gia*, from *arthron*, 'articulation,' and *δυνα*, 'pain.' Articular pain. Pain in the joints. See Rheumatism, chronic.

ARTHRODYNIA PODAGRICA, Gout.

ARTHROLOG'Y, *Arthrol'og'ia*, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *λεγος*, 'a description.' A description of the joints. The anatomy of the joints.

ARTHROM'BOLE, from *arthron*, and *βολω*, 'I cast.' Coaptation, reduction. Reduction of a luxated or fractured bone.

ARTHROMENINGITIS, Meningarthrocacia. ARTHRON, 'a joint.' The ancients used the word *Arthron*, for the articulation of bones with motion, in opposition to *Symphysis*, or articulation without motion.

ANTHRONALGIA, Arthrodynia.

ARTHRON'CUS, *Arthroph'y'ma*; from *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *ογκος*, 'a swelling.' Tumefaction of a joint.

ARTHRONEMPYESIS, Arthropyosis.

ARTHROPHLOGO'SIS, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *φλεγω*, 'I burn.' *Arthrit'is*, *Ostiarthro'sis*. Inflammation of the joints.

ARTHROPHYMA ADENOCNDRIMUM, see Adenochondrius.

ARTHROPYO'SIS, *Arthronempy'e'is*, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *πυω*, 'pus.' Suppuration or abscess of the joints.

ARTHRO-RHEUMATISMUS, Rheumatism (acute.)

ARTHRO'SIA, from *arthron*, 'I articulate.' *Arthritis*, (of some.) Inflammation, mostly confined to the joints; severely painful; occasionally extending to the surrounding muscles. A genus of diseases in the Nosology of Good, including *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Articular inflammation*, *Joint-ache*, &c.

ARTHROSIA ACUTA, Rheumatism, acute—a. Chronica, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Lumborum, Lumbago—a. Podagra, Gout—a. Podagra complicata, Gout (retrograde)—a. Podagra larvata, Gout (atonic)—a. Podagra regularis, Gout (regular.)

ARTHROSIS, Articulation.

ARTHROSPON'GUS, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *σπογγος*, 'a sponge.' A white, fungous tumour of the joints.

ARTHROTRAU'MA, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *τραυμα*, 'a wound.' A wound of a joint.

AR'TIA. According to some, this word is synonymous with *artrypia*; others use it synonymously with *Trachea*.

ARTIOHAUT, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTICHOKE, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTIOLE, Articulation.

ARTICOCALUS, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTIC'ULAR, *Articular'is*: from *artus*, 'a joint,' *articulus*, 'a small joint.' That which relates to the articulations;—as the *articular capsules*, &c.

ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE ARM, Circumflex arteries of the arm.

ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE KNEE arise from the popliteal artery, and surround the tibio-femoral articulation. Although of a small size, they are important, as they furnish blood to the lower extremity after the operation for popliteal aneurism. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *superior articular arteries*, *popliteal articular arteries*, are commonly three in number; one of which is *internal*, another *external*, and another *middle*, the *azygos articular*. The first, *Ramus anastomoticus magnus*, anastomoses by one branch with the external circumflex; and by another with the external superior articular. The second anastomoses with the external circumflex, the superior internal articular, and the inferior external articular; and the third is distributed within the joint. The *inferior articular arteries* are two in number: an *internal* and *external*. The former anastomoses with the internal superior articular and the external inferior articular. The latter anastomoses with the recurrent branch of the anterior tibial, and the external superior articular. To each articular artery there is an *articular nerve*.

ARTICULAR FACETTES are the contiguous surfaces, by means of which the bones are articulated.

ARTICULAR PROCESSES, see *Vertebrae*.

ARTICULAR VEINS of the knee follow the same course as the arteries.

ARTICULATIO, Articulation—a. Artificialis, Pseudarthrosis—a. Notha, Pseudarthrosis.

ARTICULATION, *Joint*, *Articula'tio*, *Arthro'sis*, *Asearthro'sis*, *Articu'ulus*, *Junctu'ra*, *Cola*, *Conjunctio*, *Nodus*, *Commissu'ra*, *Compa'ges*, *Synsax'is*, *Har'mus*, *Vertic'ula*, *Vertic'ulus*, *Vertic'ulum*, (F.) *Articulation*, *Article*. Same etymon. The union of bones with each other, as well as the kind of union.

TABLE OF ARTICULATIONS.

Articulations are generally divided into *Diarthrooses* or moveable articulations, and *Synarthrooses* or immoveable.

<i>Diarthrooses</i> .	{	1. Amphiarthrosis.	{	Enarthrosis.
		2. Diarthrosis, orbicular vague.		Arthrodia.
		3. Alternative or Ginglymus, which admits of varieties.		
<i>Synarthrooses</i> .	{	1. Suture.	{	
		2. Harmony.		
		3. Gomphosis.		
		4. Schindylesis.		

The articulations are subject to a number of diseases, which are generally somewhat severe. These may be physical, as wounds, sprains, luxations, &c.; or they may be organic, as ankylosis, extraneous bodies, caries, rheumatism, gout, hydrarthrooses, arthropoyosis, &c.

ARTICULATION means also the combination of letters which constitute words. See *Voice*.

ARTICULATION, FALSE, *Pseudarthro'sis*, *Articu'ulus falsus*, (F.) *A. fausse*, *A. accidentelle*, *A. contre nature*, *A. anormale*. A *false joint*, formed between fragments of bone, that have remained ununited; or between a luxated bone and the surrounding parts.

ARTICULATION EN CHARNIÈRE, Ginglymus—a. *de la Hanche*, Coxo-femoral articulation.

ARTICULI DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers—a. *Digitum pedis*, Phalanges of the toes.

ARTICULO MORTIS, see *Psychorages*—a. *Spinalis*, *Semispinalis colli*.

ARTIFICIAL, *Artificia'lis*, (F.) *Artificiel*; from *ars*, *artia*, 'art,' and *facere*, 'to make.' That which is formed by art.

ARTIFICIAL EYES are usually made of enamel, and represent a sort of hollow hemisphere, which is applied beneath the eyelids, when the eye is lost.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH are made of ivory, porcelain, &c.

PIÈCES D'ANATOMIE ARTIFICIELLES, are preparations of anatomy, modelled in wax, plaster, paper, &c.

ARTISCOCCUS LÆVIS, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTIS'CUS, from *apros*, 'bread.' See *Trochiscus*. A troch of the shape of a small loaf. Also, and especially, a troch made of vipers.

ARTOCAR'PUS. The *Bread-fruit Tree*, (F.) *Jaquier*. A Polynesian tree, so called because the fruit, which is milky, and juicy, supplies the place of bread to the inhabitants. It grows to the height of 40 feet.

ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA, *Caoutchouc*.

ARTOC'REAS, from *apros*, 'bread,' and *apreas*, 'flesh.' A kind of nourishing food made of various aliments boiled together.—Galen.

ARTOG'ALA, from *apros*, 'bread,' and *gala*, 'milk.' An alimentary preparation of bread and milk. A poultice.

ARTOM'ELI, from *apros*, 'bread,' and *melis*, 'honey.' A cataplasm of bread and honey.—Galen.

ARTUS, *Membrum*.

ARTYMA, *Aroma*, *Condiment*.

ARUM, *A. maculatum*, and *A. triphyllum*—a. *Americanum botæ foliis*, *Dracontium foetidum*.

ARUM DRACUN'ULUS, *Dracunculus polyphyllus*, *Colubri'na Dracon'tia*, *Erva de Sancta Maria*, *Gig'arus serpenta'ria*, *Arum polyphyllum*, *Serpenta'ria Gallo'rum*. Family, Aroides. *Sec. Syst.* Monœcia Polyandria. The roots and leaves are very acrimonious. The plant resembles the *A. maculatum* in its properties.

ARUM ESCULENTUM, *Calo'dium esculentum*, *Taro*, *Kalo*. The foliage and roots possess acrid qualities, which are dissipated by baking or boiling; in which form it is used as food by the people of Madeira, the Polynesians, &c.

ARUM MACULA'TUM, *Aron*, *Arum* (of the older writers), *A. vulgare*, *Ouckow Pint*, *Barba Aar'onia*, *Serpenta'ria minor*, *Zin'giber Germanicum*, *Sacerdo'tia penis*, *Waka Robin*, *Priest's pinle*, (F.) *Gout*, *Pied de Veau*. The fresh root is stimulant internally. Dose, ℞j. of the dried root. Externally, it is very acrid. From the root of this *Arum* a starch is prepared, which is called *Portland Island Sago*, *Gerosa serpenta'ria*, *Cerussa serpenta'ria*, *Fec'ula ari maculati*.

ARUM, THREE-LEAVED, *Arum triphyllum*.

ARUM, TRIPHYLLUM, *Three-leaved arum*, (F.) *Pied de Veau triphyllé*, *Indian Turnip*, *Dragon Root*, *Dragon Turnip*, *Pepper Turnip*. This plant grows all over the United States, and is received into the Pharmacopœia under the title *Arum*. The recent root, or *Cormus*—*Arum*, (Ph. U. S.)—is very acrimonious, and has been employed in asthma, croup, and hooping-cough. Boiled in lard, it has been used in tinea capitis, and in milk in consumption.

ARUM VIRGINICUM, *Peltandra Virginica*—a. *Vulgare*, *A. maculatum*.

ARUMARI, *Caramata*.

ARUNDO BAMBOS, *Bamboo*—a. *Brachii major*, *Ulna*—a. *Brachii minor*, *Radius*—a. *Indica*, *Sagittarium alexipharmacum*—a. *Major*, *Tibia*—a. *Minor*, *Fibula*—a. *Saccharifera*, see *Saccharum*.

ARVA, *Ava*.

ARVUM, *Vulva*—a. *Natura*, *Uterus*.

ARY-ARYTENOIDÆUS, *Arytenoidæus*—a. *Epi'glotticus*, *Arytæno-epiglotticus*.

ARYTÆ'NA, *aprusiva*, 'a ladle.' Hence,

ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTICUS, *Arytēno-epiglottidēus*, *Ary-epiglōt'ticus*. That which belongs to the arytenoid cartilages and epiglottis. Winslow gives this name to small, fleshy fasciculi, which are attached, at one extremity, to the arytenoid cartilages, and, by the other, to the free edge of the epiglottis. These fibres do not always exist. They form part of the arytenoid muscle of modern anatomists.

ARYTENOID, *Arytenoidēs*, *Arytenoidēs*, from *arytēna*, 'a ladle,' and *oidēs*, 'shape.' Ladle-shaped.

ARYTENOID CARTILAGES, *Cartilag'ines arytenoidēs*, *C. guttura'les*, *C. Gutturinæ*, *C. gutturiform'es*, *C. triqu'etra*, *Guttur'nia*, are two cartilages of the larynx, situate posteriorly above the cricoid, which, by approximation, diminish the aperture of the glottis. Their upper extremities or cornua are turned towards each other, and are now and then found loose, in the form of appendices, which are considered, by some, as distinct cartilages, and termed *cuneiform* or *tuberculated Cartilages* or *Cornic'ula Laryngis*.

ARYTENOID GLANDS, *Gland'ula Arytenoidēs*, are small, glandular, whitish bodies, situate anterior to the A. cartilages. They pour out a mucous fluid to lubricate the larynx.

ARYTENOIDÆUS, (F.) *Arytenoidien*. A small muscle, which passes from one arytenoid cartilage to the other, by its contraction brings them together, and diminishes the aperture of the glottis. Winslow divided the muscle into three portions;—the *Arytenoidēs us transversus*, or *Ary-arytenoidēs us*, and two *Arytenoidēs obli'qui*.

ARYTHM, *Aryth'mus*, from *a*, privative, and *ῥυθμος*, 'rhythm,' 'measure.' Irregular. This word is applied chiefly to the pulse.

ASA, *Asafetida*. See *Asa*.

ASAFETIDA, *Asafet'ida*, *Asafet'ida*, *Stercus diab'oli*, *Cibus Deo'rum*, *Asa*, *Devil's dung*, *Food of the Gods*. A gum-resin—the concrete juice of *Fer'ula Asafet'ida*, *Narthex Asafet'ida*. Order, Umbelliferae. It is in small masses of a whitish, reddish, and violet hue, adhering together. Taste bitter and subacid; smell insupportably alliaceous. The Asiatics use it regularly as a condiment.

Its medical properties are antispasmodic, stimulant, and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. v to xx, in pill.

ASAGRÆA OFFICINALIS, see *Veratrina*.

ASAPES, 'crude,' *Asap'ton*. A term applied to the sputa, or to other matters evacuated, which do not give signs of coction.

ASAPH'ATUM, from *a*, privative, and *σαφης*, 'clear.' This term has been applied to collections in the sebaceous follicles of the skin, which may be pressed out like little worms, with a black head. See *Acne*.

ASAPHI'A, from *a*, privative, and *σαφης*, 'clear.' *Dyspho'nia immodula'ta palati'na*, *Parapho'nia guttura'lis*; *P. palati'na*. Defective articulation, dependent upon diseased palate.—Hippocrates, Vogel.

ASARABACCA, *Asarum*—a. Broad-leaved, *Asarum Canadense*.

ASAR'CON, from *a*, privative, and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' Devoid of flesh. Aristotle uses the term for the head when it is but little fleshy, compared with the chest and abdomen.

ASARET, *Asarum*—a. *du Canada*, *Asarum Canadense*.

ASARITES, from *asaros*, 'the asarum.' A diuretic wine, of which asarum was an ingredient.—Dioscorides.

AS'ARUM, from *a*, privative, and *σαπειν*, 'to adorn:' because not admitted into the ancient

coronal wreaths; *As'arum Europe'um*, *A. officina'lis*, *Nardus Mont'ana*, *Nardus Rust'ica*, *As'arum*, (F.) *Asaret* ou *Cabaret*, *Oreille d'homme*, *Oreillette*, *Girard-Roussin*, *Nard Sauvage*. Fam. Aroides. *Sex. Syst. Dodecandria Monogynia*. The plant, used in medicine, is the *As'arum Europe'um*, *Asarabac'ca*, and of this the leaves. They are emetic, cathartic, and errhine, but are hardly ever employed, except for the last purpose.

ASARUM CANADEN'SE, *A. Carolinica'num*, *Onada Snakeroot*, *Wild Ginger*, *Colt's Foot*, *Broad-leaf Asarabacca*, *Indian Ginger*, *Heart Snakeroot*, (F.) *Asaret du Canada*. The root *As'arum*, (Ph. U. S.) is used as a substitute for ginger, and is said to act as a warm stimulant and diaphoretic.

ASARUM CAROLINIANUM, *A. Canadense*—a. *Europe'um*, see *Asarum*—a. *Hypocistis*, *Cytinus hypocistis*—a. *Officinale*, see *Asarum*.

ASBESTOS SCALL, see *Eczema* of the hairy scalp.

ASCAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Ascain* is a village, situate about a league from St. Jean-de-Lux, in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

ASCARDAMYCTES, from *a*, privative, and *σκαρδαμυκτος*, 'I twinkle the eyes.' One who stares with fixed eyes, without moving the eyelids.—Hippocrates.

ASCARICIDA ANTHELMINTICA, *Vernonia anthelmintica*.

ASCARIDE LUMBRICOÏDE, *Ascaris lumbricoides*—a. *Vermiculaire*, *Ascaris vermicularis*.

AS'CARIS, pl. **ASCARIDES**, from *ασκαρ'ισ*, 'I leap.' A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a long, cylindrical body, extenuated at the extremities; and having a mouth furnished with three tubercles, from which a very short tube is sometimes seen issuing. Formerly, there were reckoned two varieties of the *Ascaris*—the *As'caris lumbricoïdes*, *Lumbric'us*, *L. teres hom'inis*, *Scolex*, *As'caris gigas hom'inis*, (F.) *Lombricoïde*, *Ascaride lombricoïde*, *Lombric*, *L. Teres*, or long round worm; and the *As'caris Vermicula'ris*—the *Ascaris* proper—the *thread worm* or *maw worm*. The former is alone included under the genus, at present—a new genus having been formed of the *A. vermicularis*, under the name *Oxyuris*. It is the *Oxyuris vermicularis*, (F.) *Ascaride*, *A. vermiculaire*, *Oxyure vermiculaire*.

A new species of entozoa has been found by Dr. Bellingham, the *As'caris alata*.

ASCARIS ALATA, see *Ascaris*—a. *Gigas hominis*, see *Ascaris*—a. *Lumbricoïdes*, see *Ascaris*—a. *Trichuria*, *Trichocephaloides*, a. *Vermicularis*, see *Ascaris*.

AS'CELES, *As'celes*, *Carens cru'ribus*, from *a*, privative, and *σκελος*, 'a leg.' One who has no legs.

ASCELLA, *Axilla*.

ASCEN'DENS, from *ascendere*, (*ad* and *scandere*,) 'to ascend.' (F.) *Ascendant*. Parts are thus called, which are supposed to arise in a region lower than that where they terminate. Thus, *Aorta ascendens* is the *aorta* from its origin to the arch: *Vena cava ascendens*, the large vein which carries the blood from the inferior parts to the heart: *Obliquus ascendens* (*muscle*), the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen, &c.

ASCEN'SUS MORBL. The period of increase of a disease.

ASCRESIS, *Exercise*.

ASCHIL, *Scilla*.

ASCHISTODAC'TYLUS, *Syndactylus*: from *a*, privative, *σχιστος*, 'cleft'; and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' A monster whose fingers are not separated from one another.—Gurth.

AS'CLA, *Axilla*, 'an axe,' *Scapar'nos*, *Dof'abra*, *Fascia spiralis*. Name of a bandage mentioned

by Hippocrates and Galen, and figured by Soul-tan, in the shape of an axe or hatchet.—Galen. See Doloire.

ASCILLA, Axilla.

ASCITES, from *ασος*, 'a bottle.'—*Aski'tes*, *Hydroco'lis Peritonae'i*, *Hydrops Abdom'inis*, *H. Ascites*, *Hydrogas'ter*, *Hydroperitone'um*, *Hydroco'lis*, *Hydr'e'trum*, *Aschi'tes*, *Ostioch'yntis*, *Dropey of the lower belly*, *Dropey of the Peritonae'um*, (F.) *Ascite*, *Hydro-péritonite*, *Hydropitnie du Bas-ventre*. A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen. Ascites proper is dropsy of the peritoneum; and is characterized by increased size of the abdomen, by fluctuation and the general signs of dropsy. It is rarely a primary disease; but is always dangerous, and but little susceptible of cure. Most generally, it is owing to obstructed circulation in some of the viscera, or to excitement of the vessels of the abdominal organs. The treatment is essentially the same as that of other dropsies. Paracentesis, when had recourse to, can only be regarded as a palliative.

Dropsy of the peritoneum may also be sacculated or in cysts, and occasionally the fluid accumulates exterior to the peritoneum, *Hydropigastrium*. When in cysts it is termed *Hydrocystis*, *Hydrops abdom'inis cistica*, *H. cysticus* and *Asci'tes sacca'tus*.

ASCITES HEPATO-CYSTICUS, *Turgescencia vesiculae felleae*—a. Ovarii, *Hydrops ovarii*—a. Purulentus, *Pyocellia*—a. Sacculated, see Ascites, Hydroson, and *Hydrops ovarii*.

ASCLEPI'ADÆ, *Asclepiades*; from *Ασκληπιος*, 'Esculapius.' The priest physicians, who served in the ancient temples of Esculapius, and who took their name from being his descendants.

ASOLEPIADE, *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

ASCLEPIAS ALBA, *A. vincetoxicum*—a. Apocynum, *A. Syriaca*.

ASCLEPIAS ASTHMATICA, *Cynan'chum Ipecacuan'ha*, (F.) *Ipecacuanha blanc de l'Île de France*. A creeping plant of the Isle of France, regarded as a specific in asthma.

ASCLEPIAS CRISPA, *Gomphocarpus crispus*.

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA, *Bastard Ipecacuanha*, *Redhead*, *Bloodweed*. The leaves are emetic in the dose of one or two scruples. It is the *Ipecacuanha blanc* of St. Domingo.

ASCLEPIAS DECUMBENS; the root. Escharotic, cathartic, sudorific, diuretic.

ASCLEPIAS FLESH-COLOURED, *A. Incarnata*.

ASCLEPIAS GIGANTEA. The milky juice is very caustic. It is used in Malabar against herpes; and, mixed with oil, in gout. See Madar.

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA, *Flesh-coloured asclepias*. The root of this plant, which grows in all parts of the United States, has the same virtues as *A. Syriaca*.

ASCLEPIAS OBOVATA, *A. Syriaca*.

ASCLEPIAS PROCURERA (?) *Beidelossar*; *Beidelcar*. An Egyptian plant, the leaves of which are made into a plaster, and applied to indolent tumours. The milky juice is caustic, and is used as such.

ASCLEPIAS PSEUDOSARSA, *Hemklesmus Indicus*—a. Pubescens, *A. Syriaca*.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA, *A. pubescens*, *A. apoc'y-num*, *A. obovata seu tomentosa*, *Common Silkweed*, *Milk Weed*, (F.) *Herbe à la houette*. The cortical part of the root has been given, in powder, in asthmatic and pulmonary affections in general, and, it is said, with success.

ASCLEPIAS SULLIVANTII, *Smooth Milkweed*, *Silkweed*: indigenous, possesses the same virtues as the next.

ASCLEPIAS TOMENTOSA, *A. Syriaca*.

ASCLEPIAS TURBEROSA, *Butterfly Weed*, *Pleu-*

riety Root, *Flux Root*, *Wind Root*, *White Root*, *Orange Swallow Root*, *Silk Weed*, *Canada Root*, *Orange Apoc'ynum*, *Tuberous Rooted Swallow Wort*. *Nat. Ord. Asclepiadæ. Sez. Syst. Pentandria Digynia*. Said to have been first recommended by the Asclepiades. In Virginia and the Carolinas, the root of this plant has been long celebrated as a remedy in pneumonic affections. It is sudorific, and the powder acts as a mild purgative. Its chief powers are said to be expectorant, diaphoretic, and febrifuge. It is occasionally given to relieve pains of the stomach from flatulency and indigestion.

ASCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM, *A. Alba*, *Cynan'chum Vincetox'icum*, *Vincetox'icum*, *V. Officina'le*, *Hirundinaria*, *Apoc'ynum Nove An'glia hirsutum*, &c., *Swallow-Wort*, *White Swallow-Wort*, (F.) *Asclepiade*, *Dompte-venis*.

The root is said to be stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, but is hardly ever used.

ASCLEPIASMUS, *Hæmorrhoids*.

ASCLITES, *Ascites*.

ASCO'MA, from *ασκος*, 'a bottle.' The em-nence of the pubes at the period of puberty in females.—Rufus of Ephesus.

ASE, *Anxiety*.

ASELLI, *Onisci aselli*.

ASELLUS, *Oniscus*.

ASE'MA CRISIS, *κρίσις ασμα*, from *α*, privative, and *σμα*, 'a sign.' A crisis occurring unexpectedly and without the ordinary precursory signs.

ASEPTON, *Asapes*.

ASH, BITTER, *Quassia*—a. Blue, *Fraxinus quadrangulata*—a. Mountain, *Sorbus aucuparia*—a. Prickly, *Aralia spinosa*, *Xanthoxylum clava Heroulii*—a. Prickly, shrubby, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*—a. Stinking, *Petela trifoliata*—a. Tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*—a. White, *Fraxinus Americana*.

ASIT'IA, from *α*, privative, and *σιτος*, 'food.' Abstinence from food. Want of appetite.—*Fastidium ciborum*, *Apoclet'is*.

ASIUS LAPIS, *Assius Lapis*.

ASJAGAN, *As'jogam*. An Indian tree, the juice of whose leaves, mixed with powdered cumin seeds, is employed in India in colic.

ASJOGAM, *Asjagan*.

ASKELES, *Asceles*.

ASKITES, *Ascites*.

ASO'DES, *Aso'des*, from *ασω*, 'disgust,' 'satiety.' A fever accompanied with anxiety and nausea; *Fé'bris aso'des* vel *aso'des*.

ASPALASO'MUS, from *ασπασ*, 'a mole,' and *σωμα*, 'body.' A genus of monsters in which there is imperfect development of the eyes.—I. G. St. Hilaire. Also, a malformation, in which the fissure and eventration extend chiefly upon the lower part of the abdomen; the urinary apparatus, genitals and rectum opening externally by three distinct orifices.—Vogel.

ASPALTUM, *Asphaltum*.

ASPARAGINE, see *Asparagus*.

ASPARAGUS, *Asparagus officina'lis*, *Common Asparagus*, *Spar'agus*, *Spar'agus*, *Sparrow Grass*, *Grass*. *Nat. Ord. Asphodeleæ. Sez. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia. Aspar'agi officina'lis Turri'nos*, (F.) *Asperga*. The fresh roots are diuretic, perhaps owing to the immediate crystallizable principle, *Asparagine*. The young shoots are a well known and esteemed vegetable diet. They communicate a peculiar odour to the urine. A syrup made of the young shoots and an extract of the roots has been recommended as a sedative in heart affections.

ASPA'SIA. A ball of wood soaked in an infusion of galls, and used by females for constricting the vagina.

ASPEN, AMERICAN, *Populus tremuloides*—a. European, *Populus tremula*.

ASPERA ARTERIA, Trachea.

ASPERGE, Asparagus.

ASPERITAS ARTERIÆ ASPERÆ, Rau-
cedo.

ASPÉRITÉ DES PAUPIÈRES, Trachoma.
ASPERITY, *Asperitas*, roughness. Asperities are inequalities on the surfaces of bones, which often serve for the insertion of fibrous organs.

ASPERMATIA, Aspermatismus.

ASPERMATISMUS, *Aspermia*, *Aspermatia*, from *a*, privative, and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm.' Reflux of sperm from the urethra into the bladder, during the venereal orgasm.

ASPERMIA, Aspermatismus.

ASPERSIO, Cataplasma, Fomentation.

ASPER'SION, *Asperio*, from *aspergere* (ad and *spargere*), 'to sprinkle,' (F.) *Arrosement*. Act of sprinkling or pouring a liquid *guttatim* over a wound, ulcer, &c.

ASPERULA, Galium aparine.

ASPER'ULA ODORATA, *Galium odoratum*, *Martroylla*, *Hepatica stellata*, (F.) *Aspérule odorante* ou *Muguet des bois*, *Hépatique étoilée*. Fam. Rubiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. *Sweet-scented Wood-roof*. Said to be diuretic, deobstruent, tonic, and vulnerary.

ASPÉRULE ODORANTE, *Asperula odorata*.

ASPHALTI'TES, *Nephritis*, *Nephritis*, *Prima Vertebra lumbaria*, same etymon as asphaltum. A name given by some to the last lumbar vertebra.—GURRÆUS.

ASPHAL'TUM, *Nep'ta*, *Arsal'tos*, *Asphaltum*, from *ασφαλτίζω*, 'to strengthen.' With the Greeks, this word signified any kind of bitumen. It is now restricted chiefly to the BITUMEN of JUDEA, *B. Judaicum*, *A. sol'idum*, *Jews' Pitch*, *Karrabé* of Sodom, (F.) *Asphalte*. It is solid, friable, vitreous, black, shining, inflammable, and of a fetid smell. An oil is obtained from it by distillation. It enters into the composition of certain ointments and plasters.

It is collected on the surface of the water of the Dead Sea or Lake Asphaltites, in Judæa.

ASPHARINE, Galium aparine.

ASPHOD'ELUS, *A. Ramosus*, *A. Albus*, *A. Maria*, *Ha'tula Regia*, (F.) *Lis asphodèle*. The bulbs of this southern European plant have an acrimony which they lose in boiling water. They contain a fœcula with which bread has been made, and have been considered diuretic. They have been used as a succedaneum for the squill.

ASPHYX'IA, from *a*, priv., and *σπύξ*, 'pulse,' *Defectus Pulsus*, *Acrotismus*, *Sideratio*, *Sydera'tio*. For a long time, Asphyxia was confined to the sense of 'suspension of circulation or Syncope.' It now generally means *suspended animation*, produced by the nonconversion of the venous blood of the lungs into arterial *Apnoea*, *Apnoea'tia*, *Apnoea'sphyxia*, *Anhæmato'sia*, *Ecl'ysis pneumo-cardi'aca*. Owing to the supply of air being cut off, the unchanged venous blood of the pulmonary artery passes into the minute radicles of the pulmonary veins, but their peculiar excitability requiring arterial blood to excite them, stagnation takes place in the pulmonary radicles, and death occurs chiefly from this cause,—not owing to venous blood being distributed through the system, and 'poisoning' it, as was the idea of Bichat. *Carnus asphyxia*, *Mors appa'rens*, *Mors putati'va*, *Pseudothan'atos*, *Apparent death*, (F.) *Mors apparente*, is characterized by suspension of respiration, of the cerebral functions, &c. Several varieties of Asphyxia have been designated.

1. ASPHYX'IA OF THE NEW-BORN, *A. neonatorum*. This is often dependent upon the feeble

condition of the infant, not permitting respiration to be established.

2. ASPHYX'IA BY NOXIOUS INHALATION or inhalation of gases, some of which cause death by producing a spasmodic closure of the glottis; others by the want of oxygen, and others are positively deleterious or poisonous.

3. ASPHYX'IA BY STRANGULATION or *Suffocatio*; produced by mechanical impediment to respiration, as in strangulation.

4. ASPHYX'IA BY SUBMERSION, *A. by drowning*, *A. Immero'rum*, as occurs in the drowned, who perish in consequence of the medium in which they are plunged, being unfit for respiration. See Submersion.

Mr. Chevalier has used the term *Asphyxia Idiopath'ica*, for fatal syncope owing to relaxation of the heart. See Suffocation.

ASPHYX'IA IMMERSORUM, *A.* by submersion—*a. Local*:—see *Gangrene*—*a. Neonatorum*, *A.* of the new-born—*a. Pestilenta*:—see *Cholera*—*a. Pestilential*:—see *Cholera*.

ASPHYX'IAL, Relating to asphyxia—as 'asphyxial phenomena.'

ASPHYXIE DES PARTIES, *Gangrene*—*a. Lente des nouveau-nés*, Induration of the cellular tissue.

ASPHYX'IED, *Asphyxiated*, same etymon. In a state of asphyxia.

ASPIO, *Aspis*; also, *Lavendula*.

ASPIDISCOS, Sphincter ani externus.

ASPID'IUM ATHAMANTICUM, A South African fern, *Nat. Ord.* Filices, which is possessed of anthelmintic properties. Its caudex, in the form of powder, infusion, or electuary, has been found excellent in helminthiasis, and especially in tapeworm.

ASPIDIUM CORIACEUM, *Calagualæ radix*—*a. Depastum*, *Polypodium filix mas*—*a. Discolor*, see *Calagualæ radix*—*a. Erosum*, *Polypodium filix mas*—*a. Filix fœmina*, *Asplenium filix fœmina*—*a. Ferrugineum*, see *Calagualæ radix*—*a. Filix mas*, *Polypodium filix mas*.

ASPIRATIO, Inspiration.

ASPIRA'TION, *Aspiratio*, *Aspiratio*, from *aspirare* (ad and *spirare*) 'to breathe.' The French sometimes use the term synonymously with inspiration. It also means the act of attracting or sucking like a pump. Imbibition. Also, the pronunciation of a vowel with a full breath.

ASPIS, *ασπίς*. A name given by the ancients to a venomous serpent—the *Egyptian viper* of Lacépède, (F.) *Aspic*. Its bite is very dangerous, and it is supposed to have been the reptile which Cleopatra used for her destruction.

ASPLE'NIUM, from *a*, priv., and *σπλήν*, 'the spleen.' *Spleenwort*, *Miltwaste*.

ASPLENIUM AUREUM, *A. ceterach*.

ASPLE'NIUM CETERACH, *A. aureum* seu *latifolium*, *Gymnogramme ceterach*, *Doradilla*, *Blechnum squameum*, *Scolopendria*, *Athyrium*, *Ceterach officinarum* seu *canariensis*, *Grammitis ceterach* seu *au'rea*, *Gynopteris ceterach*, *Vitatoria ceterach*, (F.) *Doradille*. Supposed to be subastringent and mucilaginous, and has been recommended as a pectoral. It has also been given in calculous cases.

ASPLE'NIUM FILIX FœMINA, *Polypodium filix fœmina*, *P. mollè* seu *dentatum* seu *incisum* seu *trifidum*, *Aspidium filix fœmina*, *Athyrium filix fœmina* seu *mollè* seu *ovatum* seu *trifidum*, *Pteris palustris*, *Female fern*, *Spleenwort*, (F.) *Fougère femelle*. The root of this plant resembles that of the male fern, and is said to possess similar anthelmintic virtues. The name *female fern* is also given to *Pteris aquilina*.

ASPLENIUM LATIFOLIUM, *A. oeterech*—*a. Murale*, *A. ruta*—*a. Obtusum*, *A. ruta muraria*.
ASPLENIUM RUTA MURARIA, *A. muraria* seu *obtusum*, *Paronychia*, *Phyllitis ruta muraria*, *Scolopendrium ruta muraria*, *Wallrue*, *White Maidenhair*, *Tentwort*, *Adiantum album*, *Ruta muraria*, *Salsola Vita*, (*F.*) *Rue des murailles*, *Sasse-vie*. Used in the same cases as the last.
ASPLENIUM SCOLOPENDRIUM, *Scolopendrium officinarum* seu *lingua* seu *phyllitis* seu *vulgaris*, *Scolopendra*, *Scolopendria*, *Hart's Tongue*, *Spleenwort*, *Phyllitis*, *Lingua cervina* *Blechnum lignifolium*, (*F.*) *Scolopendre*, *Langue de cerf*. Properties like the last.
ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANOIDES, *A. Trichomanes*, *Phyllitis rotundifolia*, *Calyptophyllum*, *Trichomanes*, *T. crenata*, *Adiantum rubrum*, *Common Maidenhair*, *Polytrichum commune*, (*F.*) *Polytric*. Properties like the last.
ASPREDO, *Trachoma*—*a. Miliacea*, *Miliary fever*.
ASPRELE, *Hippuris vulgaris*.
ASSACOU, *Hura Brasiliensis*.
ASSA DOUX, *Benjamin*—*a. Dulcis*, *Benjamin*—*a. Odonata*, *Benjamin*.
ASSABA. A Guinea shrub, whose leaves are considered capable of dispersing buboes.
ASSAFETIDA, *Asafoetida*.
ASSAFETIDA, *Asafoetida*.
ASSAIERET. A compound of bitter, stomachic, and purgative medicines in the form of pill.—*Avicenna*.
ASSAISONNEMENT, *Condiment*.
ASSAKUR, *Saccharum*.
ASSALA, see *Myristica moschata*.
ASSARTHROSIS, *Articulation*.
ASSATIO, *Opis* The boiling of food or medicines in their own juice, without the addition of any liquid. Various kinds of cooking by heat.—*Galen*.
ASSELLA, *Axilla*.
ASSERAC, *Assis*. A preparation of opium or of some narcotic, used by the Turks as an excitant.
ASSERCULUM, *Splint*.
ASSERVATION, *Conservation*.
ASSES' MILK, see *Milk*, *asses*.
ASSES' MILK, *Artificial*, see *Milk*, *asses*.
ASSIDENS, from *ad*, 'to,' and *sedere*, 'to be seated.' That which accompanies or is concomitant. An epithet applied to the accessory symptoms, *Assidentia signa*, and general phenomena of disease.
ASSIDENTIA SIGNA, see *Assidens*.
ASSIMILATION, *Assimilatio*, *Similatio*, *Appropriatio*, *Exomiosis*, *Homiosis*, *Threpsis*, *Threptic*: from *assimilare*, (*ad*, and *similare*,) 'to render similar.' The act by which living bodies appropriate and transform into their own substance matters with which they may be placed in contact.
ASSIS, *Asserac*.
ASSIUS LAPIS, *Arius Lapis*. A sort of stone or earth found near the town of Assa in the Troad, which had the property of destroying proud flesh.
ASSODES, *Asodes*.
ASSOUPISSEMENT, *Somnolency*.
ASSOURON, see *Myrtus Pimenta*.
ASSUETUDO, *Habit*.
ASSULA, *Splint*.
ASSULTUS, *Attack*.
ASSUMPTIO, *Prohension*.
ASTACI FLUVIATILIS CONCREMENTA, *Caccerorum chelis*.
ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS, *Crab*.
ASTAKILLOS, *Araneum ulcus*.
ASTARZOF. An ointment, composed of li-

tharge, frog's spawn, &c. Also, camphor, dissolved in rose water.—*Paracelsus*.
ASTASIA, *Dysphoria*.
ASTER ATTICUS, *Bubonium*.
ASTER CORDIFOLIUS, *Heart-leaved Aster*, *A. Punicus*, *Rough-stemmed Aster*, and other indigenous species, *Order Compositæ*, possess aromatic properties.
ASTER DYSENTERICUS, *Inula dysenterica*—*a. Heart-leaved*, *A. cordifolius*—*a. Helenium*, *Inula Helenium*—*a. Inguinalis*, *Eryngium campestre*—*a. Officialis*, *Inula helenium*.
ASTER, ROUGH-STEMMED, *A. Punicus*—*a. Undulatus*, *Inula dysenterica*.
ASTERIA GEMMA, *Asterius*, *Astroites*, *Astrios*, *Astrobolus*. The ancients attributed imaginary virtues to this stone,—that of dispersing *Nævi Materni*, for example.
ASTERIAS LUTEA, *Gentiana lutea*.
ASTEROCEPHALUS SUCCISA, *Scabiosa succisa*.
ASTHENES, *Infirm*.
ASTHENIA, *Vis imminuta*, from *a*, *priv.*, and *sthenos*, 'force,' 'strength.' Want of strength, debility. (*F.*) *Affaiblissement*. *Infirmity*. A word used in this sense by *Galen*, and employed, especially by *Brown*, to designate debility of the whole economy, or diminution of the vital forces. He distinguished it into *direct* and *indirect*: the former proceeding from diminution of stimuli; the latter from exhaustion of incitability by the abuse of stimuli.
ASTHENIA DEGLUTITIONIS, *Pharyngoplegia*—*a. Pectoralis*, *Angina Pectoris*.
ASTHENICOPYRA, *Fever*, *adynamic*.
ASTHENICOPYRETUS, *Fever*, *adynamic*.
ASTHENOPIA, *Debil'itas visus*, (*F.*) *Affaiblissement de la Vue*, from *a*, *priv.*, *sthenos*, 'strength,' and *ὤψ*, 'the eye.' *Weakness of sight*; *Weak-sightedness*.
ASTHENOPYRA, *Fever*, *adynamic*, *Typhus*.
ASTHENOPYRETUS, *Fever*, *adynamic*.
ASTHMA, from *ασθμα*, 'laborious breathing,' from *ασ*, 'I respire.' *A. spas'ticum adultorum*, *A. Senio'rum*, *A. Convulsi'cum*, *A. spas'ticum intermit'tens*, *Dyspno'ea et orthopno'ea convulsi'va*, *Malum Cadu'cum pulmo'num*, *Broken-windedness*, *Nervous asthma*, (*F.*) *Asthme*, *A. nervoux*. Difficulty of breathing, recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound and sense of constriction in the chest; cough and expectoration.
Asthma is a chronic disease, and not curable with facility. Excitant and narcotic antispasmodics are required.
 There are no pathognomonic physical signs of asthma. In some cases, the respiration is universally puerile during the attack. In the spasmodic form, the respiratory murmur is very feeble or absent during the fit; and in all forms percussion elicits a clear pulmonary sound. The disease generally consists in some source of irritation, and occasionally, perhaps, in paralysis of the pneumogastric nerves, *Bronchoparaly'sis*, *Paraly'sis nervi vagi in parte thorac'ica*, more frequently of the former—all the phenomena indicating constriction of the smaller bronchial ramifications. The treatment is one that relieves spasmodic action—narcotics, counter-irritants, change of air, &c.
ASTHMA ACUTUM, of *Millar*, *A. spas'ticum infantum*, *Cynan'chæ Tracheal'is spasmod'ica*, (*F.*) *Asthme aigu*. Probably, spasmodic croup. (?) See *Asthma Thymicum*.
ASTHMA AERIUM, *Pneumothorax*—*a. Aërium* ab *Emphysemate Pulmonum*, *Emphysema of the Lungs*—*a. Arthriticum*, *Angina Pectoris*.
ASTHMA, CARDIAC. *Dyspnoea* dependent upon disease of the heart.

ASTHMA CONVULSIVUM, Angina pectoris—a. Diaphragmaticum, Angina Pectoris—a. Dolorificum, Angina pectoris—a. Emphysematicum, Pneumothorax.

ASTHMA GRINDERS', *Grinders' Rot*. The aggregate of functional phenomena, induced by the inhalation of particles thrown off during the operation of grinding metallic instruments, &c. The structural changes induced are enlargement of the bronchial tubes, expansion of the pulmonary tissue, and phthisis.

ASTHMA GYPSEUM, *A. pulverulentum*—a. Hay, Fever, hay.

ASTHMA HUMIDUM, *Humid, Common, or Spitting asthma*, is when the disease is accompanied with expectoration. It is also called *A. humorale*, *A. flatulentum*, *A. pneumonicum*, *Blennorrhoea chronica*, &c.

ASTHMA INFANTUM, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. Infantum Spasmodicum, *A. Thymicum*—a. Koppian, *A. Thymicum*—a. Laryngeum Infantum, *A. Thymicum*—a. Montanum, *A. pulverulentum*—a. Nervous, *Asthma*—a. Nocturnum, *Incubus*.

ASTHMA PULVERULENTUM, *A. gypseum*, *A. montanum*. The variety of asthma to which millers, bakers, grinders and others are subject.

ASTHMA SICCCUM, so called when the paroxysm is sudden, violent, and of short duration; cough slight, and expectoration scanty; spasmodic constriction.

ASTHMA SPASTICO-ARTHRITICUM INCONSTANS, Angina pectoris—a. Spasticum Infantum, *A. Thymicum*.

ASTHMA THYMICUM, *A. T. Koppii*, *A. spasticum infantum*, *A. infantum spasmodicum*, *Thymasthma*, *Cynanchè trachealis spasmodica*, *Spasmus glottidis*, *Asthma laryngeum infantum*, *A. intermitiens infantum*, *A. Dentientium*, *A. periodicum acutum*, *Koppian Asthma*, *Thymic Asthma*, *Laryngismus stridulus*, *Laryngo-spasmus*, *Apnea infantum*, *Spasm of the larynx*, *Spasm of the glottis*, *Croup-like inspiration of infants*, *Child-croaking*, *Spasmodic croup*, *Pseudo-croup*, *Spurious croup*, *Cerebral croup*, *Suffocating nervous catarrh*, (F.) *Laryngite stridulose*, *Faux Croup*, *Pseudo-croup nerveux*, *Spasme de la Glotte et du Thorax*. A disease of infants, characterized by suspension of respiration at intervals; great difficulty of breathing, especially on waking, yawning, or crying; ending often in a fit of suffocation, with convulsions. The pathology of the disease has been supposed to consist in an enlargement of the thymus gland, or of the glands of the neck pressing on the pneumogastric nerves. (?) The ear, on auscultation, at a distance from the chest, detects an incomplete, acute, hissing inspiration, or rather cry; whilst the expiration and voice are croupal, both at the accession and termination of the paroxysm. The heart's action has been observed to be distinct and feeble.

These symptoms are often accompanied by rigidity of the fingers and toes; the thumb being frequently drawn forcibly into the palm of the clenched hand, whence the name *Carpopedal spasm*, applied, at times, to the disease.

ASTHMA TYPICUM, Asthma characterized by periodicity.

ASTHMA UTERI, *Hysteria*—a. Weed, *Lobelia inflata*.

ASTHMATIC, *Asthmaticus*, *Pneocolyticus*, Affected with asthma. Relating to asthma.

ASTHME AIGU, *Asthma acutum*—a. *Nervous*, *Asthma*.

ASTOMUS, from *a*, privative, and *στομα*, 'a mouth.' One without a mouth. Pliny speaks of a people in India without mouths, who live *anhelatu et odore!*

ASTRAGALE COL D', *Collum astragali*.

ASTRAGALOIDES SYPHILITICA, *Astragalus excapus*.

ASTRAGALUS, *Talus*, the Ankle, *Quartio*, *Quartio*, *Quater'no*, *Diab'ebos*, *Pesa*, *Cavic'ula*, *Cavil'la*, *Tetro'ros*, *As'trion*, *Oa Ballist'a*, from *αστραγαλος*, 'a die,' which it has been considered to resemble. (?) A short bone situate at the superior and middle part of the tarsus, where it is articulated with the tibia. It is the *ankle bone*, *sling bone*, or *first bone of the foot*. The anterior surface is convex, and has a well-marked prominence, supported by a kind of neck, and hence has been called the *head of the astragalus*. The astragalus is developed by two points of ossification.

ASTRAGALUS EXS'CAPUS, *Astragali' des syp'hilitica*, *Stemless Milk-vetch*, (F.) *Astragale à gousses velus*. *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The root is said to have cured confirmed syphilis.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHUS, see *Tragacanth*. **ASTRAGALUS VERUS**, *Spina hirci*, *Astragalus aculeatus*, *Goat's thorn*, *Milk-vetch*. The plant which affords *Gum Tragacanth*. See *Tragacantha*.

ASTRANTIA, *Imperatoria*—a. *Dispensia*, *Sanicula*.

AS'TRAPE, *Corusca'tio*, *Fulgur*, *Fulmen*, *Lightning*. Galen reckons it amongst the remote causes of epilepsy.

ASTRICT'ION, *Astrict'io*, *Stypsis*, *Adstrict'io*, *Constrict'io*, from *astringere*, (ad and *stringere*), 'to constringe.' Action of an astringent substance on the animal economy.

ASTRICTORIA, *Astringenta*.

ASTRINGENT ROOT, *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

ASTRINGENTS, *Astringentia*, *Adstrictoria*, *Adstringentia*, *Stryphia*, *Catasta'tica*, *Constringentia*, *Contrahentia*, *Stegno'tica*, *Synerit'ica*, *Astrictoria*. Same etymon. Medicines which have the property of constringing the organic textures. External astringents are called *Styptics*.

The following are the chief astringents: *Acidum Sulphuricum*, *A. Tannicum*, *Alumen*, *Argentum Nitras*, *Catechu*, *Cressoton*, *Cupri Sulphas*, *Tinct. Ferri Chloridi*, *Liquor Ferri Nitrat. Ferri Sulphas*, *Galle*, *Hæmatoxylon*, *Kino*, *Krameria*, *Liquor Calcis*, *Plumbi Acetas*, *Quercus Alba*, *Quercus Tinctoria*, *Zinci Sulphas*.

ASTRION, *Astragalus*.

ASTRIOS, *Asteria gemma*.

ASTROBLES, from *αστρον*, 'a star,' and *βελλου*, 'I strike.' One struck by the stars (*sideratus*.) One who is in a state of sideration—in an apoplectic state.—Gorræus.

ASTROBOLIS'MUS, *Helio'sis*, *Helio'sis*; same etymology. *Sideration* or action of the stars on a person. *Apoplexy*.—Theophrastus, Gorræus.

ASTROBOLUS, *Asteria gemma*.

ASTROITIS, *Asteria gemma*.

ASTROL'OGY, *Astrolog'ia*, from *αστρον*, 'a star,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The art of divining by inspecting the stars. This was formerly considered to be a part of medicine; and was called *Judicial Astrology*, to distinguish it from astronomy.

ASTRON'OMY, *Astronom'ia*, from *αστρον*, 'a star,' and *νομος*, 'a law,' 'rule.' A science which makes known the heavenly phenomena, and the laws that govern them. Hippocrates places this and astrology amongst the necessary studies of a physician.

ASTRUTHIUM, *Imperatoria*.

ASTYPHIA, *Impotence*.

ASTYSIA, Impotence.

ASUAR, *Myrobalanus Indica*.

ASULCI, *Lapis lazuli*.

ASYNODIA, Impotence.

ATACTOS, Erratic.

ATARACTAPOIE'SIA, *Ataractopoe'sia*, from *a*, privative, *ταραχος*, 'troubled,' and *ποιω*, 'to make.' Intrepidity, firmness; a quality of which, according to Hippocrates, the physician ought to be possessed in the highest degree.

ATARAX'IA, from *a*, privative, and *ραξις*, 'trouble,' 'emotion.' Moral tranquillity, peace of mind.

ATAVISM, from *αταως*, 'an old grandsire or ancestor, indefinitely.' The case in which an anomaly or disease, existing in a family, is lost in one generation and reappears in the following.

ATAX'IA, from *a*, privative, and *ταξις*, 'order.' Disorder, irregularity. Hippocrates employs the word in its most extensive acceptation. Galen applies it, especially, to irregularity of pulse; and Sydenham speaks of *Ataxia Spirituum* for disorder of the nervous system. Ataxia, now, usually means the state of disorder that characterises nervous fevers, and the nervous condition.

ATAXIA SPIRITUUM, Nervous diathesis. See *Ataxia*.

ATAX'IC, *Atax'icus*; same etymon. Having the characters of ataxia.

ATCHAR, *A'chia*, *Achar*. A condiment used in India. It is formed of green fruits of various kinds,—garlic, ginger, mustard, and pimento, pickled in vinegar.

A TECNIA, Sterility.

A TELEC'TASIS, from *ατελης*, 'imperfect, defective,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.' Imperfect expansion or dilatation; as in

A TELEC'TASIS PULMONUM, *Pneumatelect'asia*, *Pneumatelect'asis*. Imperfect expansion of the lungs at birth, from *ατελης*, 'imperfect,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.' Giving rise to *Cyano'sis pulmona'lis*.

A T'BLE'S, *ατελης*, 'imperfect, defective.'—Hence,

A TELOCHEYLIA, from *ατελης*, 'imperfect,' and *χυλος*, 'lip.' A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the lip.

A TELOENCEPHAL'IA, from *ατελης*, 'imperfect,' and *εγκεφαλον*, 'the encephalon.' State of imperfect development of the brain.—Andral.

A TELOGLOS'SIA, from *ατελης*, 'imperfect,' and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.' A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the tongue.

A TELOGNA'THIA, from *ατελης*, 'imperfect,' and *γυθος*, 'the jaw.' A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the jaw.

A TELOMYEL'IA, from *ατελης*, 'imperfect,' and *μυελος*, 'marrow.' State of imperfect development of the spinal marrow.—Béclard.

A TELOPROSOP'IA, from *ατελης*, 'imperfect,' and *προσωπον*, 'the face.' A malformation which consists in imperfect development of the face.

A TELORACHIDIA, *Hydrorachis*.

A TELOSTOM'IA, from *ατελης*, 'imperfect,' and *στομα*, 'mouth.' One whose mouth is imperfectly developed.

ATER SUCCUS, *Atrabilis*.

ATHAMAN'TA, from *Athamas*, a place in Thessaly. A genus of plants.

ATHAMANTA ANNUA, *A. Cretensis*.

ATHAMAN'TA AUREOBLEN'NUM, *Oreoceli'num*, *O. legitimum* seu *nigrum*, *Seli'num oreoceli'num*, *Pseud'anum oreoceli'num*, *Asium montanum*, *Black Mountain Parsley*, (*E.*) *Persil de Montagne*. The plant, seed and roots, are aromatic. It has been considered attenuant, aperient, deob-

struent, and lithontriptic. The distilled oil has been used in toothach.

ATHAMAN'TA CRETEN'SIS seu CRETICA, *A. annua*, *Libano'tis annua* seu *Creten'sis* seu *hirsuta*, *Daucus Creticus*; *D. Candia'na*, *Myrrhis an'na*, *Candy Carrot*. The seeds of this plant are acrid and aromatic. They have been used as carminatives and diuretics.

ATHAMANTA MACEDONICA, *Bubon Macedonicum*—*a. Meum*, *Æthusa meum*.

ATHANASIA, *Tanacetum*.

ATHANA'SIA, from *a*, privative, and *θανατος*, 'death.' An antidote for diseases of the liver, jaundice, gravel, &c. It consisted of saffron, cinnamon, lavender, cassia, myrrh, juncus odoratus, honey, &c., and was esteemed to be sudorific.

ATHARA, *Athera*.

ATHELAS'MUS, from *a*, privative, and *θηλη*, 'a breast or nipple.' Impracticability of giving suck; from want of nipple or otherwise.

ATHELXIS, Sucking.

ATHE'NA. Name of a plaster, recommended by Asclepiades, and composed of oxide of copper, sublimed oxide of zinc, sal ammoniac, verdigris, gall nuts, and a variety of resinous and other ingredients.—Orbasius, Aëtius, and P. Ægineta.

A THENIO'NIS CATAPOTIUM. A pill, composed of myrrh, pepper, castor, and opium; used to allay coughing.—Celsus.

ATHE'RA, *Atha'ra*, from *αθηρη*, 'an ear of corn.' A kind of pap for children: also, a kind of liniment.—Dioscorides, Pliny.

ATHERAPEUTUS, Incurable.

ATHEROMA, from *αθηρη*, 'pap or pulp,' *Εμφυ'μα ενκυ'τις athero'ma*, *Molluscum*, *Pulla'tio*. A tumour formed by a cyst containing matter like pap or *Bouillie*.

ATHEROM'ATOUS, *Atheromato'des*. Having the nature of Atheroma.

ATHLE'TA, from *αθλος*, 'combat.' Athletes were men who exercised themselves in combat at the public festivals.—Vitruvius.

ATHLET'IC, *Athlet'icus*; concerning *Athleta*. Strong in muscular powers.—Fossius.

ATHORACOCEPHALUS, *Acephalogaster*.

ATHRIX, *A'rachus*; from *a*, privative, and *τριξ*, *τριχος*, 'hair.' Bald. One who has lost his hair.

ATHRIX DEPILIS, *Alopecia*.

ATHYM'IA, *An'imi defectus et anxi'etas*, *An'imi demis'sio*, *Tristit'ia*, *Moror*, *Lyppe*, from *a*, priv., and *θυμος*, 'heart,' 'courage.' Despondency. The prostration of spirits often observable in the sick.—Hippocrates. Melancholy.—Swediaur. See *Panophobia*.

ATHYMIA PLEONECTICA, see *Pleonectica*.

ATHYRION, *Asplenium ceterach*.

ATHYRIUM FILIX FEMINA, *Asplenium filix femina*—*a. Filix mas*, *Polypodium filix mas*—*a. Molle*, *Asplenium filix femina*—*a. Ovatum*, *Asplenium filix femina*—*a. Trifidum*, *Asplenium filix femina*.

ATLANTAD, see *Atlantal*.

ATLAN'TAL; same etymon as *Atlas*. Relating or appertaining to the atlas.

ATLANTAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the region where the atlas is situated.—Barclay. *Atlantad* is used by the same writer to signify 'towards the atlantal aspect.'

ATLANTAL EXTREMITIES. The upper limbs.

ATLANTION, *Atlas*.

ATLAS, *Atlan'tion*, from *ατλαω*, 'I sustain.' The first cervical vertebra; so called, from its supporting the whole weight of the head, as Atlas is said to have supported the globe on his shoulders. Chaussier calls it *Atloid*. This ver-

tebra in no respect resembles the others. It is a kind of irregular ring, into which, anteriorly, the *processus dentatus* of the second vertebra is received. Posteriorly, it gives passage to the medulla spinalis.

ATLOID'O-AXOID. (F.) *Atloido-axoidien*. Relating to both the Atlas and the Axis or Vertebra Dentata.

ATLOIDO-AXOID ARTICULATION. The articulation between the first two cervical vertebrae.

ATLOIDO-AXOID LIA'MENTS. These are two in number; one *anterior* and another *posterior*, passing between the two vertebrae.

ATLOID'O-OCCIP'ITAL. Relating to the atlas and occiput. The *Atloido-occipital Articulation* is formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the superior articular surfaces of the Atlas. The *Atloido-occipital muscle* is the *Rectus capitis posticus minor*.

ATLOIDO-SOUS-MANTOÏDIEN, *Obliquus superior oculi*—a. *Sous-occipitale*, *Rectus capitis lateralis*.

ATMIATRI'A, *Atmidiatricé*, from *σμός*, 'vapour,' and *ιατρία*, 'treatment.' Treatment of diseases by fumigation.

ATMIDIATRICE, *Atmiatria*.

ATMISTERION, *Vaporarium*.

ATMOS, *Breath*.

AT'MOSPHERE, *Atmosphæ'ra*, from *σμός*, 'vapour,' and *σφαῖρα*, 'a sphere:'—as it were, *Sphere of vapours*. The atmosphere is a spherical mass of air, surrounding the earth in every part; the height of which is estimated at 15 or 16 leagues. It presses on the surface of the earth, and this pressure has, necessarily, sensible effects on organized bodies. The surface of the human body being reckoned at 15 square feet, it is computed that a pressure of 33,000 pounds or more exists under ordinary circumstances; and this pressure cannot be increased or diminished materially, without modifying the circulation and all the functions.

ATMOSPHERIZATION, *Hæmatisis*.

ATOCIA, *Sterilitis*.

ATOL'MIA, from *a*, priv., and *τολμα*, 'confidence.' Want of confidence; discouragement. A state of mind, unfavourable to health, and injurious in disease. It is the antithesis of *Eutol'mia*.

ATONIA, *Atony*—a. *Ventriculi*, *Gasterasthenia*.

AT'ONY, *Aton'ia*, *Infirm'itas et Remiss'io r'ium*, *Langor*, *Lax'itas*, from *a*, priv., and *τονος*, 'tone,' 'force.' Want of tone. Weakness of every organ, and particularly of those that are contractile. Violent gastritis has been described by Scribonius Largus under a similar name, *Ατρον*, *At'onon*.

ATRABIL'IARY, *Atrabil'ious*, *Atrabilia'ris*, *Atrabil'iosus*, from *ατερ*, 'black,' and *bilis*, 'bile.' An epithet given by the ancients to the melancholic and hypochondriac, because they believed the *Atrabilis* to predominate in such.

ATRABIL'IARY CAPSULES, ARTERIES and VEINS. The renal capsules, arteries and veins; the formation of *Atrabilis* having been attributed to them.

ATRABI'LIS, same etymon, *Ater succus*, *Black Bile* or *melancholy*. According to the ancients, a thick, black, acrid humour, secreted, in the opinion of some, by the pancreas; in that of others, by the supra-renal capsules. Hippocrates, Galen, Aëtius, and others, ascribe great influence to the *Atrabilis* in the production of hypochondriasis, melancholy, and mania. There is really no such humour. It was an imaginary creation.—Aretæus, Rufus of Ephesus, &c.

ATRACHELOCEPH'ALUS, from *a*, priv., *τραχῆλος*, 'neck,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.' A monster whose neck is partially or wholly deficient.

ATRACHE'LUS. Same etymon. One who is very short-necked.—Galen.

ATRAC'TYLIS GUMMIF'ERA, *Car'duus pi'neus*, *Iris*, *Gummy-rooted Atractylis*, *Pine Thistle*. The root, when wounded, yields a milky, viscid juice, which concretes into tenacious masses, and is said to be chewed with the same views as *mastic*.

ATRAGENE, *Clematis vitalba*.

ATRAMENTUM, *A. Suto'rium*, *Isk*, *Calcan'thon*. (F.) *Emere*. It has been advised as an astringent, and as an external application in herpetic affections.

ATRAMENTUM SUTORIUM, *Ferri sulphas*.

ATRESIA, *Adherence*, *Imperforation*. See *Monster*.

ATRE'SIA ANI ADNA'TA, *Anus Imperforatus*, *Imperforatio ani*, (F.) *Imperforation de l'anus*. Congenital imperforation of the intestinal canal.

ATRETISMUS, *Imperforation*.

ATRETOCEPH'ALUS, from *ατρετος*, 'imperforate,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.' A monster, in which some of the natural apertures of the head are wanting.—Gurlt.

ATRETOCOR'MUS, from *ατρετος*, 'imperforate,' and *κόρμος*, 'trunk.' A monster in which the natural apertures of the trunk are wanting.—Gurlt.

ATRE'TUS, from *a*, priv., and *τροπος*, 'I perforate.' *Imperforatus*, *Imperforate*. One whose anus, or parts of generation, are imperforate, (*aprotus*).

AT'RICES. Small tumours, which appear occasionally around the anus. Some commentators consider the word to be synonymous with *condylomata*.—Forestus.

ATRICHIA, *Alopecia*.

ATRICHUS, *Athrix*.

AT'RICI. Small sinuses in the vicinity of the anus, not penetrating the rectum.

ATRIPLEX FËTIDA, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

ATRIPLEX HORTEN'RIIS, *A. Sati'va*, (F.) *Arroche*, *Bonne Dame*. The herb and seed of this plant have been exhibited as antiscorbutic.

Atriplex al'imus, *A. Portulacoid'es*, and *A. Pat'ula*, are used as pickles, and have similar properties.

ATRIPLEX MEXICANA, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—a. *Odorata*, *Chenopodium botrys*—a. *Olida*, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

ATRIUM CORDIS DEXTER, *Sinus dexter cordis*—a. *Cordis sinistrum*, *Sinus pulmonalis*—a. *Vaginae Vestibulum*.

AT'ROPA, from *ατροπος*, 'immutable,' 'the goddess of destiny;' so called from its fatal effects.

ATROPA BELLADON'NA, *Belladonna*, *B. baccifera* seu *trichot'oma*, *Deadly Nightshade*, *Solanum lethale*, *Solanum man'acum*, *S. Furiosum*, *Solanum melanocer'caus*. (F.) *Belladone*, *Morelle furieuse*, *Belle Dame*. *Nat. Ord. Solanæ*. *See. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia*. The leaves—*Belladonna* (Ph. U. S.) are powerfully narcotic, and also diaphoretic, and diuretic. They are occasionally used where narcotics are indicated. Sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain; and the leaves form a good poultice. Dose, gr. ½ to gr. j of the powdered leaves.

ATROPA MANDRAG'ORA, *Mandrag'ora*, *M. sernal'is* seu *officina'lis* seu *acas'lis*, *Circa'ea*, *Anthropomorph'us*, *Malum terre'stre*, *Mandrake*. The

boiled root has been used in the form of poultice in indolent swellings.

ATROPHIA, Atrophy, Tabes—a. Ablactatorum. Braeh, weaning—a. Cerebri, Prenatrophia—a. Cordis, Heart, atrophy of the—a. Glandularia, Tabes mesenterica—a. Hepatis, Hepatrophia—a. Infantum, Pædatrophia, Tabes mesenterica—a. Intestinorum, Enteratrophia.

ATROPHIA LACTANTIIUM, *Tabes nutritivum seu lactea*. The atrophy of nursing women.

ATROPHIA LIENIS, Splenatrophia—a. Mesenterica, Tabes mesenterica—a. Testiculi, Orchidatrophia.

ATROPHIE, Atrophy—a. *Mésentérique*, Tabes mesenterica.

ATROPHIED, see Atrophy.

ATROPHY, *Marasmus Atrophia*, *Atrophia Marasmus*, *Marasmus*, *Contabescencia*, *Tabes Marasmus*, *Anaesthesia*, from *a*, privative, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.' (F.) *Atrophic*, *Dessèchement*. Progressive and morbid diminution in the bulk of the whole body or of a part. Atrophy is generally symptomatic. Any tissue or organ thus affected is said to be *atrophied*.

ATROPHY OF THE HEART, see Heart, atrophy of the.

ATROPINE, *Atropina*, *Atropia*, *Atropium*, *Atropinum*, (F.) *Atropine*. The active principle of *Atropa Belladonna*, separated by Brandes, by a process similar to that for procuring morphia.

ATTACHE, Insertion.

ATTACK, *Insultus*, *Assultus*, *Irreptio*, *Invasio*, *Eisbole*, *Lepsis*, (F.) *Attaque*. A sudden attack, invasion or onset of a disease. A seizure.

ATTAGAS, Attagen.

ATTAGEN, *Attagas*, the *Fran'colin*. Celebrated with the ancients both as food and medicine.—Martial, Aristophanes.

ATTANCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A mineral water in France, at Attancourt, in Champagne; about three leagues north of Joinville. The water is a chalybeate, and contains sulphate of lime. In large doses it is purgative.

ATTAQUE, Attack—a. *des Nerfs*, Nervous attack.

ATTELLE, Splint.

ATTENOTING, MINERAL WATERS OF, in Bavaria. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and soda, sulphates of lime and magnesia, chloride of sodium, iron, and alum. It is much used in skin diseases, fistula, old ulcers, calculi, and hemorrhoids.

ATTENUANTS, *Attenuantia*, *Leptantia*, (F.) *Leptantiques*, from *tenuis*, 'thin.' Medicines which augment the fluidity of the humours.

ATTENUATION, *Attenuatio*; same etymon. Thinness, emaciation. A term used by the homœopaths in the sense of dilution or division of remedies into infinitesimal doses.

ATTRAHENT, Attrahent.

ATTITUDE, *Situs Corporis*. Low Latin, *aptitudo*; from Latin *aptare*, 'to fit.' Situation, position of the body. The attitudes are the different postures which man is capable of assuming. In *General Pathology*, the attitude will often enable the physician to pronounce at once upon the character of a disease, or it will aid him materially in his judgment. In St. Vitus's dance, in fractures, luxations, &c., it is the great index. It will also indicate the degree of nervous or cerebral power; hence the sinking down in bed is an evidence of great cerebral debility in fever. The position of a patient during an operation is also an interesting subject of attention to the surgeon.

ATTOLLENS AUREM, *Attolens Auricula*, *Levator Auris*, *Superior Auris*, *Attolens Auriculam*, *Auricularis superior*, (F.) *Auriculaire supérieur*, *Temporo-auriculaire*. A muscle of

the ear, which arises, thin, broad, and tendinous, from the tendon of the occipito-frontalis, and is inserted into the upper part of the ear, opposite to the anti-helix. It raises the ear.

ATTOLLENS OCULI, *Rectus superior oculi*—a. Oculum, *Rectus superior oculi*.

ATTOUCHMENT, Masturbation.

ATTRACTION OF AGGREGATION, Cohesion, force of.

ATTRACTIVUM, see Magnet.

ATTRACTIVUS, Attrahent.

ATTRACTORIUS, Attrahent.

ATTRAHENS AURICULAM, Anterior auris.

ATTRAHENT, *Attrahens*, *Attractivus*, *Attractorius*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *traho*, 'I draw.' (F.) *Attractif*, *Attrayant*. Remedies are so called, which attract fluids to the parts to which they are applied, as blisters, rubefacients, &c.

ATTRAPE-LOURDAUT, (F.) A bistoury invented by a French surgeon, called Biennaise, and used in the operation for hernia. See *Bistouri caché*.

ATTRITA, Chafing.

ATTRITIO, Attrition, Chafing.

ATTRITION, *Attritio*, *Ecthlim'ma*, from *ad*, and *terere*, 'to bruise.' Friction or bruising. Chafing.—Galen. Also, a kind of cardialgia.—Sennertus. Likewise, a violent contusion.

ATTRITUS, Chafing.

ATYPIC, *Atypicus*, *Atypos*, from *a*, privative, and *τυπος*, 'type.' That which has no type. Irregular. Chiefly applied to an irregular intermittent.—*Febris atypica*.

ATYPOS, Erratic.

AUANANSIS, Drying.

AUANTE, *Anap'se*, from *suavis*, 'desiccation.' Hippocrates gave this name to a disease, the principal symptom of which was emaciation. Atrophy.

AUBE-VIGNE, Clematis vitalba.

AUBÉPINE, Mespilus oxyacantha.

AUBERGINE, Solanum Melongena.

AUBIFOIN, Cyanus segetum.

AUCHEN, Collum.

AUCHENORRHEUMA, Torticollis.

AUCHETICUS, from *αυχν*, 'the neck.' One affected with stiff neck or torticollis.

AUDE, Voice.

AUDINAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Audinac is situate in the department of Arrige, France. The water contains a small quantity of sulphohydric acid, carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, carbonates of lime and iron, and a bituminous substance. Temp. 67° Fahr. It is much used in chronic rheumatism, herpes, scrofulous diseases, &c.

AUDITION, from *audire*, 'to hear;' *Auditio*, *Auditus*, *Acoë*, *Aero'ama*, *Aero'asis*, *Acoësis*, *Acusis*. Hearing. The act of hearing, The sensation arising from an impression made on the auditory nerves by the vibrations of the air, produced by a sonorous body. The physiology of Audition is obscure. It probably takes place:—1. By the vibrations being communicated from the membrana tympani along the chain of small bones to the membrane of the foramen ovale. 2. By means of the air in the cavity of the tympanum, the membrane of the foramen rotundum is agitated. 3. The transmission may be made by means of the bony parietes. In these three ways the vibrations produced by a sonorous body may reach the auditory nerve. Audition may be *active* or *passive*: hence the difference between *listening* and simply *hearing*.

AUDITORY, *Auditivus*, *Auditivus*, *Acusivus*. That which relates to audition.

AUDITORY ARTERIES AND VEINS, are vessels which enter the auditory canals, and are, like

them, distinguished into *internal* and *external*. The *external auditory artery*, *A. Tympanique*—(Ch.) is given off by the styloid, a branch of the external carotid: the *internal* is a branch of the basilar artery, which accompanies the auditory nerve, and is distributed to it. The *Auditory Veins* empty into the internal and external jugulars.

AUDITORY CANAL, EXTERNAL, *Meatus auditivus externus*, *Alvearium*, *Scapha*, *Scaphus*, (F.) *Conduit auditif externe*, *Conduit auriculaire*, commences at the bottom of the concha, at the *Foramen auditivum externum*, passes inwards, forwards, and a little downwards, and terminates at the *membrana tympani*. It is partly cartilaginous, partly osseous, and partly fibrous.

AUDITORY CANAL, INTERNAL, *Meatus auditivus internus*, *Porus seu Sinus acusticus*, *Cyar*, (F.) *Conduit auditif interne*, *O. labyrinthique*, is situated in the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa* of the temporal bone. From the *Foramen auditivum internum*, where it commences, it passes forwards and outwards, and terminates by a kind of *cul-de-sac*, *macula cribrosa*, perforated by many holes, one of which is the orifice of the *Aquæductus Fallopii*; and the others communicate with the labyrinth.

AUDITORY NERVE, *Nervus labyrinthicus*—(Ch.) is the *Portio Mollis* of the seventh pair. It arises from the *corpus restiforme*, from the floor of the fourth ventricle, and by means of white stræ, from the sides of the *calamus scriptorius*. As it leaves the encephalon, it forms a flattened cord, and proceeds with the facial nerve through the *foramen auditivum internum*, and as far as the bottom of the meatus, where it separates from the facial, and divides into two branches, one going to the cochlea, the *cochlear*; the other to the vestibule and semi-circular canals, the *vestibular*.

AUGE, *Al'veus*. Some of the older anatomists gave this name to a reservoir, into which liquids flow in an interrupted manner, so that it is alternately full and empty. Such are the ventricles and auricles of the heart.

AUGMENTATION, from *augere*, 'to increase,' *Augmentum*, *Incrementum*, *Anabasis*, *Auctio*, *Auxis*, *Progressio*, *Progressus*, *Auxesis*. The stage of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing.

AULISCUS, *Canula*. See *Fistula*.

AULOS, *Canula*, *Fistula*. See *Vagina*, and *Foramen*.

AUMALE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Aumale is a town of Upper Normandy, in the country of Caux. Several springs of ferruginous mineral waters are found there, whose odour is penetrating, and taste rough and astringent. They are tonic, and employed in debility of the viscera, &c.

AUNE NOIRE, *Rhamnus frangula*.

AUNÉE, *Inula helenium*—*a. Dysentérique*, *Inula dysenterica*.

AURA, *Pnoë*. A vapour or emanation from any body, surrounding it like an atmosphere. Van Helmont regarded the vital principle as a gas and volatile spirit, which he called *Aura vitalis*.

In *Pathology*, *Aura* means the sensation of a light vapour, which, in some diseases, appears to set out from the trunk or limbs; and to rise towards the head. This feeling has been found to precede attacks of epilepsy and hysteria, and hence it has been called *Aura Epileptica*, and *A. hysterica*.

AURA SANGUINIS. The odour exhaled by blood newly drawn. See *Gas Sanguinis*.

AURA SEMINIS, *A. oeminalis*, *Spiritus geni-*

ta'lis:—A volatile principle fancied to exist in the sperm, and regarded by some as the fecundating agent. Such is not the case.

AURA VITALIS, *Vital principle*.

AURAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY. *Otiatria*.

AURANCUM, see *Ovum*.

AURANITE, see *Agaric*.

AURANTIA CURASSAVENTIA, *Curasso's apples or oranges*. Immature oranges, checked, by accident, in their growth. They are a grateful, aromatic bitter, devoid of acidity. Infused in wine or brandy they make a good stomachic. They are also used for *issue peas*.

AURANTIA CURASSAVICA, see *Citrus aurantium*—*a. Poma*, see *Citrus aurantium*.

AURANTH CORTEX, see *Citrus aurantium*.

AURANTIUM, *Citrus aurantium*.

AURELIANA CANADENSIS, *Panax quinquefolium*.

AUREOLA, *Areola*.

AURI CHLORETUM CUM CHLORETO NATRII, see *Gold*—*a. Chloridum*, *Gold*, *muriate* of—*a. Chloretum*, *Gold*, *muriate* of—*a. Cyanidum*, see *Gold*—*a. Cyanuretum*, see *Gold*—*a. Iodidum*, see *Gold*—*a. Ioduretum*, see *Gold*—*a. et Natri chloruretum*, see *Gold*—*a. Murias*, *Gold*, *muriate* of—*a. Nitro-murias*, see *Gold*—*a. Oxidum*, see *Gold*—*a. Terchloridum*, see *Gold*—*a. Terecyanidum*, see *Gold*—*a. Teroxidum*, see *Gold*.

AURICHALCUM, *Brass*.

AURICLE, *Auric'ula*, (F.) *Auricule*, *Oricula*. Diminutive of *auris*, an ear. The auricle of the ear. See *Pavilion*.

AURICLES OF THE HEART, *Cavitate innominate*, (F.) *Oreillettes*, are two cavities; one right, the other left, each communicating with the ventricle of its side. These two cavities receive the blood from every part of the body. Into the *right auricle*, the two *venæ cavæ* and coronary vein open: into the *left*, the four pulmonary veins. *Chaussier* calls the former the *Sinus of the Venæ Cavæ*:—the latter, the *Sinus of the Pulmonary Veins*. The foliated or dog's ear portion of each auricle is called *Appendix auric'ula*. See *Sinus*.

AURICULA JUDEÆ, *Pezisaauri cula*—*a. Muris*, *Hieracium Pilosella*—*a. Muris major*, *Hieracium murorum*.

AURICULAIRE, see *Digitus*—*a. Postérieur*, *Retrahens auris*—*a. Supérieur*, *Attollens aurem*.

AURICULAR, *Auricular'is*, *Oric'ular*, from *auricula*, 'the ear.' That which belongs to the ear, especially to the external ear.

AURICULAR ARTERIES AND VEINS, *Oriculaires*—(Ch.), are divided into *anterior* and *posterior*. The *anterior* are of indeterminate number. They arise from the temporal artery, and are distributed to the meatus auditorius externus, and to the pavilion of the ear. The *posterior auricular* is given off by the external carotid, from which it separates in the substance of the parotid gland. When it reaches the inferior part of the pavilion of the ear it bifurcates; one of its branches being distributed to the inner surface of the pavilion, the other passing over the mastoid process, and being distributed to the temporal and posterior auris muscles, &c. Before its bifurcation it gives off the *stylo-mastoid artery*. The *Anterior and Posterior Auricular Veins* open into the temporal and external jugular.

AURICULAR FINGER, (F.) *Doigt auriculaire*, is the little finger, so called because, owing to its size, it can be more readily introduced into the meatus auditorius.

AURICULAR NERVES are several. 1. The *auricular branch*, *Zygomato-auricular*, is one of the ascending branches of the cervical plexus.

It ramifies and spreads over the two surfaces of the pavilion. 2. The auricular or superficial temporal, *Temporal-cutaneous*—(Ch.) is given off from the inferior maxillary. It ascends between the condyle of the jaw and the meatus auditorius externus, sends numerous filaments to the meatus and pavilion, and divides into two twigs, which accompany the branches of the temporal artery, and are distributed to the integuments of the head. There is also a posterior auricular furnished by the facial.

AURICULARIA SAMBUCCI, *Pesisa auricula*.
AURICULARIS ANTERIOR, Anterior auris—*a. Superior, Attollens aurem.*

AURICULE, Auricle, Pavilion of the ear.
AURICULO-VENTRICULAR, *Auriculo-ventricularis*. That which belongs to the auricles and ventricles of the heart. The communications between the auricles and ventricles are so called. The *Tricuspid and Mitral Valves* are auriculo-ventricular valves.

AURIGA. A species of bandage for the ribs, described by Galen. See, also, Liver.

AURIGO, Icterus—*a. Neophytorum, Icterus Infantum.*

AURIPIGMENTUM, Orpiment—*a. Rubrum, Realgar.*

AURIS, Ear.

AURISCALPIUM, Earpick.

AURISCOPIUM, *Auriscopus*, from *auris*, 'the ear,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.' An instrument for exploring the ear.

AURIST, *Otia'ter, Otia'trus, Ear-doctor, Ear-surgeon*; from *auris*, 'the ear.' One who occupies himself chiefly with the diseases of the ear and their treatment.

AURIUM FLUCTUATIO, Bombus—*a. Marmorata, Cerumen— a. Sibilus, Bombus— a. Sonitus, Bombus— a. Sordes, Cerumen— a. Susurrus, Bombus.*

AURONE, *Artemisia abrotanum— a. des Champe, Artemisia campestris— a. des Jardins, Artemisia abrotanum— a. Mâle, Artemisia abrotanum.*

AURUGO, Icterus.

AURUM, Gold—*a. Chloratum, Gold, muriate of— a. Chloratum natronatum, see Gold— a. Foliatum, Gold leaf— a. in Libellis, Gold leaf— a. Leprosum, Antimonium— a. Limatum, see Gold— a. Mariaticum, see Gold— a. Mariaticum natronatum, see Gold.*

AURUM MURIATUM, *Aurum Mosaicum, Sulphuret of Tin, Deutosulphuret or Persulphuret of tin.* (*Quicksilver, tin, sulphur, sal ammoniac, &c.*, equal parts. The tin being first melted, the quicksilver is poured into it, and then the whole are ground together, and sublimed in a bolthead. The aurum murivum lies at the bottom.) It is used in some empirical preparations.

AURUM OXYDATUM, see Gold—*a. Oxydulatum mariaticum, Gold, muriate of— a. Nitro-muriaticum, see Gold— a. Salitum, Gold, muriate of.*

AUSCULTATE, TO; from *auscultare*, 'to listen.' To practise auscultation. 'To auscult' is at times used with the same signification.

AUSCULTATION, *Auscultatio, Echo'scopē*, act of listening. Buisson has used it synonymously with *listening*. Laënnec introduced *auscultation* to appreciate the different sounds which can be heard in the chest, and in the diagnosis of diseases of the heart, lungs, &c. This may be done by the aid of an instrument called a *stethoscope*, one extremity of which is applied to the ear, the other to the chest of the patient. This mode of examination is called *Mediate Auscultation*. (*F.*) *Auscultation mediate*,—the application of the ear to the chest being *immediate auscultation*.

The act of exploring the chest is called *Stethoscopia*, and *Thoracoscopia*; of the abdomen, *Abdominoscopia*.

AUSCULTATORY, *Auscultatorius*; *Auscultatory, Auscultic*, (with some.) Belonging or having relation to auscultation.

AUSCULTATORY PERCUSSION, see *Acouphonia*.

AUSTERE, *Auste'rus*. Substances which produce a high degree of acerb impression on the organs of taste.

AUSTRUCHE, *Imperatoria*.

AUTALGIA DOLOROSA, Neuralgia, facial, Pleurodynia—*a. Pruriginosa, Itching— a. Vertigo, Vertigo.*

AUTARCTIA, from *αυτος*, 'himself,' and *αραστη*, 'I am satisfied.' Moral tranquillity.—Galen.

AUTEMES'IA, from *αυτος*, 'self,' and *εμεσις*, 'vomiting.' Spontaneous or idiopathic vomiting.—Alibert.

AUTEMPRESMUS, Combustion, human.

AUTHE'MERON. A medicine which cures on the day of its exhibition; from *αυτος*, 'the same,' and *ημερα*, 'day.'

AUTHYGIANSIS, *Vis medicatrix nature*.

AUTOCHIR, *Autochirus, Suicida*, from *αυτος*, 'himself,' and *χειρ*, 'hand.' One who has committed suicide. A self-murderer or suicide.

AUTOCHIRIA, Suicide.

AUTOCINE'SIS, *Motus voluntarius*, from *αυτος*, 'self,' and *κινησις*, 'motion.' Voluntary motion.

AUTOC'RASY, *Autocrati'a, Autocrato'ria*, from *αυτος*, 'himself,' and *κρατος*, 'strength.' Independent force. Action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers towards the preservation of the individual. See *Vis Medicatrix Nature*. Also, the vital principle.

AUTOCRATIA, Autocracy, *Vis Medicatrix nature*.

AUTOCRATORIA, Autocracy—*a. Physiatrix, Vis medicatrix nature*.

AUTOCTONIA, Suicide.

AUTOG'ENOUS; from *αυτος*, 'self,' and *γενεω*, 'I generate.' A term applied by Mr. Owen to parts or elements that are usually developed from distinct and independent centres; as in the case of the different parts or elements that form a vertebra.

AUTOGONIA, Generation, equivocal.

AUTOLITHOTOMUS, from *αυτος*, 'himself,' *λιθος*, 'a stone,' and *τομη*, 'to cut.' One who operates upon himself for the stone.

AUTOMATIC, *Automaticus, Autom'atus*, from *αυτοματος*, 'spontaneous.' That which acts of itself. Those movements are called *automatic*, which the patient executes without any object; apparently without volition being exercised:—involuntary motions, *motus automatici seu autom'ati seu involunta'rii*.

AUTOMNALE, Autumnale.

AUTONOM'IA, *Vis medicatrix nature*. The word *Autonomia* is occasionally employed by the French and Germans for the peculiar mechanism of an organized body. Thus, although individuals of the same species may differ in outward conformation, their mechanism or instinctive laws, (*Autonomia*,) may be the same.

AUTONYCTOBATIA, Somnambulism.

AUTOPEP'SIA, from *αυτος*, 'self,' and *περρω*, 'I concoct.' Self-digestion,—as of the stomach after death.

AUTOPHIA, Autopsia.

AUTOPHO'NIA, (*F.*) *Retentissement autophonique*, from *αυτος*, 'self,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' An auscultatory sign pointed out by M. Hourmann, which consists in noting the character of the observer's own voice, while he speaks with his head placed close to the patient's chest. The voice, it

is alleged, will be modified by the condition of the subjacent organs. The resonance, thus heard, he terms *retentissement autophonique*. This diagnostic agency Dr. R. G. Latham proposes to term *heautophon'ica*.

AUTOPHONIA, Suicide.

AUTOPHOSPHORUS, Phosphorus.

AUTOPLAS'TIC, *Autoplas'ticus*; from *avros*, 'self,' and *πλαστικός*, 'formative.' Relating to autoplasty or plastic surgery.

AUTOPLASTICE, Morioplastice.

AUTOPLASTY, Morioplastice.

AUTOP'SIA, *Au'topsy*; from *avros*, 'himself,' and *opsis*, 'vision.' *Autoph'ia*, *Autoscop'ia*. Inspection; examination by one's self; self-inspection. Often improperly used for the following:

AUTOP'SIA CADAVER'ICA, (F.) *Autopsie* ou *Ouverture cadav'rique*. Attentive examination after death.—*Examination post mortem*, *Sectio Cadav'ericis*, *Dissection*, *Nec'roscoy*, *Nec'ropsy*, *Necroscop'ia*, *Necrop'sia*, *Necrop'sis*,—practised for the purpose of investigating the causes and seat of an affection of which a person may have died, &c.

AUTOP'SIA CADAVER'ICA LEGA'LIS, *Sectio cadav'ericis legalis*, *Obductio*, is the examination after death for medico-legal purposes.

AUTOPYROS, Sycnimosos.

AUTOSCOPIA, Autopsia.

AUTOSITE, from *avros*, 'self,' and *eiros*, 'nourishment.' A single monster, capable of deriving nourishment from its own proper organs, in contradistinction to *Omphalosite*.

AUTOTHERAPIA, *Vis medicatrix naturæ*.

AUTUMN, *Autum'na*, *Phthiropo'ron*, (F.) *Autonne*. One of the seasons of the year, between the 23d of September and the 21st of December. In all climates, the Autumn or Fall is liable to disease; a combination of local and atmospheric causes being then present, favourable to its production.

AUTUM'NAL; *Autumna'lis*, (F.) *Autonnale*. Relating to Autumn; as *Autumnal Fruits*, *Autumnal Fevers*, &c.

AUTUMNAL FEVER, generally assumes a bilious aspect. Those of the intermittent kind are much more obstinate than when they appear in the spring.

AUXESIS, Augmentation, Increase.

AUXILIARY, *Auxilia'ria*, from *auxilium*, 'aid' (F.) *Auxiliaire*. That which assists, or from which assistance is obtained.

AUXILIARY MEDICINE is one which assists the principal medicine or basis. It is synonymous with *Adjuvant*.

AUXILIARY MUSCLES are those which concur in the same movement. Some anatomists have applied the term to several ligaments, as well as to the fleshy fibres, which hang from the *sacrospinalis* muscle.

AUXILIUM, Juvans, Medicament.

AUXIS, Augmentation, Increase.

AVA, *Arva*, *Kava*. An intoxicating narcotic drink, made by chewing the Piper methisticum. It is much used by the Polynesians.

AVAILLES, WATERS OF. A small village in France, 13 leagues S. S. E. of Poitiers, at which there is a cold saline chalybeate. It contains chlorides of sodium and calcium, sulphate and subcarbonate of soda, iron, &c.

AVANT-BOUCHE, (F.) *Os anti'cum*. This name has been applied by some to the *mouth*, properly so called—in contradistinction to the *Arrière bouche* or *Pharynx*.

AVANT-BRAS, Fore-arm.

AVANT-ŒUR, *Sorobiculus cordis*.

AVANT-GOUT, (F.) *Prægesta'tio*; a fore-taste; prægustation.

AVANT-MAIN, (F.) *Adver'sa Manus*. The inside of the hand, when extended.

AVANT-PIED, (F.) The most advanced part of the foot.

AVANT-POIGNET, (F.) The anterior part of the wrist.

AVELINE, *Corylus avellana* (nut).

AVELLANA, *Corylus avellana*—a. *Cathartica*, *Jatropha curcas*.

AVENA, *Oats*, *Bromos*. The seeds of *Avena sativa*. *Nat. Ord.* Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. (F.) *Avoine*. Oats are used as food for man, in some parts, particularly in the North of England and Scotland. When deprived of the husks they form *Groats*. Reduced to meal,—*Avena Far'na*, *Oatmeal*—they are applied as cataplasms to promote suppuration. The dry meal is sprinkled over erysipelatous parts.

Oatmeal gruel, *Water gruel*, is prepared as follows:—Take of *oatmeal* ℥ij; *soft water* Oiss. Rub the meal in a basin, with the back of a spoon, in a moderate quantity of the water, pouring off the fluid after the grosser particles have subsided, but whilst the milkiness continues; and repeat the operation until no more milkiness is communicated to the water. Put the washings in a pan, after having stirred them well, in order to suspend any fecula, which may have subsided; and boil until a soft, thick, mucilage is formed.

It is a good demulcent, and is used also as a vehicle for clysters.

AVENA EXCORTICATA, Groats.

AVENÆ FARINA, see *Avena*.

AVENHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Avenheim is three leagues from Strasburg: near it is an aperient mineral water.

AVENNES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Avennes is a village in the department of Hérault in France: near it is a saline spring, the temperature of which rises to 84° Fahrenheit.

AVENS, COMMON, *Geum urbanum*—a. *Water*, *Geum rivale*—a. *White*, *Geum Virginianum*.

AVERICH, Sulphur.

AVERRHO'A BILIM'BI, *Bilim'bi*, *Bilimbing teres*. An Indian tree, which has a fruit that is too acid to be eaten alone. It is used as a condiment, and in the form of syrup as a refrigerant.

AVERRHO'A CARAM'BOLA, called after *Averrhoës*; *Malum Coïn'se*, *Prunum stella'tum*, *Tam'ara*, *Conga*, *Curam'bolo*. An Indian tree, whose fruits are agreeably acid. The bark, bruised, is employed as a cataplasm, and its fruit is used as a refrigerant in bilious fever and dysentery.

AVER'SION, *Ater'sio*, *Apo'ropë*; from *avertere*, (a and *vertere*) 'to turn from.' Extreme repugnance for any thing whatever.

AVERSION, (F.) also means, in therapeutics, the action of medicines which turn the afflux of fluids from one organ, and direct them to others; being synonymous with *counter-irritation*, or rather *revulsion* or *derivation*.

AVERTIN, (F.) A disease of the mind, which, according to Lavoisien, renders the patient obstinate and furious.

AVEUGLE, *Cæcus*.

AVEUGLEMENT, *Cæcitas*—a. *de Jowr*, *Nyctalopia*—a. *de Nuit*, *Hemeralopia*.

AVICEN'NIA TOMENTO'SA, *A. Africa'na* seu *resinif'era* seu *nit'ida*, *Bon'tia ger'minans*, called after Avicenna. The plant which affords the *Malac'ca Bean* or *Anacardium Orientale* of the Pharmacopœias, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The oil drawn from the bark of the fruit is a corrosive, and active vesicatory, but it is not used.

AVICULA CIPRIA, *Pastil*—a. *Margaritifera*, see *Pearl*.

AVOIN, Avena.

AVORTEMENT, Abortion.

AVORTER, to Abort.

AVORTIN, Abortion.

AVORTON, Abortion.

AVULSION, Arrachement.

AVULSION, Evulsion.

AX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Ax is a small town in the department of Arriège, France; where there are several sulphurous springs, the temperature of which varies from 77° to 162° of Fahrenheit.

AXE, Axis—a. de l'Œil, Axis of the eye.

AX'EA COMMISSU'RA, Trochoides. A pivot-joint. See Trochoid.

AXIL'LA, Ala, Acell'la, Assel'la, Ascil'la, Acel'la, Cordis emuncto'rium, Malè, Hypo'mia, Fo'œa axilla'ria, Mas'chalè, Mas'chalis, (F.) Aisselle. The cavity beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder; the armpit; (F.) *Oreux de l'Aisselle.* It is bounded anteriorly, by a portion of the pectoralis major; posteriorly, by the latissimus dorsi. It is covered with hair, contains much areolar membrane, lymphatic ganglions, important vessels and nerves, and numerous sebaceous follicles, furnishing an odorous secretion. In consequence of such secretion, the ancients called it *emuncto'rium cordis.*

AX'ILLARY, Maschalis'us, (F.) Axillaire, from *axilla*, 'the armpit.' Belonging to the armpit.

AXILLARY ARTERY, Arte'ria axilla'ria; a continuation of the subclavian, extending from the passage of the latter between the scaleni muscles as far as the insertion of the pectoralis major, when it takes the name of *Brachial.*

AXILLARY GLANDS are lymphatic glands seated in the armpit; into which the lymphatic glands of the upper extremity open.

AXILLARY NERVE, Scapulo-hu'meral (CH.), Nef circonflexe, Artie'lar nerve; arises from the posterior part of the brachial plexus, particularly from the last two cervical pairs and the first dorsal. It is chiefly distributed to the posterior margin of the deltoid.

AXILLARY VEIN, Vena Axilla'ria, Vena Suba'laris. This vein corresponds with the artery; anterior to which it is situate. It is a continuation of the *brachial veins;* and, at its termination, assumes the name *Subclavian.*

AXINE, Ascia.

AXIRNACH. An Arabic word, used by Al-bucasis to designate a fatty tumour of the upper eyelid, observed particularly in children.

AXIS, Axon, (F.) Axe. A right line which passes through the centre of a body.

AXIS, CEREBRO-SPINAL, see Encephalon—a. of the Cochlea, Modiolus—a. Cylinder of Nerve, see Nerve fibre—a. Cœliac, Cœliac artery.

AXIS OF THE EYE, (F.) Axe de l'œil, called also, *Vie'ual Axis* and *Optic Axis,* is a right line, which falls perpendicularly on the eye, and passes through the centre of the pupil.

AXIS, HEMAL, Aorta—a. Neural, see Encephalon.

AXIS, is also the second vertebra of the neck, *Axon, Epistroph'eus, Epistrophus, Maschalister:* the *Vertebra Denta'ta, (F.) Essieu.* So called, because it forms a kind of axis on which the head moves. Chaussier calls it *Azoide,* from *axw,* 'axis,' and *oides,* 'shape.'

AXOIDE, Axis—a. Occipitale, Rectus capitis posticus major.

AXOID'O-ATLOID'EUS. What refers to both the axis and atlas, as *Axoido-atloidean* articulation.

The lesions of the Axoido-atloidean, are, 1. Fracture of the *Proces'sus Denta'tus.* 2. Rupture

of the odontoid ligament, and consequently passage and pressure of the process behind the transverse ligament: and, 3. The simultaneous rupture of the odontoid and transverse ligaments. These different accidents are fatal.

AXOIDO-ATLOIDIEN, Oblivous inferior capitis.

AXON, Axis.

AXUNGE, Adeps præparata.

AXUNGIA, Pinguedo—a. Gadi, Oleum Jecoris Aselli—a. de Mumiâ, Marrow—a. Articularis, Synovia—a. Piscina Marina, Oleum Jecoris Aselli—a. Porcina, Adeps præparata.

AYPNIA, Insomnia.

AZARNET, Orpiment.

AZARUM, Asarum.

AZEDARACH, Melia Azedarach.

AZEDARACHA AMENA, Melia Azedarach.

AZODYNAM'IA, from a, priv., ζω, 'life,' and δυναμις, 'strength.' Privation or diminution of the vital powers.

AZO'RES, CLIMATE OF. The Azores or Western Islands are said to afford one of the best examples of a mild, humid, equable climate to be met with in the northern hemisphere. It is slightly colder and moister than that of Madeira, but even more equable. Sir James Clark thinks, that a change from the Azores to Madeira, and thence to Teneriffe—one of the Canaries—would prove more beneficial to the phthysical valetudinarian than a residence during the whole winter in any one of those islands.

AZOTATE D'ARGENT, Argenti nitras.

AZOTE, Azo'tum, from *a, priv., and ζω, 'life,'* *Nitrogen, Al'caligene, Gas azo'ticum, Nitrogen'ium, (F.) Azote, Nitrogène, Air gaté, Air vicié,* is a gas which is unfit for respiration. It is not positively deleterious, but proves fatal, owing to the want of oxygen. It is one of the constituents of atmospheric air, and a distinguishing principle of animals. Vegetables have it not generally diffused, whilst it is met with in most animal substances. It has been variously called, *phlogiestic air, vitiated air, &c.;* has been looked upon as sedative, and recommended to be respired, when properly diluted, in diseases of the chest.

Azote, PROTOXIDE OF, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

AZOTED, Nitrogenized.

AZOTENÈSES, from azote, and νεος, 'disease.' Diseases fancied to be occasioned by the predominance of azote in the body.—Baumes.

AZOTIZED, Nitrogenized.

AZOTURIA, see Urine.

AZUR, Coral, Smalt.

AZU'R'IUM. A compound of two parts of mercury, one-third of sulphur, and one-fourth of sal ammoniac.—Albertus Magnus.

AZYGES, Az'ygus, As'ygous, sine pari, from *a, priv., and ζυγος, 'equal.'* Unequal. The *sphenoid bone,* because it has no fellow. Also, a process, *Proces'sus Az'ygus, Rostrum sphenoida'le,* projecting from under the middle and forepart of this bone.

AZYGOS GANGLION, see Trisplanchnic Nerve.

AZYGOUS ARTICULAR ARTERY, see Articular arteries of the skull.

AZYGOUS MUSCLE, Az'ygus U'vula, is the small muscle which occupies the substance of the uvula.—Morgagni. The name is, however, inappropriate, as there are two distinct fasciculi, placed along-side each other, forming the *Pal'ato-staphyli'ni, Staphyli'ni or Epistaphyli'ni* muscles, *Staphyli'ni me'dii* of Winslow.

AZYGOUS VEIN, Vena Az'ygus, Veine Prolombo-

thoracique—(Ch.), *Vena sine pari*, *Vena paricarena*, (F.) *Veine sans Paire*. This vein was so called by Galen. It forms a communication between the *V. cava inferior* and *V. cava superior*, permitting the blood to pass freely between the two. It rises from the vena cava inferior, or from one of the lumbar or renal veins, passes through the diaphragm, ascends along the spine to the right of the aorta and thoracic duct, and opens into the *V. cava superior*, where it pene-

trates the pericardium. On the left side, the *SEMI-AZ'YGOS*, *Left bronchial or left superior intercostal vein*, *Vena demi-azygos*, *V. hemi-az'ygus*, *Veine petite prélorbo-thoracique*—(Ch.) presents, in miniature, nearly the same arrangement.

AZYMIA HUMORUM, Crudity of the humours.

AZ'YMUS, from *a*, priv., and ζυμη, 'leaven.' Azymous bread is unfermented, unleavened bread.—Galen.

B.

BABEURRE, Buttermilk.

BABILLEMENT, Loquacity.

BABUZICARIUS, Incubus.

BAC'ARIS, *Bac'aris*. A name given by the ancients to an ointment, described by Galen under the name *Ointment of Lydia*. It was sometimes employed in diseases of the womb.—Hippocrates.

BACCÆ BERMUDENSES, *Sapindus saponaria*—*b. seu Grana actes*, see *Sambucus ebulus*—*b. Jujuba*, *Jujube*—*b. Myrtillorum*, see *Vaccinium myrtillus*—*b. Norlandica*, *Rubus arcticus*—*b. Piperis Glabri*, see *Piper Cubeba*—*b. Piscatoris*, see *Menispermum cocculus*—*b. Zizyphi*, see *Jujube*.

BACCAR, *Bac'caris*, *Bac'charis*. An herb used by the ancients in their garlands, to destroy enchantment. Perhaps, the *Digitalis purpurea*. Some authors have erroneously thought it to be the *Azaram*.

BACCHARIS, *Baccar*.

BACCHIA, from *Bacchus*, 'wine.' A name applied to the red or pimpled face of the drunkard. See *Gutta rosea*.

BACCHICA, *Hedera helix*.

BACHARIS, *Bacaris*.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, see *Strychnos nuxvomica*.

BACHER'S TONIC PILLS, *Pilule ex Helleboro et Myrrha*.

BACILE, *Crithmum maritimum*.

BACIL'LUM, *Bacillus*, *Bac'ulus*, *Bac'culus*: 'a stick.' This name has been applied to a kind of troch, composed of expectorants, and having the shape of a stick. Also, a suppository. *Bacillum* was used by the ancient chemists for several instruments of iron.

BACK-ACH ROOT, *Liatris*.

BACKSTROKE OF THE HEART, *Impulse*, diastolic.

BACOVE, *Musa sapientum*.

BACTYRILOBIUM FISTULA, *Cassia fistula*.

BACULUS, *Bacillum*.

BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Baden is a town six miles from Vienna. Here are 12 springs, containing carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime, and magnesia, and soda; and chlorides of sodium and aluminum. The water is used in diseases of the skin, rheumatism, &c. There are two other towns of the same name; one in Suabia, and the other in Switzerland, about 12 miles from Zürich, where are mineral springs. The waters of the last two are thermal sulphureous.

BADEN-BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Celebrated thermal springs, situate about a league from the high road to Basic and Frankfort. Their temperature varies from 130° to 154° Fahrenheit.

BÄDER, *Bather*.

BADIAGA. A kind of sponge, sold in Russia, the powder of which is said to take away the livid

marks from blows and bruises in a few hours. Its nature is not understood.

BADIANE, *Illicium anisatum*.

BADISIS, *Walking*.

BADUKKA, *Capparis badukka*.

BAG, DUSTING, see *Dusting-bag*.

BAGEDIA, *Pound*.

BAGNÈRES-ADOUR, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bagnères-Adour is a small town in the department of *Hautes Pyrénées*, having a great number of mineral springs; some, cold chalybeates; others, thermal salines; but the greatest part sulphureous and warm.

BAGNÈRES DU LUCHON is a small town in the department of *Haute Garonne*, on the frontiers of Spain. It has been for a long time famous for its numerous sulphureous springs, the temperature of which is from 69° to 148° of Fahrenheit.

BAGNIGGE WELLS. A saline mineral spring in London, resembling the Epsom.

BAGNIO, *Baignoire*.

BAGNOLES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bagnoles is a village in the department of Orne. The water resembles that of *Bagnères de Luchon*.

BAGNOLS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bagnols is a village, two leagues from Mende, in the department of Lozère. The waters are hydro-sulphurous and thermal: 109° Fahrenheit.

BAGOAS, *Castratus*.

BAGUENAUDIER, *Colutea arborescens*.

BAHA'MA ISLANDS, CLIMATE OF. The climate of the Bahamas is not considered to be well adapted for consumptive patients, on account of the rapid alternations of temperature, and the prevalence of winds, often of a dry, cold character. Still, the phthisical valetudinarians from most portions of the United States might derive advantage from a residence there during the winter months. The accommodations are not, however, good, or numerous.

BAHEL, *Colum'nea longifolia*. A labiated plant of Malabar, whose leaves, bruised, are applied as cataplasms to suppurating tumours.

BAHEL SCHULLI, *Genista spinosa Indica*.

BAIGNEUR, *Bather*.

BAIGNOIRE (F.), *Baptisterium*, a *Bathing tub*, *Bagnio*, *So'lium*, *Pisci'na*. The vessel or place in which bathing is performed. *Baignoire oculaire*, an *eye-bath*,—a small vessel for bathing the eyes.

BAILLEMENT, *Yawning*.

BAILLON, *Speculum oris*.

BAIN, Bath—*b. Chaud*, Bath, hot—*b. Électrique*, Bath, electric, see *Electricity*—*b. Entier*, Bath, general—*b. de Fautueil*, Bath, hip—*b. Frais*, Bath, tepid—*b. Froid*, Bath, cold—*b. Marie*, Bath, water—*b. Médicinal*, Bath, medicated—*b. de Pied*, Bath, foot, *Pediluvium*—*b. de Sable*, Bath, sand—*b. de Siège*, Bath, hip—*b. Tempéré*, Bath, tepid, B. Temperate—*b. de Tête*,

BAINS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These are situate at Plombières, department of the Vosges. They are said to be saline and thermal by some; others deny them any medical properties.

BALAMPULLI, Tamarindus.

BALANCE, AREOSTATIC, Areometer.

BAL'ANCEMENT, *Compensation*, from (F.) *balance*, 'a balance,' itself from *bis*, 'twice,' and *lac.*, 'a dish.' A law of teratogeny, as maintained by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, by which exuberance of nutrition in one organ is supposed to involve, to a greater or less extent, the total or partial atrophy of some other,—and conversely.

BALANDA, Fagus Sylvatica.

BALANEUM, Bath.

BALANISMUS, Suppository.

BALANITIS, Gonorrhœa spuria.

BALANOBLENNORRHŒA, Gonorrhœa spuria.

BALANOCASTANUM, Buntium Bulbocastanum.

BALANORRHŒA, Gonorrhœa spuria.

BAL'ANUS, *βάλανος*, 'glans,' 'an acorn.' The glans penis. Hence, *Balanoblennorrhœa*, Blennorrhœa of the glans; and *Balanitis*, Inflammation of the glans. Suppositories and pessaries were called *Balan.*

BALANUS PHŒNICOS, Date.

BALANUS, Glans, Suppository—b. Myrepsica, Guilandina moringa.

BALARUC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Balaruc is a town in the department of Hérault, in France. The waters are saline and thermal. They contain carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, sulphate of lime, and a little iron. They are considered tonic, and are largely used. Their temperature is about 118° Fahrenheit.

BALARUC WATER, FACTIT'IOUS, (F.) *Eau de Balaruc*; *Aqua Belliuceana* is made of simple acidulous water (containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid) f̄xxxix; chloride of sodium, ℥iss; chloride of calcium, gr. xvij; chloride of magnesium, gr. lvi; carbonate of magnesia, gr. j.

BALATRO, Bamballo.

BALAUSTINE FLOWERS, see Punica granatum.

BALBIS, *βαλβίς*, 'a foundation.' Any oblong cavity.—Galen. Hippocrates, in his treatise on the joints, gives the name *Balbito'des* to the olecranon cavity of the humerus.

BALBUS, (F.) *Béque*. One habitually affected with stammering. A stammerer.

BALBU'TIES, *Psellis'mus*, *Psellotes*, *Blé'vitas*, *Buryglos'vita*, *Dysla'lia*, *Mogila'lia*, *Iechopho'nia*, *Battaris'mus*, *Bamba'lia*, *Havita'tio*, *Loque'la bla'on*, (F.) *Balbuticement*, *Bégaïement*. Stammering, St. Vitus's Dance of the Voice. Also, vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by the letters B and L; *Traulis'mus*.

BALCHUS, Bdellium.

BALD, ATRHIX.

BALDMONEY, *Æthusa meum*.

BALDNESS, Alopecia, Calvities—b. Limited, Porrigo decalvans—b. Partial, Porrigo decalvans.

BALENAS, Leviathan penis.

BALIMBAGO, Hibiscus populneus.

BALINEATOR, Bather.

BALINEUM, Bath.

BALL, Pila.

BALLISMUS, Chorea.

BALLISTA, Astragalus.

BALLON, Receiver.

BALLONNEMENT, Tympanites.

BAL'LOTA FOETIDA, *B. vulgaria* seu nigra,

Marrubium nigrum, *Black Horehound*, *Stinking H.*, (F.) *Marrube noir*. This plant is esteemed to be antispasmodic, resolvent, and detersive. (?)

BALLOTA LANA'TA, *Leonurus lanatus*. A plant of the *Nat. Family*, Labiatae, *Ser. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnosperma, which grows in Siberia. The whole plant, with the exception of the root, has been recommended in dropsy, and in rheumatism and gout, as a diuretic. It is usually given in decoction (℥ss to ℥j to f̄℥viij of water.)

BALLOTTEMENT, (F.) *Agitation*, *Succussion*, *Mouvement de Ballotement*, *Repercussion*, means the motion impressed on the fœtus in utero, by alternately pressing the uterus by means of the index finger of one hand introduced into the vagina; the other hand being applied on the abdomen. It is one of the least equivocal signs of pregnancy.

BALSTON SPA. This village is situate in Saratoga County, New York. The spring Sans Souci belongs to the class of Acidulous Chalybeates. It contains iodide of sodium. There is also a sulphur spring.

BALM, Melissa—b. Apple, Momordica balsamina—b. Bastard, Melitis Melissophyllum—b. of Gilead, Solomon's, see Tinctura cardamomi—b. of Gilead, Poplar, Populus candicans—b. of Gilead tree, Dracocephalum Canariense—b. Indian, Trillium latifolium—b. Mountain, Monarda coccinea—b. Red, Monarda coccinea—b. Stinking, Hedeoma.

BALMONY, Chelone glabra.

BALNEA CŒNOSA, *Boue des eaux*.

BALNEARIUM, Hypocaustum.

BALNEARIUS, Bather.

BALNEATOR, Bather.

BALNEOGRAPHY, *Balneograph'ia*, from *βαλανιον*, 'a bath,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of baths.

BALNEOL'OGY, *Balneolog'ia*, from *βαλανιον*, 'a bath,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on baths.

BALNEOTHERAPI'A, from *βαλανιον*, 'a bath,' and *θεραπεια*, 'treatment.' Treatment of disease by baths.

BALNEUM, Bath—b. Acidum, Bath, acid—b. Alkalinum, Bath, alkaline—b. Animale, Bath, animal—b. Antiphoricum, Bath, antiphoric—b. Anti-syphiliticum, Bath, antisiphilitic—b. Arenæ, Bath, sand—b. Gelatinosum, Bath, gelatinous—b. Maris, Bath, water—b. Medicatum, Bath, medicated—b. Sulphuris, Bath, sulphur.

BALSAM, *Bal'samum*, *Bo'l'seon*, *Bel'seon*, (F.) *Baume*. This name is given to natural vegetable substances, concrete or liquid, but very odorous, bitter, and piquant: composed of resin, benzoic acid, and sometimes of an essential oil;—which allow benzoic acid to be disengaged by the action of heat; readily dissolved in volatile oil, alcohol, and ether; and, when treated with alkalis, afford a soluble benzoate, and throw down resin. We know of only five balsams:—those of Peru, and Tolu, Bensoin, solid Styrax or Storax, and liquid Styrax. (See those different words.) There are, however, many pharmaceutical preparations and resinous substances, possessed of a balsamic smell, to which the name *balsam* has been given; but they differ essentially in composition and properties: hence the distinction of balsams into *natural* and *artificial*. The *natural balsams* include the five before mentioned; the *artificial* the remainder.

BALSAM, ACOUS'TIC, *Bal'samum Acous'ticum*, (F.) *Baume acoustique*. A mixture of fixed and essential oils, sulphur, and tinctures of fetid gums. Used in cases of atonic deafness, dropped into the ear. The *acoustic balsam* of Dr. Hugh

Bath, head—*b. Tède*, Bath, tepid—*b. Très froid*, Bath, cold—*b. de Vapeur*, Bath, vapour. Smith is made by mixing three drachms of *oz-gall* with one drachm of *balsam of Peru*.

BALSAM, AMERICAN, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—*b. Anodyne*, *Bates's Linimentum saponis* et *opii*.

BALSAM, APOPLECTIC, *Bal'samum Apoplecticum*, (F.) *Baume apoplectique*. A medicine composed of several *balsams* properly so called, resins, and volatile oils. It is of a stiff consistence, is worn in ivory boxes about the person, and is smelled at in headaches, &c.

BALSAM APPLE, *Momordica balsamina*.

BALSAM OF ARCEÛS, *Bal'samum Arcæi*, *Unguentum El'emi*, (F.) *Baume d'Arceus*. A soft ointment; sometimes employed in wounds, ulcers, &c. It is made by melting, with a gentle heat, two parts of mutton suet, one of lard, one and a half of turpentine, and as much resin.

BALSAM, CANADA, see *Pinus balsamea*—*b. Canary*, *Dracocephalum Canariense*—*b. Capivi*, *Copaiba*.

BALSAM OF CARPATHIA, *Bal'samum Carpathicum*, (F.) *Baume de Carpathie*. The resin of the *Pinus Cembra*, a tree, which grows in Switzerland, Libya, and the Krapac mountains in Hungary.

BALSAM, CHALYBEATE, *Bal'samum Chalybeatum*, (F.) *Baume d'acier ou d'aiguilles*. A mixture of nitrate of iron, alcohol, and oil, prepared by dissolving needles in nitric acid. It was formerly employed in frictions in pains of the joints.

BALSAM, COMMANDER'S, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*b. for Cuts*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

BALSAM, CORDIAL, OF SENNER'TUS, *Bal'samum Cordia'le Senner'ti*, (F.) *Baume cordiale de Senner't*. A stimulant medicine, composed of the essential oils of citron, cloves, and cinnamon, of musk, and ambergris. Dose, 6 to 15 drops.

BALSAM OF FIERABRAS. A celebrated Spanish vulnerary balsam, mentioned by Cervantes; the composition of which was oil, rosemary, salt and wine. (?)

BALSAM, SPIRITUOUS, OF FIORARENTI, *Bal'samum Fioraven'ti spirituosum*, (F.) *Baume de Fioraven'ti spiritueux*. Different products of the distillation of resinous and balsamic substances, and of a number of aromatic substances, previously macerated in alcohol, have been thus called. The *Spirituous Balsam of Fiorarenti*, the only one now used in friction, in chronic rheumatism, is the first product of the distillation from a sand-bath. It is entirely alcoholic. The *Oily Balsam of Fiorarenti* is obtained by removing the residue, and distilling it in an iron vessel, at a white heat. It has the appearance of a citrine-coloured oil. The *Black Balsam of Fiorarenti* is the black oil, obtained when the temperature is sufficient to carbonize the substances in the cucurbit.

BALSAM OF FIR, see *Pinus balsamea*.

BALSAM OF FOURCROY or of LABORDE, (F.) *Baume de Fourcroy ou de Laborde*. A kind of liniment composed of aromatic plants, balsams, resins, aloes, turpentine, theriac, and olive oil. Used in chaps of the skin and nipples.

BALSAM, FRIAR'S, *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

BALSAM OF GENEVIÈVE, (F.) *Baume de Geneviève*. An ointment composed of wax, turpentine, oil, red saunders, and camphor. Used in contused wounds, gangrene, &c.

BALSAM OF HONEY (HILL'S.) A tincture made of *tolu*, honey (℞ ℥j) and *spirit*, (a gallon.) A pectoral, used in coughs. The committee of the New York College of Pharmacy recommend the following formula:—(*Gum. Benzoin. ℥v, Bals. Tolut. ℥j, Mellis ℥viij, Alcohol. Oij*—digest for 10 days and filter.) See *Mel*.

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND (FORD'S.) A tincture of *horehound*, *liquorice-root*, *camphor*, *opium*, *benzoin*, *dried squills*, *oil of aniseed*, and *honey*. It has the same properties as the above. See *Marrubium*.

BALSAM, HUNGARIAN, see *Pinus mughos*.

BALSAM, HYPNOTIC, *Bal'samum Hypnoticum*, (F.) *Baume Hypnotique*. A preparation of which opium, hyoscyamus, camphor, and some other sedative substances form the basis. It is used externally in friction, to provoke sleep.

BALSAM, HYSTERIC, *Bal'samum Hystericum*, (F.) *Baume Hystérique*. A preparation made of opium, aloes, asafoetida, castor, distilled oils of rue, amber, &c. It is held to the nose, applied to the navel, or rubbed on the hypogastrium in hysterical cases.

BALSAM, INDIAN, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

BALSAM OF LEICOURE OF CONDOM OF VINCGUERE, *Bal'samum Lectouren'si*. A strongly stimulant and aromatic mixture of camphor, saffron, musk, and ambergris, dissolved in essential oils. The ancients burnt it for the purpose of purifying the air of a chamber, when infected with a disagreeable odour.

BALSAM OF LIFE OF HOFFMAN, *Bal'samum Vitæ Hoffman'ni*, (F.) *Baume de Vie d'Hoffman*. A tincture, composed of essential oils and ambergris, employed internally and externally as a stimulant. A mixture of essential oils without alcohol constitutes the *Saxon Balsam*, *Bal'samum apoplecticum*, *B. aromat'icum*, *B. cephal'icum*, *B. Saxon'icum*, *B. nervi'num*, *B. SCHERZERI*, *B. Stomach'icum*. Employed in friction as a stimulant.

BALSAM OF LIFE, Decoction aloes compositum—*b. of Life*, *Turlington's*, see *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

BALSAM OF LOCATEL'LI OF LUCATEL'LI, *Bal'samum Lucatel'li*, (F.) *Baume de Lucatel*. A sort of ointment, composed of wax, oil, turpentine, sherry, and balsam of Peru, coloured with red saunders. It was once administered in pulmonary consumption.

BALSAM OF MECCA, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Mexican*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—*b. Natural*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

BALSAM, GREEN, OF METZ, *Bal'samum Vir'idis Meten'sium*, *Bal'samum Vir'idè*, (F.) *Baume vert de Metz*, *Baume de Feuillet*, *Huile verte*, *O'leum oxydi cupri vir'idè*. This is composed of several fixed oils, holding, in solution, subcarbonate of copper, sulphate of zinc, turpentine, aloes, and the essential oils of cloves and juniper. It is green and caustic, and is employed to hasten the cicatrization of atonic ulcers,

BALSAM, NEPHRITIC, OF FULLER, *Bal'samum Nephret'icum Fulleri*. A liquid medicine, composed of oils, resins, and balsams, which have experienced an incipient state of carbonization from concentrated sulphuric acid. It was given in the dose of 15 to 30 drops in certain affections of the kidneys.

BALSAM, NERVOUS, *Bal'samum Nervinum*, (F.) *Baume nervin ou nerveal*. A kind of ointment, composed of fatty bodies, volatile oils, balsam of Peru, camphor, &c. It is employed in friction in cases of sprains and rheumatic pains.

BALSAM, PARALYTIC, OF MYNSICHT. A sort of liniment or soft mixture of the essential oils of different aromatic plants, oils of turpentine and amber.—*Lémory*.

BALSAM OF PAREIRA BRAVA, *Bal'samum Parei'ræ brava*. A soft mixture of balsam, resin, muriate of ammonia, and powder of the root of *Pareira brava*. It is given internally, to excite the urinary secretion.

BALSAM, PERUVIAN, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—*b. of Peru*, red, see *Toluifera balsamum*—*b. of Peru*, white, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

BALSAM OF RACKAS'RA or of **RAKAS'RI**. This substance is of a yellowish-brown colour; semi-transparent; fragile, when dry, but softening by heat; adhering to the teeth, when chewed. It has a smell similar to that of the Balsam of Tolu, and is slightly bitter. It is brought from India in gourd shells, and has been employed in diseases of the urinary and genital organs, especially in gonorrhœa.

BALSAM, RIGA. Prepared from the shoots of the Scotch Fir, macerated in spirit of wine. *Internally*, stimulant and diuretic; *externally*, a vulnerary. See *Pinus Cembra*.

BALSAM OF SATURN, *Balsamum Saturni*. A solution of acetate of lead in spirit of turpentine, concentrated by evaporation; to which camphor has been added. This balsam was applied to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

BALSAM OF THE SAMARITAN, (F.) *Baume du Samaritain*. A sort of liniment, prepared by boiling together, at a gentle heat, equal parts of wine and oil. It is said to have been the ointment used by the Samaritan of the Gospel to cure a patient covered with ulcers.

BALSAM, SAXON, *Balsam of Life of Hoffmann*.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR, *Balsamum Sulphuris*, (F.) *Baume de Soufre*. A solution of sulphur in oil.—*B. sulph. antisæticum*, (F.) *B. de Soufre antiæ.* A solution of sulphur in essential oil of aniseed; given as a carminative.—*B. Sulph. succinatum*, (F.) *B. de Soufre succiné.* A solution of sulphur in oil of amber.—*B. Sulphuris terebinthina'tum*, *Common Dutch Drops*, (F.) *B. de soufre térébinthiné.* A solution of sulphur in essential oil of turpentine, administered as a diuretic.—The *Balsam of Sulphur of RULAND* is a solution of sulphur in linseed oil or nut oil.

BALSAM OF SYMPATHY, *Balsamum Sympathicum*, (F.) *Baume de Sympathie*. A balsam, used in the days when sympathetic influence was strongly believed in. It was composed of the raspings of a human skull, blood, and human fat, and was applied to the instrument which had inflicted the wound.

BALSAM, THIBAUT'S. A tincture of myrrh, aloes, dragon's blood, flowers of St. John's wort, and Chio turpentine. *Internally*, diuretic; *externally*, vulnerary.

BALSAM OF TOLU, see *Toluifera Balsamum*.

BALSAM, TRANQUIL, *Balsamum tranquillum* seu *tranquillans*, (F.) *B. tranquille*. A liquid medicine employed, externally, in the shape of friction: it is prepared by macerating and boiling, in olive oil, narcotic and poisonous plants,—belladonna, mandragora, hyoscyamus, &c.—and afterwards infusing, in the filtered decoction, different aromatic plants. It was employed as an anodyne.

BALSAM, TURKEY, *Dracocephalum Canariense*.

BALSAM OF TURPENTINE, *Dutch Drops*, *Balsamum Terebinthinæ*. Obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort, until a red balsam is left. It possesses the properties of the turpentines.

BALSAM, VERVAIN'S, *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

BALSAM, VULNERARY, OF MINDERERUS, *Balsamum vulnerarium Mindereri*, (F.) *B. vulnéraire de MINDERER*. A kind of liniment, composed of turpentine, resin elemi, oil of St. John's wort, and wax. Employed in friction, and as a dressing to wounds.

BALSAM WREED, *Impatiens fulva*—b. Wound, *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

BALSAMADENDRON GILHADENSE, *Amyris Gileadensis*—b. Myrrha, see *Myrrha*.

BALSAMARIA INOPHYLLUM, see *Fagara octandra*.

BALSAMELZEON, *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

BALSAM'IC, *Balsamicus*, from *βαλσαμον*, 'balsam.' Possessing the qualities of balsams. *Balsamic odour*:—a sweet, faint, and slightly nauseous smell. *Balsamic substances*:—one resembling the balsams in property.

BALSAMIER ÉLÉMIÈRE, *Amyris elemifera*—b. *de la Mecque*, *Amyris opobalsamum*.

BALSAMINA, *Momordica balsamina*.

BALSAMINE, *Momordica balsamina*.

BALSAMITA FEMINEA, *Achillea ageratum*—b. Major, *Tanacetum balsamita*—b. Mas, *Tanacetum balsamita*.

BALSAMITA SUAV'EOLENS, *B. odora'ta*, *B. maris*, *Mentha Saracenicæ*, *M. Roma'na*. *Fam. Compositæ Corymbiferae*. *Sec. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia superflua*. A plant, common in the south of France, and cultivated in the gardens; where it bears the names *Menthecoq*, *Grand baume*, *Baume des Jardins*. Its smell is strong and aromatic, and taste hot. It is used for the same purposes as tansy, i. e. as a stimulant, vermifuge, &c.

BALSAMITA SUAVEOLENS, *Tanacetum balsamita*—b. *Vulgaris*, *Tanacetum balsamita*.

BALSAMO-SACCHARUM, *Elæo-Saccharum*.

BALSAMUM, see *Balsam*, *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Ægyptiacum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum* b. *Album*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—b. *Alpini*, *Dracocephalum Canariense*—b. *Alpini*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Anodynum*, *Linimentum saponis et opii*—b. *Apoplecticum*, *Balsam of life of Hoffmann*—b. *Aromaticum*, *Balsam of life of Hoffmann*—b. *Asiaticum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Brasilienæ*, *Copaiba*—b. *Calaba*, see *Fagara octandra*—b. *Canadense*, see *Pinus balsamea*—b. *Catholicum*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—b. *Cephalicum*, *Balsam of life of Hoffmann*—b. *Copaibæ*, *Copaiba*—b. *Genuinum antiqorum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Hyperici simplex*, see *Hypericum perforatum*—b. *Judaicum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Libani*, see *Pinus cembra*—b. *Maris*, see *Fagara octandra*—b. *e Mecçæ*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Mercuriale*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*—b. *Nervium*, *Balsam of life of Hoffmann*—b. *Opodeldoc*, *Linimentum saponis camphoratum*—b. *Ophthalmicum rubrum*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi*—b. *Persicum*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—b. *Peruanum*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum* b. *Saturninum*, *Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*—b. *Scherzeri*, *Balsam of life of Hoffmann*—b. *Stomachicum*, *Balsam of life of Hoffmann*—b. *Styracis*, *Styrax*—b. *Styracis benzoini*, *Benjamin* b. *Succini*, see *Succinum*—b. *Sulphuris Barbardense*, *Petroleum sulphuratum*—b. *Sulphuris simplex*, *Oleum sulphuratum*—b. *Syriacum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Tolutanum*, see *Toluifera balsamum*—b. *Tranquillans* seu *Tranquillum*, *Balsam*, *tranquil*—b. *Traumaticum*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—b. *Universale*, *Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*—b. *Viride*, *Balsam*, *green*, of *Metz*; see *Fagara octandra*.

BALSAMUS PALUSTRIS, *Mentha aquatica*.

BALSEM, *Amyris opobalsamum*.

BAMBA, *Bamboo*.

BAMBALIA, *Balbuties*.

BAMBA'LIO, *Bambalo*, *Bala'tro*, from *βαλσαμ*, 'I speak inarticulately.' One who stammers or lisps, or utters inarticulate sounds. According to *KRAUSE*, one who speaks as if he had pap in his mouth, or as if the tongue were paralyzed.

BAMBOO, (F.) *Bambou*, *Bambu*. *Fam. Graminæ. Sec. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. The young shoots of *Bambos arundinæ'cea*, *Arundo bambos*, *Bambu'sa arundinæ'cea*, and of *Bambos verticilla'ta*, contain a saccharine pith, of which

the people of both the Indies are very fond. They are sometimes made into a pickle.

BAMBOS ARUNDINACEA, Bamboo—b. *Verticillata*, Bamboo.

BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA, Bamboo.

BAMIX MOSCHATA, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

BAMMA, from *Barra*, 'I plunge,' 'a paint; a dye.' Anciently, liquids were so called, in which certain bodies were plunged, to moisten or soften them. In the case of tea, for instance, into which bread is dipped, the tea would be the *bamma*.

BANANA, *Musa sapientum*.

BANANIER, *Musa sapientum*.

BANAUSIA, Charlatany.

BANC D'HIPPOCRATE, Bathron.

BANCAL, (F.) One who has deformed legs. It includes the *valgus*, *compennis*, and *varus*, which see.

BANCROCHE, (F.) A vulgar epithet for a rickety individual.

BAND, PRIMITIVE, see Nerve Fibre.

BAN'DAGE, *Desma*, *Syndes'mus*, *Hypodes'mis*, *Hypodesma*, *Hypodes'mus*, (the last three signify properly an under bandage.) A binder, from Sax. *bindan*, 'to bind.' This word, with the French, is generally used to express the methodical application of rollers, compresses, &c., *Ban'daging*, *Syn'des'mis*, to fix an apparatus upon any part,—corresponding to the words *deliga'tio*, *fascia'tio*, *fascia'rum applica'tio*, *epid'esia*. With us the noun is usually applied to the result of the application, or to the bandage itself;—a sense in which the French employ the word *Bande*. Bandages are *simple* or *compound*. The simple bandage is *equal*, if the turns are applied circularly above each other; *unequal*, if the turns are not accurately applied upon each other. If each turn of the bandage be only covered one-third, it forms the *doloire* of the French; if the edges touch only slightly, it is the *moussé*; if the turns are very oblique and separated, it is the *spiral* or *creeping*, (F.) *rampant*; if folded upon each other, it is termed the *reversed*, (F.) *renversé*. By uniting various kinds of bandaging, we have the *compound*; and these compound bandages have received various names expressive of their figure, or of the parts to which they are applied, as *capit'ium*, *epica*, &c. Bandages are divided, also, as regards their uses, into *uniting*, *dividing*, *retaining*, *expelling*, *compressing*, &c.

BANDAGE or **ROLLER**, *Fascia*, *Ta'nia*, *Epid'es'mos*, *Vin'culum*, the *Bande* of the French, is derived from (G.) *binden*, 'to bind.' It may be made of linen, flannel, or other stuff capable of offering a certain resistance. The two extremities of a bandage are called *tails*, (F.) *chefts*, and the rolled part is termed its *head*, (F.) *globe*. If rolled at both extremities, it is called a *double-headed roller* or *bandage*, (F.) *Bande à deux globes*.

BANDAGE, **BODY**, *Manti'le*, (F.) *Bandage de Corps*, is used for fixing dressings, &c., to the trunk. It is formed of a towel, napkin, or some large compress, folded three or four times; the extremities of which are fastened by pins. This is again fixed by means of the *scapulary bandage*, which is nothing more than an ordinary bandage, stitched to the anterior and middle part of the napkin, passing over the clavicles and behind the head, to be attached to the back part of the napkin.

BANDAGE, **COMPRESSING**, or **ROLLER**, *Fascia compressiva* seu *concoluta*, (F.) *Bandage compressive* ou *roulé*, is the simple *roller* with one head; and is employed in cases of ulcers, varices, &c., of the limbs. Whenever this roller is applied to the lower part of the limbs, it is carried up-

wards by the *doloire* and *reversed* methods above described.

BANDAGE DIVISIF, Dividing bandage—b. en *Doloire*, *Doloire*.

BANDAGE, **EIGHTEEN-TAILED**, *Fascia octodecim capit'ibus*, (F.) *Bandage à dix huit chefs*. This bandage is made of a longitudinal portion of a common roller; and with a sufficient number of transverse pieces or tails, to cover as much of the part as is requisite. It is a very useful bandage, inasmuch as it can be undone without disturbing the part.

BANDAGE, **GALEN'S**, *B. for the Poor*, *Fascia Gale'ni* seu *Pau'perum*, (F.) *Bandage de Galien* ou *des Pauvres*, *Ga'lea*, is a kind of *cucullus* or hood, (F.) *Couvrechef*, divided into three parts on each side; of which *GALEN* has given a description. See *Cancer*, *Galen*.

BANDAGE, **HERNIAL**, see **TRUSS**—b. *Immovable*, *Apparatus*, *immovable*.

BANDAGE, **INGUINAL**, *Fascia inguinal'is*. A bandage for keeping dressings applied to the groin. It consists of a cincture, to which is attached a triangular compress, adapted for covering the groin. To the lower extremity of this, one or two bandages are attached, which pass under the thigh, and are fixed to the posterior part of the cincture. This bandage may be either simple or double.

Other bandages will be found described under their various names.

BANDAGE, **PERMANENT**, *Apparatus*, *immovable*—b. of the *Poor*, see *Cancer Galeni*; and *Bandage*, *Galen's*.

BANDAGE OF **SEPARATE STRIPS**, or **B. OF SCULTE'TUS**, *Fascia fasci'olis separa'tim dispos'itis* seu *Sculte'ti*, (F.) *Bandage à bandelettes sépartes* ou *de Scultet*. This is formed of linen strips, each capable of surrounding once and a half the part to which they have to be applied, and placed upon each other, so as to cover successively one-third of their width. It is used chiefly for fractures, requiring frequent dressing.

BANDAGE, **UNDER**, *Hypodes'mis*—b. *Uniesant*, *Uniting* bandage.

BANDAGING, see *Bandage*—b. *Doctrine* of, *Desmaturgia*.

BAN'DAGIST. One whose business it is to make bandages, and especially those for hernia.

BANDE; *Bandage*. The word *Bande*, in anatomy, is used by the French for various narrow, flat, and elongated expansions. *Bande d'Héliodore*, is a kind of bandage for supporting the mamma.

BANDEAU, (F.) A kind of simple bandage, which consists of a piece of cloth, folded four times, and applied round the head. There is also the *Bandenu* ou *Mouchoir en triangle* or *triangular bandage*, a kind of *couvrechef*, made of a square piece of cloth, or of a handkerchief, folded diagonally, and applied round the head.

BANDELETTE, (F.) Diminutive of *Bande*, *Fasciola*, *Taniola*, *Vitta*; a narrow bandage, strip, or fillet. Also *Tania* semicircularis.

BANDELETTES AGGLUTINATIVES, small strips, covered with a glutinous plaster. *Vitta agglutinantes*. See *Agglutinant*.

BANDELETTES DECOUPÉES, are strips of linen, notched on one edge, and covered, on one side, with ointment. They are applied to wounds to prevent the lint from sticking, and the laceration of the cicatrix.

BANDELETTE SEMICIRCULAIRE, *Tania semicircularis*—b. *des Cornes d'amon*, *Corpus fimbriatum*—b. *des Eminences pyriformes*, *Tania semicircularis*—b. *de l'Hippocampe*, *Corpora fimbriata*.

BANDURA, *Nepentha destillatoria*.
BANDY-LEGGED, *Cnemidoclostris*.
BANBERRY, *Actea spicata*.
BANGUE, *Bhang*, *Bangi* or *Beng*, *Sedhee*,
Subje. Adanson believes this to be the *Nepenthes*
of the ancients. The largest leaves and cap-
sules without the stalks of *Can'nabis Indica*,
(F.) *Chassera Indica*, *Indian hemp*, probably iden-
tical with *C. sativa*. Family, *Urticac.* *Ser. Syst.*
Diœcia Pentandria. The leaves and flowers of
Cannabis are narcotic and astringent. They are
chewed and smoked. The seeds, mixed with
opium, areca, and sugar, produce a kind of in-
toxication, and are used for this purpose by the
people of India. An alcoholic extract of the
plant, *Churrus*, has been used in India, and since
then in Europe and in this country as a narcotic,
and anti-convulsive, in the dose of from half a
grain to ten or more. It requires, however, great
caution in its administration. The pure resin—
Cannabine—is active in the dose of two-thirds of
a grain.

The dried plant, which has flowered, and from
which the resin has not been removed, called
Gusjak or *Gansjak*, *Haschisch*, *Haschick*, *Hachisch*
or *Chaschisch*, of the Arabs, consists of the tops
and tender parts only of the plant, collected im-
mediately after inflorescence, and simply dried.

BANICA, *Pastinaca sativa*.

BANILAS, Vanilla.

BANILLA, Vanilla.

BANILLOES, Vanilla.

BANISTERIA ANGULO'SA. This plant,
in Brazil and the Antilles, passes for a powerful
soporific, and an antidote to the poison of ser-
pents.

BANKSIA ABYSSINICA, *Hagenia Abyssinica*—*b.* *Speciosa*, *Costus*.

BANNIÈRES, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Bannières*
is a village in Quercy, diocess of Cahors,
France. The waters are probably chaly-
beate. They are celebrated in amenorrhœa,
cachexia, jaundice, &c.

BA'OBAB, *Adansonia digita'ta*, of Africa;
Nat. Ord. *Bombacæ*; one of the largest produc-
tions of the vegetable kingdom. Its fruit is
called, in the country, *Pain de singe*. The pulp
is sourish, and agreeable to eat: and a refreshing
drink is made from it, which is used in fevers.
Propero Alpini and *Dr. L. Frank* think that the
Terra Lemnia was prepared, in Egypt, from the
pulp. All the parts of the Baobab abound in
mucilage. The bark has been given as a substi-
tute for cinchona.

BAPTISIA LEUCANTHA, see *Sophora tinctoria*—*b.* *Tinctoria*, *Sophora tinctoria*.

BAPTISTERIUM, *Baignoire*.

BARAQUETTE, (F.) A name given by *Rau-*
son, physician at Nismes in France, to a catar-
rhal epidemic, which occurred there in 1761. See
Influenza.

BARATHRON, *Juniperus sabina*.

BARATHRUM, *Antrum*.

BARBA, Beard—*b.* *Aaronis*, *Arum maculatum*
—*b.* *Capræ*, *Spiræa ulmaria*—*b.* *Hirci*, *Tragopo-*
gon—*b.* *Jovis*, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

BARBADOES, see *West Indies*—*b.* *Leg*, see
Elephantiasis.

BARBARA, *Erysimum Barbarea*—*b.* *Stricta*,
Erysimum Barbarea.

BARBARO'SÆ PIL'ULÆ, *Barbaro'sæ's*
Pills. An ancient composition of quicksilver,
rhubarb, *diagridium*, *musk*, &c. It was the first
internal mercurial medicine, which obtained any
real credit.

BARBE, Beard—*b.* *de Bouc*, *Tragopogon*.

BARBEAU, *Cyanus sogetum*.

BARBER-CHIRUR'GEONS. A Corporation
of London, instituted by king Edward IV. The
barbers were separated from the surgeons, by 18
Geo. II., c. 15; and the latter were erected into
a *Royal College of Surgeons* at the commencement
of the present century.

BARBERS, ARMY, see *Bathers*.

BARBERIE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These mineral
waters are half a league from
Nantes. They contain carbonic acid, chlorides
of magnesium and sodium, sulphate of magnesia,
carbonates of magnesia, lime, and iron. They
are used as chalybeates.

BARBERRY, *Oxycantha Galeni*—*b.* *Ameri-*
can, see *Oxycantha Galeni*.

BARBIERS. A variety of paralysis chiefly
prevalent in India; and by many considered to
be the same as *Beriberi*. *Beriberi* is commonly
an acute disease. *Barbiers* is generally chronic.

BARBITIUM, *Beard*.

BAR-BONE, *Pubis*, *os*.

BARBOTINE, *Artemisia Santonica*.

BARBULA CAPRINA, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, *Pitula*
antibiliosa.

BARBADIA, *Pound*.

BARDANA, *Arotium lappa*—*b.* *Minor*, *Xan-*
thium.

BARDANE PETITE, *Xanthium*.

BARÈGES, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Barèges*
is a village in the department of Hautes
Pyrénées, near which are several springs. They
are sulphureous and thermal, the heat varying
from 85° to 112° Fahrenheit. They contain
chlorides of magnesium and sodium, sulphates
of magnesia and lime, carbonate of lime, sul-
phur, &c. These springs have long enjoyed a
high reputation, and are daily advised in cutane-
ous and scrofulous affections, &c.

FACTITIOUS BARÈGES WATER, *Aqua Baregi-*
nen'sis, (F.) *Eau de Barèges*, is made by adding,
hydro-sulphuretted water, f ℥iv, to pure water,
f ℥xvijs, carbonate of soda, gr. xvj, chloride of
sodium, gr. ss. Bottle closely.

BARGADA, *Convolvulus pes caprini*.

BARGOU. An alimentary preparation formed
of ground oats, boiled to a proper consistence
with water.

BARIGLIA, *Soda*.

BARII CHLORIDUM, *Baryta*, *muriate* of—
b. *Iodidum*, *Baryta*, *hydriodate* of.

BARILLA, *Soda*—*b.* *Alicant*, *Soda*—*b.* *Car-*
thagena, *Soda*—*b.* *Turkey*, *Soda*.

BARILLOR, *Soda*.

BARIUM, *Ba'ryum*, *Barytium*, *Pluto'nium*,
from *Barys*, 'heavy.' The metallic base of *ba-*
ryta, so called from the great density of its com-
pounds.

BIARIUM, *CHLORIDE* OF, *Baryta*, *muriate* of—
b. *Chlorure de*, *Baryta*, *muriate* of—*b.* *Iodide* of,
Baryta, *hydriodate* of—*b.* *Protoxide* of, *Baryta*.

BARK, *Cinchona*—*b.* *Bitter*, *Pinckneya pu-*
bens—*b.* *Calisaya*, *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—
b. *Caribæan*, *Cinchona Caribæa* cortex—*b.* *Car-*
thagena, see *Cinchona*—*b.* *Crown*, *Cinchona*
lancifolia cortex—*b.* *Elk*, *Magnolia glauca*—*b.*
Essential salt of, see *Cinchona*—*b.* *Florida*,
Pinckneya pubens—*b.* *Georgia*, *Pinckneya pu-*
bens—*b.* *Gray*, see *Cinchona*—*b.* *Huanuco*, see
Cinchona—*b.* *Indian*, *Magnolia glauca*—*b.* *Je-*
suit's, *Cinchona*—*b.* *Loxa*, *Cinchona lancifolia*
cortex—*b.* *Pale*, *Cinchona lancifolia* cortex—*b.*
Maracaybo, see *Cinchona*—*b.* *Peruvian*, *Cincho-*
na—*b.* *Pitaya*, *Cinchona Caribæa* cortex—*b.*
Red, *Cinchona oblongifolia* cortex—*b.* *Saint*
Lucia, *Cinchona Caribæa* cortex—*b.* *Santa*
Martha, see *Cinchona*—*b.* *Silver*, see *Cinchona*
—*b.* *Yellow*, *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex.

BARLERIA BUXIFOLIA, Cara schulli.
BARLEY, PEARL, see Hordeum—b. Scotch, Hordeum—b. Water, Decoctum hordei.
BARNET, Yest.
BARNET, MINERAL WATERS OF. Barnet is not far from London. The water is of a purging quality, like that of Epsom, and about half the strength.
BAROMACROM'ETER, *Pædobaromacrom'eter*, *Pædom'eter*, from *βαρος*, 'weight,' *μετρος*, 'long,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument invented by Stein to indicate the length and weight of a new-born infant.
BAROM'ETER, *Baroscop'ium*, *Ba'roscope*, from *βαρος*, 'weight,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' (F.) *Baromètre*. An instrument which measures the weight of the air. A certain degree of density in this medium is necessary for health. When we ascend high mountains great inconvenience is experienced, owing to the diminished density. Changes of this character are indicated by the Barometer or weather-glass.
BA'ROS, *βαρος*, 'heaviness.' Employed by the Greek physicians to designate the feeling of lassitude and heaviness observable in many diseases.—Hippocrates, Galen.
BAROSCOPE, Barometer.
BAROSMA CRENATA, *Diosma crenata*.
BAROTES SALTUS, *Baryta*, muriate of.
BARRAS, see *Pinus sylvestris*.
BARRE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Barre is a small town, six leagues from Strasburg. The waters are thermal, and contain much iron, calcareous salt, &c. They are diuretic and tonic.
BARRE (F.) Barre, *Vara*, 'a bar.' A projection or prolongation of the symphysis pubis:—a deformity rendering delivery difficult.
BARRÉE (F.) A term applied, in France, to a female whose pelvis has the deformity described under Barre.
BARRÉES, (DENTS.) The molar teeth, when the roots are spread or tortuous, so that they cannot be extracted without being broken; or without a portion of the alveolar arch being removed.
BARREL OF THE EAR, Tympanum.
BARRENNESS, Sterilitas.
BARROS, Terra Portugallica.
BARRURE, *Barre*.
BARTON'S FRACTURE, see Fracture of the Radius, Barton's.
BARYCOCCALON, *Datura stramonium*.
BARYCOITA, *Baryecoi'a*.
BARYECOI'A, *Baryecoi'ta*, *Bradyecoi'a*, *Paracoi'sia obtusa*, *Disecoi'a*, *Dysecoi'a*, *Audi'tus diffic'ilis*, *Obaudi'tio*, *Obaudi'tus*, *A. gravis*, *A. imminu'tus*, *Hypocoph'osis*, *Hypochyro'sis*, (F.) *Dureté d'Oreille*, from *βαρος*, 'heavy,' and *ακον*, 'hearing.' Hardness of hearing, incomplete deafness. See Cophosis, and Deafness.
BARYGLOSSIA, Balbuties, Baryphonia.
BARY HYDRAS IODATI, *Baryta*, hydriodate of.
BARYLALIA, Baryphonia.
BARYOD'YNE, from *βαρος*, 'heavy,' and *δυνω*, 'pain.' A dull, heavy pain.
BARYPHO'NIA, *Baryglos'sia*, *Baryla'tia*, *Loque'la impedi'ta*, from *βαρος*, 'heavy,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' Difficulty of voice or speech.
BARYPICRON, *Artomisia abrotanum*.
BARYSOMATIA, *Polysarcia adiposa*.
BARYSOMATICA, *Polysarcia adiposa*.
BARY'TA, from *βαρος*, 'heavy,' *Terra ponderosa*, *Bary'tes*, *Protox'ide of Ba'rium*, *Heavy Earth*, *Ponderous Earth*, (F.) *Baryte*, *Barite*, *Terre pesante*. This earth and its soluble salts are all highly corrosive poisons. It is never em-

ployed in medicine in the pure state. When externally applied, it is caustic, like potassa and soda.

BARY'TA, CARBONATE OF, *Baryta Carbonas*, (F.) *Carbonate de Baryte*, is only used officially to obtain the muriate.

BARYTA, HYDRIO'DATE OF, *Baryta Hydriodas*, *Baryta Hydriod'ica*, *Hydras Baryi Iodati*, (in the dry state,—*Iodide of Barium*, *Barii Iod'idum*, *B. Ioda'tum*.) has been given in scrofulous and similar morbid conditions. It may be administered internally in the dose of one eighth of a grain three or four times a day, and be applied externally to scrofulous swellings, in the form of ointment, (gr. iv to ʒj of lard.)

BARYTA HYDRIONICA, *Baryta*, hydriodate of.
BARYTA, MU'RIATE OF HYDROCHLORATE OF, *Bary'ta mur'ias*, *Chlo'ride of Ba'rium*, *Barii Chlo'ridum* (Ph. U. S.), *Chlo'uret of Ba'rium*, *Terra ponderosa salita seu muria'ta*, *Sal muriaticum baro'ticum*, *Baro'tes salit'us*, (F.) *Chlorure de barium*, is the combination chiefly used. The Muriate of Baryta may be formed as follows: *Baryt. Carbon.* in frustulis, ℞j, *Acid. Muriat.* ʒʒij, *Aquæ*, Oijj. Mix the acid with the water, and gradually add the Carbonate of Baryta. Toward the close of the effervescence, apply a gentle heat, and, when the action has ceased, filter the liquor, and boil it down so that crystals may form as it cools. Ph. U. S.

It is given in the form of the *Solutio Muria'tis Baryte*, *Liquor Barii Ohlo'ridi*, Ph. U. S., *Aquas baryte muria'tis*, (F.) *Solution de Muriate de Baryte*, (*Muriate of Baryta*, one part; *distilled water*, three parts,) and is employed in scrofulous cases, worms, and cutaneous diseases. Externally, to fungous ulcers and to specks on the cornea.

BARYTÆ CARBONAS, *Baryta* (Carbonate)—b. *Hydriodas*, *Baryta*, hydriodate of—b. *Murias*, *Baryta*, muriate of.

BARYTE, *Baryta*—b. *Carbonate de*, *Baryta* carbonate of.

BARYTHMIA, Melancholy.

BARYTIUM, Barium.

BARYUM, see Barium.

BAS-FOND, see Urinary Bladder.

BAS-LASSÉ, Stocking, laced.

BAS VENTRE, Abdomen.

BASAAL. The name of an Indian tree, the decoction of whose leaves, in water, with ginger, is used as a gargle in diseases of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit are vermifuge.

BASANASTRA'GALA, from *basaves*, 'torture,' and *αστραγαλος*, 'the astragalus.' Pain in the ankle joint; gout in the foot.

BASANIS'MOS, from *basavizet*, 'to explore.' 'A touch-stone.' Investigation or examination'—Hippocrates, Galen.

BASE, *Basis*, from *βαινω*, 'I proceed,' 'I rest,' 'I support myself.' That which serves as a foundation or support. That which enters, as a principal matter, into a mixture or combination. In anatomy, it is employed in the former sense, as *Base of the Cranium*, *Base of the Brain*—*Basis* seu *Parimetum cerebri*; *Base of a process*, &c., *Base of the heart*—*Basis* vel *coro'na cordis*. In the art of prescribing, *Basis* is the chief substance which enters into a compound formula.

BASEMENT MEMBRANE, see Membrane, basement.

BASIATIO, Coition.

BASIATOR, Orbicularis oris.

BASIL, BUSH, *Ocymum caryophyllatum*—b. *Citron*, *Ocymum basilicum*—b. *Common*, *Ocymum basilicum*—b. *Small*, *Ocymum caryophyllatum*—b. *Wild*, *Chenopodium vulgare*—b. *Wild*,

Canila mariana—b. Wild, *Pycnanthemum incaeanum*.

BASILAD, see Basilar Aspect.

BASILAR, *Basilaris*, *Basiliary*, (F.) *Basilaire*. That which belongs to the base, from *basis*, 'base.' This name has been given to several parts, which seem to serve as basis to others. The sacrum and sphenoid have been hence so called.

BASILAR ARTERY, *A. basilaris*, *A. cervicalis*, (F.) *Artère ou Tronc basilaire*, *A. mesocephalique* (Ch.) The union of the two vertebral arteries. It ascends along the middle groove on the inferior surface of the tuber, and is supported, beneath by the *Fossa basilaris*. It terminates in the posterior cerebral arteries.

BASILAR ASPECT, An aspect towards the base of the head.—Barclay. *Basilad* is used adverbially by the same writer to signify 'towards the basilar aspect.'

BASILAR FOSSA, (F.) *Gouttière ou Fosse basilaire*, is the upper surface of the basillary process, —so called because it is channeled like a *Fossa* or *Gutter*. The *Tuber annulare* rests upon it.

BASILAR PROCESS, *Processus basilaris ossis occipitæ*, *P. cuneiformis ossis occipitæ*, (F.) *Apophyse Basilaire*, *Prolongement sous-occipital*, *Ocneiform Process*, is the bony projection, formed by the inferior angle of the os occipitis, which is articulated with the sphenoid.

BASILAR SINUS, *Sinus transversus*.

BASILAR SURFACE, (F.) *Surface basilaire*, is the inferior surface of the process. It is covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx.

BASILAR VERTEBRA. The last vertebra of the loins.

BASILIC, *Basilicus*, from *βασιλικος*, 'royal.' This name was given, by the ancients, to parts which they conceived to play an important part in the animal economy.

BASILIC VEIN, *Vena basilica*, *V. cubiti interior*, (F.) *Veine Basilique*, *Veine cubitale cutanée* of Chaussier. This vein is one of those on which the operation of blood-letting is performed. It is situate at the internal part of the fold of the elbow, in front of the humeral artery, and is formed by the *anterior* and *posterior cubital veins*, and by the *median basilic*. It terminates, in the arm-pit, in the axillary vein. The ancients thought, that the basilic of the right arm had some connexion with the liver, and hence they called it *hepatic*. The vein of the left arm, for a similar reason, they called *splenic*. The *Median Basilic Vein*, (F.) *Veine médiane basilique*, is one of the branches of the preceding vein. It joins the median cephalic at an acute angle, or rather by a transverse branch, and receives some branches of the deep radial and cubital veins, and a considerable subcutaneous vein—the *common median*.

BASILIC COMMUN, *Ocymum basilicum*—b. *Sauvage, grand*, *Chenopodium vulgare*.

BASILICON, *Basilicum*. 'Royal,' or of great virtue. An ointment, composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, olive oil, four parts. Hence it was called *Unguentum Tetrapharmacum*, (*τετραφαρμακον*, 'four drugs.')—Celsus. Scribonius Largus.

BASILICOS, *Basilicum*, of the Parisian Codex, is the *Onguent de Poix et de Cire*. In most Pharmacopœias, it is represented by the *Unguentum or Ceratum Resinæ*. It is used as a stimulating ointment. See *Ceratum Resinæ*, and *Unguentum Resinæ Nigræ*.

BASILICUM, *Basilicon*, *Ocymum Basilicum*—b. *Citratum*, *Ocymum basilicum*—b. *Majus*, *Ocymum basilicum*.

BASILISCUUS, *Syphilia*.

BASIO-CERATO-CHONDRO-GLOSSUS, *Hyoglossus*.

BASIO-CER'ATO-GLOSSUS, from *basis*, 'base,' *κερα*, 'cornu,' and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.' A name given to a part of the *hyoglossus*, which is inserted into the cornu of the os hyoides and base of the tongue.

BASIOCES'TRUM, from *basis*, 'the base,' and *κετρα*, 'a dart.' An instrument for opening the head of the foetus in utero, invented by Mesler, a German.

BASIO-GLOS'SUS, *Hypoglossus*, *Hyobasioglossus*, *Ypsoglossus*, from *basis*, 'base,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' A name formerly given to the portion of the *hyoglossus* which is inserted into the base of the os hyoides.—Riolan, Thomas Bartholina. See *Lingual Muscle*.

BASIO PHARYNGÆUS, from *basis*, 'base,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' A name given to some fibres of the constrictor pharyngis medina.—Winslow.

BASIS, see Prescription—b. *Cerebri*, Base of the Brain—b. *Cordis*, *Radix cordis*—b. *Corporis*, Sole.

BASSI-COL'ICA. Name of a medicine composed of aromatics and honey.—Scribonius Largus.

BASSIA BUTYRACEA, see Spirit, (Arrack.) **BASSIN**, Pelvis—b. *Oculaire*, *Scaphium oculare*.

BASSINER, to foment.

BASSINET, Pelvis of the kidney, *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

BAS'SORA, GUM. A gum, obtained from a plant unknown, which came originally from the neighbourhood of Bassora, on the Gulf of Persia, whence its name. It is in irregularly shaped pieces, white or yellow, and intermediate in its transparency between gum Arabic and gum tragacanth. Only a small portion is soluble in water. The insoluble portion is a peculiar principle, called *Bassorin*. It is not used in medicine; but *bassorin* enters into the composition of several substances.

BASSORIN, see *Bassora gum*.

BASSWOOD, *Tilia*.

BATA, *Musa Paradisiaca*.

BATABAS, *Solanum tuberosum*.

BATA'TAS. The inhabitants of Peru gave this appellation to several tuberous roots, especially to *Convolvulus Batatas* or *Sweet Potato*. Our word, *Potato*, comes from this.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, see *Pectoral Drops*, *Bateman's*.

BATERION, Bathron.

BATES'S ANODYNE BALSAM, *Linimentum saponis et opii*.

BATH, Anglo-Saxon, *bað*, *Bal'neum*, *Balane'um*, *Baline'um*, *Loutron*, (F.) *Bain*. Immersion, or stay, for a longer or shorter duration, of the whole or a part of the body, in some medium, as water. Act of plunging into a liquid, sand, or other substance, in which it is the custom to bathe, *Plunge Bath*. Also, the vessel in which the water is put for bathing. Also, a public or private establishment for bathing.

In *Pharmacy*, a vessel, placed over a fire, and filled with any substance, into which another vessel is placed, containing matters for digestion, evaporation, or distillation.

BATH, ACID, *Bal'neum ac'idum* (*Acid. muriat. ℞ij*; *Aquæ*, cong. lxxvi. One half, one third, or one fourth the quantity of acid is more frequently employed.)

BATH, ACID, SCOTT'S, see *Scott's Acid Bath*.

BATH, AIR, HOT, see *Bath, hot*—b. *Air, warm*, see *Bath, hot*.

BATH, AL'KALINE, *Bal'neum alkali'num*. This

may be made of half a pound or a pound of *pearl-ash* or of *carbonate of soda*, to sixty-six gallons of water.

BATH, ANIMAL, *Balneum Animale*, consists in wrapping a animal recently killed, or its skin, around the body, or some part of it.

BATH, ANTIPSORIC, *Balneum antipsoricum*. Recommended in cases of itch and other cutaneous diseases. (*Potass. sulphuret. Ziv, Aquæ cong. lx.*)

BATH, ANTISYPHILITIC, *Balneum anti-syphiliticum, Mercurial bath*. Made by dissolving from two drachms to an ounce of the corrosive chloride of mercury in sixty gallons of water.

BATH, ARM, *Brachivivium*. A bath for the arm.

BATH, COLD, see Bath, hot—b. Cool, see Bath, hot.

BATH, DRY, is one made of ashes, salt, sand, &c. The ancients used these frequently for the-rapeutical purposes.

BATH, EARTH, *Arenatio*.

BATH, ELECTRIC, (F.) *Bain électrique*, consists in placing the person upon an insulated stool, communicating, by a metallic wire, with the principal conductor of the electrical machine in action. The Electric Bath produces general excitement of all the functions, and especially of the circulation and secretions.

BATH, FOOT, *Pedivivium*, (F.) *Bain de Pied*, a bath for the feet.

BATH, GELATINOUS, *Balneum gelatinosum*. Made by dissolving two pounds of *gelatin* in a gallon of water.

BATH, GENERAL, (F.) *Bain Entier*, is one in which the whole body is plunged, except the head; in contradistinction to the *partial bath, Merobalaneum, Merobalneum*.

BATH, HALF, *Semicupium, Excatheisma, Inces'sio, Inces'sua*, is one adapted for half the body. One, for receiving only the hips or extremities, is also so called.

The *Sitz-bath*, (G.) *Sitzbad*, of the hydropathists is a tub of cold water, in which the patient sits for a variable period.

BATH, HAND, *Manulvivium*, (F.) *Bain de Main* ou *Manulure*, is a bath for the hands.

BATH, HEAD, *Capitilvivium*, (F.) *Bain de Tête* ou *Capitilure*, a bath for the head.

BATH, HIP, *Cocativivium*, (F.) *Bain de Fauteuil, Bain de Siège*, is one in which the lower part of the trunk and upper part of the thighs are immersed.

BATH, HOT, *Balneum Calidum, Zestolusia*, (F.) *Bain chaud*, is a bath, the temperature of which is 98° and upwards; the WARM BATH from 92° to 98°; the TEPID BATH, (F.) *Bain Tiède, Balneum tep'idum*, from 85° to 92°; the TEMPERATE BATH, (F.) *Bain tempéré*, from 75° to 85°; the COOL BATH, (F.) *Bain frais*, from 60° to 75°; the COLD BATH, *Balneum frigidum, Frigidarium*, (F.) *Bain froid, Bain très froid*, (of some,) from 30° to 60°; and the VAPOUR BATH, *Balneum caporis*, (F.) *Bain de Vapeur, Étuce Humide*, from 100° to 130°, and upwards. See Vaporarium. A WARM AIR BATH, or HOT AIR BATH, consists of air the temperature of which is raised.

BATH, MEDICATED, *Balneum Medicatum*, (F.) *Bain médicinal*, is a bath, formed of decoctions or infusions of vegetable substances, or of any ingredient, introduced into the water for therapeutical purposes.

BATH, MERCURIAL, Bath, antisyphilitic—b. Nitro-muriatic acid, Scott's acid bath.

BATH, PLUNGE, see Bath.

BATH, SAND, *Balneum Arenæ*, (F.) *Bain de Sable*, consists of a vessel filled with sand, and placed over the fire. Into this vessel, the one is

put which contains the substance to be evaporated. See Psammismus.

BATH, SEA WATER, *Balneum Maris*, (F.) *Bain Marie*, consists of a vessel filled with boiling sea water, or salt water, in which the vessel is placed, that contains the substance to be evaporated. *Bain Marie* is, however, at the present day often employed for any form of water bath.

BATH, SHOWER, *Impluvium*, is one in which the water is made to fall like a shower on the body. See Douche.

BATH, SITZ, see Bath, half.

BATH, STEAM, may be formed by introducing steam into a properly closed vessel in place of water, as in the water bath.

BATH, SUCCESSION, *Transition bath*. A term applied to the rapid succession or transition from a cold to a warm or hot bath, or conversely.—Bell.

BATH, SULPHUR, *Balneum Sulphuris*. A bath much used in psora, and other chronic cutaneous affections. It may be composed of two ounces of diluted sulphuric acid, and eight ounces of sulphuret of potassium added to each bath.

BATH, TAN. An astringent bath, prepared, at times, by boiling two or three handfuls of ground oak-bark,—such as is used by tanners—in two or three quarts of water, for half an hour, and then adding the decoction to the water of the bath.

BATH, TEMPERATE, see Bath, hot—b. Tepid, see Bath, hot.

BATH, TRANSITION, Bath, succession.

BATH, VAPOUR, see Bath, hot, and Vaporarium—b. Warm, see Bath, hot.

Bathing is much employed in the treatment of disease. The cold bath, especially the cold sea bath, is a sedative and indirect tonic; the warm bath a relaxant; and the hot bath a stimulant.

The regular use of the bath is extremely conducive to health; but if too much indulged in, it is apt to produce injurious effects.

BATH, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Aquæ Bathoniæ* vel *Bad'izæ, Aquæ Solis, Aquæ Bad'iguzæ*. Celebrated thermal springs at Bath, in England. They contain but little impregnation, and are chiefly indebted to their temperature, from 112° to 117° Fahrenheit, for their utility. The main ingredients are sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, sulphate of soda, carbonate of lime, protoxide of iron, free carbonic acid and azote.

These waters are employed in the most heterogeneous cases; and are serviceable where the simple thermal springs are indicated, as in rheumatism, paralysis, &c.

BA'THER, same etymon; *Balnea'rius, Balnea'tor, Balnea'tor*, (F.) *Baigneur*. One who bathes. Anciently, the name was given to those that administered baths to the diseased,—the *Étuvistes* of the French. At the present day, in remote districts in Germany, the country people call their medical practitioners *Bäder*, or 'bathmen,' and *Feldscheerön*, or 'army barbers.'

BATHMIS, *Bathmus*, 'base, support.' The cavity of a bone, which receives the eminence of another; and especially the two *Fossætes* at the inferior extremity of the humerus into which the processes of the ulna are received, during the flexion and extension of the fore-arm.

BATHRON, *Bathrum Hippocratis, Scamnum Hippocratis, Bate'riön*, 'a step, a ladder.' (F.) *Hanc d'Hippocrate*. An instrument, used for the extension of a limb, in cases of fracture or luxation. The description of it is found in Galea, Oribasius, and Scultetus, with a figure.

BATHRUM HIPPOCRATIS, Bathron.

BATIA, Retort.

BATISSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Ba-

this is three leagues from Clermont, in France. The water is tepid, and contains subcarbonate and sulphate of soda, sulphates of lime and iron, muriate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

BATOS, *Rubus Idæus*.

BATRACHUS, *Ranula*.

BATTALISM'US, *Battaris'mus*, from *Barratar*. 'to stammer.' Balbuties. Stammering with incapacity to pronounce the R.

BATT'ALUS, *Bat'tarus*, same etymon. A stammerer, a stuttorer.

BATTARISMUS, Battalismus.

BATTARUS, Battalus.

BATTATA VIRGINIANA, *Solanum tuberosum*.

BATTEMENS DOUBLES, see *Bruit du Cœur fatal*.

BATTEMENT, Pulsation.

BAUDRICOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Baudricourt is a town of France, two leagues and a half from Mirecourt. The waters are sulphureous.

BAUDRUCHES, Condom.

BAUHIN, VALVE OF, *Valve of TUL'PIUS*, *V. of FALLO'PIUS*, *V. of VARO'LIVS*, *Il'eo-caecal Valve*, *Neo-colic Valve*, *Val'cula Ilei*, *Val'cula Coli*, *V. Coeci*, *Operculum Ilei*, *Sphincter Ilei*. This name is given to the valvo situate transversely at the place where the ileum opens into the cœcum, and which Bauhin says he discovered at Paris, in 1759. It had, however, been previously described by several anatomists; as by Vids Vidius, Postius, &c.

BAUME, Balsam—*b. d'Acier*, Balsam, chalybeate—*b. Aromatique*, Balsam, aromatic—*b. d'Aiguilles*, Balsam, chalybeate—*b. Apoplectique*, Balsam, apoplectic—*b. d'Arcæus*, *Arceus*, balsam of; see, also, Balsam of *Arceus*—*b. d'Arctus*, Unguentum elemi compositum—*b. Benjoin*, Benjamin à Blanc, see *Amyris Opobalsamum*—*b. du Brésil*, *Copaiba*—*b. de Canada*, see *Pinus balsamea*—*b. de Casselle*, *Laurus cinnamomum*—*b. de Carpathie*, Balsam of *Carpathia*—*b. de Carthage*, see *Toluifera balsamum*—*b. de Constantinople blanc*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. de Copahu*, *Copaiba*—*b. Cordiale de Sennerte*, Balsam, cordial, of *Sennertus*—*b. d'Eau à feuilles ridées*, *Mentha crispata*—*b. de Feuillet*, Balsam, green, of *Mets*—*b. de Fioraventi spiritueuse*, Balsam, spirituous, of *Fioraventi*—*b. de Foureroy ou de Laborde*, Balsam of *Foureroy* or *Laborde*—*b. de Galaad*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. de Geneviève*, Balsam of *Geneviève*—*b. Grand*, *Tanacetum balsamita*—*b. du Grand Caire*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Hypnotique*, Balsam, Hypnotic—*b. Hystrique*, Balsam, hysteric—*b. des Jardins*, *Mentha viridis*—*b. de Lucatel*, Balsam, *Luca-telli*—*b. Nervin*, Balsam, nervous—*b. de Perou*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—*b. du Samaritain*, Balsam of the *Samaritan*—*b. Saxon*, Balsam, *Saxon*—*b. de Soufre*, Balsam of sulfur—*b. de Sympathie*, Balsam of sympathy—*b. Tranquille*, Balsam, tranquil—*b. de Tolu*, see *Toluifera balsamum*—*b. de Vanille*, *Vanilla*—*b. Vert*, see *Fagara octandra*—*b. Vert de Mets*, Balsam, green, of *Mets*—*b. de Vie d'Hoffmann*, Balsam of *Life*, of *Hoffmann*—*b. de Vie de Lelièvre*, *Tinctura aloes composita*—*b. Vrai*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Vulnèraire de Minderer*, Balsam, vulnerary, of *Mindererus*.

BAURAC, (*Arab.*) Nitre, or salt in general. From this word comes Borax.

BAURIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Baurin is a village four leagues from Roze, department of Somme. The waters are strongly chalybeate.

BAVE, (*F.*) *Sali'va ex ore suæ*, *Spuma*, *Humor Salivæ*. Frothy, thick, viscid saliva, issuing from the mouth. This drivelling or slavering,

we see in children, old people, &c. The term is, also, applied to the frothy liquid, which flows from the mouth of rabid animals. Sauvages uses it synonymously with salivation.

BAY, CASTOR, *Magnolia glauca*—*b. Rose*, *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*—*b. Rose*, American, *Rhododendron maximum*—*b. Sweet*, *Laurus*—*b. White*, *Magnolia glauca* and *M. macrophylla*.

BDALSIS, Sucking.

BDELLA, Hirudo.

BDELLIUM, *Myrrha imperfecta*, *Bolchon*, *Madeleon*, *Balchus*. A gum-resin, brought from the Levant and India, and supposed to be obtained from a species of *Amyris*, little known. It is solid, brittle, of a deep brown colour, of an acrid and bitter taste, and sweet odour. It was much vaunted by the ancients, but is now little employed. Two different gum-resins have been in the shops distinguished by the names *Indian* and *African bdellium*. Dr. Royle was informed that the former was obtained from *Amyris Comiph'ora*, growing in India and Madagascar. The latter is said to be from *Heudelotia Africana*, which grows in Senegal.

BDELLOM'ETER, from *βδέλλα*, 'a leech,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument, proposed as a substitute for the leech; inasmuch as we can tell the quantity of blood obtained by it, whilst we cannot by the leech. It consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

BDELLUS, Fart.

BDELYGMIA, Fart.

BDELYGMUS, Fart.

BDESMA, Flatulence.

BDOLUS, Fart.

BEAD TREE, *Melia Azedarach*.

BEAN, CARTHAGENA, *Habilla de Carthage*—*b. Egyptian*, *Nymphaea nelumbo*—*b. French*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*—*b. Garden*, common, *Vicia faba*—*b. Indian*, *Catalpa*—*b. Kidney*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*—*b. Malacca*, *Avicennia tomentosa*—*b. Pontic*, *Nymphaea nelumbo*—*b. Red*, *Abrus precatorius*—*b. Sacred*, *Nelumbium luteum*—*b. St. Ignatius's*, *Ignatia amara*—*b. Trefoil tree*, see *Cytisine*.

BEAN TREE, WHITE, *Cratogeomys aria*.

BEARBERRY, *Arbutus uva ursi*.

BEARD, *Barba*, *Pogon*, *Genè'on*, *Barbi'tium*, (*F.*) *Barbe*. The hair which covers a part of the cheeks, the lips, and chin of the male sex, at the age of puberty.

BEAR'S BREECH, *Acanthus mollis*—*b. Foot*, *Helleborus fetidus*—*b. Fright*, *Heptallon graveolens*—*b. Whortleberry*, *Arbutus uva ursi*.

BEARWEED, *Veratrum viride*.

BEASTINGS, Colostrum.

BEATING OF THE HEART, see Heart.

BEAUCENCY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beaucency is a quarter of a league from Orleans. The waters contain subcarbonate of soda, iron, magnesia, and lime. They are tonic and aperient.

BEAUMONT ROOT, *Gillenia trifoliata*.

BEAUVAIS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are chalybeate. Beauvais is in Picardie, France.

BEAVER, Castor fiber—*b. Wood*, *Magnolia glauca*—*b. Tree*, *Magnolia macrophylla*.

BEBERIA, see Bebeeru.

BEBERINE, see Bebeeru.

BEBERU, *Sipeeri*. A tree of British Guiana, which yields two alkalies—*Bebeerin*, *Bebeerina*, *Bebeeria*, and *Sipeerine*; and in its properties resembles the Cinchona. It has been referred to *Nectan'dra Rodiei*. The timber of the tree is known to ship-builders by the name green-

Beart. The *Sulphate of Bebeeria* has been employed in intermittents. *Warburg's Fever Drops*, *Tinctura antifebrilis Warburgi*, an empirical antiperiodic preparation, have by some been considered to be a tincture of the seeds of the Bebeeru, but this is questionable.

BEC, (F.) Rostrum, Beak. This name has been applied to various parts.

BEC CORACOÏDIEN, (F.) Cor'acoid beak, is the end of the coracoid process.

BEC DE CUILLER, Ham'ulus. An instrument used for the extraction of balls. It consists of an iron rod, 7 or 8 inches long, having at one extremity a small cavity, into which the ball is received to be drawn outwards. See Cochleariformis.

BEC DE GRUE MUSQUÉ, Geranium Mochatum—b. de Grue Robertin, Geranium Robertianum—b. de Lièvre, Harelip.

BEC DE LA PLUME À ÉCRIRE, (F.) Beak of the Calamus Scriptorius, is a small cavity at the superior part of the medulla oblongata, which forms part of the 4th ventricle.

BEC (Ls.) MINERAL WATERS OF. Bec is six leagues from Rouen, in Normandy. The water is strongly chalybeate.

BECCABUNGA, Veronica Beccabunga.

BECHÆSTHE'SIS, from βήξ, 'cough,' and αἴσθησις, 'sensation.' The excitement or desire to cough.

BECHIA, Tussia.

BECHIAS, Tussia.

BE'CHICS, Be'chica, Becha, Be'chica, Be'chita, from βήξ, 'cough,' (F.) Béchiques. Medicines adapted for allaying cough.

BECHITA, Bechic.

BECHIMUM, Tussilago.

BECHORTHOPNŒA, Pertussis.

BECUIBA, Ibiouiba.

BED'EGAR, Bedeguar, Bedeguard, Spon'gia Cynos'batii, Fungus Rosa'rum, F. Cynos'batii, (F.) Pomme mousseuse, Éponge d'églantier. An excrescence, which makes its appearance on different species of wild roses, and which is produced by the puncture of a small insect.—*Cynipse Rosa.* It was formerly employed as a lithontriptic and vermifuge, but is not now used. It was slightly astringent.

BEDFORD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bedford is a village, situate on the great Western Turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, a few miles east of the chief elevation of the Alleghany mountains. There are various springs, saline, chalybeate and sulphureous.—The most celebrated contains carbonic acid, sulphate of magnesia, chlorides of sodium and calcium, and carbonate of iron.

BEDSTRAW, Galium verum—b. Ladies, greater, Galium mollugo, Galium verum—b. Rough, Galium asprellum—b. Ladies, rough, Galium asprellum.

BEE, Sax. beo. Apis, A. mellif'ica seu domest'ica, Melis'ca, Melitta, (F.) Abeille. This insect was formerly exhibited, when dried and powdered, as a diuretic.

BEE IN THE BONNET, see Insanity.

BEEBREAD, Propolis.

BEECH, Fagus sylvatica—b. Drop, Orobancha Virginiana—b. Drops, false, Hypopitys lanuginosa—b. Albany, Pterospora Andromedea—b. Mast, see Fagus sylvatica.

BEEF ESSENCE, see Beef tea.

BEEF TEA, Jus bov'num. An infusion of beef, much used in debilitating maladies, and in convalescence. It may be made as follows: Take two pounds and a half of lean beef; cut it in small pieces into three parts of water in an earthen pipkin: let this simmer, but never boil, until the

liquor is consumed to a pint and a half: then strain carefully. It ought to be entirely free from fat or grease.—Dr. E. J. Seymour.

Essence of beef—as it has been called—may be made by putting a pound of good beef, freed from fat, and cut into small pieces, into a porter-bottle, corking lightly. The bottle must be put into boiling water, and kept there until the water has been boiling at least half an hour. As the boiling goes on, the cork may be inserted a little more tightly, to retain the contents of the bottle. The juices of the beef are thus separated, and constitute the 'essence,' which may be seasoned to the taste. It contains much nutriment.

BEEH, Centaurea behen.

BEEH, Cerevisia—b. Black, see Falltranck—b. Pipsissewa, see Pyrola umbellata.

BEEH, Beta.

BÉGAÏEMENT, Balbuties.

BEGMA, —according to some, *Bregma*,—from βήσσω or βήσσω, 'to expectorate after coughing.' Coughing; also, the sputum or expectorated matter.—*Hippocrates.*

BEGONIA. The *Begonia grandiflora* and *B. tomento'sa* have astringent roots, which are used in Peru in cases of hemorrhage, scurvy, low fevers, &c.

BÈGUE, Balbus.

BEHEN ABIAD, Centaurea behen—b. Album, Centaurea behen—b. Officinatum, Cucubalus behen—b. Rouge, Staticé limonium—b. Vulgaris, Cucubalus behen.

BEHMEN ACKMAR, Staticé limonium.

BELAHALALEN, Sempervivum tectorum.

BEIDELSAE, Asclepias procera.

BEJUIO, Habilla de Carthagena.

BELA-AYE or BE-LAHE. A tonic and astringent bark of a Madagascar tree. Du-petit-Thouars and Sonnerat think it may be substituted for the Simarouba.

BELADAMBOC. A species of convolvulus of the Malabar coast, which contains an acrid milky juice. From this a liniment is formed with oil and ginger, which is used against the bites of rabid animals.

BE-LAHE, Bela-aye.

BELA-MODAGAM. A kind of *Scorola* of the Malabar coast, the leaves of which are considered diuretic and emmenagogue.

BELANDRE, (F.) A litter, surrounded with curtains, in which patients are sometimes carried to hospitals.

BELCHING, Eructation.

BELEMNOID, Belenoid.

BELEMNOIDES PROCESSUS, Styloid processes.

BEL'ENOID, BEL'ONOID, BEL'EMNOID or BEL'OID, Belenoi'des or Belemnoi'des Processus, from βέλος, 'an arrow,' and αἶδος, 'shape.' This name has been given to styloid processes in general.—*Processus belenoi'des.*

BÉLESME, see Bellesme.

BELESON, Balsam, Mussenda frondosa.

BELILLA, Mussenda frondosa.

BELINUM, Apium Graveolens.

BELI OCLUS, Belloculus.

BELL, CANTERBURY, Campanula trachelium.

BELLADONE, Atropa belladonna.

BELLADON'NA, in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, is the official name of the leaves of Atropa Belladonna.

BELLADONNA BACCIFERA, Atropa belladonna—b. Trichotoma, Atropa belladonna.

BELLE DAME, Atropa belladonna.

BELLEGU, Myrobalanus.

BELLEREGI, Myrobalanus.

BELLESME, MINERAL WATERS OF.

Belleme is about three leagues from Montagne in France. The waters are chalybeate.

BELLEY, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters at Belley, department of Ain, in France, are saline aperients.

BELLIDOIDES, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

BELLIS, Bellus ('pretty,') *B. perennis* seu minor seu *hortensis*, *Symphytum minimum*, *Braieswort*, *Common Daisy*, (F.) *Paquerette vivace*, *petite Marguerite*. The leaves and flowers are rather acrid. They were, at one time, considered to cure different species of wounds. See *Osmitopsis asteriscoides*.

BELLIS HORTENSIS, Bellis—b. Major, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* — b. Minor, *Bellis* — b. Perennis, *Bellis* — b. Pratensis, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

BELL METAL, Cal'cooca, (F.) *Airain, Métal des cloches*. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small quantity of antimony, used for making bells. The mortars of the apothecary are often formed of this material. They require to be kept clean, to avoid the formation of verdigris.

BELLOCULUS, Beli Oculus. A kind of gem, which the Assyrians considered efficacious in the cure of many diseases. They imagined that the figure of an eye could be seen in it, and hence its name, *Bel's Eye*.

BELLON, Colic, metallic.

BELLOTAS, see *Ilex major*.

BELLOWS' SOUND, Bruit de soufflet—b. *Emphylic*, see *Bruit de soufflet*.

BELLOWS' SOUND, Funic, a single murmur of the bellows kind, synchronous with the first sound of the heart; heard by some observers, and referred by them to diminished calibre of the umbilical arteries, either by pressure or stretching of the funis, or both.

BELLOWS' SOUND, PLACENTAL, Bruit placentaire.

BELLWORT, SMALLER, Uvularia perfoliata.

BELLY, Venter; from *Ir. bolg*, 'the belly, a bag or pouch.' At the present day, the abdomen. Formerly, all the splanchnic cavities were called *bellia*;—the *lower belly, venter in'finus*, being the abdomen; the *middle belly, venter me'dius*, the thorax; and the *upper belly, venter supra'mus*, the head. Also, the womb. See *Venter*.

BELLY-ACH, Colica — b. Dry, *Colic*, metallic—b. Root, *Angelica lucida*.

BELLY-BAND, Belt, Russian.

BELLY, POT, Physocinia.

BELMUSCHUS, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

BELNILEG, Myrobalanus.

BELOID, Belenoid.

BELOIDES PROCESSUS, Styloid processes.

BELONE, Needle.

BELONODES, Styloid.

BELONOID, Belenoid.

BEL'S EYE, Belloculus.

BELT, RUSSIAN, Ventrals,—vulgarily, *Belly-band*.—*Abdominal supporter*. A broad bandage applied to the abdomen, so as to support, and make methodical pressure upon it. Different forms have been termed *obstetric binders, utero-abdominal supporters, &c.*

BELUL'CUM, from *βελος*, 'a dart,' and '*ελαω*, 'I draw out.' An instrument used for extracting darts or arrows. Many instruments of this kind have been noticed by surgeons.—Ambrose Paré, Fabricius ab Aquisapente.

BELZOE, Benjamin.

BELZOIM, Benjamin.

BELZOINUM, Benjamin.

BEN, Guilandina moringa—b. of Judaea, *Ben-lamin*—b. Nut, *Guilandina moringa*.

BENATH, Pastale.

BENEDICTA SYLVESTRIS, Geum rivale.

BENEDICTUM LAXATIVUM, Confectio sennæ.

BÉNÉFICE DE LA NATURE, Beneficium naturæ—b. *de Ventre*, see *Beneficium naturæ*.

BENEFIC'IUM NATU'RÆ, (F.) Bénifice de la nature. This term is used by the French pathologists, for cases, in which diseases have got well without medical treatment. With them, *Bénifice de nature*, or *B. de ventre*, is synonymous also with *Alvi Proflu'vium*;—a spontaneous diarrhoea, often acting favourably either in the prevention or cure of disease.

BENEL, Croton racemosum.

BENEOLENS, from bene, 'well,' and *olere*, 'to smell.' *Evo'des, Suaveolens*. A sweet-scented medicine, as gums, &c.

BENG, Bauge.

BENGALE INDORUM, Cassumuniar.

BENGAL ROOT, Cassumuniar.

BENGL, Hyoscyamus.

BENIGN', Benignus, Euth'es, (F.) Bénin, Bénigne. Diseases of a mild character are so called: as well as medicines whose action is not violent, as a *Benign Fever, Febris benigna impu'tris, &c.*

BÉNIN, Benign.

BEN'JAMIN, Ben'zoïn, Benso'inum (Ph. U. S.), *Benso'inum verum, Benso'inum, Asa odora'ta, Benjui, Benjuin, Asa dulcis, Ben'jaoy, Benjo'inum, Belsot, Belsoim, Ben'sot, Sty'racis Benso'inii Balsamum, Liguor Cyren'acus, Croton Benso't, Ben of Juda'a, Acor Benso'inus, Sal Ac'idum seu essentia'le seu volat'ile Benso'ts, (F.) Benjoïn, Baume Benjoïn, Asa doux*. A resinous, dry, brittle substance, obtained from *Syrax Bensoïn, Arbor Benivi, Laurus Bensoïn*, of Sumatra. The odour is extremely fragrant, and taste slightly aromatic. It is principally used for the preparation of the acid which it contains. It is also employed in some vulnerary tinctures, and as an expectorant. Benzoic Acid, *Ac'idum Benso'icum*, is obtained from it by sublimation. The purest Benjamin is in *amygdaloid masses*: hence called (F.) *Benjoïn amygdaloïde*.

BEN'JAMIN, FLOWERS OF, Ben'soic Acid, Ac'idum Benso'icum, Flores Benso'ts, Flores Benso'inii, Ac'idum Benso'icum per sublimatio'nem, (F.) Acide Benso'ique. This acid exists in all the balsams, but chiefly in Bensoïn, from which it is obtained by sublimation. It is in vanilla, canella, the urine of infants, and of herbivorous animals. Its odour is aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable. The crystals consist of white, satiny flakes, slightly ductile. It is probably stimulant; and has been used, as such, in chronic catarrh; but it has little efficacy.

BENJAOY, Benjamin.

BENJOINUM, Benjamin.

BENJUI, Benjamin.

BEN MOENJA. A Malabar tree. An alexipharmic decoction is made of its roots, in the country, which is much praised in cases of malignant fever. Its bark, boiled with *Calamus aromaticus* and salt, forms a decoction used in bites of poisonous serpents.

BENNE, Sesamum orientale.

BENNET, HERB, Geum urbanum, and G. Virginianum.

BENOITE, Geum urbanum—b. *Aquatique, Geum rivale*—b. *des Ruissaux, Geum rivale*—b. *de Virginie, Geum Virginianum*

BENZIN, see *Anæsthetic*.

BENZOATE OF AMMONIA, Ammonis bensoas.

BENZOE, Benjamin.

BENZOENIL, Vanilla.

BENZOIN, Benjamin—b. *Odoriferum, Laurus Bensoïn.*

BERBERINE, see *Oxycantha Galeni*.
BERBERIS, *Oxycantha Galeni*—b. Canadian, see *Oxycantha Galeni*.

BERCE, *Heracleum spondylium*.
BERENDAROS, *Ocimum basilicum*.
BERENICE, *Succinum*.
BERENICIUM, *Potassæ nitras*.
BERENISECUM, *Artemisia vulgaris*.
BERGAMOTE, *Bergamot'ta*, (F.) *Bergamotte*. A small orange, of a very agreeable taste; and peculiar odour. From its bark an oil, *Oleum Bergamiti*, (Ph. U. S.) is obtained, which is much employed as a perfume, and sometimes in medicine.

BERIBERI, *Beriberia*, *Synclonus Beriberia*, *Indosynclonus*, *Paralytic Beriberi*, from *beri* in the Singhalese language, which signifies 'weakness'; therefore, *beriberi*, 'great weakness.' This word is also said to be Hindusthane, and to mean a *sheep*.—Bontius. Beriberi is an Indian disease, little known in Europe. It consists in debility and tremors of the limbs,—sometimes, indeed, of the whole body; with painful numbness of the affected parts, &c.—the patient walking doubled; and imitating the movements of sheep! Some authors have esteemed it rheumatic; others, paralytic; others, to be a kind of chorea. It is, almost always, incurable; is rarely fatal; and is treated by exercise, stimulant friction, sudorifics, &c. It is sometimes called *Bar'biers*, but this would seem to be a different disease.

BERICOCCE, *Prunus armenisaca*.

BERLE NODIFLORE, *Sium*.

BERLUE, *Metamorphopsia*.

BERMUDAS, CLIMATE OF. Pulmonary invalids are occasionally sent to Bermuda, but the principal objection to a winter residence there, is the prevalence of strong winds; especially of the dry, sharp, and cold north-west winds, during the winter and spring. Still, it affords a good winter retreat for the phthisical, from any part of the United States, provided due care be selected in choosing a suitable locality. The neighbourhood of Hamilton has been strongly recommended with this view.

BERNARD THE HERMIT, *Cancellus*.

BERRIES, INDIAN, see *Menispermum coculus*—b. Turkey, yellow, see *Piper cubeba*.

BERS. A sort of electuary, composed of pepper, seed of the white hyoscyamus, opium, euphorbium, saffron, &c. The Egyptians used it as an excitant.—Prospero Alpini.

BERU, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beru is in Champagne, France. The waters are slightly chalybeate.

BERULA, *Sium nodiflorum*—b. *Angustifolia*, *Sium nodiflorum*.

BESASA, *Ruta*.

BESICLES, Spectacles.

BESOLN, Want—b. *de Respirer*, see *Want—b. de la Vie*, Necessary of life.

BESSANEM. A word used by Avicenna, for redness of the skin, limbs, and face, produced by the action of cold.

BESSON, } See *Gemellus*.
BESSONNE, }

BETA. The *Beet*, *Sic'ula*, (F.) *Bette*, *Betterave*. Family, Chenopodese. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A genus of plants, of which the following are the chief varieties.

BETA HYBRIDA, *Root of Scarcity*. Root red, outside; white, within. Very nutritive; yields sugar.

BETA VULGARIS ALBA, *White Beet*. The root yields sugar, and the leaves are eaten as a substitute for spinach.

BETA VULGARIS RUBRA, *Red Beet*. Root red and nutritive; yields a small quantity of sugar.

BETEL, *Piper Betel*. A species of pepper, cultivated in several parts of India. The East Indians are in the habit of chewing the leaves with lime and areca; and they give the name *Betel* to this preparation. It is used in all the equatorial countries of Asia. Betel is said to be tonic and astringent. It is also called *Bette*, *Bître*, *Betta*. See *Areca*.

BETHROOT, *Trillium latifolium*—b. Broad-leaf, *Trillium latifolium*.

BÉTISE, *Dementia*.

BÉTOINE, *Betonica officinalis*—b. *des Montagnes*, *Arnica Montana*—b. *des Savoyards*, *Arnica montana*.

BÉTON, *Colostrum*.

BETONICA AQUATICA, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

BETONICA OFFICINALIS, *Cestron*, *Betonica purpurea*, *Vetonica Cordi*, &c., *Betony*, *Wood Betony*, *Psychotrophum*, *Veronica purpurea*, (F.) *Bétoine*. Family, Labiatae. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. Betony was in much esteem amongst the ancients, who employed the flowers and leaves, in decoction, in gout, sciatica, cephalalgia, &c. It was so called, according to Pliny, from being in great repute among the *Vettones*, or *Bettes*, an ancient people of Spain. Antonius Musa is said to have written a volume in praise of it; recommending it in no less than 47 different diseases. It has, however, little or no virtue. The leaves are said to be aperient, and the root emetic.

BETONICA PAULI, *Veronica*.

BETONY, *Betonica officinalis*—b. *Paul's*, *Lycopus sinuatus*, *Lycopus Virginicus*—b. *Water*, *Scrophularia aquatica*—b. *Wood*, *Betonica officinalis*.

BÈTRE, *Betel*.

BETTE, *Beta*.

BETTERAVE, *Beta*.

BETULA ALBA. The *Birch*, (F.) *Bouleau commun*. The young leaves are slightly odorous astringent, and bitter. They are applied to wounds and ulcers. They have been regarded as antiscorbutic and anthelmintic. The tree furnishes a saccharine juice, which is considered antiscorbutic and diuretic.

BETULA EMARGINATA, *Alnus glutinosa*—b. *Glutinosa*, *Alnus glutinosa*.

BETULA LENTA, *Sweet Birch*, *Black Birch*, *Cherry Birch*, *Mountain Mahogany*, is an American species, the bark and leaves of which have the smell and taste of *Gaultheria procumbens*. An infusion is sometimes made of them, and used as an excitant and diaphoretic. The volatile of it is nearly if not wholly identical with that of *Gaultheria*.

BEURRE, Butter—b. *de Bambouc*, Butter of bambouc—b. *de Cacao*, Butter of cacao—b. *de Coco*, Butter of cocoa—b. *Végétale*, *Persea gatis sima*.

BEUVRIGNY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beuvrigny is in the vicinity of Bayeux in Normandy. The water is chalybeate.

BÉVUE, *Diplopia*.

BEX, Tussis—b. *Convulsiva*, *Pertussis*—b. *Humida*, *Expectoration*—b. *Theriodese*, *Pertussis*.

BEXIS, Tussis.

BEXU'GO. Under this name, a purgative root was formerly introduced into Europe from Peru. It is supposed to have been the root of *Hippocratea*.

BEZOAR, *Bez'aar*, *Bez'ehard*, *Pa'sakar*, from Persian *Pa*, 'againat,' and *sakar*, poison. *Laps Bezoar'dicus*, *Calculus Bezoar*, *Enterofilius Be*

mar'as, Bezoard. A calculeous concretion, found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of animals. Wonderful virtues were formerly attributed to these Bezoards. There were two great varieties: the *Bezoar orientalis*, *Animal Bezoaricum orientalis*, formed in the fourth stomach of the gazelle of India (*Gazella Indica*, or rather *Antelope cervicapra*;) and the *Bezoar occidentale*, *Animal Bezoaricum occidentale*, found in the fourth stomach of the wild goat or chamois of Peru. These substances were esteemed to be powerful alexipharmics; but the former was the more valued. It was believed that no poison, and no eruptive, pestilential, or putrid disease, could resist its influence. As so many virtues were ascribed to it, other animal concretions were substituted for it; and factitious Bezoards were made of crabs' eyes and claws, bruised and mixed with musk, ambergris, &c.

BEZOAR BOVINUM, (F.) *Bézoard de Bœuf, Bezoard of the beef.* A concretion formed in the fourth stomach of beaves; also, a biliary calculus found in the gall-bladder.

BEZOAR OF THE DEER, *B. of the Lachrymal Fœna of the Deer, Deer's Tears.* A moist, highly odorous, fatty matter, found below the anterior canthus of the orbit of the red deer—*Cervus elaphus*. It has been used, like castor, as an antispasmodic, in the dose of from 5 to 15 grains, two or three times a day.

BEZOAR EQUINUM, Bezoard of the horse—*b. Hystricis*, Bezoard of the Indian porcupine.

BEZOARD OF CAYMAN. This was once much prized. It is now unknown.

BÉZOARD D'ALLEMAGNE, *Agagropila.*

BEZOARD OF THE CHAMOIS, and **B. OF THE HORSE**, *Bezoar equinum, Hippolytikus*, &c., exhibit their origin in the name.

BEZOARD OF THE INDIAN PORCUPINE. *Bezoar Hystricis, Lapis Porcinus, Lapis Malucensis, Petro del Porco*, (F.) *Bézoard de Porc-Épic*, was formerly the dearest of all the Bezoards, and was sold at an enormous price in Spain and Portugal.

BEZOARD MINERAL, Antimonium diaphoreticum—*b. Vegetable*, see Calappite.

BEZOARDIC, *Bezoar'dicus*, (F.) *Bézoardique*; concerning the bezoard. Bezoardic medicines are those supposed to possess the same properties with the bezoard; as antidotes, alexiteria, alexipharmics, cordials.

BEZOARDICA RADIX, *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

BEZOARDICUM SATURNI. A pharmaceutical preparation, regarded by the ancients as antihysteria. It was formed of protoxide of lead, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOARDICUM HUMANI. Urinary calculi were formerly employed under this name as powerful alexipharmics.

BEZOARDICUM JOVIALE. A sort of greenish powder, used as a diaphoretic, and formed of antimony, tin, mercury, and nitric acid.

BEZOARDICUM LUNARE. A medicine formerly regarded as a specific in epilepsy, convulsions, megrim, &c. It was prepared of nitrate of silver, and butter of antimony.

BEZOARDICUM MARTIALE. A tonic medicine, used by the ancients in diarrhoea. It was prepared from the tritoxide of iron and butter of antimony.

BEZOARDICUM MERCURIALE. A medicine, formerly vaunted as an antisyphilitic, and prepared from the mild chloride of mercury, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOARDICUM MINERALE; the deutoxide of antimony; so called because its properties were supposed to resemble those of animal bezoard.

BEZOARDICUM SOLARE. A diaphoretic medi-

cine, prepared of gold filings, nitric acid, and butter of antimony.

BEZOARDICUM VENERIS. A pharmaceutical preparation, formerly employed in lepra, diseases of the brain, &c.; which was made from filings of copper, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BHANG, Bangua.

BI, as a prefix to words, has the same signification as *Di*.

BIAIOTHANATI, *Biothanati*.

BIBITORIUS, *Rectus internus oculi*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, MEDICAL, from *βιβλος*, a book; and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' Skill in the knowledge of medical books. The most distinguished medical biographers have been: J. A. VAN DER LINDE, Amstelod. 1662, octavo, (L.) M. LIPENIUS, Francf. ad Mœn. 1679, fol. (L.) G. A. MERCKLEIN, Norimb. 1686, (L.) J. J. MANGET, Genev. 1695 to 1731, (L.) TARIN (anatomical), Paris, 1753, (F.) A. VON HALLER, Zürich, 1774, &c. (L.) VIGLIUS VON CRUERNFELD (surgical), Vindob. 1781, (L.) C. G. KUHN, Lips. 1794, (L.) C. L. SCHWEICKARD (anat., phys., and legal medicine,) Stuttgart, 1796 to 1800, (L.) G. G. PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1808 to 1814, (L.) C. F. BURDACH, Gotha, 1810 to 1821, (G.) J. S. ERBE, (since 1750,) Leips. 1822, (G.) TH. CH. FR. ENSLIN, (of Germany, since 1750,) Berlin, 1826, (G.) J. B. MONTFALCON, Paris, 1827, (F.) J. FORBES, M. D., F. R. S., London, 1835. A. C. P. CALLISEN, Copenhagen, 1845, (G.) E. MORWITZ, Leipsig, 1849, (G.)

BICAUDALIS, *Retrahens auris*.

BICAUDATUS, *Caudatus*, 'double-tailed.' A monster having two tails.

BICEPHALIUM, *Dicephalum*. A hybrid word, from *bi* and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' Sauvages applies this epithet to a very large sarcoma on the head, which seems to form a double head.

BICEPHALUS, *Dicephalus*.

BICEPS, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *caput*, 'head.' That which has two heads. This name has been particularly given to two muscles; one belonging to the arm, the other to the thigh.

BICEPS EXTERNUS MUSCULUS. The long portion of the *Triceps Brachialis*.—Douglas.

BICEPS FLEXOR CRURIS, *Biceps Cruris, Biceps*, (F.) *Biceps Crural, Biceps Femoris, Ischio-femoro-peronier*—(Ch.) A muscle on the posterior part of the thigh; one head arising from the tuberosity of the ischium, and the other from a great part of the linea aspera. It is inserted into the top of the fibula. It serves to bend the leg on the thigh.

BICEPS FLEXOR CUBITI, *Biceps Brachii, Coraco-radialis, Biceps, Biceps manus, Biceps inter-nus, Biceps internus humeri*, (F.) *Scapulo-radial*, (Ch.)—*Biceps Brachial*. A muscle, situate at the anterior and internal part of the arm; extending from the edge of the glenoid cavity and from the top of the coracoid process to the tuberosity of the radius. It bends the fore-arm upon the arm.

BICHE DE MER, *Sea Slug*. A molluscous animal, belonging to the genus *Holothuria*, which is caught amongst the islands of the Feejee group, New Guinea, &c., and when prepared finds a ready sale in China, where it is used as an ingredient in rich soups.

BICHET, *Terra Orleansa*.

BICHICHILE. Pectoral medicines, composed of liquorice juice, sugar, blanched almonds, &c.—*Rhazes*.

BICHIOS, *Draunculus*.

BICHO, *Draunculus*—*b. di Culo, Proctocaca*.

BICHOS. A Portuguese name for the worms

that penetrates the toes of people in the Indies; and which are destroyed by the oil of the cashew nut.

BICIP'ITAL, from *biceps* (*bis* and *caput*) 'two-headed.' Relating to the biceps.

BICIP'ITAL GROOVE, (F.) *Couliasse* on *Gouttière bicipitale*, *Couliasse humérale*, (CH.) is a longitudinal groove, situate between the tuberosities of the os humeri, which lodges the long head of the biceps.

BICIP'ITAL TUBERCLE, *Bicipital tuberosity*, (F.) *Tubérosité bicipitale*;—a prominence near the upper extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

BICORNE RUDE, *Ditrachyceros*.

BICUSPID, *Bicuspidatus*, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *cuspis*, 'a spear.' That which has two points or tubercles.

BICUSPID TEETH, *Dentes Bicuspidati*, (F.) *Dents bicuspidées*, the small molares. See Molar.

BIDENS ACMELLA, *Spilanthus acmella*.

BIDET, (F.) *Bidet*; pronounced *beeday*. A small horse formerly allowed to each trooper for carrying his baggage. Hence, perhaps, applied to a chamber bathing apparatus, which has to be bestriden. It is a useful arrangement, in case of hemorrhoids, prolapsus ani, affections of the sexual organs, &c.

BIECHO, *Bische*.

BIÈRE, *Cerevisia*.

BIESTINGS, *Colustrum*.

BIFÉMORO-CALCANEN, *Gastrocnemii*.

BIFURCATION, *Bifurcatio*, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *furca*, 'a fork.' Division of a trunk into two branches; as the *bifurcation of the trachea*, *aorta*, &c.

BIGASTER, *Digastricus*.

BIG BLOOM, *Magnolia macrophylla*.

BIGEMINAL BODIES, *Quadrigenina tubercula*.

BIGGAR. A disease of Bengal, remarkable for the intensity and danger of the cerebral symptoms.—Twining.

BIG-LEAF, *Magnolia macrophylla*.

BIGLES, see *Strabismus*.

BIGNONIA CATALPA, *Catalpa*—b. *Radicans*, *Tecoma radicans*.

BIGNONIA INDICA. The leaves are employed in India, as emollients, to ulcers.

BIJON, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

BILAZAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Bilazay* is a town in France, two leagues from Thouar, department of Deux Sèvres, near which is a thermal sulphureous spring. Temperature about 77° Fahrenheit.

BILBERRY, *Vaccinium myrtillus*—b. *Red*, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

BILE, *Bilis*, *Fel*, *Chol'os*, *Cholè*, *Choler*, (F.) *Bile*, *Fiel*. A yellow, greenish, viscid, bitter, nauseous fluid, secreted by the liver. It is distinguished into *hepatic* and *cystic*; according as it flows immediately into the duodenum from the liver or from the gall-bladder. It contains, according to Muratori, water; a peculiar fatty matter; colouring matter, (*Cholepyr'rhin* or *Bilipha'in*;) cholesterin, combined with soda; picromel or *bilin*; extract of flesh, mucus; soda, phosphate of soda; phosphat of lime, and chloride of sodium.

The use of the bile is to remove from the body superfluous hydro-carbon; and it is probably in-servient to useful purposes in digestion.

BILE, *Furunculus*—b. *Black*, *Atrabillis*—b. *de bouf*, see *Bile*—b. *Repandue*, *Icterus*.

BILE OF THE BEAR, *Gall of the Bear*, *Fel Ursi*, was thought to be anti-epileptic; and that of the *Eel*, *Fel anguil'le*, to facilitate labour.

BILE OF THE OX, *Gall of the Ox*, *Ox Gall*, *Fel*

Tauri, *Fel Bovis*, *F. Bov'num*, (F.) *Bile de Bouf*, was once reputed cosmetic and detergent, antihaltic and emmenagogue; as well as to possess the power of facilitating labour. It has also been given as a bitter stomachic and anthelmintic; and as a tonic and laxative, in cases of deficiency of the biliary secretion.

BIL'IARY, *Bilic'ria*, *Bilic'rius*, *Fell'ous*. That which relates to bile.

BIL'IARY APPARATUS, *B. organs*, *B. passages*. The collection of parts that occur in the secretion and excretion of bile:—viz. the liver, pori biliari or tubuli biliferi; hepatic, cystic, and choledoch ducts, and gall-bladder.

BIL'IARY CONCRE'TIONS are concretions found in some parts of the biliary apparatus.

BILIARY DUCTS, *Pori biliarii*.

BILIEUX, *Bilious*.

BILIMBI, *Averrhoa bilimbi*.

BILIMBING TERES, *Averrhoa bilimbi*.

BILIN, *Picromel*.

BIL'IOUS, *Bilio'ous*, *Chol'icus*, *Chol'ius*, *Felin'ous*, *Epich'olos*, *Picroch'olos*, *Fell'ous*, (F.) *Bilieux*. That which relates to bile, contains bile, or is produced by bile. An epithet given to certain constitutions and diseases, which are believed to be the effect of superabundance of the biliary secretion: as *Bilious temperament*, *B. symptoms*, *B. fever*.

BILIPHÈIN, see *Bile*.

BILIS FLUXIO, *Cholera morbus*.

BILITICUS, *Cholagogue*.

BILIVERD'IN, from *bilis*, 'bile,' and *viridis*, 'green.' On adding an acid to a solution of the yellow colouring matter of bile, a precipitate of green flocculi takes place, which possesses all the properties of chlorophyll, or the green colouring matter of leaves. This is the *biliverdin* of Berzelius.

BILOCULAR, see *Unilocular*.

BILUMBI BITING-BING, *Malus Indica*.

BI'MANUS, from *bis* and *manus*, 'a hand.' One that has two hands. A term applied only to man, because he is the sole mammiferous animal that possesses two perfect hands.

BINDER, *Bandage*.

BINDERS, *OBSTETRIC*, see *Belt*, *Russian*.

BINDWEED, *Polygonum aviculare*—b. *Fiddle-leaved*, *Convolvulus panduratus*—b. *Great*, *Convolvulus sepium*—b. *Lavender-leaved*, *Convolvulus Cantabrica*—b. *Sea*, *Convolvulus soldanella*—b. *Virginian*, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

BINKOHUMBA, *Phyllanthus urinaria*.

BINOC'ULAR, *Binocula'ris*: same etymon as the next. Relating to or affecting both eyes—as '*binocular vision*'—vision with both eyes; or from impressions made upon both retinæ, which are amalgamated into *single vision*.

BINOC'ULUS, *Bin'ocle*, *Diophtal'mica Fascia*, *Oc'ulis duplex*, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *oculus*, 'an eye.' (F.) *Œil double*. A bandage applied over both eyes. It was, also, formerly called *Diophtal'mus*.

BIN'SICA. Disorder of the mind. According to VAN HELMONT, an atrophy of the organ of imagination.

BIOCHYMIA, *Chymistry*, *vital*.

BIOD, *Vis vitalis*.

BIODYNAM'ICS, *Biodynam'ica*, *Biodynam'icæ*, *Biosoph'ia*, from *bios*, 'life,' and *dynamis*, 'power,' 'force.' The doctrine of the vital activity, or forces.

BIOGAMIA, *Magnetism*, *animal*.

BIOLOGY, *Physiology*.

BYOLYCHNION, *Biolych'nium*, from *bios*, 'life,' and *λυχνιον*, 'a lamp.' Innate heat, *vital heat*, *animal heat*. *Lych'nium*, *Lychnid'ium*, *Thermum em'phytum*, *Flamma seu Flam'mula*

vis'le seu cordis. Also, a secret preparation of which BACVIN and BURGRAVE make mention.

BIOLYSIS, see Biolytic.

BIOLYTIC, *Biolyticus*; from *bios*, 'life,' and *lysis*, 'solution.' Relating to the destruction of life. A 'biolytic agent' is one that causes biolytic, or destruction of life.—Schultz.

BIOMAGNETISMUS, Magnetism, animal.

BIONOMY, Physiology.

BIOPHÆNOMENOLOGIA, Physiology.

BIOS, *bios*. Life. Also, what is necessary for the preservation of life.

BIOSOPHIA, Biodynamics.

BIOSTATICS, Statistics, medical.

BIOTE, Life.

BIOTHAN'ATI, *Biathan'ati*, from *bios*, 'life,' and *Savates*, 'death.' Those who die of a violent death very suddenly, or as if there was no space between life and death.

BIOTIC, Vital.

BIOTICS, Physiology.

BIOTOMIA, Vivisection.

BIPARIETAL SUTURE, Sagittal suture.

BIPIN'NA, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *pinna*, 'a wing-feather.' A term used by the ancients for a diminutive penis, not exceeding in size two quills.

BIR, Thorax.

BIRA, Cerevisia.

BIRCH, *Betula alba*—b. Black, *Betula lenta*—b. Cherry, *Betula lenta*—b. Sweet, *Betula lenta*. BIRDS' NEST, *Hypopitys lanuginosa*.

BIRTH, CROSS, Presentation, preternatural b. Live, see Born alive—b. Plural, see Multiparous.

BIRTHWORT, *Aristolochia*—b. Snakeroot, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

BISCHE, *Biecho*. A malignant kind of dysentery, which often prevails in the island of Trinidad.

BISCUIT, *Biscoctus*, *bis*, 'twice,' and *coctus*, 'baked,' (F.) *bis* and *cuit*, 'twice baked.' A kind of dry, hard bread, or cake, which is variously made; and, when without eggs or butter, is easy of digestion. It was formerly called *Dipyrites*, and *Di'pyros*.

BISCUIT, MEAT. An alimentary preparation, proposed by Mr. G. Borden, Jr., of Texas, which consists in combining the matters extracted from meat by boiling with flour, so as to form biscuits; which keep well, and are of course nutritive.

BISERMAS, *Salvia solarea*.

BISFERIENS, *Dicrotus*.

BISHOP'S WEED, Amml.

BISLINGUA, *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

BISMALVA, *Althæa*.

BISMUTH, *Antimo'nium album*, *Chalcitas*, *Luna imperfecta*, *Stannum glacialè seu cinereum*, *Bismuthum*, *Wismuthum*. *Regulus of Bismuth*, *Marcasita*, *Tin glass*, (F.) *Étain gris*, *É. de Glace*. A metal, in spicular plates, of a yellowish-white colour; s. gr. 9.322; fusible at 400° Fahrenheit, and volatilizable at a high temperature. It is used only in the preparation of the subnitrate.

BISMUTH, OXYD OF, Bismuth, Subnitrate of—b. *Regulus of Bismuth*.

BISMUTH, SUBNITRATE OF, *Bismuthi subnitras*, *Marcasita alba*, *Plumbum cinereum*, *Magisterium Marcasita seu Bismuthi*, *Bismuthum Nitricum*, *B. Subnitricum*, *Nitras Subbismuthicum*, *Nitras Bismuthi*, *Calx Bismuthi*, *Bismuthum oxydulatum album*, *Oxyd of Bismuth*, *Mag'istry of Bismuth*, *Pearl White*, *Spanish White*. (F.) *Subnitrate de bismuth*, *Oxide blanc de B.*, *Blanc de sard*, *Blanc de perle*. (Bismuth. in frustulis, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. Acid nitric. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ag. destill. q. s. Mix a acid ounce of distilled water with the nitric acid,

and dissolve the bismuth in the mixture. When the solution is complete, pour the clear liquor into three pints of distilled water, and set the mixture by, that the powder may subside. Lastly, having poured off the supernatant fluid, wash the subnitrate of bismuth with distilled water, wrap it in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat. Ph. U. S.) It is considered to be tonic and antispasmodic, and has been chiefly used in gastrodynia.

BISMUTH, VALERIANATE OF, *Bismuthi valerianae*, *Bismuthum valerianicum*. Prepared by mixing a neutral solution of oxide of bismuth in nitric acid, with valerianate of soda; washing, and drying the precipitate. Used in gastrodynia, chronic gastralgia, neuralgia, and chronic palpitation, as a nervine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain to 2 grains, three or four times a day, in pill.

BISMUTHI NITRAS, Bismuth, Subnitrate of—b. Valerianas, Bismuth, valerianate of.

BISMUTHUM, Bismuth—b. Nitricum, Bismuth, subnitrate of—b. Oxydulatum album, Bismuth, subnitrate of—b. Subnitricum, Bismuth, subnitrate of—b. Valerianicum, Bismuth, valerianate of.

BISPIRUS, *Dipnoos*.

BISSUM, *Hydrangea arborescens*.

BISSUS. The silky filaments which fix the *Pinna Mari'na* to the rocks. In Italy and Corsica, clothes are made of these, which are considered to favour perspiration, and are recommended to be worn next the skin in rheumatism, gout, &c. See Byssus.

BISTORT, OFFICINAL, *Polygonum bistorta*—b. Virginian, *Polygonum virginianum*.

BISTORTA, *Polygonum bistorta*.

BISTORTIER, (F.) A name given by the *Pharmaciens* to a long wooden pestle used for reducing soft substances to powder, and in the preparation of electuaries.

BISTOURI, (F.) *Pistorien'sis gla'dius*, *Scalpelus*, *Scalpeum*, *Bistoury*. A small cutting-knife, used in surgery,—so called, according to Huet, from the town of Pistori, which was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of those instruments. A bistoury has the form of a small knife, and is composed of a blade and handle. The blade, which is most commonly movable in the handle, may be fixed by a button, spring, &c. When fixed in the handle, the bistouri is called by the French, *B. à lame fixe ou dormante*.

The chief bistouries are:—1. The STRAIGHT B. (F.) *B. droit*, in which the blade and cutting edge are straight, the point being fine, round, or square. 2. The CONVEX B. (F.) *B. convexe*; the blade of which is convex at the cutting edge, concave at the back. 3. The CONCAVE B. (F.) *B. concave*; the blade of which is concave at its edge, and convex at the back. 4. BLUNT-POINTED B. (F.) *B. boutonné*; the blade of which has a button at its extremity. 5. The BLUNT OR PROE-POINTED BISTOURY OR PORT; concave at its cutting edge, and its point blunt; so that it can be carried on the palmar surface of the index finger, to divide the stricture, in strangulated hernia. Sir Astley Cooper has recommended a useful modification of this, to avoid wounding the intestine, should it come in contact with the edge of the knife. His Bistoury has an edge of not more than eight lines in length, situate about five lines from the point. 6. BISTOURI À LA LIME, (F.) is a straight bistoury; the blade fixed in the handle, the extremity with a button, and the edge made with a file. It is chiefly used for dilating parts. 7. BISTOURI ROYAL, (F.) A Bistoury used in operating upon Louis XIV., for fistula in ano. 8. BISTOURI GASTRIQUE, (F.) A complicated instrument, invented by Morand, for dilating wounds

of the abdomen. 9. *BISTOURI CACHÉ*, *B. herniaire*, ou *Attrape-lourdaud de Biennaise*, *Forceps deceptoria*. A curved bistouri, the blade of which is placed in a canula, whence it issues on pressing a spring.

The word *Bistouri* is used by the French, at times, where we would employ knife.

BIT NOBEN, *Salt of Bitumen, Padnoon, Soucherloon, Khala mimu*. A white, saline substance, which is a Hindoo preparation of great antiquity, and has been supposed to be the *Sal asphaltica* and *Sal Sodome'nis* of the ancients. It is used by the Hindoo in the prevention or cure of almost all diseases.

BITHNIMAL'CA, *Gasteranax*. Two unmeaning words, used by Doleus, to designate an active principle supposed to have its seat in the stomach, and to preside over chymification, &c.

BITIOS DE KIS, Proctocæce.

BITTER, *Amarus*—b. Bark, *Pinckneya pubens*—b. Bloom, *Chironia angularis*—b. Holy, *Hiera picra*—b. Redberry, *Cornus Florida*—b. Root, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, *Gentiana Catesbei*, *Menyanthes verna*—b. Sweet nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*—b. Sweet vine, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

BITTERNES, *Amaritudo, Amaritudo, Amertor, P'eria*, (F.) *Amertume*. A particular taste, which belongs to many substances. In some diseases there is a sense of bitterness felt in the mouth.

BITTERS, *COLUMBO*, *Tinctura Calumbæ*—b. Spirit, *Tinctura gentianæ composita*—b. Wine, *Vinum gentianæ compositum*.

BITTERSWEET, *Solanum dulcamara*.

BITTERWEED, *Ambrosia trifida*.

BITTERWOOD TREE, *Quassia*.

BITTOS. A disease, in which the chief symptom is an acute pain in the anus.—Chomel.

BITUMEN, *GLUTINOUS*, *Pissasphaltum*—b. Judaicum, *Asphaltum*—b. of Judea, *Asphaltum*—b. Petroleum, *Petroleum*—b. Malta, *Pissasphaltum*—b. Salt of, *Bitnoben*—b. Solidum, *Asphaltum*.

BIVENTER, *Digastricus*—b. Cervicis, *Complexus musculus*—b. Maxillæ, *Digastricus*.

BIVENTRAL LOBE OF THE CEREBELLUM, see *Lobe, biventral*.

BIXA AMERICANA, see *Terra Orleana*—b. *Orleana*, see *Terra Orleana*—b. *Orellana*, see *Terra Orleana*.

BLABE, Wound.

BLACCLÆ, *Rubeola*.

BLACIA, Debility.

BLACKBERRY, *AMERICAN*, see *Rubus fruticosus*—b. High or standing, see *Rubus fruticosus*.

BLACK DOSE, see *Infusum Sennæ compositum*.

BLACK DRAUGHT, see *Infusum Sennæ compositum*.

BLACK DROP, *Guttæ nigræ*.

BLACK LION. A term given to a sloughing syphilitic ulcer, under which the British soldiers suffered greatly in Portugal.

BLACK ROOT, *Aletis farinosa, Leptandria purpurea*.

BLACKWATER, *Pyrosis*.

BLADDER, GALL, see *Gall Bladder*—b. Irritable, *Cysterethismus*—b. Swim, *Air bladder*—b. Urinary, see *Urinary Bladder*.

BLADUM, *Blâ*.

BLÆSITAS, *Blæsa lingua*. Some authors have used this word as synonymous with stammering. See *Balbuties*. Sauvages understands by it a defect in pronunciation, which consists in substi-

tuting soft consonants for those that are hard; as the *r* for *s*, the *n* for *t*, the *s* for *c* and *j*, &c. Also, *Lisping*, *Trautim'us, Tras'lotæ*, (F.) *Blæsite, Blâ (parler)*.

BLÆSOPODES, see *Kyllosis*.

BLÆSOPUS, see *Kyllosis*.

BLÆSUS. A distortion; especially the outward distortion of the legs. Also, a stammerer.

BLAFARD, (F.) *Pallidus, Pallid'ulus*. This epithet is sometimes given to the skin, when pale and dull; but, most frequently, to the flesh of a wound, when it has lost its colour, and become white. The word is, also, sometimes used synonymously with *Albino*.

BLANO DE BALEINE, *Cetaceum*—b. *de Fard*, *Bismuth*, *subnitrate of*—b. *de l'Œil*, *Sclerotic*—b. *d'Œuf*, *Albumen ovi*—b. *de Perle*, *Bismuth*, *subnitrate of*.

BLANC-MANGER, (F.) *Cibus albus, Leucopha'gium, Leucoph'agum, Argyrotophe'ma*. An animal jelly, so called on account of its colour, combined with an emulsion of sweet almonds, to which sugar has been added, and some aromatic. It is sometimes prescribed as a nutriment in convalescence and chronic diseases.

BLANC-RAISIN, *Blanc Rhasis*.

BLANC RHAZIS, *Blanc-raisia*. An ointment composed of cerussa, white wax, and olive oil.

BLANCA, *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

BLANCH, TO, from (F.) *blanchir*, 'to whiten, to bleach.' To whiten by depriving of the outer rind; as 'to *blanch* almonds;' i. e. to peel them.

BLANOHET, (F.) A blanket. A term given, by the French Pharmacians, to the woollen strainer through which they filter syrup and other thick fluids. See, also, *Aphthæ*.

BLANCHING, *Etiolation*.

BLANCON ORIBASII, *Polypodium filix mas*.

BLAS. An unmeaning term, invented by Van Helmont to designate a kind of movement in the body; at times, local,—at others, under extraneous influence. Thus, he speaks of the *Blas meteoros* of the heavenly bodies, and the *Blas humanum*, that which operates in man.

BLAS ALTERATIVUM, *Plastic force*.

BLASÉ, (F.) An epithet given to one whom the abuse of enjoyment has prevented from any longer deriving satisfaction or pleasure from it.

BLASTEMA, *Blaste'is*, from *βλαστω*, 'I bud.' A germ. The sense of this word, which is often used by Hippocrates, is obscure. Castelli thinks it means the eruption of some morbid principle at the surface of the body. Also, the matrix or general formative element of tissues.

BLAS'TEMAL, *Blastema'lis*. Relating or appertaining to a blastema,—as 'blastemal formations,' those that are formed from a blastema.

BLASTODERMA, see *Molecule*.

BLATTA BYZAN'TIA, *Unguis odora'tus*, (F.) *Blatte de Byzance*. This name seems, formerly, to have been given to a marine production from some of the Conchylia. It had an agreeable smell, a reddish tint, and the shape of a nail. It was prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, and hepatic obstructions. Rondelet affirms that it was the production of the shell-fish *murex* or *purpura*; and that the name *Blatta* is derived from the Greek *βλαττος*, 'purple.'

BLAVELLE, *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLAVÉOLE, *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLAVEROLLE, *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLAZING-STAR, *Chamelirium luteum, Li-atris*.

BLÉ, *Bladum*. This word answers, in France,

to the word *Corn* in England; i. e. any kind of grain employed for making bread. Wheat being most commonly used for this purpose, *Blé* is sometimes restricted to this. *Blé méteil* is a mixture of wheat and rye.

BLÉ CORNU, Ergot.—*b. d'Espagne*, Zea mays — *b. d'Italie*, Zea Mays — *b. Héteil*, see *Blé* — *b. Noir*, Polygonum fagopyrum — *b. de Turquie*, Zea mays.

BLÉ (PARLER), Blassitas.

BLEABERRY, Vaccinium myrtillus.

BLEACHING LIQUID, Eau de javelle.

BLEAR-EYE, Lippitudo.

BLEB, Bulla.

BLECHNON, Polygodium filix mas.

BLECHNUM LIGNIFOLIUM, Asplenium scolopendrium — *b. Squamosum*, Asplenium ceterach.

BLECHROPYRA, see Blechros.

BLECHROPYRUS, Typhus mitior.

BLECHROS, βλεχρος, 'weak, feeble, slow.'

An epithet applied to different affections, and particularly to fevers. Hence *Blechropyra*, 'a slow fever.' *Blechrophygia*, 'a slow pulse.'

BLECHROSPHYGMA, see Blechros.

BLÉD, Corn.

BLEEDING, Bloodletting, Hæmorrhagia.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE, Epistaxis — *b. Heart*, Cypripedium luteum.

BLÈME, (F.) This word has nearly the same signification as *Blafard*. Generally, however, it includes, also, emaciation of the countenance.

BLENNA, Mucus—*b. Narium*, Nasal mucus.

BLENNADENITIS, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' αδην, 'a gland,' and ιτις, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of mucous follicles.

BLENNELYTRIA, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and λητρον, 'a sheath.' A discharge of mucus from the vagina. Leucorrhœa.—Alibert.

BLENNEMESIS, *Blennœm'esie*, Vomitus pituitosus, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and εμεσις, 'vomiting.' Vomiting of mucus.

BLENNENTERIA, Dysentery.

BLENNISTH'MIA, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and ισθμος, 'the gullet.' Increased flow of mucus from the pharynx and larynx.—Alibert.

BLENNOCHEZIA, Diarrhœa, mucous.

BLENNOCYSTIDES, Bursæ mucosæ.

BLENNODES, Muciform.

BLENNŒMESIS, Blennemesis.

BLENNOG'ENOUS, *Blennog'enus*, Mucif'ic, Mucif'icus, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and γεννα, 'I form.' Forming or generating mucus. Breschet and Roussel de Vauzème describe an apparatus of this kind for the secretion of the mucous matter that constitutes the cuticle, composed of a glandular parenchyma or organ of secretion situate in the substance of the true skin, and of excretory ducts, which issue from the organ, and deposit the mucous matter between the papillæ.

BLENNOIDES, Muciform.

BLENNIDEUS, Muciform.

BLENNOPHTHALMIA, Ophthalmia, (purulent.)

BLENNOPTYSIS, from βλεννα, and πτυσις, 'I spit.' Expectoration of mucus. Catarrh.

BLENNOPYRA, *Blennopy'ria*, from βλεννα, and πυρ, 'fire.' Alibert has classed, under this head, various fevers with mucous complications; as *Meningitic fever*, *Aréno-meningeal fever*, &c.

BLENNORRHAGIA, Gonorrhœa—*b. Genitium*, Leucorrhœa—*b. Notha*, Gonorrhœa spuria — *b. Spuria*, Gonorrhœa spuria.

BLENNORRHAGIC EPIDIDYMITIS, Herma humoralis.

BLENNORRHAGIE FAUSSE, Gonorrhœa spuria—*b. du Gland*, Gonorrhœa spuria.

BLENNORRHINIA, Coryza.

BLENNORRHŒA, *Blennorrhœa*, *Blennorrhag'ia*, *Phlegmorrhœa*, *Phlegmorrhag'ia*, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and ρευ, 'I flow.' Inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus. Also, Gonorrhœa.

BLENNORRHŒA CHRONICA, (gleet,) see Gonorrhœa—*b. Genitium*, Leucorrhœa — *b. Luodes*, Gonorrhœa impura—*b. Nasalis*, Coryza—*b. Oculi*, see Ophthalmia — *b. Oculi gonorrhœica*, see Ophthalmia—*b. Oculi neonatorum*, see Ophthalmia—*b. Oculi purulenta*, see Ophthalmia—*b. Urethralis*, Gonorrhœa, Cystorrhœa—*b. Ventriculi*, Gastrorrhœa—*b. Vesicæ*, Cystorrhœa.

BLENNŒSES, from βλεννα, 'mucus.' Affections of the mucous membranes.—Alibert.

BLENNOTHORAX, Catarrh, Peripneumonia notha—*b. Chronicus*, Asthma humidum.

BLENNOTORRHŒA, Otorrhœa.

BLENNURETHRIA, Gonorrhœa.

BLENNURIA, Cystorrhœa.

BLEPHARADENITIS, Ophthalmia Tarsi.

BLEPHARANTHRACO'SIS, *Blepharitis gangræno'sa*, *Carbuncula'tio Oculi*. Gangrenous inflammation of the eyelid.

BLEPHARELOSIS, Entropion.

BLEPHARIDES, Cilii.

BLEPHARIDOPLASTICE, Blepharoplastice.

BLEPHARISMUS, Nictation.

BLEPHARITIS, Ophthalmia tarsi — *b. Gangræno'sa*, Blepharanthracosis.

BLEPHAROBLENNORRHŒA, Ophthalmia, purulent — *b. Neonatorum*, see Ophthalmia (purulenta infantum.)

BLEPHARO-CONJUNCTIVITIS, *Blepharocconjunctiv'itis*, from βλεφαρον, 'an eyelid,' and conjunctiva. Ophthalmia affecting the conjunctiva and eyelids.

BLEPHARODYSCHRŒA, from βλεφαρον, the 'eyelid,' δυσ, 'with difficulty,' and χροα, 'colour.' Discoloration of the eyelid. Nævus of the eyelid.—Von Ammon.

BLEPHARCEDEMA AQUOSUM, Hydroblepharon.

BLEPHARON, Palpebra—*b. Atoniatum*, Blepharoptosis.

BLEPHARONCO'SIS, *Blepharon'cus*, *Blepharophy'ma*, *Palpebra'rum Tumor*, from βλεφαρον, 'eyelid,' and ογκος, 'tumour.' A tumour of the eyelid.

BLEPHARONCUS, Blepharoncosis.

BLEPHAROPHTALMIA, Ophthalmia tarsi — *b. Neonatorum*, see Ophthalmia—*b. Purulenta*, Blepharopyorrhœa.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMITIS GLANDULOSA, Ophthalmia, purulent, of infants.

BLEPHAROPHYMA, Blepharoncosis.

BLEPHAROPLAS'TICE, *Blepharidoplas'ticē*, *Instit'io Cilio'rum*, from βλεφαρον, 'the eyelid,' and πλαστικός, 'forming,' 'formative.' The formation of a new eyelid.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA, Blepharoptosis.

BLEPHAROPTO'SIS, *Blepharople'gia*, *Causa pal'pebræ superioris*, *Delap'sus pal'pebræ*, *Prolap'sus pal'pebræ*, *Proptosis pal'pebræ*, *Pto'sis pal'pebræ*, *Atoniatum blepharon*, from βλεφαρον, 'the eyelid,' and πτωσις, 'fall.' A falling down of the upper eyelid over the eye, caused by a paralysis of the *Levator palpebræ superioris* muscle. This paralysis is an unfavourable symptom, as it is generally connected with a state of the brain favouring apoplexy or palsy.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS ENTROPION, Entropium — *b. Entropion*, Entropion.

BLEPHAROPYORRHŒA, *Blepharophthal-mia purulenta*, *Pyorrhœa palpebræ*, from *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid,' *ρροω*, 'pus,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' Secretion of pus from the eyelids.

BLEPHARO-PYORRHŒA ΝΕΟΝΑΤΟΡΙΟΥ, see *Ophthalmia (purulenta infantum)*.

BLEPHARORRHŒA, from *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' A discharge of mucus from the eyelids.

BLEPHAROSPASMUS, from *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid,' and *σπασμος*, 'spasm.' A spasmodic action of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

BLEPHAROSYNDERMITIS, *Blepharocconjunctivitis*.

BLEPHAROTIS, *Ophthalmia tarsi*—b. *Glandularis contagiosa*, see *Ophthalmia*.

BLEPHAROTITIS, *Ophthalmia tarsi*.

BLEPHAROTOSIS, *Ectropium*.

BLEPHAROXYS'TUM, *Blepharoxys'trum*, from *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid,' and *ξυσ*, 'I scrape.' An instrument used, by the ancients, for removing callosities, which made their appearance in the affection called, by the Greeks, *τραχώμα*.—Paulus of Ægina, *Gorræus*.

BLEPHIL'IA HIRSU'TA, *Ohio Horsemint*, *Hairy Horsemint*; an indigenous plant of the Mint family, *Labiata*, which has the aromatic properties of the Mints.

BLËSITË, *Blæsitis*.

BLESSURE, Abortion, Wound.

BLESTRIS'MUS. Restlessness of the sick.—Hippocrates.

BLETA. A word, used by Paracelsus for white or milky urine, arising from diseased kidneys. *Blota alba* has the same meaning.

BLEU DE PRUSSE, Prussian blue.

BLEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Bleville* is a village about two miles from Havre. The waters are acidulous chalybeate.

BLIGHT IN THE EYE, *Ophthalmia*, *catarrhal*.

BLINDNESS, *Cæcitas*—b. *Colour*, *Achromatopsia*.

BLISTER, *Vesicatorium*, *Emplastrum Vesicatorium*, *Emplastrum Lytta*, *Epiëpas'ticum*, *Blister plaster*, from *vesica*, 'a bladder,' (F.) *Vésicatoire*, *Vésicant*. Any substance which, when applied to the skin, irritates it, and occasions a serous secretion, raising the epidermis, and inducing a vesicle. Various articles produce this effect, as *cantharides*, *mustard*, *garou*, *euphorbium*, *garlic*, *ammonia*, &c. Blisters are used as counter-irritants. By exciting a disease artificially on the surface, we can often remove another which may be at the time existing internally. A *perpetual blister* is one that is kept open for a longer or a shorter time by means of appropriate dressings.

BLISTER or *vesication* also means the vesicle produced by vesicatories.

BLISTER, MAG'ISTRAL, (F.) *Vésicatoire magistral*. A prompt means of producing vesication recommended by M. Valleix. It is prepared as follows:—Take powdered *cantharides* and *wheat-flower*, of each equal parts; *vinegar*, a sufficient quantity to form a soft paste.

BLISTER BEE'TLE, *Cantharis*.

BLISTER FLY, *Cantharis*.

BLISTER PASTER, *Blister*.

BLISTER WEE'D, *Ranunculus acris*.

BLISTERING FLY, *Cantharis*—b. *Paper*, see *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*—b. *Tissue*, *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*.

BLITUM AMERICANUM, *Phytolacca decandra*.

BLOOD, Anglo-Saxon, *blōd*, from *bleðan*, 'to bleed.' *Sanguis*, *Cruor*, *Lapis animalis*, *Hæma*, 'αἷμα,' (F.) *Sang*. An animal fluid formed chiefly from the chyle; acquiring important properties

during respiration; entering every organ through the circulation; distributing the nutritive principles to every texture, and the source of every secretion. The blood is white in the molluscous and inferior animals, which have been, hence, called *white-blooded*, to distinguish them from the *red-blooded*, which class includes the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Human blood is composed of water, albumen, fibrin, an animal colouring substance, a little fatty matter—*hæmatelæum*, and different salts; as chlorides of potassium and sodium, phosphate of lime, subcarbonate of soda, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, and lactate of soda, united with an animal matter. *Arterial blood* is of a florid red colour, strong smell, temp. 100°; s. g. 1.049. *Venous blood* is of a brownish red: temp. 98°; s. g. 1.051. The difference in colour has given occasion to the first being called *red blood*; the latter, *black*. The former, which is distributed from the heart, is nearly the same through its whole extent: the latter is the remains of the arterial blood after the different elements have been taken from it in nutrition, and probably differs in composition. It likewise contains different substances absorbed. *Venous blood*, taken from a vessel and left to itself, becomes solid, and separates into two distinct parts,—the *serum* or watery, supernatant fluid; and the *cruor*, *coagulum*, *crassamentum*, *hepar seu placenta sanguinis*, *placenta cruoris*, *in'sula*, *thrombus*, or *clot*. The serum is chiefly water, holding albumen in solution and the salts of the blood. The clot contains the fibrin, colouring matter—*hæmatosin*, a little serum, and a small quantity of salts. M. Le Canu found the blood to be composed—in 1000 parts—of water, 785.590; albumen, 69.415; fibrin, 3.565; colouring matter, 119.626; crystallizable fatty matter, 4.300; oily matter, 2.270; extractive matter soluble in alcohol and water, 1.920; albumen combined with soda, 2.010; chlorides of sodium and potassium; alkaline phosphates, sulphates, and subcarbonates, 7.304; subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, phosphate of lime, magnesia and iron, peroxide of iron, 1.414; loss, 2.586. The four principal components of the blood are fibrin, albumen, corpuscles, and saline matter. In the *circulating blood* they are thus combined—

Fibrin, }
Albumen, } In solution forming *Liquor Sanguinis*.
Salts, }

Red Corpuscles—suspended in the *Liquor Sanguinis*.

In *coagulated blood* they are thus combined:

Fibrin, }
Red Corpuscles, } Forming the *crassamentum* or clot.
Albumen, } Remaining in solution, forming
Salts, } *serum*.

The following table exhibits the computations of different physiologists regarding the weight of the circulating fluid—arterial and venous.

Harvey,	lbs
Lister,	8
Moulin,	
Abildgaard,	
Blumenbach,	
Lobb,	10
Lower,	
Sprengel	10 to 15
Günther	15 to 20
Blake	164 to 184
Müller and Burdach	20
Wagner	30 to 35
Quesnei	37
F. Hoffmann	35
Haller	28 to 30
Young	40
Hamberger	50
Keill	100

The proportion of arterial blood to venous is about 4 to 9.

Much attention has been paid to the varying condition of the blood in disease. The average proportion of each of the organic elements in 1000 parts of healthy blood is as follows, according to Le Canu, and MM. Andral and Gavarret:—fibrin, 3; red corpuscles, 127; solid matter of the serum, 80; water, 790.

Dried human blood was, at one time, considered to be anti-epileptic; that of the goat, dried, *Sanguis hirci siccat'us*, sudorific and antileptic.

BLOOD, ARTERIAL, see Blood—b. Black, see Blood—b. Black, Vascular system of, see Vascular—b. Casein, Globulin—b. Corpuscles, Globules of the blood—b. Disease, Hæmatonosis—b. Disks, Globules of the blood—b. Dried, see Blood—b. Loss of, Hæmorrhagia—b. Red, see Blood—b. Red, system of, see Vascular—b. Spitting of, Hæmoptysis—b. Venous, see Blood—b. Vomiting of, Hæmatemesis—b. White, Lymph.

BLOODING, Bloodletting.

BLOODLESSNESS, Anæmia.

BLOOD-LETTING, *Missio* seu *Detractio Sanguinis*, *Hæmactis*, *Catachæmus*, *Blooding*, *Bleeding*, (F.) *Saignée*, *Émission sanguine*. A discharge of a certain quantity of blood produced by art: an operation which consists in making an opening into a vessel to draw blood from it. When practised on an artery, it is called *Arteri-otomy*; on a vein, *Phlebotomy*, *Venæsectio*, *Venæsection*; and on the capillary vessels, *local* or *capillary*, in contradistinction to the former, which is termed *general*. Blood-letting is used both during the existence of a disease, as in inflammation, and in the way of prophylaxis. It is employed to fulfil various indications. 1. To diminish the actual mass of blood;—when it is termed, by the French pathologists, *Saignée évacuative*. In such case, fluids ought not to be allowed too freely afterwards. 2. To diminish the turbulence in any particular organ—(F.) *Saignée révulsive*, *Revulsive bloodletting* or *bleeding*, *Venæsectio revulsoria*, when performed far from the part affected; and *Saignée dérivative*, when near.) 3. To diminish the consistence of the blood, (F.) *Saignée spoliative*. The immediate effects of blood-letting are: diminution of the mass of blood and of heat; retardation of the pulse, and sometimes syncope. Blood-letting from the veins—*phlebotomy*, is practised on the subcutaneous veins of the neck, the face, the fore-arm, and the leg; sometimes on those of the hand or foot. The necessary apparatus consists of a bandage or riband, a compress of rag, and a lancet or phleam.

The veins selected for the operation, are, 1. *In the fold of the arm*, five;—the cephalic, basilic, the two median, and the anterior cubital. 2. *In the hand*, the cephalic and salvatella. 3. *In the foot*, the great and little saphena. 4. *In the neck*, the external jugular. 5. *In the forehead*, the frontal. 6. *In the mouth*, the ranine. The operation of phlebotomy in the limbs is performed by tying a circular bandage round the limb, in order that the subcutaneous veins may become turgid by the course of the blood being obstructed: the bandage not being so tight, however, as to compress the arteries of the limb. A puncture is made into the vein, and the desired quantity allowed to flow. The ligature is now removed, and a compress and retaining bandage applied. *Capillary* or *local blood-letting* is practised on the skin or mucous membranes, by means of leeches, the lancet, or cupping.

BLOODLETTING, CAPILLARY, see Bloodletting—b. Derivative, see Bloodletting—b. Evacuative, see Bloodletting—b. General, see Bloodletting—b. Local, see Bloodletting—b. Revulsive, see Bloodletting—b. Spoliative, see Bloodletting.

BLOODLIKE, Sanguine.

BLOODROOT, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

BLOODSHOT, Hyperæmic.

BLOODSTONE, Hæmatites.

BLOOD VESICLE, Globule of the blood.

BLOOD VESSEL, (F.) *Vaisseau sanguin*. Vessel destined to contain and convey blood.

BLOOD VESSEL, BREAKING, BURSTING, RUPTURING OF A. Hæmorrhagia.

BLOODWEED, *Asclepias curassavica*.

BLOODWORT, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

BLOODY, *Sanguin'us*, *Crues'tus*, *Sanguin'ous*, (F.) *Sanguin*. Having the character of blood. Relating to blood. See Sanguine.

BLOOM, HONEY, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.

BLOTA ALBA, Bleta.

BLOW, *Ictus*, *Plegè*, (F.) *Coup*. Effect produced by one body striking another. The impression made by any body which strikes us, or against which we strike;—a common cause of wounds, contusions, fractures, &c.

BLOWING SOUND, *Brus de Souffle*.

BLUE-BELLS, *Gentiana catesbæi*.

BLUE-BERRY, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, *Lantana*.

BLUE BOTTLE, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Cyanus segetum*.

BLUE STONE, *Cupri sulphas*.

BLUET DES MOISSONS, *Cyanus segetum*.

BLUSH, see Flush.

BLUSH, CUTANEOUS, see Efflorescence.

BOA, *Boia*. An eruption of red, ichorous pimples.—Pliny. See, also, Hidra and Sudamina.

BOA UPAS, *Upas*.

BOË, Syphilis.

BOBERRI, *Curcuma longa*.

BOCHIMUM, *Bronchocele*.

BOCIUM, *Bronchocele*.

BOCKLET, MINERAL WATERS OF. The springs of Bocklet, in Bavaria, are acidulous chalybeates.

BODY, *Corpus*, *Soma*, (F.) *Corps*; from (Teutonic) *boden*, the 'fundus or bottom.' (?) The human body is the collection of organs which compose the frame. At times, however, body is used synonymously with *trunk*. We say, also, *body of the femur*, *of the sphenoid*, &c., to designate the shaft or middle portion of those bones; *body of the uterus*, &c. Also, the rectum.

BODY, COMING DOWN OF THE, Proctocele.

BODY-SNATCHER, Resurrectionist.

BOE, Cry.

BOELLI, Intestines.

BOETHEMA, Medicament.

BOG-BEAN, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

BOHON UPAS, *Upas*.

BOIA, *Boa*.

BOIL, *Furunculus*—b. Gum, *Parulis*—b. Malignant, see *Furunculus*—b. Wasp's nest, see *Furunculus*.

BOIS DE CAMPÈCHE, *Hæmatoxylium Campechianum*—b. *de Chypre*, *Rhodium lignum*—b. *de Couleuvre*, see *Strychnos*—b. *de Marais*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*—b. *de Plomb*, *Dica palustris*—b. *Puant*, *Prunus padus*—b. *de Rose*, *Rhodium lignum*—b. *de Sappan*, *Cæsalpinia sappan*—b. *Sudorifique*, Wood, sudorific.

BOISSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate about half a league from Fontenay-le-Compte, in France. They are purgative,

and seem to contain carbonate and sulphate of lime and chloride of sodium.

BOISSON, Drink.

BOÎTE, (F.) A box or case, *Capsa*, *Pyxis*. An apparatus for the reception of any matters which it may be desirable to preserve. In *Surgery* and *Anatomy* *Boîtes à dissection*, *B. à amputation*, *B. à trépan*, *B. à cataracte*, &c., mean the cases containing these various instruments. *Boîte du Crâne* is the bony case which receives the brain. *Boîte* is, also, the portion of the stem of the trephine which receives the pyramid or centre-pin. *Boîte de Petit* is a machine, invented by M. Petit, to retain the fractured portions of bone in apposition, when the leg has been fractured in a complicated manner. *Boîte* is, also, a kind of case put before an artificial anus to receive the fæces, which are continually being discharged. The vulgar, in France, give the name *Boîte* to various articulations,—*B. de genou*, *B. de la hanche*; "knee-joint, hip-joint."

BOÏTEMENT, Claudication.

BOÏTIER, (F.) *Appareil*, *Cap'sula unguentaria*, *Capsarium*. A Dressing-case. A box, containing salves and different apparatus, used more particularly by the dressers in hospitals.

BOL, Bolus—*b. d'Arménie*, Bole, Armenian—*b. Blanc*, Bolus alba.

BOLA, Myrrha.

BOLCHON, Bdellium.

BOLE, *Bolus*, (F.) *Bol*, *Terre bolaire*, meant, with the older writers, argillaceous earth, used as an absorbent and alexipharmic. The various boles had different forms given to them, and were stamped, as in the following:

BOLE ARMENIAN, *Bole Arménia*, *B. Arménia*, *Argilla ferruginæa rubra*, *A. Bolus rubra*, *Sinapi'sis*, *Arenam'en*, *Bolus Orientalis*, *Bolus Armeniaca*, *B. Arménia*, *B. rubra*, (F.) *Bol d'Arménie*. A red, clayey earth, found not only in Armenia, but in several countries of Europe,—in Tuscany, Silesia, France, &c. It was once esteemed a tonic and astringent, and was applied as a styptic. It is now, scarcely, if ever, used. It consists of argil, mixed with lime and iron.

BOLESIS, Coral.

BOLESON, Balsam.

BOLET ODORANT, *Dædalea suaveolens*.

BOLETUS AGARICUS, *B. Laricis*—*b. Albus*, *Boletus laricis*—*b. Discoideus*, *Dædalea suaveolens*.

BOLETUS ESCULENTUS, (F.) *Morelle*. An eatable mushroom, found in the woods in Europe, and much admired by *Gastronomes*. It was formerly esteemed to be aphrodisiac.

BOLETUS FULVUS, *B. igniarius*—*b. Hippocrepis*, *B. igniarius*.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS. The systematic name for the *Agaric*, *Agaricus*, *Agaricum* of the Pharmacopœias, *Agaricus Chirurgo'rum*, *Agaricus Quercus seu igniarius*, *Polyporus igniarius*, *Le'ca*, *Boletus ungula'tus seu fulvus seu hippocrepis seu obtusus*, *Spunk*, *Am'adou*, *Punk*, *Fungus Igniarius*, *Fungus Quercinus*, *Agaric of the Oak*, *Touchwood*, *Touchwood Boletus*, *Female Agaric*, *Tinder*, (F.) *Agaric de chêne*, *Amadouvier*. It was formerly much used by surgeons as a styptic.

BOLETUS LARICIS, *B. Laricinus*, *Fungus Laricis*, *Polyporus officinalis*, *Agaricus albus seu Laricis*, *Polyporus officinalis*, *A. Albus optimus*, *B. purgans*, *B. albus*, *B. agaricus*, *B. officinalis*, *White Agaric*, (F.) *Agaric blanc*. On the continent of Europe it has been given as a cathartic and emetic, as well as to moderate the

sweats in phthisis.—*De Haen*. Externally, styptic.

BOLETUS ORTUSUS, *B. igniarius*—*b. Officinalis*, *B. laricis*—*b. Purgans*, *Boletus laricis*—*b. Salicis*, *Dædalea suaveolens*—*b. Suaveolens*, *Dædalea suaveolens*—*b. Touchwood*, *Boletus igniarius*.

BOLI MARTIS, *Ferrum tartarisatum*.

BOLISMOS, Boulimia.

BOLI'TES. The mushroom; perhaps the *Agaricus Aurantiacus*.—*Pliny*, *Martial*, *Sententius*, *Galen*. It was so called, in consequence of its shape,—from *Bolus*.

BOLUS, *βωλος*, a morsel, a mouthful, a bole, (F.) *Bol*. A pharmaceutical preparation, having a pilular shape, but larger; capable, however, of being swallowed as a pill.

BOLUS ALBA, *Terra Sigilla'ta*, *Argilla pallidior*: called *sigilla'ta*, from being commonly made into small cakes or flat masses, and stamped or sealed with certain impressions. (F.) *Bol blanc*, *Terre Sigillée*, *Argille ochreuse pâle*. It was used like *Bole Armenian*, and was brought from Etruria. See *Terra*.

BOLUS ALIMENTARIUS, *Bolus Alimentarius*. The bole formed by the food, after it has undergone mastication and insalivation in the mouth; and been collected upon the tongue prior to deglutition.

BOLUS ORIENTALIS. A kind of bolar earth, only distinguished from *Bole Armenian* in being brought from Constantinople. See *Bole*, *Armenian*.

BOLUS RUBRA, Bole, Armenian.

BOMA'REA SALSIL'LA. The inhabitants of Chili use this plant as a sudorific. It is given in infusion in cutaneous diseases.

BOMBAX, Gossypium.

BOMBEMENT, Bombus.

BOMBUS, *Aurium fluctuatio*, *A. Sib'ulus*, *A. Son'itus*, *A. Susur'rus*, (F.) *Bombement*. A kind of ringing or buzzing in the ears;—characterised, according to SAUVAGES, by the perception of blows or beating repeated at certain intervals. Also, *Borborygmus*. See *Flatulence*, and *Tinnitus Aurium*.

BOMBYX MORI, see *Sericum*.

BON, *Coffea Arabica*.

BONA, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

BONANNIA OFFICINALIS, *Sinapis alba*.

BONA FEVER, see *Fever*, *Bona*.

BONDUE, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

BONE, *Os*, *Os'teon*, *Os'teum*, (F.) *Os*, *Saxon*, *ban*. The bones are the solid and hard parts, which form the basis of the bodies of animals of the superior classes; and the union of which constitutes the *skeleton*. The human body has, at the adult age, 208 bones, without including the 32 teeth, the *ossa Wormiana*, and the *sesamoid bones*. Anatomists divide them, from their shape, into 1. *Long bones*, which form part of the limbs, and represent columns for supporting the weight of the body, or levers of different kinds for the muscles to act upon. 2. *Flat bones*, which form the parietes of splanchnic cavities; and, 3. *Short bones*, met with in parts of the body where solidity and some mobility are necessary. Bones are formed of two different textures; *spongy* and *compact*. They afford, on analysis, much phosphate and carbonate of lime, a little phosphate of magnesia, phosphate of ammonia, oxides of iron and manganese, some traces of alumina and silica, gelatin, fat, and water. The uses of the bones are mentioned under each bone. They give shape to the body, contain and defend the viscera, and act as levers to the muscles.

TABLE OF THE BONES.

BONES OF THE HEAD.	Bones of the Cranium or Skull.	Frontal	1
		Parietal	2
		Occipital	1
		Temporal	2
		Ethmoid	1
		Sphenoid	1
	Bones of the Face.	Superior Maxillary	2
		Jugal or Cheek	2
		Nasal	2
		Lachrymal	2
		Palatine	2
		Inferior Spongy	2
Dentes or Teeth.	Vomer	1	
	Inferior Maxillary	1	
	Incisores	8	
	Cuspidati	4	
Bone of the Tongue.	Molars	20	
	Hyoid	1	
Bones of the Ear.	Malleus	2	
	Incus	2	
	Orbicular	2	
	Stapes	2	
BONES OF THE TRUNK.	Vertebra.	Cervical	7
		Dorsal	12
	Lumbar	5	
	Sacrum	1	
	Os Coccygis	1	
	The Thorax.	Sternum	1
		Ribs	24
	The Pelvis.	Innominate	2
		Clavicle	2
	The Shoulder.	Scapula	2
Humerus		2	
The Arm.	Ulna	2	
	Radius	2	
BONES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.	Fore-arm.	Navicular	2
		Lunare	2
		Cuneiforme	2
		Orbicular	2
		Trapezium	2
		Trapezoides	2
	The Hand.	Magnum	2
		Unciforme	2
		Metacarpus	10
		Phalanges	28
BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.	The Thigh.	Femur	2
		Patella	2
	The Leg.	Tibia	2
		Fibula	2
	The Foot.	Calcis Os	2
		Astragalus	2
		Cuboides	2
		Navicular	2
The Foot.	Cuneiforme	6	
	Metatarsus	10	
Phalanges	28		
			Total, 240

BONE-ACH, Osteocopus — b. Back, Vertebral column — b. Bar, Pubis, os — b. Blade, Scapula — b. Boat-like, Os scaphoides — b. Breast, Sternum — b. Crupper, Coccyx.
BONE FEVER, see Inflammation.
BONE HAUNCH, Ilium — b. Interparietal, Interparietal bone — b. Rump, Coccyx — b. Share, Pubis — b. Splinter, Fibula.
BONE NIPPERS, *Osteulcum*, *Tenacula*, from *teneo*, 'I hold.' (F.) *Tenaille incisive*. An instrument used for cutting off splinters and cartilages. It is a kind of forceps, the handles of which are strong, and the edges, which touch each other, cutting.
BONEBINDER, *Osteocolla*.
BONE-DOCTOR, *Renoueur*.
BONESET, *Eupatorium perfoliatum* — b. Up-land, *Eupatorium sessilifolium*.
BONE-SETTER, *Renoueur*.
BONES, BRITTLNESS OF THE, *Fragilitas ossium* — b. Friability of the, *Fragilitas ossium* — b. Salt of, *Ammonia carbonas* — b. Softening of the, *Mollities ossium*.
BONIFACIA, *Ruscus hypoglossum*.
BONNE DAME, *Atriplex hortensis*.
BONNES, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Bonnes*

is a village six leagues from Pau, in the department *Basses Pyrénées*, France. Here are several thermal springs. They were celebrated as early as the time of Francis I., under the name *Eaux d'Arquebuseade*. They contain chlorides of sodium and magnesium, sulphates of magnesia and lime, sulphur, and silica. The temperature is from 78° to 98° Fahrenheit.

The factitious **EAU DE BONNES** is made of *Hydro-sulphuretted water*, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv; *pure water*, Oj. and f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss; *chloride of sodium*, gr. xxx; *sulphate of magnesia*, gr. i.

BONNET, Reticulum.
BONNET A DEUX GLOBES, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*.

BONNET D'HIPPOCRATE, *Cap of Hippocrates*, *Mitra Hippocrat'ica*, *Fascia capit'lis*, *Pileus Hippocrat'icus*. A kind of bandage, the invention of which is ascribed to Hippocrates. It consists of a double-headed roller, passed over the head so as to envelop it like a cap. The French, also, name it, *Bonnet à deux globes*, *Capeline de la tête*.

BONNYCLABBER, *Clabber*, from Irish, *baine*, 'milk,' and *clabar*, 'mire.' In Ireland, sour buttermilk. In this country, the thick part of sour milk.

BONPLANDIA ANGUSTURA, *Cusparia febrifuga* — b. *Trifoliata*, *Cusparia febrifuga*.

BONTIA GERMINANS, *Avicennia tomentosa*.

BONUS GENIUS, *Peucedanum* — b. *Henricus*, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

BONY, *Osseous*.

BOON UPAS, *Upas*.

BOONA, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

BOOTIA VULGARIS, *Saponaria*.

BOOTIKIN. A glove with a partition for the thumb, but no separate ones for the fingers — like an infant's glove — made of oiled silk. — Dr. E. J. Seymour. Horace Walpole speaks in raptures of the benefit he derived from bootikins in gout.

BORAC'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Borac'icum*, *Sol sedati'cus HOMBER'ei*, *Boric Acid*, (F.) *Acide boracique*. An acid obtained from borax, which was once looked upon as sedative. It was also called *Acor Borac'icus*, *Sal vitrioli narcot'icum*, *Sal volat'ile Borac'ia*, and *Flores Borac'ia*.

BORAGE, *Borago officinalis*.

BORA'GO OFFICINA'LIS, *Buglossum verum*, *Bug. latifolium*, *Borra'go*, *Corra'go*, *Borago hortens'is*, *Borage*, (F.) *Bourrache*. *Nat. Ord.* Boraginaceae. *Sec. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The leaves and flowers have been considered aperient.

BORAS SUPERSODICUS, *Borax*.

BORATHRON, *Juniperus Sabina*.

BORAX, *Boras Soda*, *Soda Bibo'ras*, *Subbo'ras Soda*, *Boras supersat'urus soda*, *Soda Boraxata*, *Chryso'col'la*, *Capit'rum auri*, *Subborate of protox'ide of Sodium*, *Subprotoborate of Sodium*, *Boras Soda alcal'es'cens seu alcali'num*, *Boras superso'dicus*, *Borax Ven'etus*, *Subbo'ras Na'tricum*, *Borax'trion*, *Nitrum facti'tium*, &c. *Subbo'rate* or *Biborate of Soda*, *Borate of Soda*, (F.) *Borate* ou *Sous-borate de Soude*, *Borate saturé de soude*. It is found in an impure state in Thibet and Persia. It is inodorous; taste cool, and somewhat alkaline; soluble in 12 parts of water. Borax is seldom used except as a lotion in apthae.

BORATE OF MERCURY has been recommended as an antisyphilitic.

BORAXTRION, *Borax*.

BORBON'IA RUSCIFO'LLIA. A small South African shrub, used in asthma and hydrothorax. In decoction, it is given as a diuretic. — Papp.

BORBORUS, *Fimus*.

BOORBORYGMUS, from βεββορῆ, 'I make a dull noise.' *Murmur seu Bombus seu Motus Intestinalis*, *Anile'ma*, *Anile'sis*, *Cæloceph'ia*, *Intestinalis*, *Murmur ventris seu intestinalis*, *Borborygm*, (F.) *Gargouillement*, *Grouillement d'Entrailles*. The noise made by flatus in the intestines. This happens often in health, especially in nervous individuals.

BORD, (F.) *Margo*, *Edge*, *Margin*. Anatomists have so named the boundaries of an organ. Thus, the bones, muscles, &c., have *bords* as well as bodies. The 'free edge,' *bord libre*, is one not connected with any part; the 'adhering edge,' *bord adhérent*, one that is connected; and the *bord articulaire*, or 'articular margin, or edge,' that which is joined to another bone.

BORD OLLIAIRE, Ciliary margin.

BORDEAUX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near this great city, in the south-west of France, is a saline, chalybeate spring. It contains oxide of iron, carbonate and sulphate of lime, chlorides of sodium and calcium, subcarbonate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia.

BORÉ, Boron.

BORGENE, (F.) *Cocles*, *Unoculus*, *Luscus*, *Luscivus*. One who has only one eye, or sees only with one. The word has been used, figuratively, for *blind*, in surgery and anatomy. See *Cæcus*.

BORIUM, Boron.

BORKHAUSENIA CAVA, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

BORN; past participle of *bear*, (F.) *né*. Brought forth from the womb.

BORN ALIVE. It has been decided by English judges, that 'to be born alive,' means that acts of life must have been manifested after the whole body has been extruded; and that respiration *in transitu* is not evidence that a child was born alive. It must be 'wholly born alive;' hence respiration may be a sign of *life*, but not of *live birth*.

BORON, *Bo'rium*, *Borum*, (F.) *Bore*. A simple substance, the basis of boracic acid; obtained, by heating potassium with boracic acid, as a dark olive-coloured powder, devoid of taste and smell. Heated in the air or in oxygen, it is converted into boracic acid.

BOR'OSAIL, *Zael*. Ethiopian names for a disease, very common there, which attacks the organs of generation, and appears to have considerable analogy with syphilis.

BORRAGO, *Borago officinalis*.

BORRI, *Curcuma longa*.

BORRIBERRI, *Curcuma longa*.

BORSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Borse is a village in Béarn. The waters are chalybeate.

BORUM, Boron.

BOSA. An Egyptian name for a mass, made of the meal of darnel, hemp-seed, and water. It is inebriating.—Prospero Alpini.

BOSCHESJESMANSTHÉE, *Methys cophylum glaucum*.

BOSOM, see *Mamma*.

BOSSA, Plague token.

BOSSE, Hump, Protuberance—*b. Nasale*, Nasal protuberance.

BOSWELLIA SERRATA, see *Juniperus lycia*.

BOTAL FORAMEN, *Fora'men Bota'lis* seu *Botal'itii*; the *Fora'men ova'le*, (F.) *Trou de Botal*, *Trou ovale*. A large opening which exists in the fetus in the partition between the two auricles of the heart; and by means of which the blood passes from one to the other. Its discovery is generally attributed to Leonard Botalus, Botal, or Botalli, who wrote in 1562. It was spoken of, however, by Vesalius, and even by Galen.

BOTANE, Herb.

BOTANICAL DOCTOR, Herb-doctor.

BOTANIQUE MÉDICALE, Botany, medical.

BOT'ANY, MEDICAL, *Botan'ica Med'ica*, *Medici'na Botan'ica*, *Phytolog'ia med'ica*; from *Botan'*, 'an herb,' (F.) *Botanique Médicale*. The knowledge of the properties, characters, &c., of those vegetables which are used in medicine.

BOTAR'GO, (F.) *Botargue*. A preparation made in Italy and the south of France, with the eggs and blood of the *Mugilceph'alus* or *Mullet*; strongly salted, after it has become putrescent. It is used as a condiment.

BOTARGUE, Botargo.

BOTHOR. An Arabic term for abscess in the nares. It means, also, a tumour in general; especially those which are without solution of continuity.

BOTRIOCEPH'ALUS, *Botriocceph'alus latus*, *Botriocceph'alum*, *Botriocceph'alus*, from *βοτρίον*, 'a small pit,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head,' *Ten'ia lata*, *T. vulga'ris*, *Lumbr'icus latus*, *Plate'a*, *T. o'culis lateral'ibus gem'inis*, *T. grisea*, *T. membrana'cea*, *T. tenel'la*, *T. dentata*, *T. huma'na iner'mis*, *Hal'ysis membrana'cea*, *T. prima*, *T. o'culis lateral'ibus solita'ris*, *T. aceph'ala*, *T. oculis super'ficial'ibus*, *T. à anneaux courts*, *T. non armé*, *Ver solitaire*, *Broad Tape worm*. Common in Switzerland, Russia, and some parts of France. It inhabits the intestines of man, and extends to an enormous length. A broken specimen has been obtained 60 yards long.—Goëse.

BOTHR'ION, *Both'rium*, from *βοθρος*, 'a pit, cavity,' &c. An *ateolus* or small fossa. A small deep ulcer on the cornea.—Galen, Paulus of Ægina. See *Fossette*.

BOTHR'ION, *Bothron*, *Fossette*.

BOTHR'OS, Fovea.

BOTIN, *Terebinthina*.

BOTIUM, *Bronchocele*.

BOTOTHINUM. An obscure term, used by Paracelsus to denote the most striking symptom of a disease:—the *Floes morbi*.

BOTOU, *Parseira brava*.

BOTRIOCEPHALUS, *Bothrioccephalus*.

BOTRION, *Alveolus*.

BOTROPHIS SERPENTARIA, *Actæa racemosa*.

BOTRYS, *Chenopodium botrys*, see *Vitis vinifera*—*b. Ambrosioides*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—*b. Americana*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—*b. Anthelminticum*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—*b. Mexicana*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. **BOTTINE**, (F.) A *thin boot* or *bushkin*, *O'cres le'vior*. An instrument, which resembles a small boot, furnished with springs, straps, buckles, &c., and used to obviate distortions of the lower extremities in children.

BOTTLE-NOSE, *Gutta rosea*.

BOTTLE-STOOP. In Pharmacy, an arrangement for giving the proper inclination to a bottle containing a powder, so as to admit of the contents being readily removed by the knife, in dispensing medicines. It consists of a block of wood with a groove in the upper surface, to receive the bottle in an oblique position.

BOUBALIOS, *Momordica elaterium*, *Valva*.

BOUBON, *Bubo*.

BOUCAGE MAJEUR, *Pimpinella magna*—*b. Mineur*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*—*b. Petit*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

BOUCHE, Mouth.

BOUCLEMENT, *Infubulation*.

BOUES DES EAUX, (F.) *Boues Minérales*, *Bal'nea Cerno'sa*. The mud or swamp, formed near mineral springs, impregnated with the substances contained in such springs, and consequently possessing similar properties. The *Boues* are applied generally and topically, in France, at the springs of St. Amand, Baguères de Luchon,

Bagnols, Barèges; in the United States, at the White Sulphur in Virginia, &c.

BOUES MINÉRALES, *Boues des eaux*.

BOUFFE, (F.) The small eminence, formed by the junction of the two lips.—Dulaurens.

BOUFFISSURE, Puffiness.

BOUGIE, (F.) A wax candle: *Candelula*, *Candelata*, *C. cœrea*, *Candelata medicata*, *Cœrum medicatum*, *Cereolus Chirurgorum*, *Dædion*, *Specillum cœrum*, *Virga cœrea*, *Cereolus*. A flexible cylinder, variable in size, to be introduced into the urethra, œsophagus, rectum, &c., for the purpose of dilating these canals, when contracted. A *Simple Bougie* is composed of solid and insoluble substances; as plaster, elastic gum, catgut, &c. It acts of course only mechanically.

BOUGIE, MÉDICATÉE, (F.) *B. Médicamenteuse*, has the addition of some escharotic or other substance to destroy the obstacle; as in the *Caustic Bougie*, which has a small portion of *Lunar Caustic* or *Common Caustic* inserted in its extremity. DuCamp has recommended a Bougie, which swells out near its extremity, for the better dilating of the urethra. This he calls *B. à ventre*. The *metallic Bougie*, invented by Smyth, is a composition of metal, allowing of great flexibility; and a *hollow Bougie* is one, with a channel running through it, to be used in the same manner as the catheter, or otherwise.

BOUILLIE (F.), *Pulviscula*, *Pap*, from (F.) *bouillir*, 'to boil.' Flour, beaten and boiled with milk. It is a common food for infants.

BOUILLON, (F.) from *bouillir*, 'to boil,' *Jus*, *Sorbitio*. A liquid food, made by boiling the flesh of animals in water. The osmazome, gelatin, and soluble salts dissolve; the fat melts, and the albumen coagulates. Bouillon is nourishing, owing to the gelatin and osmazome. The *Jus de Viande* is a very concentrated Bouillon, prepared of beef, mutton, veal, &c.

BOUILLON, in common language, in France, means a round fleshy excrescence, sometimes seen in the centre of a venereal ulcer.

BOUILLON BLANC, *Verbasum nigrum*.

BOUILLONS MÉDICINAUX or **PHARMACEUTIQUES**, *Medicinal* or *Pharmaceutic Bouillons*, contain infusions or decoctions of medicinal herbs. The *Bouillon aux herbes* is generally composed of *correl* or *beet*.

BOUILLON d'OS, (F.) *Bouillon from bones*, is obtained by treating bones with muriatic acid, in order to dissolve the earthy parts. The gelatin, which remains, is then boiled with a little meat and vegetables.—D'Arceet. Bouillon, however, can be easily obtained from the bones of roast meat by simple coction.

BOUILLONNEMENT, Ebullition.

BOUIS, *Buxus*.

BOULE DACIER, *Ferrum tartarizatum—b. de Mars*, *Ferrum tartarizatum—b. de Molsheim*, *Ferrum tartarizatum—b. de Nancy*, *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

BOULEAU COMMUN, *Betula alba*.

BOULESIS, *Voluntas*.

BOULIMIA, *Bulim'ia*, *Bulim'ius*, *Bulim'us*, *Boulimos*, *Bulim'osis*, *Bolimos*, *Eclim'ia*, *Fames canina*, *Appetit'us caninus*, *Appeten'tia canina*, *Adaph'gia*, *Cynorez'ia*, *Orez'is cyno'des*, *Bupi'na*, *Bupi'na*, *Phaga'na*, *Phagedæ'na*, *Fames Bov'na*, *F. Lepi'na*, from *bous*, 'an ox,' and *limos*, 'hunger' or from *βε*, augmentative particle, and *limos*, 'hunger,' (F.) *Bulimie*, *Faim canine*, *F. dévorante*, *Polyphagie*. An almost insatiable hunger. A canine appetite. It is sometimes seen in hysteria and pregnancy; rarely under other circumstances.

BOULIMIE, *Boulimia*.

BOULOGNE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Boulogne is in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France. The waters are chalybeate.

BOUQUET ANATOMIQUE DE RIOLAN, (F.) from *bouquet*, a collection of flowers or other substances tied together. A name given, by some anatomists, to the collection of ligaments and muscles, inserted into the styloid process of the temporal bone.

BOUQUET FEVER, Dengue.

BOURBILLON, see *Furunculus* (core.)

BOURBON-LANCY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bourbon-Lancy is a small village in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France; where there are thermal saline springs, containing carbonic acid, chloride of sodium, and sulphate of soda, chloride of calcium, carbonate of lime, iron, and silica. Their heat is from 106° to 135° Fahrenheit.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUT, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is in the department of Allier, six leagues west from Moulins, and has been long celebrated for its thermal chalybeate waters. They contain sulphohydric acid, sulphate of soda, magnesia, and lime, carbonate of iron, and silica. Their temperature varies between 136° and 145° Fahrenheit.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are seven leagues from Langres, department of Haute-Marne, France. They are thermal and saline, and have been long celebrated. Temperature from 106° to 133° Fahrenheit. The *Factitious water*, (F.) *Eau de Bourbonne-les-Bains*, *Aqua Borvonen'sis*, is composed of water, containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid, f ʒxxxss; chloride of sodium, f ʒj, chloride of calcium, gr. x, &c.

BOURBOUL, MINERAL WATERS OF. A village near Mount d'Or, where there are two thermal saline springs.

BOURDAINE, *Rhamnus frangula*.

BOURDONNEMENT, *Tinnitus aurium*.

BOURDONNET, *Pulvisculus*, *P. e linamen'tis confectus*, *P. rotundus*, *Dossil*. A term in French surgery for charpie rolled into a small mass of an olive shape, which is used for plugging wounds, absorbing the discharge, and preventing the union of their edges. In cases of deep and penetrating wounds, as of the abdomen or chest, a thread is attached to them by which they may be readily withdrawn, and be prevented from passing altogether into those cavities.

BOURGÈNE, *Rhamnus frangula*.

BOURGEON, *Granulation*, *Papula—b. Charnus*, *Granulation*.

BOURGEONS, *Gutta roses*.

BOURRACHE, *Borago officinalis*.

BOURRELET (F.), *A Pad*, a *Border*. A fibro-cartilaginous border, which surrounds certain articular cavities, such as the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the acetabulum; by which the depth of those cavities is augmented.

BOURRELET ROULÉ, *Cornu ammonis*.

BOURSE à BERGER, *Thlaspi bursa—b. à Pasteur*, *Thlaspi bursa*.

BOURSES, (LES,) *Scrotum*.

BOURSOUFFLURE, Puffiness.

BOUTON, *Papula—b. d'Alep*, see *Anthrax—b. Malin*, see *Anthrax—b. d'Or*, *Ranunculus acris*.

BOUTONNIÈRE (F.), *Fissura*, *Incisio*. A small incision made into the urethra to extract a calculus from the canal, when it is too large to be discharged.

Also, a small incision or puncture, made in the peritoneum, or above the pubis, to penetrate the bladder in certain cases of retention of urine.

BOVACHEVO, *Datura sanguinea*.
 BOVILLÆ, *Rubeola*.
 BOVISTA, *Lycoepodon*.
 BOWEL, Intestine.
 BOWLEGGED, see *Cnemosciosis*.
 BOWMAN'S ROOT, *Euphorbia corollata*, *Gil-
 lenia trifoliata*, *Leptandria purpurea*.
 BOXBERRY, *Gaultheria*.
 BOX, MOUNTAIN, *Arbutus uva ursi*.
 BOX TREE, *Buxus*, *Cornus Florida*.
 BOXWOOD, *Cornus Florida*.
 BOYAU, Intestine.
 BRABYLON, *Prunum Damascenum*.
 BRACHERIOLUM, Truss.
 BRACHERIUM, Truss.
 BRACHIA COPULATIVA, see *Peduncles of
 the Cerebellum*.
 BRACHIA PONTIS, see *Peduncles of the
 Cerebellum*.
 BRACHIÆUS, Brachial—b. Internus, Bra-
 chialis anterior.
 BRACHIAL, *Brachia'lis*, *Brachia'us*, from
Brachium, 'the arm.' What belongs to the arm.
 BRACHIAL APONEURO'SIS. An aponeurosis,
 formed particularly by expansions of the tendons
 of the *latissimus dorsi*, *pectoralis major*, and *del-
 toides* muscles, and which completely envelops
 the muscles of the arm.
 BRACHIAL ARTERY, *Arteria brachia'lis*, *Hu-
 meral Artery*, (F.) *Artère ou Tronc brachial*.
 The artery, which extends from the axilla to the
 bend of the elbow; where it divides into *A. cubi-
 tialis* and *A. radialis*. It passes along the inter-
 nal edge of the biceps, behind the median nerve
 and between the accompanying veins. Under
 the name *Brachial Artery*, M. Chaussier includes
 the subclavian, axillary, and humeral, the last
 being the *brachial proper*.
 BRACHIAL MUSCLE, ANTERIOR, *Musculus Bra-
 chia'lis Anterior*, *Brachia'lis internus*, *B. anti-
 cus*, *Brachia'us*, *Brachia'us internus*, (F.) *Muscle
 brachial interne*, *Huméro-cubital*—(Ch.) This
 muscle is situate at the anterior and inferior part
 of the arm, and before the elbow-joint. It arises,
 fleshy, from the middle of the os humeri, and is
 inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna.
Use. To bend the fore-arm.
 BRACHIAL PLEXUS, *Plexus Brachia'lis*, is a
 nervous plexus, formed by the interlacing of the
 anterior branches of the last four cervical pairs
 and the first dorsal. It is deeply seated in the
 hollow of the axilla, and extends as far as the
 inferior and lateral part of the neck. It gives
 off the *thoracic nerves*, *supra* and *infra scapular*,
 and the *brachial* (which are six in number,) the
axillary, *cutaneous*, *musculo-cutaneous*, *radial*,
cubital, and *median*.
 BRACHIAL VEINS are two in number, and ac-
 company the artery, frequently anastomosing
 with each other: they terminate in the axillary.
 Under the term *Brachial Vein*, Chaussier in-
 cludes the humeral, axillary, and subclavian.
 BRACHIALE, Carpus.
 BRACHIAL'GIA, *Neural'gia Brachia'lis*,
 from *brachion*, 'the arm,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Pain
 in the arm, neuralgia of the arm.
 BRACHIALIS, Brachial—b. Anticus, Brachial
 muscle—b. Externus, see *Triceps extensor cubiti*
 —b. Internus, Brachial muscle.
 BRACHERIUM, Truss.
 BRACHILE, Truss.
 BRACHILUVIUM, Bath, arm.
 BRACHIO-CEPHALIC ARTERY, *Innomi-
 nata arteria*—b. Veins, *Innominatee vena*.
 BRACHIO-CUBITAL, *Brachio-cubita'lis*.
 That which belongs both to the arm and cubitus.
 This name has been given to the internal lateral
 ligament of the elbow-joint; because it is at-

tached to the os brachii or os humeri and to the
 cubitus or ulna.

BRACHIOCYLLO'SIS, from *brachion*, 'the
 arm,' and *κύλλωσις*, 'the act of making crooked.'
 Curvature of the arm inwards.' Paralysis or loss
 of power from curvature of the arm.

BRACHION, Brachium.

BRACHION'CUS, from *brachion*, 'the arm,'
 and *ογκος*, 'a swelling.' A tumour of the arm.

BRA'CHIO-RA'DIAL, *Brachio-radia'lis*. That
 which belongs to the brachium and radius. This
 name has been applied to the external lateral
 ligament of the elbow-joint, because it is attached
 to the humerus and to the radius. See *Supinator
 radii longus*.

BRACHIORHEU'MA, *Rheumatis'mus bra-
 chii*, from *brachion*, 'the arm,' and *ρῆμα*, 'deflux-
 ion, rheumatism.' Rheumatism of the arm.

BRACHIROLUM, Truss.

BRA'CHIUM, *Bra'chion*, *Lacer'tus*, (F.) *Bra-
 the arm*. The arm from the shoulder to the wrist,
 or the part between the shoulder and elbow. See
Humeri, Os.

BRACHIUM ANTE'RIVS. A rounded process,
 which passes from the anterior pair of the cor-
 pora quadrigemina (*nates*) obliquely outwards
 into the thalamus opticus.

BRACHIUM MOVENS QUARTUS, *Latissimus dorsi*.

BRACHIUM POSTE'RIVS. A rounded process,
 which passes from the posterior pair of the qua-
 drigemina (*testes*) obliquely outwards into the
 optic thalamus.

BRACHUNA, Nymphomania, Satyriasis.

BRACHYAU'CHEN, from *brachys*, 'short,' and
αυχον, 'neck.' One who has a short neck.

BRACHYCEPH'ALÆ, (Gentes) 'short heads,'
 from *brachys*, 'short,' and *κεφαλε*, 'head.' In the
 classification of Retzius, those nations of men
 whose cerebral lobes do not completely cover the
 cerebellum—as the Slavonians, Fins, Persians,
 Turks, Tartars, &c.

BRACHYCHRON'IUS, from *brachys*, 'short,'
 and *χρονος*, 'time.' That which continues but a
 short time. A term applied to diseases which
 are of short duration.—Galen.

BRACHYGNA'THUS, from *brachys*, 'short,'
 and *γναθος*, 'the under jaw.' A monster with too
 short an under jaw.—Gurlt.

BRACHYNSIS, Abbreviation.

BRACHYPNEA, Dyspnoea.

BRACHYP'OTI, from *brachys*, 'short,' and
ποτος, 'drinker.' They who drink little, or who
 drink rarely. Hippoc., Galen, Foësius.

BRACHYRHYN'CHUS, from *brachys*, 'short,'
 and *ρυγχος*, 'snout.' A monster with too short a
 nose.

BRACHYSMOS, Abbreviation.

BRACING, Corroborant.

BRACKEN, Pteris aquilina.

BRADYÆSTHIE'SIA, from *bradys*, 'difficult,'
 and *αισθησις*, 'sensation.' Impaired sensation.

BRADYBOLISMUS, Bradyspermatismus.

BRADYECOLIA, Deafness.

BRADYLOG'IA, *Dysla'lia*; from *bradys*, 'diffi-
 cult, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' Difficulty of speech.

BRADYMASE'SIS, *Bradymase'sis*, improp-
 erly *Bradymaste'sis*, *Manduca'tio diffle'ilia*,
 from *bradys*, 'difficult,' and *μασησις*, 'mastica-
 tion.' Difficult mastication. See *Dysmasosis*.

BRADYMASTESIS, Bradymasosis.

BRADYPEP'SIA, *Tarda cibo'rum concoctio*,
 from *bradys*, 'slow,' and *περρα*, 'I digest.' Slow
 digestion.—Galen. See *Dyspepsia*.

BRADYSPERMATIS'MUS, *Bradysolis'mus*,
Ejacula'tio sem'inis impedita, *Dyspermatismus*,
 from *bradys*, 'slow,' and *σπερμα*, 'sperm.' A slow
 emission of sperm.

BRADYSUR'IA, *Tenes'mus vesicæ*, (F.) *Tē-*

name *strical*, from *βραδύς*, 'difficult,' and *εσπερ*, 'to pass the urine.' Painful evacuation of the urine, with perpetual desire to void it. Dysuria.

BRADYTOCIA, Dystocia.

BRAG'GET, *Braggart*, *Bragwort*. A name formerly applied to a tisan of honey and water. See Hydromeli.

BRAI, LIQUIDE, see *Pinus sylvestris*—b. Sec. Colophonia.

BRAIN, Cerebrum—b. *Fag*, see Nervous diathesis—b. Little, Cerebellum—b. Pan, Cranium.

BRAINE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Braine is a small village, three leagues from Soissons, France, which has purgative waters similar to those of Passy.

BRAKE, COMMON, *Pteris Aquilina*—b. Rock, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Polypodium incanum*—b. Root, *Polypodium vulgare*.

BRAMBLE, AMERICAN HAIRY, see *Rubus fruticosus*—b. Common, *Rubus fruticosus*.

BRAN, Furfur.

BRANC-URSINE BÂTARDE, *Heraclium spondylium*.

BRANCA GERMANICA, *Heraclium spondylium*—b. Urina, *Acanthus mollis*—b. Vera, *Acanthus mollis*.

BRANCH, from (F.) *Branche*, originally, probably, from *βραχίον*, 'an arm,' (?) because branches of trees, &c., go off like arms. A term applied, generally, to the principal division of an artery or nerve. The word is commonly used synonymously with *Ramus*; but often, with the French, *Branche* signifies the great division;—*Rameau*, Lat. *Ramus*, the division of the branches; and *Ramuscules*, Lat. *Ramuculi*, the divisions of these last.

The French, also, speak of the *branches* of the pubis for the *Rami* of that bone, *branches* of the ischium for the rami of the ischium, &c.

BRANCHES DE LA MOËLLE ALLONGÉE (PETITES) *Corpora testiformia*.

BRANCHI, *Branchia*. Swellings of the tonsils, or parotid, according to some;—of the thyroid gland, according to others.

BRANCHIA, (Gr.) *βραχία*. The gills or respiratory organs of fishes, corresponding to the lungs of terrestrial animals.

BRANCHUS, *βραχύς*, *Rauce'do*. A catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the fauces, trachea, &c.—Galen. Hoarseness.

BRANCI, *Cynanche tonsillarisa*.

BRANCIA, *Vitrum*.

BRANDY, (G.) *Brann'twein*, Dutch, *Brandwijn*, 'burnt wine.' *Vinum adustum* seu *crematum*, *Aqua Vita*, (F.) *Eau de vie*, (S.) *Aguardiente*. The first liquid product obtained by distilling wine. It is composed of water, alcohol, and an aromatic oily matter, which gives it its flavour. Brandy is a powerful and diffusible stimulant, and as such is used in medicine. It has been also called *Liquor Aquile'gus*. See Spirit.

BRADY, APPLE, see *Pyrus malus*—b. Egg, see *Ovum*.

BRANKS, *Cynanche parotidisa*.

BRANKURSINE *Acanthus mollis*.

BRANNTWEIN, Brandy.

BRAS. See *Oryza*.

BRAS, *Brachium*—b. *du Cervelet*, *Corpora testiformia*.

BRASDOR'S OPERATION FOR ANEURISM. An operation by ligature, proposed by Brasdor, which consists in the application of the ligature on the distal side of the tumour.

BRASÉGUR, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Braségur* is a place in the diocese of Rhodes, where there are cathartic waters.

BRASENIA, B. *Hydropeltis*.

BRASENIA HYDROPELTIS, *Brasen'ia*, *B. peltata*, *Hydropeltis purpurea*, *Gelat'ina aquatica*, *Frogleaf*, *Little Water Lily*, *Water Jelly*, *Water shield*, *Dearfood*. An indigenous plant, *Nat. Ord.* Ranunculaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia, flourishing from Kentucky to Carolina and Florida; and covering the surface of ponds, marshes, &c. The fresh leaves are mucilaginous, and have been used in pulmonary complaints, dysentery, &c., like *Cetraria*.

BRASENIA PELTATA, B. *Hydropeltis*.

BRASH, WATER, *Pyrosis*.

BRASH, WEANING, *Atroph'ia Ablactatorum*. A severe form of diarrhoea, which supervenes at times on weaning. The *Maladie de Crèvechâtier* appears to be a similar affection.

BRASILETTO, see *Cæsalpinia*.

BRASIUM, Malt.

BRASMOS, Fermentation.

BRASS, Sax. *brap*, Welsh, præ. *Aurichalcum*, *Orichalcum*, *Æscavum*, *Chrysochalcum*, (F.) *Airain*. A yellow metal, formed by mixing copper with calamine. The same general remarks apply to it as to copper. See *Cuprum*.

BRASSICA, *Crambè*, *Bras'ica olera'cea*: *B. capitata* seu *cuma'na* of the old Romans. The Cabbage, (F.) *Chou potager*. *Family*, Crucifera. *Sex. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliquosa. Cato wrote a book on its virtues. It is a vegetable by no means easy of digestion when boiled; when raw, it appears to be more digestible. When forming a solid globular mass, like a head, it is the *B. Capitata*, (F.) *Chou-Cabus*, *Chou Pommé*.

BRASSICA CANINA, *Mercurialis perennis*—b. *capitata*, *Brassica*—b. *Cumana*, *Brassica*.

BRASSICA ERU'CA, *B. his'pida*, *Eru'ca*, *E. foetida* seu *sati'va*, *Sina'pis eru'ca*, *Sisymb'rium erucas'trum*, *Garden Rocket*, *Roman Rocket*, &c., (F.) *Chou Roquette*, *Roquette*. This was considered by the Romans an aphrodisiac,—*Columella*. The seeds were ordinarily used.

BRASSICA FLOR'IDA, — *Bras'ica Pompeiana* of the ancients—the *Cauliflower*, *Caulis Flor'ida*, (F.) *Chou-fleur*, is a more tender and digestible variety.

The *Brocoli*, *B. Sabel'lica* of the Romans, *B. Ital'ica*, belongs to this variety.

BRASSICA HISPIDA, *B. eruca*—b. *Italica*, *B. Florida*—b. *Marina*, *Convolvulus soldanella*.

BRASSICA NAPUS, *Napus Sylvestris*, *Bunias*, *Rape*, (F.) *Navette*. The seed yields a quantity of oil.

BRASSICA NIGRA, *Sinapis nigra*—b. *Oblonga*, *B. rapa*—b. *Oleracea*, *Brassica*—b. *Pompeiana*, *B. Florida*.

BRASSICA RAPA, *Rapa rotun'da* seu *oblon'ga*, *Rapum majus*, *Rapa napus*, *Sina'pis tuberosa*, *Turnip*, (F.) *Chou navet*, *Navet*, *Rave*. The turnip is liable to the same objection (but to a less extent) as the cabbage.

BRASSICA SABELLICA, *B. Florida*.

BRATHU, *Juniperus sabina*.

BRATHYS, *Juniperus sabina*.

BRAYER, *Truss*.

BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

BRAZIL WOOD, *Cæsalpinia echinata*.

BREAD, see *Triticum*.

BREAD. GLUTEN. Bread made of wheat dough deprived of the chief portion of its starch by washing. Bread, made of gluten only, cannot be eaten, on account of its hardness and toughness; hence one fifth of the normal quantity of starch is allowed to remain, and in this form the

bread is said to be tolerably light, eatable, and moderately agreeable.

BREAD, HOUSEHOLD, Syncomistos.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE, *Artocarpus*.

BREAST, Thorax, Mamma—b. Abscess of the, *Mastodynia apostematosa*.

BREAST-GLASS, *Milk-glass*. A glass applied to the nipple to receive the milk when secreted copiously by the mamma.

BREAST, IRRITABLE, Neuralgia Mammæ.

BREAST-PANG, SUFFOCATIVE, Angina pectoris.

BREAST-PUMP, *Antlia Lactea*.

BREATH, *Sax.* брaдe, *Hal'itus, Anhel'itus, An'imus, Spir'itus, At'mos, (F.) Haleine*. The air expelled from the chest at each expiration. It requires to be studied in the diagnosis of thoracic diseases especially. See Respiration.

BREATH, OFFENSIVE; *Fætor Oris, Catoatomatophræ'sia, Hal'itus oris fœtidus, Ozæ*. An offensive condition, which is usually dependent upon carious teeth, or some faulty state of the secretions of the air passages. The internal use of the chlorides may be advantageous.

BREATH, SATURNINE, see Saturnine—b. Short, *Dyspnœa*.

BREATHING AIR, see Respiration.

BREATHING, DIFFICULTY OF, *Dyspnœa*.

BRECHET, (F.) The *Brisquet*. This name is given in some parts of France to the *cartilago ensiformis*, and sometimes to the sternum itself.

BRECHMA, *Bregma*.

BRECHMUS, *Bregma*.

BREDISSURE, (F.) *Trismus Capistratus*. Incapacity of opening the mouth, in consequence of preternatural adhesion between the internal part of the cheek and gums; often occasioned by the abuse of mercury.

BREDOUILLEMENT, (F.) *Titubantia*. A precipitate and indistinct mode of utterance, in which a part only of the words is pronounced, and several of the syllables viciously changed. This defect is analogous to stuttering, but differs from it in being dependent on too great rapidity of speech; whilst stuttering is characterized by continual hesitation, and frequent repetition of the same syllables.

BREED, Race.

BREEDING, Generation, Pregnant.

BREEDING, CROSS. The act of raising or breeding from different stocks or families.

BREEDING-IN-AND-IN. The act of raising or breeding from the same stock or family.

BREGMA, *Brechma, Brechmus*, from βρεχμα, 'to sprinkle'; *Fontanel'la, Sin'ciput*. The top of the head was thus called, because it was believed to be humid in infants; and, according to some, because it was conceived to correspond to the most humid part of the brain.

BREGMATODYMIA, see Cephalodymia.

BRENNING, Burning.

BREPHOCTONON, *Conyza squarrosa*.

BREPHOTROPHE'UM, *Ecthelobrephephotrophe'um*, from βρεφος, 'a new-born child,' and τροφειν, 'to nourish.' A founding hospital.

BRESILLET, *Cœsalpinia sappun*.

BREVIA VASA, *Short Vessels*. This name has been given to several branches of the splenic arteries and veins, which are distributed to the great cul-de-sac of the stomach.

BREVIS CUBITI, see Anconeus.

BRICK, (F.) *Brigue*. Hot bricks are sometimes used to apply heat to a part, as to the abdomen in colic, or after the operation for popliteal aneurism; or, reduced to very fine powder, and mixed with fat, as an application to herpetic and psoric affections.

BRICKS, *Fernacea Testa* or Tiles were for-

merly bruised in vinegar, and the liquid was used as a specific in cutaneous affections. They entered, also, into a cerate used for scrofulous humours, &c. To the *Terra Fornacum*, or *Brick earth*, the same virtues were assigned.

BRICUMUM, *Artemisia*.

BRIDE (F.), A bridle. *Fræ'nulum, Retinac'ulum*. This term is given, in the plural, to membranous filaments, which are found within abscesses or deep-seated wounds, and which prevent the exit of pus. The term is, also, applied to preternatural adhesions, which occur in clefts of the skin, in the urethra, or in inflamed serous or synovial membranes.

BRIER, WILD, *Rosa canina*.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

BRIGHTON, CLIMATE OF. The air of this fashionable watering place, on the south coast of England, is dry, elastic, and bracing. According to Sir James Clark, its climate appears to the greatest advantage in the autumn and early part of the winter; when it is somewhat milder and more steady than that of Hastings. Accordingly, it is adapted for all cases in which a dry and mild air at this season of the year proves beneficial. In the spring months, owing to the prevalence of, and its exposure to, north-east winds, the climate is cold, harsh, and exciting to the delicate. It is well adapted for convalescents, and for all who require a dry and bracing sea air.

BRIMSTONE, Sulphur.

BRINE, Muria.

BRINTON ROOT, *Leptandria purpurea*.

BRION, *Corallina*.

BRIQUE, Brick.

BRIQUEBEC, MINERAL WATERS OF.

This town is three leagues from Cherbourg, in France. The water contains chloride of iron.

BRISE-PIERRE ARTICULÉ, (F.) An instrument invented by Jacobson for crushing the stone in the bladder.

BRISTOL HOT WELL, *Bristolien'sis Aqua*. Bristol is about thirteen miles from Bath, in England. The water is an almost pure thermal; slightly acidulated. It contains chlorides of magnesium and sodium, sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, carbonic acid, oxygen and azote. Temperature, 74° Fsh. The *Hot Well* has been long celebrated. Its action is like that of thermal waters in general. The climate of Bristol is mild, and hence the water has been celebrated for the cure of incipient pulmonary consumption. See Clifton.

BRIZOCERAS, Ergot.

BROAD, *Sax.* брaд, *Latus, (F.) Large*. Any body is so termed whose transverse extent is considerable compared with its length. The *Broad Bones*, such as the frontal, parietal, occipital, iliac, aid in forming the parietes of splanchnic cavities. *Broad Muscles* generally occupy the parietes of cavities, and especially those of the chest and abdomen. The epithet has also been applied to other parts—as to the *broad ligaments of the womb, &c.*

BROCCOLI, *Brassica sabellica*.

BROCHOS, βροχος, *Laqueus*. A bandage.

BROCH'THUS, βροχθης, *Gula*. The throat. Also, a kind of small drinking vessel.—Hipp.

BROCHUS, βροχος. This name has been given to one who has a very prominent upper lip. According to others, it means one whose teeth project in front of the mouth.

BRO'DIUM. A synonym of *Jus* or *Jusculum*. Broth, or the liquor in which any thing is boiled. *Bro'dium salis*—a decoction of salt.

BROIEMENT, see Cataract, Laceration.

BROKEN DOSES, see Doses, broken.

BROKEN-WINDEDNESS, Asthma.

BROMA, Aliment, Bromine.

BROMATOCCRISIS, Lientery.

BROMATOGRAPHY, *Bromatograph'ia*, *Bromog'raphy*, *Bromograph'ia*, from *βρωμα*, 'food,' and *γραφον*, 'a description.' A description of aliments.

BROMATOL'OGY, *Bromatolog'ia*, *Sitiol'ogy*, from *βρωμα*, 'food,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on food.

BROME, Bromine.

BROMEGRASS, *Bromus ciliatus*—b. Soft, *Bromus ciliatus*.

BROME'LIA ANA'NAS, called after Olaus Bromel, a Swede. *Car'duus Brazilia'nus*, *Ana'sas oca'ta seu aculea'ta*, *Anas'sa*, *Capa-leiak'ka*, *Ana'nas* or *Pine Apple*. A West India tree, which produces the most delicious of fruits.

BROME'LIA PINGVIN, *Ana'nas America'na*, *Pingvin*, *Broad-leaved wild Ana'nas*, &c. The West India plant, which affords the *Penguin* fruit. The fruit is refrigerant, and the juice, when ripe, very astringent. It is used to acidulate punch. A wine is made from the *Penguin*, which is very intoxicating, and has a good flavour.

BROMIC, *Bro'micus*: same etymon as Bromine. Containing bromine.

BROMIDE OF IRON, see Bromine—b. of Mercury, see Bromine—b. of Potassium, see Bromine.

BROMIDRO'SIS, from *βρωμος*, 'stench,' and *ιδρωσ*, 'sweat.' Offensive sweat.

BROMINE, *Bro'minum*, *Bromin'ium*, *Broma*, *Bromin'ium*, *Bro'mium*, *Bro'mina*, *Bromum*, *Murina*, *Muride*, *Brome*. A simple body, of a very volatile nature, and highly offensive and suffocating odour, whence its name, from *βρωμος*, 'a stench.' It is met with chiefly in sea-water, and in many animal and vegetable bodies that live therein. It has likewise been found in many mineral waters of this and other countries. In its chemical relations, it may be placed between chlorine and iodine. With oxygen it forms an acid,—the *Bromic*, and with hydrogen another—the *Hydrobromic*.

PURE BROMINE, **BROMIDE OF IRON**, (dose, gr. i or ij.) and **BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM**, have been used medicinally, and chiefly in scrofulosis,—internally, as well as applied externally. Bromine may be dissolved in forty parts of distilled water, and six drops be commenced with as a dose. **BROMIDES OF MERCURY** (*Hydrargyri Bro'mide*) have been given in syphilis. The *protobromide* and the *dibromide* are analogous in composition and medicinal properties to the corresponding iodides of mercury.

BROMIUM, Bromine.

BROMOGRAPHY, *Bromatography*.

BROMOS, *βρωμος*. One of the cerealia, supposed, by some, to be oats. See *Avena*.

BROMOSUS, Fetid.

BROMUM, Bromine.

BROMUS CILIATUS, *B. purgans*, *Brome grass*; indigenous: *Order*, Gramineæ; is said to be emetic, and anthelmintic (?), cathartic and diuretic. It purges cattle.

BROMUS GLABER, *Triticum repens*.

BROMUS MOLLIS, *Soft Bromo Grass*. The seeds are said to cause giddiness in man; and to be fatal to poultry.

BROMUS PURGANS, *B. ciliatus*.

BROMUS TEMULENTUS, *Lolium temulentum*.

BRONCHES, *Bronchia*—b. *Ganglions lymphatiques des*, *Bronchial glands*.

BRONCHI, *Bronchia*.

BRON'CHIA, *Bron'chia*, *Bronchi*, from *βροχνη*, 'the throat.' The Latins used the term

Bronchus, for the whole of the tracheæ; whilst they called its ramifications *Bronchia*. *Bronchia*, *Bronchia*, and *Bronchi*, (F.) *Bronches*, now mean the two tubes, with their ramifications, which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs,—*Can'nula pulmo'num*.

BRONCHIA, DILATATION OF THE, *Dilated Bronchia*. The physical signs of this condition are the following:—*Percussion* usually clear, but not unfrequently less so than natural, although very seldom quite dull. *Auscultation* detects coarse mucous or gurgling rhonchi, increased by the cough, combined with, or replaced by, bronchial or cavernous respiration, which is often effected as if by a sudden puff or whiff. The resonance of the voice is increased, but it seldom amounts to perfect pectoriloquy. The most common situations for dilated bronchia are the scapular, mammary, or lateral regions. They are almost always confined to one side.

BRONCHIA, OBLITERATION OR COMPRESSION OF THE. The inspiratory murmur on auscultation is weaker or wholly suppressed over a limited portion of the chest; the expiration is generally more distinct and prolonged: all the other conditions are natural.

BRONCHIAE, see *Bronchia*.

BRON'CHIAL, *Bronchic*, *Bronchia'lis*, *Bron'chicus*. That which relates to the bronchia.

BRONCHIAL ARTERIES, (F.) *Ar'teres Bronchiques*. These are generally two in number, one going to each lung. They arise from the thoracic aorta, and accompany the bronchia in all their ramifications.

BRONCHIAL CELLS, (F.) *Cellules bronchiques*. The *Air-cells*; the terminations of the bronchia.

BRONCHIAL COUGH, (F.) *Toux bronchique*, *T. tubaire*. This generally accompanies bronchial respiration. They both indicate obstruction to the entrance of air into the air-cells.

BRONCHIAL GLANDS, *Glandula Vesalia'na*, *Glands of Vesalius*, (F.) *Glandes bronchiques ou Ganglions lymphatiques des bronches*, are numerous glands of an ovoid shape; of a reddish hue in the infant, and subsequently brown and black, seated in the course of the bronchia. Their functions are unknown. The bronchial glands may be presumed to be affected by scrofulosis, when, in addition to the existence of tumours in the neck, percussion gives a dull sound under the upper and central part of the sternum, whilst there is no appreciable lesion of the lungs.

BRONCHIAL NERVES, (F.) *Nerfs bronchiques*, are furnished by the two pulmonary plexuses.

BRONCHIAL PHTHISIS, see *Phtthisis bronchial*—b. *Respiration*, see *Murmur*, *respiratory*.

BRONCHIAL VEINS arise from the last divisions of the arteries of the same name, and pass, on the right side, into the *vena azygos*; on the left, into the superior intercostal.

BRONCHIC, *Bronchial*.

BRONCHIECTASIS, *Dilata'tio bronchio'rum*, from *βροχνη*, 'a bronchus,' and *ectasis*, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of one or more bronchial tubes.

BRONCHITIS, *Bronchitis*.

BRON'CHIOLE, *Bronchiolum*, *Bronchiolus*; diminutive of *Bronchium* or *Bronchus*. A minute bronchial tube.

BRONCHIOSTENOSIS, from *βροχνη*, 'a bronchus,' and *stenosis*, 'contraction.' Contraction or narrowness of the bronchi.

BRONCHITE CONVULSIVE, *Pertussis*.

BRONCHI'TIS, *Bronchii'tis*, *Inflamma'tio bronchio'rum*, *Catar'rhus Pulmo'num*, *C. bronchio'rum*, *Pleur'i'tis hu'mida*, *P. bronchia'lis*, *Broncho'taxis*, *Pul'monary Catar'rh*, *Angi'na bronchialis*, (F.) *Inflammation des Bronches*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the

bronchial tubes. This is always more or less present in cases of pulmonary catarrh; and is accompanied by cough, mucous expectoration, dyspnoea, and more or less uneasiness in breathing. The acute form is accompanied with all the signs of internal inflammation, and requires the employment of antiphlogistics followed by revulsives. The chronic form, *Tussis senilis*, *Catarrhus senilis*, *Rheuma catarrhale*, *Peripneumonia notha*, *Bronchorrhœa acuta*, *Winter cough*, *Chronic Catarrh*, may be confounded with phthisis; from which it must be distinguished mainly by the absence of hectic fever and of the physical signs that are characteristic of the latter, as well as by the nature of the expectoration, which is generally mucous, although at times mucopurulent. When the expectoration is little or none, the bronchitis is said to be *dry*, *dry catarrh*, (F.) *Catarrhe Sec.*

When bronchitis affects the smaller tubes, it is termed *capillary bronchitis*, *bronchitis capillaris*, *bronchocacé infantilis* (?), and is often fatal to children. *Vesicular bronchitis* is the term proposed by MM. Rilliet and Barthez for the *vesicular pneumonia* of children.

BRONCHITIS, Catarrh—b. Asthenica, *Peripneumonia notha*—b. Capillary, see *Bronchitis*—b. Convulsiva, *Pertussis*—b. Membranacea, *Polypus bronchialis*—b. Plastic, *Polypus bronchialis*—b. Pseudomembranosa, *Polypus bronchialis*—b. Summer, *Fever*, *hay*—b. Vesicular, see *Bronchitis*.

BRONCHIUS, Sterno-thyroides.

BRONCHLEMMITIS, *Polypus bronchialis*.

BRONCHOCACE, *Peripneumonia notha*—b. *Infantilis*, see *Bronchitis*.

BRONCHO-CATARRHUS, Catarrh.

BRONCHOCE'LE, from *βρογχος*, 'a bronchus,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' An inaccurate name for the affection which is called, also, *Bo'chium*, *Botium*, *Hernia gutturis*, *Guttur tumidum seu globosum*, *Trachelophyma*, *Hernia guttura'lis*, *Thyroce'le*, *Thyroce'le*, *Tracheoc'le*, *Thyremphrax'is*, *Thyremphrax'is*, *Thyreop'cus*, *Thyron'cus*, *Deiron'cus*, *Deron'cus*, *Thyrophra'cia*, *Gonum*, *Go'tium*, *Erech'bronchus*, *Gongro'na*, *Struma*, *Glands*, *Bo'cium*, *Hernia bronchia'lis*, *Trachoc'le*, *Tuber gutturo'sum*, *Gutte'ria*, &c., the *Derbyshire neck*, *Swelled neck*, *Wen*, *Goutte*, &c., (F.) *Gôtre*, *Gou'tre*, *Hypertrophie du Corps Thyroïde*, *Grosse Gorge*, *Gros Cou*. This is no rupture, but consists of an enlargement of the thyroid gland. It is common at the base of lofty mountains in every part of the world; and has been supposed to be owing to the drinking of snow-water, but it occurs where there is no snow. The tumour is sometimes very extensive. Iodine has great power over it, and will generally occasion its absorption, when the case has not been of such duration as to have ended in a cartilaginous condition.

BRONCHOCEPHALITIS, *Pertussis*.

BRONCHOPARALYSIS, *Asthma*.

BRONCHOPHONY, *Resonance*.

BRONCHOPLASTIC, *Bronchoplasticus*, from *βρογχος*, 'a bronchus,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' An epithet given to the operation for closing fistulæ in the trachea.

BRONCHOPNEUMONIA, from *βρογχος*, 'a bronchus,' and *Pneumonia*. Inflammation of the bronchia and lungs.

BRONCHORRHŒA, (F.) *Bronchorrhœe*, *Catarrhe pituiteux*, *Phlegmorrhagie pulmonaire*, *Flux bronchique*, from *βρογχος*, 'bronchus,' and *ρεια*, 'I flow.' An increased secretion of mucus from the air passages, accompanied or not by inflammation:—a gleet, as it were, of the pulmonary mucous membrane.

BRONCHORRHŒA ACUTA, *Bronchitis* (chronica).

BRONCHOSTASIS, *Bronchitis*.

BRONCHOTOME, *Bronchotomus*, from *βρογχος*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A kind of lancet, with a blunt and rounded point, mounted on a handle, and fitted to a canula, which passes in along with it, and is allowed to remain in the opening made in the trachea.

BRONCHOTOMY, *Bronchotomia*, (F.) *Bronchotomie*. Same etymology. A surgical operation, which consists in making an opening either into the trachea, (*Tracheotomy*;) into the larynx, (*Laryngotomy*;) or into both, (*Tracheo-laryngotomy*;) to extract foreign bodies or to permit the passage of air to the lungs. These different parts are divided transversely or vertically, according to circumstances.

BRONCHUS, see *Bronchia*. *Trachea*.

BROOKLIME, *Veronica beccabunga*.

BROOM, *Sophora tinctoria*, *Spartium scoparium*—b. *Butcher's*, *Ruscus*—b. *Clover*, *Sophora tinctoria*—b. *Indigo*, *Sophora tinctoria*—b. *Rape*, of *Virginia*, *Orobancha virginiana*—b. *Spanish*, *Spartium junceum*—b. *Yellow*, *Sophora tinctoria*.

BROSSADIÈRE, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Brossardière* is a chateau in *Bas-Poitou*, *France*. The waters contain carbonates of iron and lime, chloride of sodium, and sulphate of lime. They are aperient.

BROSSE, *Brush*.

BROTH, CHICKEN, see *Chicken Broth*.

BROTH, VEGETABLE. Take two *potatoes*, a *carrot*, and an *onion*, all cut fine; boil in a quart of water for an hour, adding more water from time to time, so as to keep the original quantity; flavour with *salt*, and a small quantity of *pot-herbs*; strain. A little mushroom catchup improves the flavour.

BROUILLARD, *Caligo*.

BROUS'SAIST. One who is a believer in, and professor of, the physiological and pathological opinions of Broussais. The system itself was called *Broussaïsism*, or the *Physiological Doctrine*.

BROW, *Front*—b. *Ague*, *Neuralgia frontalis*.

BROWN RED, *Colcothar*.

BROWN'IAN, *Brouno'nian*, *Brouno'nian*. Relating to the system or opinions of John Brown.

BROWNISM, *Brouno'nian*, *Brouno'nianism*. The doctrines of Brown.

BROWNI'IST, *Brouno'nian*, *Brouno'nian*. A follower of the system of Brown.

BRU'CEA ANTI-DYSENTERICA. Called after Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. *B. ferrugin'ea*, *Angustura spuria*, (F.) *Fausse Angustura*, *A. Ferrugineus*. The systematic name of the plant whence was obtained—it was supposed—*false Angustura* or *false Cusparia Bark*. It is really the bark of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

BRUCIA, *Brucine*.

BRUCINE, *Brucia*, *Bruci'na*, *Bruci'num*, *Bruci'um*, *Pseudangusturinum*, *Canirami'um*, *Vom'icine*. An organic, salifiable base, discovered in the false *angustura*—*Brucea anti-dysenterica*, and obtained from *Strychnos nux vomica*. It is of a pearly white; crystallizes in oblique prisms with a parallelogrammatic base; is very bitter, slightly acid and styptic, and soluble in water, but more so in alcohol. *Brucia* is a less active poison than *strychnia*. It resembles it, however, and may be used as a substitute for it and for the extract of *nux vomica*. Dose, half a grain.

BRUCKENAU, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are in *Bavaria*, and contain carbonic acid and iron.

BRUCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Brucourt* is three leagues and a half from *Caen*,

in Normandy. The waters contain carbonic acid, chloride of sodium, and sulphate of soda, much sulphate of lime, &c.

BRUISE, Contusion.

BRUISE ROOT, *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

BRUISEWORT, *Bellis saponaria*.

BRUISSEMENT, (F.) *Frem'itus*. This word has much the same signification as *Bourdonnement*, as well as *Bruit*.

BRUIT, (F.) 'Sound.' A French term, applied to various sounds heard on percussion and auscultation, viz.

BRUIT DE CRAQUEMENT, *B. de Tiraillement*, *Bruit de cuir neuf*, 'sound of crackling, or bursting, or of new leather.' A sound produced by the friction of the pericardium, when dried and roughened by inflammation.

BRUIT DU CŒUR FŒTAL, *Battements doubles*; *Double bruit du Cœur du Fœtus*. The pulsations of the foetal heart heard in auscultation in the latter half of utero-gestation.

BRUIT DE CUIR NEUF, *Bruit de craquement*.

BRUIT DE DIABLE, *Roufflement du Diable*, *Bruit de souffle à double courant*, 'noise of the fiddle or humming-top.' Venous hum. A high degree of *Bruit de soufflet*, heard on auscultating the arteries or veins—probably the latter—of the neck in chlorosis. It denotes an impoverished state of the blood.

BRUIT DOUBLE DU CŒUR DU FŒTUS, *Bruit du Cœur foetal—b. de Frôlement*, see *Frôlement*.

BRUIT DE FROISSEMENT PULMONAIRE, see *Froissement pulmonaire*.

BRUIT DE FRÔLEMENT PÉRICARDIQUE, see *Frôlement pericardique*.

BRUIT DE FROTTEMENT ASCENDANT ET DESCENDANT, 'Sound of friction of ascent and descent.' Sounds produced by the rubbing of the lung against the parietes of the chest, as it rises and falls during inspiration and expiration. They are distinctly heard in pleuritis, when the pleura has become roughened by the disease. *Friction sounds*, *Rubbing sounds*, *To-and-fro sounds* are also heard in pericarditis and peritonitis.

BRUIT HUMORIQUE, *B. Hydropneumatique*. The sound afforded on percussion when organs are filled with liquid and air.

BRUIT HYDROPNEUMATIQUE, *Bruit humorique*.

BRUIT DE MOUCHE (F.), 'fly sound.' A sound analogous to the *Bruit de diable*—so called from its likeness to the buzzing of a fly:—heard on auscultating the neck in chlorotic cases.

BRUIT MUSCULAIRE. The sound accompanying the first sound of the heart, referred by some to muscular contraction. Called, also, *Bruit rotatoire*, in consequence of its having been thought to resemble the rumbling of distant wheels.

BRUIT MUSICAL, *Sifflement modulé*.

BRUIT DE PARCHEMIN. 'Parchment tone.' A sound as if produced by two sheets of parchment applied to each other. It is said to be produced by thickening and rigidity of the valves of the heart.

BRUIT PLAOCENTAIRE, *B. de soufflet placentaire*, *B. utérin*, *Souffle utérin*, *Souffle placentaire*, *Placental bellows' sound*, *Utero-placental murmur*, *Uterine murmur*. The bellows' sound heard on auscultating over the site of the placenta in a pregnant female. It does not appear to be owing to the placental vessels: but to the uterine tumour pressing upon the large vessels of the mother.

BRUIT DE POT FÉLÉ; 'Sound of a cracked

vessel.' This sound is heard on percussion, when a cavern in the lungs is filled with air, and has a narrow outlet.

BRUIT DE RACLEMENT, 'Sound of scraping.' A sound produced by the scraping of hard, solid membranes, as the pericardium, against each other.

BRUIT DE RAPE, 'Sound of a rasp.' A sound heard during the contraction of either the auricles or ventricles. It is constant; and the contraction of the cavity is more prolonged than natural, and emits a hard, rough, and—as it were—stified sound.

It indicates contraction of the valvular orifices by cartilaginous deposits, or ossification, and is better heard near the apex of the heart, if the auriculo-ventricular valves be concerned,—near the base if the semilunar valves be the seat of the disease.

BRUIT ROTATOIRE, *Bruit musculaire*.

BRUIT DE SCIE, or 'saw-sound,' and **BRUIT DE LIMS À BOIS**, or 'file-sound,' resemble the *Bruit de Râpe*.

BRUIT DE SOUFFLE À DOUBLE COURANT, *Bruit de Diable*.

BRUIT DE SOUFFLET, *Bruit de Souffle*, 'bellows' sound,' 'blowing sound.' A sound like that of a bellows, heard occasionally by the ear applied to the chest during the contraction of the ventricles, auricles, or large arteries. It coexists with affections of the heart, but is heard, also, without any disease in that organ,—whenever, indeed, an artery is compressed. An *Encephalic bellows' sound*, has been described by Drs. Fisher and Whitney. It is heard on applying the ear to the occiput or to the top of the head; and is considered to indicate turgescence of vessels, or inflammation. When such turgescence exists, the vessels are compressed, and the compression gives rise to the sound in question.

BRUIT DE SOUFFLET PLACENTAIRE, *Bruit placentaire—b. de Tiraillement*, *Bruit de craquement*.

BRUIT DE TAFFETAS. 'Sound of Taffeta.' 'Sarcanet sound.' A respiratory sound, so named, by M. Grisolle, from its resembling the sound caused by the tearing of a piece of taffeta; and which he considers to indicate hepatization of the lung, limited to the surface, in pneumonia.

BRUIT TYMPANIQUE, 'Tympanic sound.' The clear sound afforded by percussing the stomach and intestines when containing air.

BRUIT UTÉRIN, *B. placentaire*.

BRULURE, Burn.

BRUNELLE, Prunella.

BRUNNER'S GLANDS, *Brunneri Glandulae*, *Glandula solitaria*, *Solitary glands*, *Solitary follicles*, *Second pancreas*. Compound muciparous follicles, seated between the mucous and muscular coats of the stomach, along the two curvatures of that organ, and in the duodenum; so called from their discovery having been generally attributed to Brunner. The solitary intestinal follicles are often known, at the present day, as the glands of Brunner, although Brunner restricted the latter term to the glands of the duodenum.

BRUNONIAN, Brownian.

BRUNONIANISM, Brownism.

BRUNUS, Erysipelas.

BRUSCUS, Ruscus.

BRUSH, *Scop'ula*, (F.) *Brosse*. A well known instrument, used in medicine chiefly for the following purposes. 1. To clean the teeth. 2. To remove the saw-dust which adheres to the teeth of the trephine, during the operation of trephining. 3. To rub the surface of the body, for the purpose of exciting the skin, and favouring trans-

piration. Westring, a Swedish physician, has recommended metallic brushes for the purpose of conveying galvanism to a part. These brushes consist of a plate of ebony fitted to another of gold, in which threads of the same metal are fixed;—the brush being connected with one of the poles of the galvanic pile.

BRUSH, STOMACH, *Excusia ventriculi*.

BRUTA, *Juniperus sabina*.

BRUTIA. A sort of thick pitch, obtained from Brutia, in Italy. From *Pic Brutia* was obtained the *O'leum Pici'num*.

BRUTIA, Instinct.

BRUTINO, *Terebinthina*.

BRUXANELI. A Malabar tree, the bark and leaves of which have a strong smell, and are astringent. On the coast of Malabar, its juice, mixed with butter, is applied to boils. Its bark is esteemed to be diuretic, and its roots anti-arthritis.

BRUYÈRE VULGAIRE, *Erica vulgaris*.

BRUYÈRES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bruyères is a small village, $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Lunéville. The waters are acidulous and chalybeate.

BRYCETOS, see *Algidus*.

BRYCHETHIMOS, *Rugitus*.

BRYCHETOS, see *Algidus*.

BRYGMA, *Brygmus*, *Trisus*, *Prius*, *Prismus*, *Odontopri'is*, *Stridor Dentium*, (F.) *Grincement des Dents*. Grinding of the teeth. A common symptom, in children, of gastric or other derangement, but often present when there is no reason to suspect any.

BRYONIA AFRICA'NA. A South African remedy, common amongst the Hottentots, which, in the form of decoction, acts simultaneously as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. It is used by the natives in cutaneous diseases, dropsy, and syphilis. The tincture is a powerful emetic and cathartic.—Thunberg.

BRYONIA ALBA; *White Bryony*, *Vitis alba sylvestris*, *Agrostis*, *Agriam'pilos*, *Am'pelos a'grica*, *Archeos'tria*, *Echetro'sia*, *Bryonia as'pera*, *Cedros'tia*, *Chelido'nium*, *Labrus'ca*, *Melo'thrum*, *Ophros'taph'ylon*, *Pailo'thrum*, *Bryonia Dioi'ca*. *Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceae. Scz. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia.* (F.) *Conleucée*, *Figne vierge*, *V. blanche*. The root is large and succulent, and has an acrid, bitter, and disagreeable taste. It is a drastic cathartic. Externally, it has been applied, in form of cataplasms, in gout. When repeatedly washed, a good starch is obtained from it. The active principle has been separated from it, and called *Bryonine*.

BRYONIA MEXICACANNA NIGRICANS, *Convolvulus jalapa*—b. Peruviana, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

BRYONINE, see *Bryonia alba*.

BRYONY, WILD, *Sycios angulatus*.

BRYTIA, *Mars of grapes*.

BRYTON, *Cerevisia*.

BU, *Bov*, abbreviation of *Bovs*, 'an ox;' in composition expresses, 'excess, greatness.' Hence *Bulimus*, *Buphthal'mia*, &c.

BUBASTECORDIUM, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

BUBE, *Pustule*.

BUBO, *Bov'ov*, *Pano'chia*, *Panus inguina'lis*, *Adenophy'ma inguina'lis*, *Bubonopa'nus*, *Bubonon'cus*, *Bubon'cus*, *Ombu'ca*, *Angus*, *Boubon*, *Cudoc'e'le*, *Cudoc'e'lia*, (F.) *Bubon*, *Poulain*. In the works of Hippocrates and Galen, this word sometimes signifies the groin—*Inguen*; at others, the inguinal glands; and at others, again, swelling or inflammation of these parts. The moderns apply the term to an inflammatory tumour seated in the groin or axilla, and they generally distinguish, 1. *Simple* or *Sympathetic Bubo*, which is independent of any virus in the economy. 2.

Veneræal Bubo, (F.) *Bubon vénerien*, which is occasioned by the venereal virus. 3. *Pestilential Bubo*, or *B. symptomatic of the Plague*. The last two have by some been called *malignant Bubo*, (F.) *Bubon malin*.

Primary Bubo, (F.) *Bubon primitif*, shows itself with the first symptoms of syphilis: the consecutive not till afterwards.

BUBON, *Bubo*, *Inguen*—b. *Gummiferum*, see *Ammoniac gum*.

BUBON D'EMBLÉE, (F.) An enlargement and suppuration of one or more of the inguinal glands, not preceded by any other of the more common forms of venereal disease, nor by any other syphilitic symptom.

BUBON GAL'BANUM. The systematic name of a plant which has been supposed to afford galbanum; *Meto'pion*, *Mato'rium*. The plant is also called *Fer'ula Africa'na*, *Oreoceli'num Africa'num*, *An'ium fruticosum galbanif'erum*, *An'ium Africa'num frutes'cens*, *Seli'num Galbanum*, *Agasyll'is gal'banum*, *The long-leaved or long-leaved Gal'banum. Nat. Ord. Umbelliferae*. The plant can scarcely, however, be considered to be determined. Galbanum is the gummy-resinous juice. Its odour is fetid, and taste bitter and acrid: the agglutinated tears are of a white colour, on a ground of reddish-brown. It forms an emulsion, when triturated with water, and is soluble in proof spirits of wine, and vinegar: s. g. 1.212. It has been given as an antispasmodic, and expectorant, in pill or emulsion. Dose, from gr. 10 to 60. Externally, it is applied as a cataplasm.

Bubon galbanum is a South African plant; and is reputed to be an excellent diuretic, under the name of *Wild Celery*. A decoction of the leaves is given in dropsy and gravel. According to Pappé, the resinous matter, which exudes from the stem, differs in appearance, smell, and in every respect, from *Gummi Galbanum*.

BUBON MACEDON'ICUM, *Athaman'ta Macedo'nica*, *Petroneli'num Macedon'icum*, *A'pium petre'um*, *Petra'pium*, (F.) *Persil de Macédoine*, *Macedonian Parsley*. Its properties are similar to those of common parsley, but weaker and less grateful. The seeds are an ingredient in the celebrated compounds, *Mithridate* and *Theriac*.

BUBONA, *Nipple*.

BUBONALGIA, from *βουβων*, 'the groin,' and *άλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the groin.

BUBONCUS, *Bubo*.

BUBONIUM, *Aster Atticus*, *Golden Starwort*. A plant anciently supposed to be efficacious in diseases of the groin, from *βουβων*, 'the groin.'

BUBONOCE'LE, from *βουβων*, 'the groin,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour,' 'rupture.' *Hernia inguina'lis*, (F.) *Hernie inguinale*, *In'guinal Hernia*, or *Rupture of the Groin*. Some surgeons have confined this term to hernia when limited to the groin, and have called the same affection, when it has descended to the scrotum, *Oscheoce'le*, or *Scrotal Hernia*. The rupture passes through the abdominal ring: and, in consequence of the greater size of the opening in the male, it is more frequent in the male sex.

BUBONONCUS, *Bubo*.

BUBONOPANUS, *Bubo*.

BUBONOREX'IS, from *βουβων*, 'the groin,' and *ρηξις*, 'a rupture.' A name given to bubonocèle when accompanied with a division of the peritoneum, or when, in other words, it is devoid of a sac.

BUBONULUS, *Bubon'culus*. A diminutive of *Bubo*. A painful swelling of the lymphatics of the penis, extending along the dorsum of that organ to the groin. It is an occasional accompaniment of gonorrhœa.

BUBUKLE. A word used by Shakspeare for a red pimple on the nose.

BUBUNCULUS, Bubonulus.

BUCAROS, Terra Portugallica.

BUCA, *Gnathos.* The mouth. The cheek and hollow of the cheek. Also, the vulva.

BUCAC'RATON, from *Bucca*, and *rasa*, 'I mix.' A morsel of bread sopped in wine, which served of old for a breakfast.—Linden.

BUCAL, *Bucca'lis*, from *Bucca*, 'the mouth,' or rather 'the cheek.' That which concerns the mouth, and especially the cheek.

BUCAL ARTERY, *A. Sus-maxillaire*, (Ch.) arises from the internal maxillary or from some of its branches, as the *Temporalis profunda antica*, or the *Alveolar*. It distributes its branches to the buccinator muscle, and to the buccal membrane.

BUCAL GLANDS, *Molar Glands.* Mucous follicles, seated in the buccal membrane, opposite the molar teeth. They secrete a viscid humour, which mixes with the saliva, and lubricates the mouth.

BUCAL MEMBRANE, (F.) *Membrana Buccale.* The mucous membrane, which lines the interior of the mouth.

BUCAL NERVE, or *Buccinator Nerve*, *Bucco-labial*—(Ch.,) is given off by the inferior maxillary. It sends its branches to the cheek, and especially to the buccinator muscle.

BUCAL VEIN follows the artery.

BUC'CEA, *Buccella.* The fleshy excrescence of nasal polypus, so called because it was believed to proceed from the mouth.—Paracelsus. Also, a mouthful.

BUCCLA'TON, *Buccella'tus.* A loaf-shaped cathartic medicine; made chiefly of scammony.—Aëtius, Paulus of Ægina.

BUCCELLA'TIO. A mode of arresting hemorrhage, by applying a pledget of lint to the bleeding vessel.—Avicenna, Fallopius.

BUCINA, Turbinated bones.

BUCINA'TOR, from *buccinare*, 'to sound the trumpet.' The *Buccinator Muscle*, *Retractor An'guli Oris*, *Bucco-Alveolo-maxillaire*, *Alveolo-labial*—(Ch.,) *Mano'rius*, is situate in the substance of the cheeks. It extends between the posterior portions of the alveolar arches of the two jaws and the commissure of the lips, which it draws backward. It assists in mastication, by pushing the food back towards the teeth; and, if the cheeks be distended by air, its contraction forces it out.

BUCCO. One who is blub-cheeked, or wide-mouthed.

BUCCO-ALVÉOLO-MAXILLAIRE, Buccinator.

BUCCO-LABIAL NERVE, Buccal nerve.

BUCCO-PHARYNGE'AL, *Bucco-Pharynge'us*, (F.) *Bucco-Pharyngicus.* Belonging to the mouth and pharynx. The *Bucco-pharynge'al Aponeuro'sis* or *Intermaxillary Ligament*, extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process to the posterior part of the lower alveolar arch, and affords attachment, anteriorly, to the buccinator, and, posteriorly, to the constrictor pharyngis superior.

BUC'CU'LA, from *Bucca*, 'the mouth.' A small mouth. The fleshy part beneath the chin.—Bartholinæ.

BUCERAS, *Trigonella fœnum*—b. *Fœnum Græcum*, *Trigonella fœnum Græcum*.

BUCHU, *Diosma crenata*—b. Leaves, *Diosma crenata*.

BUCKBEAN, *Menyanthes trifoliata*—b. American, *Menyanthes verna*.

BUCKBERRY, *Vaccinium stamineum*.

BUCKET FEVER, Dengue.

BUCKEYE, *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

BUCKHO, *Diosma crenata*.

BUCKTHORN, *PURGING*, *Rhamnus*.

BUCKWHEAT, *Polygonum fagopyrum*—b. Plant, eastern, *Polygonum divaricatum*.

BUCNEMIA, see Elephantiasis—b. Tropica, see Elephantiasis.

BUCTON, Hymen.

BUFF, *INFLAMMATORY*, *Corium phlogisticum*.

BUFFY COAT, *Corium phlogisticum*.

BUG, (BED,) *Cimex*.

BUGANTIA, Chilblain.

BUG'GERY, *Sod'omy*, *Sodom'ia*, *Co'itus Sodomiticus*, (I.) *Bugarone*. Said to have been introduced by the Bulgarians. A carnal copulation against nature, as of a man or woman with any animal; or of a man with a man, or a man unnaturally with a woman. The unnatural crime.

BUGLE, *Prunella*—b. Common, *Ajuga reptans*—b. *Pyramidale*, *Ajuga*—b. *Rampante*, *Ajuga reptans*—b. Water, *Lycopus Virginicus*—b. Weed, *Lycopus*.

BUGLOSE, *Anchusa officinalis*.

BUGLOSS, *DYER'S*, *Anchusa tinctoria*—b. Garden, *Anchusa officinalis*—b. Upright, *Ajuga*.

BUGLOSSA, *Anchusa officinalis*.

BUGLOSSUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM MAJUS, *Anchusa officinalis*—b. *Latifolium*, *Borago officinalis*—b. *Sativum*, *Anchusa officinalis*—b. *Sylvestris*, *Anchusa officinalis*—b. *Tinctorum*, *Anchusa tinctoria*—b. *Verum*, *Boracic acid*—b. *Vulgare majus*, *Anchusa officinalis*.

BUGRANDE ÉPINEUSE, *Ononis spinosa*.

BUGRANE, *Ononis spinosa*—b. *des Champs*, *Ononis arvensis*.

BUGULA, *Ajuga*—b. *Chamaepitys*, *Teucrium chamaepitys*—b. *Pyramidalis*, *Ajuga*—b. *Reptans*, *Ajuga reptans*.

BUIS, *Buxus*.

BUISARD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Buisard is two leagues from Chateau-Thierry, in France. The water contains chloride of calcium and carbonate of lime.

BULB, *Bulbus*, (F.) *Bulbe*. A name, given by anatomists to different parts which resemble, in shape, certain bulbous roots. The *Bulb of the Aorta* is the great sinus of the Aorta. *Bulb of a Tooth*; the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of a tooth. The *Bulb or Root of the Hair* is the part whence the hair originates. The *Bulb of the Urethra* is the dilated portion formed by the commencement of the *Corpus spongiosum* towards the root of the penis. We say, also, *Bulb*, for *Globe*, of the eye.

BULB OF THE EYE, see Eye—b. of the Female, *Bulbus vestibuli*—b. *Rachidian*, see *Medulla oblongata*.

BULBE, *Bulb*—b. *de Vagin*, *Bulbus vestibuli*—b. *de la Voûte à trois Piliers*, Mamillary tubercles.

BULBI FORNICIS, Mamillary tubercles—b. *Priorum Crurum Fornicis*, Mamillary tubercles.

BULBOCASTANEUM, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

BULBO-CAVERNOSUS, *Accelerator urinæ*—b. *Syndermo-cavernæus*, *Accelerator urinæ*—b. *Urethral*, *Accelerator urinæ*.

BULBOCODIUM, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

BULBONACH, *Lunaria rediviva*.

BULBUS, *Bulb*.

BULBUS ESCULEN'TUS. The *Esculent Bulb*; a particular kind, so denominated by the ancients. It is supposed to have been the *Cepæ Esculent'ica*.—Dioscorides, Celsus, Pliny, &c.

BULBUS GLANDULOSUS, Proventriculus — b. Oculi, see Eye — b. Olfactorius, see Olfactory Nerves — b. Pili, see Hair — b. Rachidicus, see Medulla oblongata — b. Vaginis, B. vestibuli.

BULBUS VESTIBULI, *B. Vaginis*, *Plexus retiformis*, *Crura clitoridis interna*, *Bulb* or *Semibulb of the Female*, (F.) *Bulbe du Vagin*. A close-packed plexus of intricately anastomosing veins, inclosed in a fibrous investment, — being an immediate continuation and extension of the *pars intermedia*, and occupying the space between the beginning or vestibule of the vagina and the rami of the pubic arch. It is regarded by Louth, Taylor, Morgagni and Kobelt as the analogue of the male bulb.

BULBUS VOMITORIVUS. A plant, said by Dioscorides to be emetic and diuretic. It is the *Musk-grape flower*, according to Ray, — the *Hya-cinthus Muscari*.

BULESIS, Voluntas.

BULGA, Vulva.

BULIMIA, Boulimia.

BULITHOS, from *βους*, 'an ox,' and *λίθος*, 'a stone.' A bezoar or stone, found in the kidneys, gall-bladder, or urinary bladder of an ox or cow.

BULLA, (F.) *Bulle*. A *Bleb*. A portion of the cuticle, detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent, watery fluid. It forms the 4th order in Willan's and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases, and includes erysipelas, pemphigus, and pompholyx. By some, Bulla has been used synonymously with *Pemphigus*. See, also, Hydatid.

BULLACE PLUM, *Prunus invitia*.

BULLÆ ROTUNDÆ CERVICIS UTERI, Nabothi glandulae.

BULL-FISTS, *Lycoperdon*.

BUMELIA, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

BUNA, *Coffea Arabica*.

BUNDURH, *Corylus avellana*.

BUNIAS, *Brassica napus*.

BUNIOID, *Bunioides*, *Napiformis*; from *βουνος*, 'a turnip,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' An epithet for a form of cancer, bearing some resemblance to a turnip.

BUNION, Bunyon.

BUNTES VINUM. A wine, made by infusing the *Bunium* in must. It is stomachic, but scarcely ever used.

BUNIUM, *Carvi*, *Carum*.

BUNIUM BULBOCAS'TANUM, *βουνιον*, so called, it has been supposed, from growing on hills, from *βουνος*, 'a hill,' *Balanocastanum*, *Bunium minus*, *Sium bulbocastanum*, *Scandex bulbocastanum*, *Carum bulbocastanum*. The systematic name of a plant, whose root is called *Pig-nut*, *Agricocastanum*, *Nucula terres'tris*, *Bulbocastanum majus et minus*, *Earth-nut*, *Hawk-nut*, *Kipper-nut*, (F.) *Terre-noix*. The root is tuberous, and is eaten raw or roasted. It has been supposed to be of use in strangury. It is not employed in medicine.

BUNNIAN, Bunyon.

BUN'YON, *Bun'ion*, *Bun'nian*, from *βουνος*, 'an eminence.' (?) An enlargement and inflammation of the bursa mucosa at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

BUPHTHALMIA, Buphthalmia.

BUPEINA, Boulimia.

BUPHTHALMI HERBA, *Anthemis tinctoria*.

BUPHTHAL'MIA, *Buphthal'mia*, *Buphthal'mos*, *Elephantom'ma*, from *βους*, 'an ox,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye.' *Ox-eye*. Under this name, the generality of authors have designated the first stage of hydrophthalmia. Others, with Sa-batier, mean, by it, turgescence of the vitreous

humour, which, by pushing the iris forwards, forms around the crystalline a sort of border.

BUPHTHALMUM CRETICUM, *Anthemis Pyrethrum* — b. *Majus*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

BUPHTHALMUS, *Hydrophthalmia*, *Semperivum tectorum*.

BUPINA, Boulimia.

BUPLEUROIDES, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

BUPLEURUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM, *Bupleu'ron*, *Bupleuroides*, from *βου*, augmentative, and *πλευρον*, 'side,' (F.) *Bupleure*, *Percefeuille*, *Round-leaved Hare's Ear*, *Thorowax*. The herb and seeds are slightly aromatic. It was formerly celebrated for curing ruptures, being made into a cataplasm with wine and oatmeal.

BUPLEVRE, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

BURAC. Borax. Also, any kind of salt (Arabic.)

BURDOCK, *Arctium lappa* — b. Lesser, *Xanthium* — b. *Prairie*, *Silphium terebinthaceum*.

BURIAL ALIVE, *Zoothapsis*.

BURIS, *Hernia*, accompanied by scirrhus tumeaction; or, perhaps, a scirrhus tumour only. — *Avicenna*.

BURN. Sax. *bernan* or *hýnnan*, 'to burn or bren.' *Ustio*, *Ambustio*, *Adustio*, *Tresis Causis*, *Erythema Ambustio*, *Causis*, *Encausis*, *Pyri-caustum*, *Combustura*, *Catacausma*, *Combustio*, (F.) *Brûlure*. An injury produced by the action of too great heat on the body. Burns are of greater or less extent, from the simple irritation of the integument to the complete destruction of the part. The consequences are more or less severe, according to the extent of injury, and the part affected. Burns of the abdomen, when apparently doing well, are sometimes followed by fatal results. Their treatment varies, — at times, the antiphlogistic being required; at others, one more stimulating.

BURNEA, see *Pinus Sylvestris*.

BURNET, CANADA, *Sanguisorba Canadensis*.

BURNETT'S DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of chloride of zinc, first used by Sir William Burnett for preserving timber, canvass, &c., from dry rot, mildew, &c., and afterwards as an antiseptic and antiseptic, especially in the case of dead bodies.

BURNING, *Brenning*. A disease mentioned by old historians, from which authors have unsuccessfully endeavoured to demonstrate the antiquity of syphilis. — *Parr*.

BURNING OF THE FEET, see *Feet*, burning of the.

BURNT HOLES. A variety of *rupia*, popularly known in Ireland under this name; and not unfrequent there amongst the ill-fed children of the poor.

BUR-REED, GREAT, *Sparganium ramosum*.

BURRHI SPIRITUS MATRICAR'IS. The *Spirit of Burrhus for diseases of the Womb*. It is prepared by digesting, in alcohol, equal parts of myrrh, olibanum, and mastic. Boerhaave frequently prescribed it.

BURSA CORDIS, *Pericardium* — b. *Pastoria*, *Thlaspi bursa* — b. *Testium*, *Scrotum* — b. *Virilis*, *Scrotum*.

BURSÆ MUCO'SÆ, *Bursæ mucosæ vesicula'res*, *Bursæ seu Cap'sula synovial'es*, *Blennocystides*, *Sacci mucosi*, *Vesicæ unguino'sæ tendinum*, *Vaginas Synovial'es*, *Synovial Crypts or Follicles*, (F.) *Bourses Synoviales*. Small membranous sacs, situate about the joints, particularly about the large ones of the upper and lower extremities, and, for the most part, lying under the tendons. They are naturally filled with an oily kind of fluid, the use of which is to lubricate sur-

ness over which the tendons play. In consequence of bruises or sprains, this fluid sometimes collects to a great extent. The bursae are, generally, either of a roundish or oval form, and they have been arranged under two classes, the *ephe-ricae* and the *criginal*.

BURSA SINOVIALES, Bursae mucosae.

BURSAL, *Bursa'lis*. Relating or appertaining to bursae,—as a 'bursal tumour.'

BURSALIS, Obturator internus.

BURSEBA ACUMINATA, *B. gummiifera*.

BURSEBA GUMMIIFERA, *B. acuminata*, *Terebinth'us gummiifera*, *Jamaica Bark Tree*. A resin exudes from this tree, which, as met with in the shops, is solid externally; softish internally; of a vitreous fracture; transparent; of a pale yellow colour; turpentine smell, and sweet, perfumed taste. It has been used like balsams and turpentine in general, and is called, by the French, *Cachibou*, *Chibou*, and *Resine de Gomart*.

BURST, Hernia, and Hernial.

BURSTEN, see Hernial.

BURSULA, Sorotum.

BURTHISTLE, *Xanthium*.

BURWEED, *Xanthium*.

BURWORT, *Ranunculus acris*.

BUSSANG, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Bussang* is a village in the department of Vosges, France. The waters are acidulous chalybeates.

BUSSEROLLE, *Arbutus uva ursi*.

BUS'II SPIRITUS BEZOARTICUS, *Bezoardic Spirit of Buscius*. A preparation, regarded as sudorific, diuretic, and antispasmodic; obtained by distilling subcarbonate and muriate of ammonia, amber, oil of cedar or juniper, &c.

BUYE, ISLAND OF, CLIMATE OF. This island is in the Frith of Clyde, about 18 miles below Greenock. The climate is mild and equable, but rather moist; and, as a winter residence, it holds out advantages for those only that appear to demand such a condition of the atmosphere. The climate resembles, in character, that of the S. W. of England and France, and the Channel islands; although its temperature is lower.

BU'TEA FRONDO'SA, *Erythri'na monosperma*, *Rudolph'ia frondo'sa*, see *Kino*. A tree, common in Bengal, and in the mountainous parts of India; *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosae; from which *gum busea* flows. Dr. Pereira found this gum to be identical with a specimen marked *gummi rubrum astringens*—the *gomme astringente de Gambie* of M. Guibourt. By some, this gum has been confounded with kino.

BUTIGA, *Gutta rosea*.

BUTOMON, *Iris pseudacorus*.

BUTTER, from *butyros*; itself from *bous*, 'ox,' and *rosos*, 'any thing coagulated.' *Butyrum*, *Pice'rium*, (F.) *Beurre*. A sort of concrete oil, obtained from the cream that forms on the surface of the milk furnished by the females of the mammalia; especially by the cow and the goat. Fresh butter is very nutritious, whilst the rancid is irritating. The ancient chemists gave the name *Butter* to many of the metallic chlorides. It has also been applied to vegetable substances, which resemble, in some respects, the butter obtained from milk.

BUTTER OF BAMBOU or **BAMBU**, (F.) *Beurre de Bambou* or *Bambuk*. A vegetable oil ob-

tained from a species of almond, and used in Senegal in neuralgic and rheumatismal pains.

BUTTER OF CACAO, *Oil of Cacao*, *Oleum Cacao spissatum*, *O. Theobroma Cacao expressum*, (F.) *Beurre de Cacao*, *Huile de Cacao*. A fat substance, of a sweet and agreeable taste, obtained from the *Theobroma cacao*, or chocolate nut.

BUTTER OF COCOA, (F.) *Beurre de Coco*. A fatty, concrete substance, which separates from the milk of the cocoa nut. It is sweet and agreeable.

BUTTERBUR, *Tussilago petasites*.

BUTTERCUPS, *Ranunculus acris*.

BUTTERFLY-WEED, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

BUTTERMILK, (F.) *Babeurre*, *Lait de Beurre*. The thin, sour milk, separated from the cream by churning. It contains caseum and a little butter. It is a refreshing drink when newly made.

BUTTERWORT, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

BUTTOCK-HUMP, *Stenopygia*.

BUTTONBUSH, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

BUTTONWOOD SHRUB, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

BUTUA, *Pareira brava*.

BUTYRUM, *Butter*—b. *Amygdalarum dulcium*, *Confection (almond)*—b. *Saturni*, *Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*—b. *Zinci*, *Zinci chloridum*.

BUVEUR, *Rectus internus oculi*.

BUXTON, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Buxtonien'ses Aqua*. Buxton is a village in Derbyshire. The springs are thermal, and about 82° Fahrenheit. They contain sulphate of soda, chloride of calcium, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, carbonate of lime, carbonic acid, and azote. They are used in cases in which thermal springs, in general, are recommended. They contain little or no mineral impregnation.

BUXUS, *Buxus sempervirens*. The *Box-tree*, (F.) *Buis* or *Bouis*. The leaves are bitter and aromatic, and, as such, have been used in medicine, in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c., in the form of decoction. They are sometimes, also, added to beer. The seed was anciently called *Carthe'gon*.

BYNE, *Malt*.

BY'RETHRUM. A sort of cap or *Couvrechef*, filled with cephalic substances.—*Forestus*.

BYRSA, *Bypsa*. A leather skin to spread plasters upon.

BYRSODEP'SICON. A tan stuff, with which *Cælius Aurelianus* sprinkled wool, which he applied in certain cases to the umbilical region: from *bypsa*, 'leather,' and *dep'sicon*, 'I tan.'

BYRSODEPSICUM PRINCIPIUM, *Tannin*.

BYSAU'CHEN, from *bous*, 'I stop up,' and *avv'os*, 'the neck.' A morbid stiffness of the neck. One with a short neck,—*Stimotrache'lus*.

BYSSOS, *Vulva*.

BYSSUS, *Byssum*. The ancients gave this name to several vegetable substances, which were used for the fabrication of stuffs prized for their fineness, colour, and rarity of material. It is now chiefly applied to the filaments, by the aid of which the acapalous mollusca attach their shells to the rocks. *Byssus* was formerly also applied to the *female pudendum*.

BYTHOS, *βυθος*, 'depth.' An epithet used by Hippocrates for the fundus of the stomach.

C.

C. This letter in the chemical alphabet signifies nitre. It is also sometimes used in prescriptions for calx.

CAA-AP'IA, *Dorstenia Brasiliensis* seu *cordifolia* seu *placenta des seu vitellia*. The root, according to Piso, is employed as emetic and anti-diarrhoeic.

CAA-ATAY'A. A plant of Brazil, supposed to be a species of gratiola. It is very bitter, and considered to be one of the best indigenous cathartics.

CAACICA, *Euphorbia capitata*.

CAA-GHIYU'YO, *Frutex bacifer Brasiliensis*. A shrub of Brazil, whose leaves, in powder, are considered detersive.

CAAOPIA, *Hypericum bacciferum*.

CAAPEBA, *Pareira brava*.

CAAPONGA, *Crithmum maritimum*.

CAAROBA. A Brazilian tree, whose leaves, in decoction, promote perspiration. See *Cerantonia*.

CABAL, *Cab'ala, Cab'alla, Cal'bala, Caba'lia, Kab'ala, Gaballa*. This word is from the Hebrew, and signifies knowledge transmitted by tradition. Paracelsus and several authors of the 16th and 17th centuries have spoken much of this species of magic, which they distinguished into *Judaic* or *theologian*, and *Hermetic* or *medicinal*; the latter being, according to them, the art of knowing the most occult properties of bodies by an immediate communication with spirits,—the knowledge being thus acquired by inspiration, and incapable of inducing error. It was also called *Art cabalistica*, 'cabalistic art.'

CABAL'HAU. A plant of Mexico, according to Dalechamps, which passes for an antidote to white hellebore, and yet is used for poisoning arrows. It is unknown to botanists.

CAB'ALIST, *Cabalis'ta*. One instructed in the Cabal.

CABALLATION, *Cynoglossum*.

CABARET, *Anarum*.

CABBAGE, *Brassica*—c. Cow, *Nymphæa odorata*—c. Irish, *Dracontium foetidum*—c. Skunk, *Dracontium foetidum*—c. Swamp, *Dracontium foetidum*—c. Water, *Nymphæa odorata*—c. Tree, *Geoffræa inermis*—c. Bark tree, *Geoffræa inermis*.

CABBAGIUM, *Geoffræa inermis*.

CABUREIBA, *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

CABUREICIBA, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

CACÆ'MIA, *Cachæ'mia*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' A faulty or morbid condition of the blood.

CACÆSTHESIS, *Cacæsthes'is, Cacæsthes'is*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *αἰσθησις*, 'feeling.' Morbid sensation. Morbid general feeling. Indisposition.

CACAFERRI, *Ferri subcarbonas*.

CAC'AGOGUE, *Cacago'gus*, from *κακω*, 'excrement,' and *αγω*, 'to expel.' An ointment, composed of alum and honey; which, when applied to the anus, produced an evacuation.—*Paulus of Aegina*.

CACALEXITERIA, *Alexiteria*.

CACA'LIA ANTRUPHOR'BIUM, *Antrophor'bitum*. A plant, which Dodoens and others considered to be capable of tempering the caustic properties of euphorbium. It is also called *Klein'ia*.

Many varieties of the *Cacalia* are used, in different countries, chiefly as condiments.

CA'CAO, *Ca'oca, Caca'vi, Quahoil, Cacao'va'ta*. The cocoa or chocolate nut; fruit of *Theobroma*

Cacao, Co'coa, Caca'vifera, Ca'cao minor seu *sati'va, Cacao theobroma*; Family, *Malvaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Polydelphia Pentandria.

CACATION, Defecation.

CACATORIA, Diarrhœa.

CAC'ATORY, *Cacato'rius*, from *cacare*, 'to go to stool.' *Febris cacato'ria*; a kind of intermittent fever, accompanied by copious alvine evacuations.—*Sylvius*.

CACAVATA, *Cacao*.

CACAVI, *Cacao, Jatropha manihot*.

CACCE, Excrement.

CACCION'DE. A sort of pill, chiefly formed of catechu, recommended by Baglivi in dysentery.

CACEPHEBOTES'IA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *επιβησις*, 'puberty.' Morbid puberty. Disease occurring at the period of puberty.

CACHANG-PARANG. A sort of bean of Sumatra, mentioned by Marsden, whose seeds are given in pleurisy. *Jussieu* considers it to be the *Mimosa scandens*.

CACHEC'TIC, *Cachec'tes, Cachec'ticus*, same etymon as *Cachexia*. One attacked with cachexia. Belonging to cachexia. *Cachec'tics remedia* are remedies against cachexia.

CACHEN-LAGUEN, *Chironia Chilensis*.

CACHEX'IA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *εἶσις*, 'habit.' *Status cachec'ticus, Cachexy, Dysthe'is*, (F.) *Cachexia*. A condition in which the body is evidently deprived. A bad habit of body, chiefly the result of scorbutic, cancerous, or venereal diseases when in their last stage. Hence we hear of a *Scorbutic Cachexia, Cancerous Cachexia*, &c. *Sauvages* and *Cullen* have included under this head a number of diseases—consumptions, dropsies, &c. *Cachexia* has been sometimes confounded with diathesis. *Cachexia Icteric'a* is jaundice or icterus itself, or a disposition thereto. *Fluor albus* is sometimes called *Cachexia Uterina*.

CACHEXIA AFRICANA, *Chthonophagia*—c. *Calculosa, Lithia*—c. *Cancerous*, see *Cancer*—c. *Chlorotic, Chlorosis*—c. *Dysthetica, Dyscrasia*—c. *Icteric'a, Icterus*—c. *Lymphatica farcinosa*, see *Equinia*.

CACHEXIA LONDINENS'IS. The paleness and other evidences of impaired health presented by the inhabitants of London. A similar cachexia is seen in those of other crowded cities.

CACHEXIA MARSE, (F.) *Cachexie paludenne*. The state of cachexy observed in malarious districts.

CACHEXIA SATURNINE, *Saturnismus*.

CACHEXIA SCORBUTIC, see *Purpura*—c. *Scrophulosa, Scrofula*.

CACHEXIA SPLE'NICA. The state of scorbutic cachexia, which often accompanies diseases, especially enlargement of the spleen, *Splena'gia Bengalensis*, in India.

CACHEXIA VENEREA, *Syphillis*—c. *Venous, Venosity*—c. *Virginum, Chlorosis*.

CACHEXIE, *Cachexia*—c. *Paludenne, Cachexia, marsh*.

CACHEXY, *Cachexia*.

CACHIBOU, see *Bursera gumifera*.

CACHINLAGUA, *Chironia chilensis*.

CACHINNA'TIO, from *cachinnare*, 'I laugh aloud.' A tendency to immoderate laughter, as in some hysterical and maniacal affections.

CACHIRI. A fermented liquor made, in Cayenne, from a decoction of the rasped root of the manioc. It resembles perry.

CACHLEX. A small stone or pebble, found

on the sea shore. One of these, when heated in the fire, and cooled in whey, communicates an astringency to the liquid, so that it was anciently esteemed to be useful in dysentery.—Galen.

CACHOS. An oriental fruit, apparently of a Solanum, which is esteemed lithonriptic.

CACHOU, Catechu.

CACHRYS LIBANO'TIS. An umbelliferous plant which grows in Africa and the South of Europe. It is aromatic and astringent. Its seeds are extremely acrid.

CACHRYS MARITIMA, *Crithmum maritimum.*

CACHUN'DE. An Indian troch or pastille composed of amber, mastic, musk, cinnamon, aloes, rhubarb, galanga, pearls, rubies, emeralds, garnets, &c. It is regarded by the people of India as an antidote, stomachic and antispasmodic.

CACO, *kakos*, properly only an abbreviation of *κακος*. In composition it means something defective; as in the following words.

CACOÆSTHESIS, *Cacæsthesi.*

CACO-ALEXITERIA, Alexipharmic.

CACOCHO'LIA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' Diseases induced by a depraved condition of the bile.

CAC' OCHROI, *Cac'ochri*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *χρῶς*, 'colour.' Diseases in which the complexion is morbidly changed in colour.

CACOCHY'LIA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *χυλος*, 'chyle.' Depraved chyliification.

CACOCHYM'IA, *Cacochym'ia*, *Corruptio Hæmorum*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *χυμος*, 'juice,' 'humour.' *Cacochymy*. Depravation of the humours.

CACOCHYMIA PLUMBEA, Lead poisoning—c. Scorbatica, see *Purpura*—c. Scrophulosa, Scrofula—c. Venerea, Syphilis.

CACOCHYMUS, *Cacochym'icus*. One attacked with cacochymia. Belonging to cacochymia.

CACOCNE'MUS, *Cacocne'micus*, *Malis suris præditus*; from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *κνημη*, 'the leg.' One who has had legs.

CACOCORE'MA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *κορεω*, 'I purge, or cleanse.' A medicine which purges off the vitiated humours.

CACODÆ'MON, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *δαίμων*, 'a spirit.' An evil spirit, to which were ascribed many disorders. The nightmare.

CACOD'ES, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *οζειν*, 'to smell,'—*malè olens*. Having a bad smell; *Cacodæa*, *Cacosmia*.

CACODIA, see *Cacodes*.

CACOËTHES, *Cacœth'icus*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *ἔθες*, 'disposition, habit,' &c. Of a bad or vitiated character, as *ulcus cacœthes*, an ulcer of a malignant character.

CACOETHICUS, *Cacœthes*.

CACOGALAC'TIA, *Cacoga'lia*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *γάλα*, gen. *γαλακτος*, 'milk.' A bad condition of the milk.

CACOGALAC'TICA, same etymon as the last. One who suffers from a bad condition of the milk.

CACOGALLA, *Cacogalactia*.

CACOGEN'ESIS, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' A morbid formation.

CACOMORPHIA, Deformation.

CACOMORPHOSIS, Deformation.

CACOPATH'IA, *Pat'io Mala*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *πάθος*, 'affection.' A distressed state of mind.—Hippocrates.

CACOPHO'NIA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *φωνη*, 'voice,' *vitia'ta vox*. A dissonant condition of voice.

CACOPLAS'TIC, *Cacoplas'ticus*, *Dysplasmatis*; from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' Susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as the indurations resulting from low or chronic inflammation, fibro-cartilage, cirrhosis, &c.

CACOPRA'GIA, *Cacoprax'ia*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *πραττω*, 'I perform.' Depraved condition of the organic functions.

CACOPRAXIS, *Cacopragia*.

CACORRHACHI'TIS, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *ραχις*, 'the spine.' *Cacor'rhachis*, *Cacorhachis*, *Cacorhachit'is*, *Spondylal'gia*. Deformity of the spine. Disease of the spine. Spontaneous luxation of the vertebrae and ribs dependent upon internal causes.

CACORRHYTH'MUS, *Arrh'yth'mus*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm,' 'order.' Irregular.

CACO'SIS. *Mala disposit'io*, (F.) *Vice*. A bad condition of body.—Hippocrates. A diseased condition in general.

CACOSIT'IA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *σιτιον*, 'aliment.' Disgust or aversion for food—*Fætid'ium cibo'rum*.

CACOSMIA, see *Cacodes*.

CACOSOMI'UM, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *σωμα*, 'the body.' An hospital for leprosy, and incurable affections in general.

CACOSPERMA'SIA, *Cacosperma'tia*, *Cacosper'mia*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *σπερμα*, 'sperm.' A bad condition of the sperm.

CACOSPHYX'IA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *σφυξις*, 'pulse.'—*Vitiosus pul'sus*. Bad state of pulse.—Galen.

CACOSPLANCH'NIA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *σπλαγχνον*, 'a viscus.' Indigestion. The emaciation dependent upon imperfect digestion.—Siebenhaar.

CACOSTOM'ACHUS, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *σπασχος*, 'the stomach.' What disagrees with the stomach. Indigestible.—Gorræus.

CACOSTOMATOSPHERSIA, Breath, offensive.

CACOS'TOMUS, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *σπασμα*, 'a mouth.' Having a bad mouth.

CACOTHYM'IA, *Viti'um An'imi*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *θυμος*, 'mind,' 'disposition.' A vitious state of mind.—Linden.

CACOTRIBULUS, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

CACOTRICH'IA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *τριχίς*, *τριχος*, 'hair.' Disease of the hair.

CACOTROPH'IA, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *τροφή*, 'nutrition.'—*Vitiosa nutri'tio*;—disordered nutrition.—Galen.

CACOU, *Cagot*, Catechu.

CACOU'GIA COCCIN'EA, *Coccin'ea*, *Coccin'ea*, *Coccin'ea*, *Schousba'a coccin'ea*, *Tikimma*. A perennial twining shrub of South America, the plant of which, as well as the fruit, is possessed of emeto-cathartic properties.

CACTIER, *Cactus opuntia*.

CACTUS OPUN'TIA, *Opim'ia*. The Indian Fig, (F.) *Cactier*, *Raquette*, *Figuier d'Inde*. This plant grows in South America, Spain, Italy, &c. Its fruit, which has the shape of the fig, is of a sweetish taste, and colours the urine red when eaten. Its leaves are considered refrigerant.

The fruits of different species of cactus are called *Tunas*.

CADA'BA, *Stro'smia*. A genus of the family *Capparidæ*, natives of India and Arabia. The young shoots of the *Cada'ba farino'sa* are considered to be an antidote against venomous bites.

CADA'VER, *Ptoma*, *Necros*. A dead body; a subject; a carcass, (F.) *Cadavre*. The word has been supposed to come from *cado*, 'I fall;' and by some to be a contraction from *caro data vermidus*, 'flesh given to the worms.' (?)

CADA'VEROUS, *Cadav'eric*, *Cadavero'sus*, *Necro'des*, (F.) *Cadavereus*. Belonging to the dead body; as *cadaverous smell*. The *Cadav'erosus* or *Hippocrat'is face* (see *Face*), is an un-

favourable sign in disease, and generally denotes a fatal termination.

CADAV'EROUS or CADAV'ERIC HYPERÆMIA. The hypostatic hyperæmia observed in depending parts of the dead body.

CADDY INSECT, see ECTOZOA.

CADE, *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

CADEJI-INDI, *Malabathrum*.

CADEL-AVANACU, *Croton tiglium*.

CADIA. An Egyptian, leguminous plant. The Arabs attribute to its fresh leaves the power of relieving colic.

CADIVA INSANIA, Epilepsy.

CADMIA, *Calamina*, *Tutia*.

CADMI'I SULPHAS, *Cadmi'um sulphu'ricum*, *Sulphas Cadmi'cus*, *Meli'ni Sulphas*, *Klapro'thii Sulphas*, *Klapro'thium Sulphu'ricum*, *Melinum Sulphu'ricum*, *Sulphate of Cadmium*. Used in spots on the cornea, and in chronic torpid inflammation of the conjunctiva, in the quantity of half a grain to a grain to the ounce of water.

CADMIUM SULPHURICUM, *Cadmii Sulphas*.

CADTCHU, *Catechu*.

CADUCA HUNTERI, *Decidua*—c. *Passio Epilepsy*.

CADU'GENCY, *Imbecillitas*, *Debil'itas*, *Cadu'citas*, from *cadere*, 'to fall.' The French use the word *Caducité* for the portion of human life which is comprised generally between 70 and 80 years. The age which precedes decrepitude. It is so termed in consequence of the limbs not usually possessing sufficient strength to support the body. The precise age must of course vary in individuals.

CADUQUE, *Decidua membrana*—c. *Réflexie*, see *Decidua membrana*—c. *Vraie*, *Decidua membrana*.

CADURCUS, *Vulva*.

CADUS, *cadus*. A Greek measure equal to ten gallons English.—*Pliny*. Amphora.

CÆCA, FORAM'INA (ANTERIUS ET POSTERIUS) are situate at the fore and back parts of the tuber annulare of the brain, and at the extremities of the depression made by the vertebral artery. The former is placed between the nerves of the third; and the latter between those of the sixth pair.

CÆCÆ HÆMORRHOÏ'DES, *Blind Piles*, (F.) *Hæmorrhoides aveugles*, are those unaccompanied by any discharge.

CÆCAL, *Cæca'lia*. Belonging to the cæcum, from *cæcus*, 'blind, hidden.' The *Cæcal arteries and veins* are the branches of the *Arteria et vena colica dextra inferior*, distributed to the cæcum.

CÆCATRIX, *Cicatrix*.

CÆCITAS, *Cæc'itas*, *Cæcitu'do*, *Ablep'sia*, *Obeæc'atio*, *Occæc'atio*, *Anap'sia*, *Typhlo'es*, *Typhlo'sis*, *Blindness*, (F.) *Aveuglement*, *Cécité*, *Perte de la vue*. *Cæcitas* may be dependent upon many different diseases,—as upon amaurosis, specks, hypopyon, cataract, glaucoma, ophthalmia, atrophy of the eye, &c.

CÆCITAS CREPUSCULARIS, *Hemeralopia*—c. *Diurna*, *Nyctalopia*—c. *Nocturna*, *Hemeralopia*.

CÆCITUDO, *Cæcitas*.

CÆCUM, *Cæcum*, *Intesti'num cæcum*, *Monom'achon*, *Monom'acum*, *Monoco'lon*, *Monocolum*, *Typhlo'teron monoc'olon*, *Typhlo'terum*, *Typhlo'z'nterum*, *Init'ium intesti'ni crassi*, *Saccus Intestini crassi seu Coli*, *Cæcum Caput coli*, *Caput coli*, *Prima cella coli*, *Init'ium extu'berans coli*, from *cæcus*, 'blind.' The *Blind Gut*, so called from its being perforated at one end only. That portion of the intestinal canal which is seated between the termination of the ileum and commencement of the colon; and which fills, almost wholly, the right iliac fossa; where the perito-

neum retains it immovably. Its length is about three or four fingers' breadth. The *Ileo-cæcal valve* or *Valve of Bauhin* shuts off all communication between it and the ileum; and the *Appendix vermiformis cæci* is attached to it.

CÆCUM FORA'MEN of the frontal bone is a small cavity at the inferior extremity of the internal coronal crest or crista.—*Fronto-ethmoidal foramen*, (F.) *Trou aveugle ou borgne*. Morgagni has given the same name to the small cavity in the middle of the upper surface of the tongue, near its base; the sides of which are furnished with mucous follicles—*Lacune de la langue*—(Ch.)

CÆCUM, PHLEGMONOUS TUMOUR OF THE, *Typhlo-enteritis*.

CÆCUS. 'Blind.' One deprived of sight, *Typhlops*, (F.) *Aveugle*, *Borgne*. In anatomy, it is used to designate certain holes or cavities, which end in a *cul-de-sac*; or have only one opening.

Blind Ducts of the Ure'thra, (F.) *Conduits aveugles de l'urèthre*, are the *Mucous Lacunæ of the Ure'thra*.

CÆLA-DOLO, *Torenia Asiatica*.

CÆMENTUM, *Lute*.

CÆRULEUM BEROLINENSE, *Prussian blue*—c. *Borussicum*, *Prussian blue*.

CÆRULOSIS NEONATORUM, *Cyanopathy*.

CÆSALPINIA, *Cæsalpinia sappan*, *Sappan* or *Sampfen wood*, (F.) *Brésillet*, *Bois de Sappan*. A small Siamese tree, the wood of which is used in decoction, in cases of contusion.

Brazil wood, *Pernambuco* or *Fernambuco wood*, formerly used as an astringent, is the wood of *CÆSALPINIA ECHINATA*. This is the proper *Brazil wood*; but another variety in commerce is the *Brasiletto*, from *Cæsalpinia Brasiliensis*, and *C. crista*, which grow in the West Indies.

The *Nicaragua* or *Peach-wood* is analogous to this, and is said to be derived from a species of *Cæsalpinia*.

The kernel of *CÆSALPINIA BONDUCELLA*, the seed of which is called in India *Kutkuleja* and *Kutoo Kurunja*, is given as a febrifuge tonic. Dose, ten grains.

CÆSA'REAN SECTION, *Cæsa'rean operation*, *Tomotoc'ia*, *Cæsa'rea sectio*, *Partus cæsa'reus*, *Operatio cæsa'rea*, *Metrotom'ia*, (F.) *Opération Cæsarienne*, from *cædere*, 'to cut.' An incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus to extract the fœtus. In this manner, Julius Cæsar is said to have been extracted.—*Pliny*. It is also called *Hysterotom'ia*, *Hysterotomotoc'ia*, *Gastrometrotom'ia*, *Gasterhysterotomy*, *Gastrometrotom'ie*, *Gastrohysterotomy*, (F.) *Opération Cæsarienne*. An incision has been made into the uterus through the vagina, constituting the *Vaginal Cæsarean Section*, *Gastro-trotom'ia*, *Gastrocolpotom'ia*, *Laparocolpotom'ia*, *Laparoelytrotom'ia*, (F.) *Opération cæsarienne vaginale*. The *Cæsarean section* may be required when the mother dies before delivery;—when there is some invincible obstacle to delivery from the faulty conformation of the pelvis; or when the child has passed into the abdominal cavity in consequence of rupture of the uterus.

CÆSARIES, *Capillus*.

CÆSIUS, *Glaucoma*.

CÆ'SONES, *Cæ'sares*. Children brought into the world by the *Cæsarean operation*.

CÆSU'LIÆ. They who have gray eyes.

CÆSURA, *Cut*.

CÆTCHU, *Catechu*.

CAF, *Camphor*.

CAFAL, *Agrimony*.

CAFAR, *Camphor*.

CAFÉ, *Coffea*.

CAFÉ À LA SULTANE. This name has been given to an infusion or decoction of the ground coques or pericarps which surround the coffee.

CAFÉ CITRIN. The aqueous infusion of unroasted coffee, so called on account of its yellowish tint.

CAFÉYER, Coffea Arabica.

CAFFA, Camphor.

CAFFER, Coffea Arabica.

CAFUR, Camphor.

CAGAS'TRUM. The principal or germ of diseases which are communicable.—Paracelsus.

CAGNEUX, *Cagot.* See Kyllosis.

CAGOSANGA, *Ipecacuanha.*

CAGOTS, (F.) A name given to deformed and miserable beings, met with in the Pyrenees, Bern, and Upper Gascony, in France, where they are also called *Capots*. In other districts they are called *Géats, Géitains, Orétins, Gahets, Capons, Coliberts, Cacous, Cagneux, &c.* See *Crétin*. The word *Cagot* is supposed to be an abbreviation of *Canis Gothus*, 'Dog of a Goth.'

CAGUE-SANGUE, *Caguesangué.*

CAHNCÆ RADIX, *Caincæ radix.*

CAJEPUT OIL, *Cajeput oil, Kyaputty, Cajuputi O'leum.* The volatile oil of the leaves of *Melaleuca Cajuputi*, a native of the Moluccas. The oil has a strong, fragrant smell, like camphor; taste pungent and aromatic. It is stimulant, and useful where the essential oils in general are employed. It has also been called *Oil of Witseben*, from the person who first distilled it.

CAILLE, *Tetrao coturnix.*

CAILLEAU, *Lantana.*

CAILLEBOTTE, *Curda.*

CAILLELAIT BLANC, *Galium mollugo—c. Vraie, Galium verum.*

CAILLOT, *Coagulum.*

CAINANÆ RADIX, *Caincæ radix.*

CAIN'CÆ RADIX, *Radix Chiococ'ca, R. Caincæ seu Caninana seu Cahincæ seu Kahincæ seu Serpentinae Brasilien'sis, Cainca Root.* The bark of the roots of *Chiococ'ca anguif'uga, Ch. denifolia*, and, perhaps, *Ch. racemosa*, a plant of the Family Rubiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia, of Linnæus. It is bitter, tonic, and diuretic, but has not been long introduced. Dose of the powder, from ℞j to ℞ss.

Dr. John H. Griscom, of New York, considers there is a remarkable analogy between the Cainca and the *Apocynum cannabinum*.

CAINITO, *Chrysophyllum Cainito.*

CAIPA SCHORA. A cucurbitaceous Malabar plant, the fruit of which has a pyriform shape. The juice is drunk in that country for the purpose of arresting hiccough. The fruit, when unripe, is emetic.

CAISSE, *Cassé—c. du Tambour, Tympanum.*

CAITCHU, *Catechu.*

CAJAN, *Phaseolus creticus.*

CAJUPUTI, *Cajeput.*

CAKES, WORM, STORY'S. These were composed of *calomel* and *jalap*, made into cakes, and coloured with *cinnabar*.

CALABASH TREE, NARROW-LEAVED, *Crescentia Cujete.*

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, *Arum esculentum.*

CALAF, *Salix Egyptiaca.* A large-leaved Egyptian willow, called, also, *Ban*. The distilled water of the flowers, called *Macahalef*, passes, in that country, for an excellent antispasmodic. It is also used as an antiloinic, antiseptic, and cordial.

CALAGUALA, see *Calagualæ radix.*

CALAGERI, *Vernonia anthelmintica.*

CALAGIRAH, *Vernonia anthelmintica.*

CALAGUALÆ RADIX, *Calagualæ Radix.* The root of *Polypo'dium Calagualæ* seu *adiantifor'me* seu *cori'acum* seu *ammifolium* seu *argenteum* seu *pol'itum, Aspid'ium cori'acum* seu *ferrugin'um* seu *discolor, Tecta'ria calahuata* seu *ferrugin'ea, Calaguala, Calahuata.* It has been exhibited in Italy in dropsy, pleurisy, contusions, abscesses, &c. Its properties are not, however, clear.

CALAHUALA, see *Calagualæ radix.*

CALAMANDRINA, *Teucrium chamædrys.*

CALAMBAC, *Agallochum.*

CALAMBOUK, *Agallochum*

CALAME'DON, from *καλαμος, 'a reed.'* This word has had various significations. Some have used it for an oblique fracture of a bone; the fractured portions having the shape of the nib of a pen. Others have used it for a longitudinal fracture; and others, again, for one that is comminuted.

CALAMI'NA, *Cal'amine,* from *calamus, 'a reed,'* so called from its reed-like appearance. *Cadm'a, Oat'mir, Cadm'a lapido'sa aëro'sa, Cadm'a Fos'ilis, Lapis Aëro'nus, Calim'ia, Lapis Calamina'ris, Calamina'ria, Car'bonas Zinc'i impu'rus, (F.) Pierre calamin'aire.* Native impure carbonate of zinc. Calamine is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes in the form of the *CALAMINA PRÆPARATA, Lapis Calamina'ris præparatus, Car'bonas zinc'i impu'rus præparatus, Zinc'i car'bonas præparatus, Prepared Calamine;*—Calamine reduced to an impalpable powder by roasting and levigation. In this state it is sprinkled or dusted on excoriated parts, or to prevent excoriation, &c.

CALAMINARIS, *Calamina.*

CALAMINT, *Melissa Calamintha—c. Field,*

Melissa nepeta—c. Mountain, Melissa grandiflora

—c. Spotted, Melissa nepeta.

CALAMINTA HUMILIOR, *Glechoma hederaceum.*

CALAMINTHA, *Melissa C.—c. Anglica, Melissa nepeta—c. Erecta Virginiana, Cunila Mariana—c. Hederacea, Glechoma hederacea—c. Magno flore, Melissa grandiflora—c. Montana, Melissa grandiflora—c. Nepeta, Melissa nepeta—c. Parviflora, Melissa nepeta—c. Pulegi odore, Melissa nepeta—c. Trichotoma, Melissa nepeta.*

CALAMUS, *καλαμος, 'the reed.'* In the Pharmacopœia of the U. S. the rhizoma of *acorus calamus.*

CALAMUS ALEXANDRI'NUS. Celsus has thus called a medicine, which was long confounded with *Calamus Aromaticus.* It is not a root, however, but the stalk of a plant of India and Egypt, probably the *Andropogon Nardus.* It entered into the theriacs, and has been regarded as antihysterical and emmenagogue;—*Calamus aromaticus verus.*

CALAMUS AROMATICUS, *Acorus calamus—c. Aromaticus verus, Calamus Alexandrinus—c. Draco, C. rotang—c. Indicus, see Saccharum—c. Odoratus, Acorus calamus, Juncus odoratus.*

CALAMUS ROTANG, *C. Draco.* The systematic name of a plant, whence *Dragon's Blood, Sangis Draco'nis, Cinnab'aris Græco'rum, Dracont'ha'ma, (F.) Sang-Dracōn,* is procured. It is the red, resinous juice, obtained, in India, from wounding the bark of the *Calamus Rotang.* It has been used as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.; but is now rarely employed.

CALAMUS SCRIPTO'RIVUS, *Anaglyphs, 'a writing pen,' (F.) Fossette angulaire du quatrième ventricule.* A small, angular cavity, situate at the superior extremity of the medulla, in the fourth ventricle of the brain, which has been, by some, supposed to resemble a pen.

CALAMUS VULGARIS, *Acorus calamus.*

CALAPPITE. Rumphius has given this name to calculeous concretions, found in the interior of certain cocoa nuts. The cocoa tree itself the Malays call *Calappa*. These stones are, likewise, termed *Vegetable Bezoards*. The Malays attribute potent virtues to them, and wear them as amulets.

CALASAYA, *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex.

CALBALA, Cabal.

CALBLA'NUM. The name of a plaster in Myrepsus, the composition of which we know not.

CALCADINUM, Ferri sulphas.

CALCAIRE, Calcareous.

CALCA'NEAL, *Calca'neus*, from *calx*, 'the heel.' Having relation to the calcaneum, as 'calcaneal arteries.'

CALCANEO-PHALANGIEN DU PETIT ORTEIL, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—*c. Phalanginiens commun*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis—*c. Sous-phalangietien commun*, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis—*c. Sous-Phalanginiens commun*, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis—*c. Sous-phalangien du petit orteil*, see Abductor minimi digiti pedis—*c. Sus-phalangietien commun*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

CALCA'NEUM, from *calx*, 'the heel.' *Calca'neus*, *Calcar*, *Cal'cia*, *Ichnus*, *Os Calcis*, *Pterna*, *Pter'nium*. The largest of the tarsal bones: that which forms the heel. It is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the foot; is articulated above and a little anteriorly with the astragalus; anteriorly, also, with the os cuboides. Its posterior surface, called *Heel*, *Talus*, *Calx*, (F.) *Talon*,—gives attachment to the tendo-achillis: the lower has, posteriorly, two tuberosities, to which the superficial muscles of the sole of the foot are attached. The *small Apoph'ysis* or *lateral Apoph'ysis* of the *Calca'neum*, (F.) *Petit Apophyse* ou *Apophyse laterale du Calcaneum*, is a projection at the upper surface of this bone, on which is formed the posterior portion of the cavity that receives the astragalus. The *great Apoph'ysis*, *anterior Apoph'ysis* of the *Calca'neum*, is the projection which corresponds, on one side, with the cuboides; and on the other forms the anterior part of the facette which receives the astragalus.

CALCANTHON, Atramentum.

CALCAR, Calcareum, *Ergot*—*c. Avis*, Hippocampus minor.

CALCA'REOUS, *Calca'reus*, *Calca'rius*; from *calx*, 'lime.' (F.) *Calcaire*. Containing lime:—as *calcareous concretions*, *O. depositions*, &c.

CALCAREUS CARBONAS, Creta.

CALCARIA CHLORATA, Calcis chloridum—*c. Chlorica*, Calcis chloridum—*c. Phosphorica*, see *Cornu cervi*—*c. Pura*, *Calx*—*c. Pura liquida*, *Liquor calcis*.

CALCARLÆ CHLORUM, Calcis chloridum.

CALCATOR, Ferri sulphas.

CALCATREPPOLA, Centaurea calcitrapa.

CALCE'NA, **CALCE'NON,** **CALCENO'NIA,**

CALCINO'NIA. Words employed by Paracelsus to designate the concretions of tartrate of lime which form in the human body.

CALCENOS, Calceatus.

CALCEOLA'RIA, from *calceolus*, 'a small slipper;' *Slipperwort*.

CALCEOLA'RIA PRIMATA is used in Peru as a laxative.

CALCEOLA'RIA TRIP'IDA is esteemed to be febrifuge.

CALCE'TUS, *Calceono'nius*, *Calce'nos*. That which abounds in tartrate of lime. An adjective used by Paracelsus in speaking of the blood; *Sanguis calce'tus*. Hence came the expression *Calcined blood*, *Sang calcinad*.

CALCEUM EQUINUM, Tussilago.

CALCHOIDEA, (OS.) Cuneiform bone.

CALCIA, Calcareum.

CALCIGEROUS CELL, see Tooth.

CALCIG'RADUS, *Pternob'ates*, from *calx*, *wrappa*, 'the heel,' and *βαiva*, 'I walk.' One who walks on his heels.—Hippocrates.

CALCII CHLORURETUM, Calcis murias—*c. Oxylchloruretum*, Calcis chloridum—*c. Oxydum*, *Calx viva*—*c. Protochloruretum*, Calcis chloridum.

CALCINA'TION, *Calceina'tio*, *Calci'non*, *Concrema'tio*, from *calx*, 'lime.' The act of submitting to a strong heat any infusible mineral substance, which we are desirous of depriving either of its water, or of any other volatilizable substance, that enters into its composition; or which we wish to combine with oxygen. *Alum* is calcined to get rid of its water of crystallization;—*chalk*, to reduce it to the state of pure lime, by driving off the carbonic acid; and *certain metals* are subjected to this operation to oxidize them.

CALCINATUM MAJUS POTERII, Hydrargyrum precipitatum.

CALCINONIA, Calcena.

CALCIS BICHLORURETUM, Calcis chloridum—*c. Carbonas*, *Creta*—*c. Carbonas durus*, *Creta*, *Marmor*—*c. Carbonas friabilis*, *Creta*.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS, *Precipitated Carbonate of Lime*, *Precipitated Chalk*. This preparation, introduced into the last edition of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, is prepared as follows: *Liq. Calcii Chlorid. Ovss; Soda Carbonat. lbvj; Aqua destillat. q. s.* Dissolve the carbonate of soda in six parts of distilled water; heat this and the solution of chloride of calcium, separately, to the boiling point, and mix. Wash the precipitate repeatedly with distilled water, and dry on bibulous paper. It has the same properties as creta preparata, and is preferred to it in certain cases,—for example, as an ingredient in tooth powders, owing to its freedom from gritty particles.

CALCIS CHLORIDUM; *Chlo'ride of Lime*, *Chloruret of Lime*, *Hypochlo'rite of Lime*, *Chlorite of Lime*, *Oxymuriate of Lime*, *Calx chlorinata*, (Ph. U. S.) *Protaxichloruret of Calcium*, *Calca'ria chlorata*, *Chlorum Calca'ria*, *Chloretum Calca'ria*, *Calca'ria Chlo'rica*, *Oxylchloruretum Calcii*, *Protochloruretum Calcii*, *Chloruretum Oxidi Calcii*, *Bichloruretum Calcis*, *Oxymurias Calcis*, *Calcis Hypochlo'ria*, *Calx oxymuriat'ica*, *Bleaching Powder*, *Tennant's Powder*, (F.) *Protaxichlorure de Calcium*, *Chlorure de Chaux*, *Oxichlorure de Chaux*, *Chlorure d'Oxide de Calcium*, *Bichlorure de Chaux*, *Oximuriate de Chaux*, *Muriate eurozigené* ou *Oxigené de Chaux*, *Poudre de Blanchement*, *P. de Tennant*. A compound resulting from the action of chlorine on hydrate of lime. Chloride of lime is a most valuable disinfecting agent, (see *Disinfection*), when dissolved in the proportion of one pound to six gallons of water. It has likewise been employed both internally and externally in various diseases, as in scrofula, fœtor oris, foul ulcers, &c. &c.

CALCIS HEPAR, Calcis sulphuretum—*c. Hydras*, see *Calx*—*c. Hypochloris*, Calcis chloridum.

CALCIS MURIAS; *Muriate of Lime*, *Calx salita*, *Calcii Chloruretum seu Chloridum*, *Chloride of calcium*, (F.) *Chlorure de calcium*, *Muriate ou Hydrochlorate de Chaux*. This salt has been given, in solution, as a tonic, stimulant, &c., in scrofulous tumours, glandular obstructions, general debility, &c. A *Solutio Muriatis Calcis*, *Liquor Calcis Muriatis*, *Solution of Muriate of Lime*, *Liquid Shell*, may be formed of *Muriate of Lime* ℥j, dissolved in *distilled water* ℥ij. The **LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI** or *Solution of Chloride*

ride of Calcium, of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, is prepared as follows:—*Marble*, in fragments, ℥iij, *Muriatic acid*, Oj; *Distilled water*, a sufficient quantity. Mix the acid with a half pint of the water, and gradually add the marble. Towards the close of the effervescence apply a gentle heat, and, when the action has ceased, pour off the clear liquor and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the residuum in its weight and a half of distilled water, and filter. Dose, from gr. xxx to fʒi, in a cupful of water.

CALCIS OXYMURIAS, Calcis chloridum.

CALCIS SULPHURETUM; *Hepar Calcis*, *Sulfuret of Lime*, (F.) *Protohydro sulfate de Calcium*, *Hydro sulfate de chaux*. Principally used in solution, as a bath, in itch and other cutaneous affections.

CALCITEA, Ferri sulphas.

CALCITEOSA, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

CALCITHOS, Cupri subacetat.

CALCITRAPA, Centaurea Calcitrapa, *Delphinium consolida*—c. *Hippophæstum*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—c. *Stellata*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

CALCIUM, CHLORIDE OF, Calcis murias—c. *Chlorure de Calcis murias*—c. *Chlorure d'oxide de Calcis chloridum*—c. *Protohydro sulfate de Calcis sulphuretum*—c. *Protozichlorure de Calcis chloridum*—c. *Protozichloruret of Calcis chloridum*—c. *Protoxide of Calc*.

CALCO-SUBPHALANGÆUS MINIMI DIGITI, *Abductor minimi digiti pedis*—c. *Subphalangeus pollicis*, *Abductor pollicis pedis*.

CALCOCOS, Bell-metal.

CALCOIDEA, (ossicula,) Cuneiform bones.

CALCOTAR, Ferri sulphas.

CALCUL, Calculus.

CALCULEUX, Calculus.

CALCULI, see Calculus.—c. *Articular*, see *Calculi Arthritici*; and *Concretions, articular*.

CALCULI, ALTERNATING, see *Calculi, urinary*.

CALCULI, ARTHRITIC, *Tophi*, *Tubercula arthritica*, *Chalk-stones*, *Nodes*, (F.) *Pierres crayeuses*, *Calculs arthritiques*, *Nœuds*. Concretions, which form in the ligaments, and within the capsules of the joints, in persons affected with gout. They are composed of uric acid, soda, and a little animal matter; very rarely, urate of lime and chloride of sodium are met with. Similar calculi are found in other parts besides the joints.

CALCULI, BILIARY, *Calculi biliarii seu fellii seu biliaarii*, *Biliary Concretions*, *Gall-stones*, *Cholelithus*, *Cholelithus*, (F.) *Calculi biliaires*, *Pierres au fiel*. Some of these contain all the materials of the bile, and seem to be nothing more than that secretion thickened. Several contain *Picromel*; and the greater part are composed of from 88 to 94 parts of *Cholesterin*, and of from 6 to 12 of the yellow matter of the bile. Biliary calculi are most frequently found in the gall-bladder: at other times, in the substance of the liver, in the branches of the *Ductus hepaticus*, or in the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*. The first are called *Cystic*; the second *Hepatic*; and the last, sometimes, *Hepatocystic*. The causes which give rise to them are very obscure. Often they occasion no uneasiness, and at other times the symptoms may be confounded with those of hepatitis. At times, they are rejected by the mouth, or by the bowels, along with a considerable quantity of bile, which had accumulated behind them; at other times they occasion violent abdominal inflammation, abscesses, and biliary fistula, rupture of the gall-bladder, and fatal effusion into the peritoneum. The passage of a gall-stone is extremely painful; yet the pulse is not at first affected. Antiphlogistics, when there is inflammatory action, and strong doses of opium,

to allay the pain and spasm, with the warm bath, are the chief remedies. Solvents are not to be depended upon. They cannot reach the calculi.

CALCULI, BONE EARTHS, see *Calculi, urinary*—c. *Compound*, see *Calculi, urinary*—c. *Cystic*, see *Calculi, urinary*.

CALCULI OF THE EARS, (F.) *Calculs de l'Oreille*. Hard, light, and inflammable concretions, which occur in the *meatus auditorius externus*, and are merely indurated cerumen. They are a frequent cause of deafness. They can be easily seen, and may be extracted by appropriate forceps, after having been detached by injections of soap and water.

CALCULI FELLEI, *Calculi, biliary*—c. *Fusibile*, see *Calculi, urinary*.

CALCULI, LACRYMAL, (F.) *Calculs lacrymaux*. Concretions sometimes, but rarely, form in the lacrymal passages, where they occasion abscesses and fistulae, which do not heal until they are extracted. No analysis has been made of them.

CALCULI, LITHIC, see *Calculi, urinary*.

CALCULI OF THE MAMMÆ, (F.) *Calculs des Mamelles*. Haller gives a case of a concretion, of a yellowish-white colour, which had the shape of one of the excretory ducts of the mammary gland, having been extracted from an abscess seated in that organ.

CALCULI MULBERRY, see *Calculi, urinary*.

CALCULI OF THE PANCREAS, (F.) *Calculs du Pancréas*. These are but little known. Analogy has induced a belief that they resemble the salivary. Some have supposed that certain transparent calculi, rejected by vomiting, or passed in the evacuations, have proceeded from the pancreas, but there seems to be no reason for this belief.

CALCULI OF THE PINEAL GLAND, (F.) *Calculs de la Glande Pinéale*. These have been frequently met with. No symptom announces their presence during life. They are composed of phosphates of lime.

CALCULI OF THE PROSTATE, *Prostatic calculi*. These are not very rare. They have generally the same composition as the preceding. They usually present the symptoms common to every tumefaction of the prostate, and sometimes those of calculi in the bladder.

CALCULI PULMONARY, (F.) *Calculs pulmonaires*. These concretions are very frequently met with in the dead body, without seeming to have produced unpleasant symptoms during life. At other times, they are accompanied with all the symptoms of phthisis, *Phthisis calculeuse*, of Bayle. At times they are expectorated without the supervention of any unpleasant symptom. They are usually formed of carbonate of lime and animal matter.

CALCULI, SALIVARY, *Calculi salivales*, *Sialolithi*, (F.) *Calculs salivaires*. Concretions, usually formed of phosphate of lime and animal matter, which are developed in the substance of the salivary glands or in their excretory ducts. In the first case, they may be mistaken for a simple swelling of the gland; in the second, they may generally be detected by the touch. They may be extracted by incision in the interior of the mouth. The calculus developed in the sublingual ducts has been called *Calculus sublingualis* and *Ranula lapidea*.

CALCULI, SPERMATIC, (F.) *Calculs spermaticques*. These have been sometimes found in the vesiculæ seminales after death. They cannot be detected during life. No analysis has been made of them.

CALCULI OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES, *Enterolithus*, *E. Calculus*, *Coproolithus*, *Concre-*

ti'nes alvi'nae, (F.) *Calculi de Fecetomac, C. intestinalium, Pierres stercorales, Concrétions intestinales*. Calculi of the stomach are rare, and have almost always been carried thither by the antiperistaltic action of the intestines. The symptoms occasioned by them are those of chronic gastritis. It has been imagined that the continued use of absorbent powders, as magnesia, will give occasion to them.

Intestinal concretions, (F.) *Calculi intestinalium*, are not uncommon in animals (see BEZOARD:) but they are rare in man. The causes which give rise to them are little known: sometimes a biliary calculus affords them a nucleus. Their composition varies. They are light, hard, very fetid, and not inflammable. They are formed, ordinarily, between the valvulae of the small intestines, or in the cells of the large, and sometimes in old herniæ. Whilst they do not obstruct the passage of the alimentary mass, they produce no unpleasant symptoms. At times, the movable tumour which they form may be felt through the parietes of the abdomen. They are generally evacuated *per anum*.

CALCULI OF THE TONSILS. Calculous concretions, which sometimes form in the tonsils. (F.) *Calculi des Amygdales*. They are easily recognised by the sight and touch: sometimes they

are discharged by spitting, either alone or with the pus of an abscess occasioned by their presence. They have not been analyzed.

CALCULI, TRIPLE, see Calculi, urinary—*a*. Uric, see Calculi, urinary.

CALCULI, URINARY, *Urolithi*, (F.) *Calculi urinaires, Pierres urinaires*. Concretions which form from the crystallisable substances in the urine, and which are met with not only in the whole course of the urinary passages, but in fistulous openings wherever the urine stagnates naturally or accidentally. Their causes are but little known. They are more common at the two extremities of life than at the middle, and more so in some countries and districts than in others. At times, a clot of blood, a portion of mucus, &c., form the nucleus. The symptoms and treatment vary according to the seat of the calculus. There is no such thing probably as a medical solvent. See Urinary Calculi.

Modern chymists have demonstrated the existence of several components of urinary calculi, viz., *Lithic Acid, Phosphate of Lime, Ammonio-magnesian Phosphate, Oxalate of Lime, Cystic Oxide*, and *Xanthic Oxide*, with an animal cementing ingredient. The varieties of calculi, produced by the combination or intermixture of these ingredients, are thus represented by Dr. Paris.

A TABULAR VIEW OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF URINARY CALCULI.

SPECIES OF CALCULI.	EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.	CHYMICAL COMPOSITION.	REMARKS.
1. LITHIC OR URIC.	Form, a flattened oval. S. G. generally exceeds 1.500. Colour, brownish or fawn-like. Surface, smooth. Texture, laminated.	It consists principally of <i>Lithic Acid</i> . When treated with nitric acid, a beautiful pink substance results. This calculus is slightly soluble in water, abundantly so in the pure alkalies.	It is the prevailing species; but the surface sometimes occurs finely tuberculated. It frequently constitutes the <i>nuclei</i> of the other species.
2. MULBERRY.	Colour, dark brown. Texture, harder than that of the other species. S. G. from 1.438 to 1.076. Surface, studded with tubercles.	It is <i>oxalate of lime</i> , and is decomposed in the flame of a spirit lamp swelling out into a white efflorescence, which is <i>quicklime</i> .	This species includes some varieties, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling <i>hempsed</i> .
3. BONE EARTH.	Colour, pale brown or gray; surface, smooth and polished; structure, regularly laminated; the laminae easily separating into concrete crusts.	Principally <i>phosphate of lime</i> . It is soluble in muriatic acid.	
4. TRIPLE.	Colour, generally brilliant white. Surface, uneven, studded with shining crystals, less compact than the preceding species. Between its laminae small cells occur, filled with sparkling particles.	It is an <i>ammonio-magnesian phosphate</i> , generally mixed with phosphate of lime. Pure alkalies decompose it, extracting its ammonia.	This species attains a larger size than any of the others.
5. FUSIBLE.	Colour, grayish white.	A compound of the two foregoing species.	It is very fusible, melting into a vitreous globule.
6. CYSTIC.	Very like the triple calculus, but it is unstratified and more compact and homogenous.	It consists of <i>cystic oxide</i> . Under the blowpipe it yields a peculiarly fetid odour. It is soluble in acids, and in alkalies, even if they are fully saturated with carbonic acid.	It is a rare species.
7. ALTERNATING.	Its section exhibits different concentric laminae.	Compounded of several species, alternating with each other.	
8. COMPOUND.	No characteristic form.	The ingredients are separable only by chymical analysis.	

1. *Renal Calculi*, (F.) *Calculi renaux*. These have almost always a very irregular shape: at times, there is no indication of their presence: at others, they occasion attacks of pain in the kidneys, sometimes accompanied with bloody or turbid urine. Often, they cause inflammation of the kidneys, with all its unpleasant results. They are generally formed of uric acid, animal matter, and oxalate of lime, with, sometimes, phosphates. The treatment will have to vary, according to the absence or presence of

inflammatory signs,—relieving the irritation by opiates. A surgical operation can rarely be applicable.

2. *Calculi of the Ureters*, (F.) *Calculi des Uréteres*. These come from the kidneys, and do not produce unpleasant effects, unless they are so large as to obstruct the course of the urine, and to occasion distention of the whole of the ureters above them; or unless their surface is so rough as to irritate the mucous membrane, and occasion pain, hemorrhage, abscesses, &c. The

pain, during the passage, is sometimes very violent, extending to the testicle of the same side in the male; and occasioning a numbness of the thigh in both sexes. The treatment consists in general or local blood-letting, warm bath, and opiates.

3. *Calculi, Vesical; Stone in the Bladder, Lith'ia Vesicalis, Lithi'asis cyst'ica, Lithi'asis urica'lis, Cysto-lithi'asis, Dyu'ria calculo'sa, D. irrita'ta, Cal'culus ves'i'ca, (F.) Calculs vésicaux.* These are the most common. Sometimes, they proceed from the kidneys: most commonly, they are formed in the bladder itself. Sense of weight in the perinæum, and sometimes of a body rolling when the patient changes his position; pain or itching at the extremity of the glans in men; frequent desire to pass the urine; sudden stoppage to its flow; and bloody urine—are the chief signs which induce a suspicion of their existence. We cannot, however, be certain of this without sounding the patient. Sometimes, when of a small size, they are expelled: most commonly, they remain in the bladder, the disorganization of which they occasion, unless removed by a surgical operation.

4. *Calculi Ure'thral.* They almost always proceed from the bladder. The obstruction, which they cause to the passage of the urine, the hard tumour, and the noise occasioned when struck by a sound, indicate their presence. They are removed by incision.

5. *Calculi of Fistulous passages.* These arise when there is some fistulous opening into the urethra. They can be readily recognised, and may generally be extracted with facility. (F.) *Calculs placés hors des voies urinaires.* See Urinary Calculi.

CALCULI OF THE U'TERUS, (F.) Calculs de l'Utérus. These are very rare. The signs, which indicate them during life, are those of chronic engorgement of the uterus. Their existence, consequently, cannot be proved till after death.

CALCULIFRAGUS, Lithontriptic.

CAL'CULOUS, (F.) Caluleux, Graveloux. That which relates to calculi, especially to those of the bladder.

CALCULS BILIAIRES, Calculi, biliary—c. de l'Estomac, Calculi of the stomach—c. de la Glande Pinéale, Calculi of the pineal gland—c. Intestinaux, Calculi of the stomach and intestines—c. Lacrymaux, Calculi, lacrymal—c. des Mamelles, Calculi of the mamme—c. de l'Oreille, Calculi in the ears—c. du Pancréas, Calculi of the Pancreas—c. Placés hors des voies urinaires, Calculi of fistulous passages—c. Pulmonaires, Calculi, pulmonary—c. Rénaux, Calculi, renal—c. Salivaires, Calculi, salivary—c. Spermatiques, Calculi, spermatic—c. Urinaires, Calculi, urinary—c. des Urètres, Calculi of the ureters—c. de l'Utérus, Calculi of the uterus—c. Vésicaux, Calculi, vesical.

CALCULUS, Lapis, Lithos, λιδες. A diminutive of *calx*, a lime-stone. (F.) *Calcul, Pierre.* Calculi are concretions, which may form in every part of the animal body, but are most frequently found in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals. They are met with in the tonsils, joints, biliary ducts, digestive passages, lacrymal ducts, mamme, pancreas, pineal gland, prostate, lungs, salivary, spermatic and urinary passages, and in the uterus. The causes which give rise to them are obscure.

Those that occur in reservoirs or ducts are supposed to be owing to the deposition of the substances, which compose them, from the fluid as it passes along the duct; and those which occur in the substance of an organ are regarded

as the product of some chronic irritation. Their general effect is to irritate, as extraneous bodies, the parts with which they are in contact; and to produce retention of the fluid, whence they have been formed. The symptoms differ, according to the sensibility of the organ and the importance of the particular secretion whose discharge they impede. Their solution is generally impracticable: spontaneous expulsion or extraction is the only way of getting rid of them.

CALCULUS BEZOAR, Bezoard—c. Dentalis, Odontolithus—c. Encysted, Calcul chatonné—c. Sublingualis, see Calculi, salivary—c. Vesicæ, Calculus, vesical.

CALDAS, WATERS OF. Caldas is a small town, ten leagues from Lisbon, where are mineral springs, containing carbonic and hydrosulphuric acid gases, carbonates and muriates of lime and magnesia, sulphates of soda and lime, sulphuret of iron, silica, and alumina. They are much used in atonic gout. They are thermal. Temperature 93° Fahrenheit.

CALDE'RIÆ ITAL'ICÆ. Warm baths in the neighbourhood of Ferrara, in Italy, much employed in dysuria.

CALEBASSES, Cucurbita lagenaria.

CALEFA'CIENTS, Calefacient'ia, Therman'tica, from calidus, 'warm,' and facio, 'I make.' (F.) Échauffants. Substances which excite a degree of warmth in the part to which they are applied, as mustard, pepper, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants.

CALEFACTIO, Échauffement.

CALENDULA ALPINA, Arnica montana.

CALENDULA ARVEN'SIS, Caltha Arven'sis seu officina'lis, Wild Mar'igold, (F.) Souci des Champs. This is, sometimes, preferred to the last. Its juice has been given, in the dose of from fʒi to fʒiv, in jaundice and cachexia.

CALENDULA OFFICINA'NIS, C. Sati'va, Ohrysan'themum, Sponsea solis, Caltha vulg'aris; Ver-ruca'ria, Single Mar'igold, Garden Mar'igold, (F.) Souci, S. ordinaire. Family, Synantheræ, Syngenesia necessaria, Linn. So called from flowering every *calend.* The flowers and leaves have been exhibited as aperients, diaphoretics, &c., and have been highly extolled in cancer.

CALENDULÆ MARTIALES, Ferrum ammoniatum.

CALENTU'RA, from calere, 'to be warm.' The word, in Spanish, signifies fever. A species of furious delirium to which sailors are subject in the torrid zone:—a kind of phrenitis, the attack of which comes on suddenly after a broiling day, and seems to be characterized by a desire in the patient to throw himself into the sea. It is only a variety of phrenitis.

CALENTURA CONTINUA, Synocha.

CALENTU'RAS; Palo de Calentu'ras. Pomet and Léméry say, that these words are sometimes applied to cinchona. Camelli says, they mean, also, a tree of the Philippine Isles, the wood of which is bitter and febrifuge.

CALF OF THE LEG, Sura.

CALICE, Calix.

CALICES RÉNALES, see Calix.

CALICO BUSH, Kalmia latifolia.

CALIDARIUM, see Stova.

CALIDUM ANIMALE, Animal heat—c. In-natum, Animal heat.

CALIGATIO, Dazzling.

CALI'GO. 'A mist.' Achlys, (F.) Brouillard. An obscurity of vision, dependent upon a speck on the cornea: also, the speck itself; *Caligo cor-neæ, Mac'ula corneæ, M. semipellu'cida, Pithar-ma caligo, C. à neph'io, Hebet'io visus, C. à Leuco'matè, Neb'ula, Opake corneæ, Web-eye, (F.)*

Nouage de la Cornée, Tays, Obscurcissement de la vue.

CALIGO LENTIS, Cataract—c. Pupillæ, Synthesis—c. Synthesis, Synexisis—c. Tenebrarum, Hemeralopia.

CALIHACHA CANELLA, *Laurus cassia*.

CALIX, *Calyx, Infundibulum*, from *καλιξ*, 'a cup.' (F.) *Calice, Entonnoir*. Anatomists have given this name to small membranous canals, which surround the papillæ of the kidney, and open into its pelvis, whither they convey the urine:—*Calices renales, Cylindri membranaei Renum, Fistula ureterum renum, Canales membranaei Renum, Tubuli pelvis renum*. Their number varies from 6 to 12 in each kidney.

CALIX VOMITORIA, Gbilet, emetic.

CALLEUX, Callous.

CALLIBLEPHARUM, from *καλλος*, 'beauty,' and *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid.' A remedy for beautifying the eyelids.

CALLICANTHUS, *Calycanthus*.

CALLICOCCA IPECACUANHA, *Ipecacuanha*.

CALLICREAS, Pancreas.

CALLIOMARCHUS, *Tussilago*.

CALLIPÆDIA, from *καλλος*, 'beauty,' and *παις*, *παιδος*, 'a child.' The art of begetting beautiful children. This was the title of a poem by Claude Quillet, in 1655; "*Callipædia sive de pulchre prolis habenda ratione*." The author absurdly supposes, that the beauty of children is affected by the sensations which the mother experiences during her pregnancy.

CALLIPERS OF BAUDELOCQUE, see *Pelvimeter*.

CALLIPESTRIA, Cosmetics.

CALLIPHYLLUM, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

CALLIPYGOS, from *καλλος*, 'beauty,' and *πυγη*, 'buttocks.' A cognomen of Venus, owing to her beautiful nates.

CAL'LITRIS ECKLO'NI. A South African tree, *Nat. Ord.* Coniferae, from the branches and cones of which a gum exudes, that resembles Gum Sandarac. This is successfully used in the form of fumigations in gout, rheumatism, œdematous swellings, &c.

CALLITRIS CUPRESSOIDES, a common shrub in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, exudes a similar substance.

CALLOSITAS, Induration—c. *Palpebrarum*, *Scleriosis*—c. *Vesicæ*, *Cystauxæ*.

CALLOSITY, *Callositas, Scyros, Tylæ, Tylus, Tylo'ma, Tylo'sis, Dermatoscleriosis, Dermatotylo'ma, Dermatotylo'sis, Dermatotylylus, Porus, Ectophy'ma Callus*. Hardness, induration, and thickness of the skin, which assumes a horny consistence, in places where it is exposed to constant pressure. (F.) *Durillon*. Also the induration, which is observed in old wounds, old ulcers, fistulous passages, &c.

CALLOUS, *Callosus, Oekthodes*, from *callus*, 'hardness.' (F.) *Callex*. That which is hard or indurated. A *Callous Ulcer* is one whose edges are thick and indurated.

CALLUNA PEDIS, *Instep*.

CALLUNA ERICA, *Erica vulgaris*—c. *Vulgaris, Erica vulgaris*.

CALLUS, *Calus, Callum, Osteotylylus*, (F.) *Cal*. The bony matter, thrown out between the fractured extremities of a bone, which acts as a cement, and as a new bony formation. The words are, likewise, used occasionally in the same sense as *Callosity*.

CALLUS, PROVISIONAL. When the shaft of a long bone has been broken through, and the extremities have been brought in exact juxtaposition, the new matter, first ossified, is that which

occupies the central portion of the deposit, and thus connects the medullary cavities of the broken ends, forming a kind of plug, which enters each. This was termed by M. Dupuytren the provisional Callus.

CALMANTS, Sedatives.

CALME, (F.) The interval that separates the paroxysms of an acute or chronic disease. When the type is intermittent, the word *intermission* is used.

CALOMBA, *Calumba*.

CALOMEL, *Hydrargyri submurias*.

CALOMEL STOOLS. A term applied to the green, spinach-like, evacuations occasioned by the internal use of the mild chloride of mercury.

CALOMELANOS TORQUETI, *Hydrargyri submurias*.

CALOMELANOS TURQUETI. A name given by Riverius to purgative pills, prepared with calomel, sulphur, and resin of jalap.—*Dictionaries*.

CALOMELAS, *Hydrargyri submurias*.

CALONIA, *καλονια*. An epithet formerly given to myrrh.—*Hippocrates*. See *Myrrha*.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM, see *Fagara octandra*.

CALOR, Heat—c. *Animalis*, *Animal heat*—c. *Nativus*, *Animal heat*.

CALORICITE, (F.) *Calorie'itas*. The faculty possessed by living bodies of generating a sufficient quantity of caloric to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, and to preserve, at all times and in every part, a temperature nearly equal. See *Animal Heat*.

CALORIFACIENT, *Calorifiant, Calorificiens, Calorifians*: from *calor*, 'heat,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Having the power of producing heat. Relating to the power of producing heat.

CALORIFICATION, *Calorificatio*, from *calor*, 'heat,' and *feri*, 'to be made.' The function of producing animal heat.

CALORINÆSES, from *calor*, 'heat.' The name under which M. Baumes proposes to arrange all diseases, characterized by a sensible change in the quantity of animal heat. The *Calorinæses* form the first class of his Nosology.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA, *Mudar*—c. *Madaraii, Mudar*.

CALOTTE, (F.) *Pileolum*. Anatomists sometimes give the name, *Calotte sponerositica*, to the sponerosis of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which covers it externally; and that of *Calotte du crane* to the *scull-cap*.

Calotte is also applied to an adhesive plaster, with which the head of a person labouring under tinea capitis is sometimes covered, after the hair has been shaved off. This plaster is pulled suddenly and violently off, in order to remove the bulbs of the hair. It means, also, a sort of coil made of boiled leather, worn by those who have undergone the operation of trepanning, &c.

CALOTTE D'ASSURANCE, *Condom*.

CALTHA ALPINA, *Arnica montana*—c. *Arvensis, Calendula arvensis*—c. *Officinalis, Calendula arvensis*—c. *Vulgaris, Calendula officinalis*.

CALTROPS, see *Trapa natans*.

CALUM'BA, *Calom'bo, Calom'ba, Colom'ba*, (Ph. U. S.;) *Columbo, Radix Columbe*, (F.) *Columbe* ou *Columbe*. The root of *Menispermum palma'tum, Cocculus palma'tus*, indigenous in India and Africa. Its odour is slightly aromatic; taste unpleasantly bitter. It is tonic and antiseptic. Dose, gr. 10 to ℥j in powder.

CALUMBA, AMERICAN, *Frasera Walteri, F. Carolinensis, F. Officinalis, Sver'tia difformis, Sw. Frase'ra, American or Marietta Columbo, Indian Lettuce, Yellow Gentian, Golden Seal, Meadow pride, Pyramid*, is used in the same cases as the true *Calumba*.

CALUS, *Callus*.

CALVA, *Cranium*.

CALVA, *Calvaria*. The cranium; the upper part especially; the skull-cap;—the *Vault of the Cranium*, *Cam'era*.

CALVARIA, *Cranium*.

CALVATA FERRAMEN'TA. Surgical instruments, which have a head or button.

CALVER'S PHYSIC, *Leptandra Virginica*.

CALVIT'IES, *Calvit'ium*, *Phal'acra*, *Phalacro'is*, *Glabrit'ies*, *Ophi'asis*, *Depila'tio Cap'itis*, *Phalacro'ma*, *Madaro'is*, *Lipotrich'ia*, *Baldness*, &c., from *calvus*, 'bald,' (F.) *Chauveté*. Absence of hair, particularly at the top of, and behind, the head. *Calvit'ies palpebra'rum*,—loss of the eye-lashes.

CALX, *Lime*, *Ca'rium Terra*, *Protoxide of Calcium*, *Calca'ria pura*, (F.) *Chaux*. The lime, employed in pharmacy, should be recently prepared by calcination. When water is sprinkled over caustic lime, we have *slaked lime*, *hydrate of lime*,—the *Calcis Hydras* of the London pharmacopœia.

CALX, see *Calcaneum*—c. *Chlorinata*, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Cum kali puro*, *Potassa cum calce*—c. *Salita*, *Calcis murias*—c. *Bismuthi*, *Bismuth subnitrate* of.

CALX Æ TESTIS; lime prepared from shells. It has probably no medicinal advantages over that prepared from marble.

CALX OXYMURIATICA, *Calcis chloridum*.

CALX VIVA, *Oxidum Cal'cii*, *Calx recens*, *Fumeus viz*, *Calx usta*, *Calx et Calx viva*, *Lime or Quicklime*, (F.) *Chaux vive*. The external operation of calx viva is escharotic, but it is rarely used. Lime is a good disinfecting agent. It is employed internally in the form of *Liquor Calcis*.

CALYCANTHUS, *C. Flor'idus*, *Callicanthus*, (?) *Caridi'na Allopica*, *Sweet-scented shrub*, *Sweet shrub*. An indigenous plant; *Order*, *Calycanthaceæ*; with purplish flowers, of strong, agreeable odour, which appear from March to June. The root is possessed of emetic properties.

CALYPTRANTHES CORYOPHYLLATA, *Myrtus caryophyllata*.

CALYSTEZIA SEPIUM, *Convolvulus sepium*—c. *Soldanella*, *Convolvulus soldanella*.

CALYX, *Calix*.

CAMARA, *Calva*.

CAMAREZ, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. Camarez is a small canton near Sylvanès, in the department of Aveyron, France, where there are acidulous chalybeates.

CAMARO'SIS, *Camaro'ma*, from *καμαρα*, 'a vault;' *Camera'tio*, *Testudina'tio Cra'nii*. A species of fracture of the skull, in which the fragments are placed so as to form a vault, with its base resting on the dura mater.—Galen, Paulus of Ægina.

CAMBING. A tree of the Molucca Islands, from the bark of which a kind of gum-resin exudes, which has been highly extolled in dysentery. It appears to have some resemblance to the simarouba.—Rumphius.

CAMBIUM, '*Exchange*.' A name formerly given to a fancied nutritive juice, which was supposed to originate in the blood, to repair the losses of every organ, and produce their increase.—Sennertus.

CAMBO, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. A village in the department of Basses Pyrénées, France, where there are two mineral springs; the one an acidulous chalybeate, the other sulphureous. Temperature, 65° to 69° Fahrenheit.

CAMBODIA, *Cambogia*.

CAMBO'GIA, from *Cambodia*, in the East Indies, where it is obtained. Hence, likewise, its names *Cambo'dia*, *Cambo'gium*, *Gambo'gia*, *Gam-*

bo'gium, *Gambo'gium*. It is called, also, *Gutta*, *Gutta gamba*, *Gummi Gutta*, *Catagan'na*, *Cattagaw'ma*, *Chryso'pus*, *Lazati'vus Ind'icus*, *Gummi Bo'gia*, *G. gaman'dra*, *G. de Goa*, *G. de Jemu*, *Chitta jemoco*, *Gutta Gaman'dra*, *Gummi ad Pod'agram*, *Camboge* or *Gamboge*, &c., (F.) *Gomme Gutte*. *Ord. Guttiferæ*. A yellow juice obtained from *Hebradendron Cambogio'des*, and other plants of the natural family *Guttiferæ*, but it is not known from which of them the official camboge is obtained. It is inodorous, of an orange yellow colour; opaque and brittle; fracture, glassy; is a drastic cathartic, emetic and anthelmintic; and is used in visceral obstructions and dropsy, and wherever powerful hydragogue cathartics are required. Dose from gr. ij to vi, in powder, united with calomel, squill, &c.

CAMBOGIA GUTTA, *Garcinia cambogia*.

CAMBU'CA, *Cambuc'ca membra'ta*. Buboos and venereal ulcers, seated in the groin or near the genital organs.—Paracelsus. See *Bubo*.

CAMELEËE, *Cneorum tricoccon*.

CAMERA, *Chamber*, *Fornix*, *Vault*—c. *Cordis*, *Pericardium*—c. *Oculi*, *Chamber of the eye*.

CAMERATIO, *Camarosis*.

CAMFOROSMA, *Camphorosma*.

CAMINGA, *Canella alba*.

CAMISIA FËTUS, *Chorion*.

CAMISOLE, *Waistcoat*, *strait*.

CAMMARUS, *Crab*.

CAMOMILLE FËTIDE, *Anthemis cotula*—c. *Puante*, *Anthemis cotula*—c. *Romaine*, *Anthemis nobilis*—c. *des Teinturiers*, *Anthemis tinctoria*—c. *Vulgaire*, *Matricaria chamomilla*.

CAMOSIERS, *WATERS OF*. Camosiers is a canton, two leagues from Marseilles, where are two springs containing carbonate of lime, sulphur, chloride of sodium, &c. They are purgative, and used in skin complaints.

CAMOTES, *Convolvulus batatas*.

CAMPAGNE, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. Campagne is in the department of Aude, France. The waters contain sulphate and chlorohydrate of magnesia. Temperature, 80° Fahrenheit.

CAMPAN'ULA. Diminutive of *Campana*. A bell.

CAMPANULA TRACHE'LIIUM, *Canterbury Bell* or *Throatwort*, was formerly used, in decoction, in relaxation of the fauces. It is, also, called *Cervica'ria*.

CAMPE, *Flexion*.

CAMPHIRE, *Camphor*.

CAMPHOR, from Arab. *Ca'phur* or *Kam'phur*, *Camphora*, *Caphura*, *Caffa*, *Caf*, *Cafur*, *Caphara*, *Altafor*, *Camphire*, *Camphor*, (F.) *Camphre*. A concrete substance, prepared, by distillation, from *Laurus Camphora*, *Per'sea Cam'fora*, an indigenous tree of the East Indies. *Order*, *Laurinæ*. Its odour is strong and fragrant; it is volatile, not easily pulverizable; texture crystalline. Soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, vinegar, and slightly so in water. Its properties are narcotic, diaphoretic, and sedative. Dose, gr. v. to ℥j. Dissolved in oil or alcohol, it is applied externally in rheumatic pains, bruises, sprains, &c.

CAMPHOR WATER, *Mistura Camphoræ*.

CAMPHORA'CEOUS, *Camphora'ceus*. Relating to or containing camphor;—as a '*camphora'ceous* smell or remedy.'

CAMPHORATA HIRSUTA et *C. MONSPÉ-*

LIENSIUM, *Camphorosma Monspe'liaca*.

CAMPH'ORATED, *Camphora'tus*, (F.) *Camphré*. Relating to camphor; containing camphor; as a *camphorated* smell, a *camphorated draught*.

CAMPHOROS'MA MONSPELIACA, *C. Perren'is*, from *Camphor*, and *sepi*, 'odour.' *Sela'go*, *Camphora'ta hirsu'ta seu Monspe'liensium*, *Hairy*

Camphorosma, (F.) *Camphrée de Montpellier*. Family, Atriplicaceæ. Ser. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. This plant, as its name imports, has an odour of camphor. It is regarded as diuretic, diaphoretic, cephalic, antispasmodic, &c. It is also called *Chamæpucis* and *Stinking Ground Pine*.

CAMPHOROSMA PERENNIS, C. Monspeliaca.

CAMPHRE, Camphor.

CAMPHRE, Camphorated.

CAMPHRE DE MONTPELLIER, Camphorosma Monspeliaca.

CAMPOMANESIA LINEATIFOLIA. A tree, twenty to thirty feet high, which grows in Peru, and whose fruit—*patillo*, of a bright yellow colour, and as large as a moderate-sized apple—has an exceedingly agreeable scent, and is one of the ingredients in making the perfumed water called *mistura*.—Tchudi.

CAMPISIS, *Flex'io, Curva'tio, Inflex'io*. Bone or cartilage, forcibly bent from its proper shape, without breaking.—Good.

CAMPISIS DEPRESSIO, Depression.

CAMPYLORRHACHLIS; from *καμυλος*, 'crooked,' and *ραχis*, 'spine.' A monster whose spine is crooked.—Gurlt.

CAMPYLORRHINUS; from *καμυλος*, 'crooked,' and *ρην*, 'nose.' A monster whose nose is crooked.—Gurlt.

CAMPYLOTIS, Cataclasia.

CAMPYLUM, Cataclasia.

CAMUS, (F.) *Stimus, Res'mus, Simo, Silo, Silus*. One who has a short, stumpy nose. The French speak of *Nez camus*, 'short nose.'

CANADA BURNET, *Sanguisorba canadensis*.

CANAL, *Cana'lis, Ductus, Meatus, Poros, Ock'etos*, (F.) *Conduit*. A channel for affording passage to liquids, or solids, or to certain organs.

CANAL, ALIMENTARY, *C. Digestive, Cana'lis cibarius vel digestivus, Ductus cibarius, Tubus alimentaris seu intestinorum, Digestive Tube, Alimentary Duct or Tube*. The canal extending from the mouth to the anus.

CANAL, ARACHNOID, *Cana'lis Bichat'ii, Canal of Bichat*. A canal formed by the extension of the arachnoid over the transverse and longitudinal fissures of the brain, which surrounds the vena magna Galeni. The orifice of the canal has been termed the Foramen of Bichat.

CANAL ARTÉRIEL, Arterial duct—*c. de Bartholin, Ductus Bartholinus*—*c. of Bichat, Canal, arachnoid*—*c. Bullar, of Petit, Godronné canal*—*c. Carotidien, Carotid canal*—*c. Cholédoque, Choledoch duct*—*c. Ciliary, Ciliary canal*—*c. of Cotunnus, Aquæductus vestibuli*—*c. of Fontana, Ciliary canal*—*c. Goudronné, Godronné canal*—*c. Hépatique, Hepatic duct*.

CANAL, HYALOID. A cylindrical passage, described by M. J. Cloquet as formed by the reflection of the hyaloid membrane into the interior of the vitreous body around the nutritious artery of the lens. M. Cruveilhier has never been able to see it.

CANAL, INCR'IVE, see Palatine canals—*c. Infra-orbital, Suborbital canal*—*c. Inflexe de l'os temporal, Carotid canal*—*c. Intermédiaire des ventricules, Aquæductus Sylvii*.

CANAL INTESTINAL, *Cana'lis seu Ductus intestinalis*. The portion of the digestive canal formed by the intestines.

CANAL OF JACOBSON, Canal, tympanic.

CANAL, MED'ULLARY. The cylindrical cavity in the body or shaft of a long bone, which contains the marrow.

CANAL, NASAL, Lachrymal canal.

CANAL OF NUCK. A cylindrical sheath formed around the round ligaments of the uterus by a prolongation of the peritoneum into the inguinal canal.

CANAL DE PETIT, *Godronné canal*—*c. Pulmo-aortique, Arterial duct*—*c. Rachidian, Vertebral canal*.

CANAL OF SCHLEMM. A minute circular canal, discovered by Professor Schlemm, of Berlin. It is situated at the point of union of the cornea and sclerótica.

CANAL, SPINAL, Vertebral canal—*c. Spiroidea de l'os temporal, Aquæductus Fallopii*—*c. de Stenon, Ductus salivaris superior*—*c. Thoracique, Thoracic duct*—*c. Veineux, Canal, venous*—*a. Vulvo-uterine, Vagina*—*c. de Warthon, Ductus salivaris inferior*.

CANAL, TYMPANIC, *Cana'lis tympanicus, Canal of Jacobson*. A canal which opens on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the carotid canal and the groove for the internal jugular vein. It contains Jacobson's nerve.

CANAL, VENOUS, *Cana'lis seu Ductus venosus*, (F.) *Canal veineux*. A canal, which exists only in the fetus. It extends from the bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the vena cava inferior, into which it opens below the diaphragm. At times, it ends in one of the infra-hepatic veins. It pours into the cava a part of the blood, which passes from the placenta by the umbilical vein. After birth, it becomes a fibro-cellular cord.

CANAL OF WIRSUNG, see Pancreas.

CANALES BRESCHETI. Canals in the diploë for the passage of veins; so called after M. Breschet.

CANALES CIRCULARES, Semicircular canals—*c. Cochleæ, Scala of the cochleæ*—*c. Lachrymales, Lachrymal ducts*—*c. Membranei renum, see Calix*—*c. Tubiformes, Semicircular canals*.

CANALICULATED, Grooved.

CANALICULATUS, *Cannéllé, Grooved*.

CANALICULÉ, Grooved.

CANALICULI HAVERSIANI, Canals, nutritive—*c. Lachrymales, Lachrymal ducts*—*a. Linacum, Lachrymal ducts*—*c. Semicirculares, Semicircular canals*—*c. Vasculosi, Canals, nutritive*—*c. of Bone, see Lacunæ of Bone*.

CANALICULUS, diminutive of *canalis*, 'a channel.' A small channel. See Lacunæ of Bone.

CANALIS, Meatus—*c. Arteriosus, Arterial duct*—*c. Bichat'ii, Canal, arachnoid*—*c. Canalicular, Gorget*—*c. Caroticus, Carotid canal*—*c. Deferens, Deferens, vas*—*c. Eminentis quadrigeminæ, Aquæductus Sylvii*—*c. Intestinorum, Intestinal tube*—*c. Lachrymalis, Lachrymal or nasal duct*—*c. Medius, Aquæductus Sylvii*—*c. Medullæ Spinalis, see Vertebral column*—*c. Nervus fistulosus renum, Ureter*—*c. Orbitæ nasalis, Lachrymal or nasal duct*—*c. Scalarum communis, Infundibulum of the cochleæ*—*c. Semicircularis horizontalis, see Semicircular Canals*—*c. Semicircularis verticalis posterior, see Semicircular Canals*—*c. Semicircularis verticalis superior, see Semicircular canals*—*c. Tympanicus, Canal, tympanic*—*c. Urinarius, Urethra*—*c. Vidianus, Pterygoid canal*.

CANALES OF HAVERS, Canals, nutritive, of bones—*c. Haversian, Canals, nutritive, of bones*.

CANALES, NUTRITIVE, *Canals for the nutrition of bones, Ductus nutritiv'ii, Canaliculi vasculosi seu Haversia'ni, Haver'sian Canals, Canals of Havers*, (F.) *Canaux nourriciers ou du Nutrition des os, Conduits nourriciers ou nutritiers*. The canals through which the vessels pass to the bones. They are lined by a very fine lamina of compact texture, or are formed in the texture itself. There is, generally, one large nutritious canal in a long bone, situated towards its middle.

CANAPACIA, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

CANARIES, CLIMATE OF. The climate of the Canaries greatly resembles that of Madeira. That of the latter, however, is more

equable, and the accommodation for invalids much superior.

CANARIUM COMMUNE, see *Amyris elemifera*.

CANARY-SEED, *Phalaris Canariensis*.

CANAUX AQUEUX, see Aqueous—c. *Demi-circulaires*, Semicircular canals—c. *Éjaculateurs*, Ejaculatory ducts—c. *Nourriciers*, Canals, nutritive—c. *de Nutrition des os*, Canals, nutritive.

CANAUX DE TRANSMISSION. According to Bichat, the bony canals intended to give passage to vessels and nerves going to parts more or less distant; as the *Canalis Caroticus*, &c.

CANAUX VEINEUX, *Venous Canals*. The canals situate in the diploë, which convey venous blood.

CAN'CAMUM. A mixture of several gums and resins, exported from Africa, where it is used to deterge wounds. Dioscorides calls, by the name *καρυαγος*, the tears from an Arabian tree, which are similar to myrrh, and of a disagreeable taste. He advises it in numerous diseases. This name is given, also, to the Anime.

CANCAMY, Anime.

CANCELLATED, *Cancellatus*, (F.) *Cancellé*; from *Cancelli*, 'lattice-work.' Formed of cancelli, as the 'cancellated structure of bone.'

CANCEL'LI, 'Lattice-work.' The *Cellular* or *Spongy Texture of Bones*, (F.) *Tissu cellulaire*; consisting of numerous cells, communicating with each other. They contain a fatty matter, analogous to marrow. This texture is met with, principally, at the extremities of long bones; and some of the short bones consist almost wholly of

it. It allows of the expansion of the extremities of bones, without adding to their weight; and deadens concussions.

CANCEL'LUUS, from *cancer*, 'a crab.' A species of crayfish, called the *Wrong Heir*, and *Bernard the Hermit*: which is said to cure rheumatism, if rubbed on the part.

CANCER, 'a crab.' *Car'cinus*, *Lupus cancr'osus*. A disease, so called either on account of the hideous appearance which the ulcerated cancer presents, or on account of the great veins which surround it, and which the ancients compared to the claws of the crab: called also *Carcinoma*. It consists of a scirrhus, livid tumour, intersected by firm, whitish, divergent bands; and occurs chiefly in the secretory glands. The pains are acute and lancinating, and often extend to other parts. The tumour, ultimately, terminates in a fetid and ichorous ulcer,—*Ulcus cancr'osum*. It is distinguished, according to its stages, into *occult* and *open*; the former being the scirrhus, the latter the ulcerated condition. At times, there is a simple destruction or erosion of the organs, at others, an *encephaloid* or *cerebriform*, and, at others, again, a *colloid* degeneration.

For its production, it requires a peculiar diathesis, or cachexia. The following table, from Dr. Walshe, exhibits the characters of the three species of carcinoma:

The use of irritants in cancerous affections is strongly to be deprecated. When the disease is so situate that excision can be practised, the sooner it is removed the better.

<i>Encephaloid.</i>	<i>Scirrhus.</i>	<i>Colloid.</i>
<p>Resembles lobulated cerebral matter.</p> <p>Is commonly opaque from its earliest formation.</p> <p>Is of a dead white colour.</p> <p>Contains a multitude of minute vessels.</p> <p>Is less hard and dense than scirrhus.</p> <p>Is frequently found in the veins issuing from the diseased mass.</p> <p>The predominant microscopical elements are globular, not always distinctly cellular, and caudate corpuscula.</p> <p>Occasionally attains an enormous bulk.</p> <p>Has been observed in almost every tissue of the body.</p> <p>Very commonly co-exists in several parts or organs of the same subject.</p> <p>Is remarkable for its occasional vast rapidity of growth.</p> <p>Is frequently the seat of interstitial hemorrhage and deposition of Mark or bistre-coloured matter.</p> <p>When softened into a pulp, appears as a dead white or pink opaque matter of creamy consistence.</p> <p>Subcutaneous tumours are slow to contract adhesion with the skin.</p> <p>Ulcerated encephaloid is frequently the seat of hemorrhage, followed by rapid fungous development.</p> <p>The progress of the disease after ulceration is commonly very rapid.</p> <p>It is the most common form under which secondary cancer exhibits itself.</p> <p>Is the species of cancer most frequently observed in young subjects.</p>	<p>Resembles rind of bacon traversed by cellulo-fibrous septa.</p> <p>Has a semi-transparent glossiness.</p> <p>Has a clear whitish or bluish yellow tint.</p> <p>Is comparatively ill-supplied with vessels.</p> <p>Is exceedingly firm and dense.</p> <p>Has not been distinctly detected in this situation.</p> <p>The main microscopical constituents are juxtaposed nuclear cells; caudate corpuscular do not exist in it.</p> <p>Rarely acquires larger dimensions than an orange.</p> <p>Its seat, as ascertained by observation, is somewhat more limited.</p> <p>Is not unusually solitary.</p> <p>Ordinarily grows slowly.</p> <p>Is comparatively rarely the seat of these changes.</p> <p>Resembles, when softened, a yellowish brown semitransparent gelatinous matter.</p> <p>Scirrhus thus situate usually becomes adherent.</p> <p>Scirrhus ulcers much less frequently give rise to hemorrhage; and fungous growths (provided they retain the scirrhus character) are now more slowly and less abundantly developed.</p> <p>There is not such a remarkable change in the rate of progress of the disease after ulceration has set in.</p> <p>Is much less common before puberty.</p>	<p>Has the appearance of particles of jelly inlaid in a regular alveolar bed.</p> <p>The contained matter is strikingly transparent.</p> <p>Greenish yellow is its predominant hue.</p> <p>Its vessels have not been sufficiently examined as yet.</p> <p>The jelly-like matter is exceedingly soft; a colloid mass is, however, firm and resisting.</p> <p>The putrescent variety has been detected in the veins.</p> <p>Is composed of shells in a state of embolism.</p> <p>Observes a mean in this respect.</p> <p>Has so far been seen in a limited number of parts only.</p> <p>Has rarely been met with in more than one organ.</p> <p>Grows with a medium degree of rapidity.</p> <p>Undergoes no visible change of the kind.</p> <p>Has so far been observed in adults only.</p>

CANCER ALVEOLARIS, Colloid.

CANCER AQUATICUS, *Gangrenous stomatitidis, Cancrum Oris, Gangrenop'is, Canker of the mouth, Gangrenous sore mouth, Sloughing Phagedæna of the mouth, Water Canker*: called, also, *Aphthæ serpen'tes, Gangræ'na Oris, Noma, Nomæ, Nomus, Pseudocarcino'ma lab'ii, Stomac'acè gangræno'sa, Cheiloc'acè, Uloc'acè, Ul'itis sep'tica, Chelomalac'ia, Scorbu'tus Oris, Stomatomala'cia pu'trida, Stomatosep'sis, Stomatonecro'sis, Carbu'culus labio'rum et gena'rum, (F.) Cancer aquaticus, Stomatitè gangrèneuse, S. Charbonneuse, Gangrène de la Bouche, Sphacèle de la Bouche, Fégariè, Aphthè gangrèneuse*. Certain sloughing or gangrenous ulcers of the mouth,—so called, perhaps, because they are often accompanied with an afflux of saliva. The disease is not uncommon in children's asylums, and demands the same treatment as hospital gangrene;—the employment of caustics, and internal and external antiseptics.

CANCER AQUATIQUE, Cancer aquaticus, Stomacacæ—c. *Aréolaire*, Colloid—c. *Astacus*, see *Cancrorum chelæ*—c. *Black, Melanosis*—c. *Caminarium, Cancer, chimney-sweepers*—c. *Cellular, Encephaloid*—c. *Cébriforme*, see *Encephaloid*.

CANCER, CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS', *Sootwart, Cancer mundito'rum, Cancer purgato'ris infumic'uli, Cancer acu carcino'ma scroti, Cancer caminario'rum, Oscheocarcino'ma, Oschocarcino'ma, (F.) Cancer des Ramoneurs*. This affection begins with a superficial, painful, irregular ulcer with hard and elevated edges occupying the lower part of the scrotum. Extirpation of the diseased part is the only means of effecting a cure.

CANCER, DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR, see *Conium maculatum*—c. *du Foie, Hépatosarcomie*—c. *Fibrous, Scirrhus*.

CANCER GALE'NI, (F.) *Cancer de Galien*. A bandage for the head, to which Galen gave the name *cancer*, from its eight heads resembling, rudely, the claws of the crab. It is now supplied by the bandage with six *chefs* or heads, which is called the *Bandage of Galen* or *B. of the Poor*.

CANCER DE GALIEN, Cancer Galeni—c. *Gelatiniform, Colloid*—c. *Gelatinous, Colloid*—c. *Hard, Scirrhus*—c. *Intestinorum, Enteropathia cancerosa*—c. *des Intestins, Enteropathia cancerosa*—c. of the *Lung, Phthisis, cancerous*—c. *Lupus, Lupus*—c. *Medullaris, Encephaloid*—c. *Melanæus, Melanosis*—c. *Mélane, Melanosis*—c. *Melanodes, Cancer, melanotic*.

CANCER, MELANOTIC, *Cancer melano'des, Carcino'ma melano'des*. A combination of cancer and melanosis.

CANCER MOLLIS, see *Encephaloid*—c. *Mou, Encephaloid*—c. *Munditorum, Cancer, chimney-sweepers*—c. *Oculi, Scirrhophthalmus*—c. *Oris, Stomacacæ*—c. *Ossis, Spina ventosa*—c. *Pharyngis et œsophagi, Læmoscirrhus*—c. *Purgatoris infumiculi, Cancer, chimney-sweepers*—c. *Scirrhus, Scirrhus*—c. *Scroti, Cancer, chimney-sweepers*—c. *Soft, Hæmatodes fungus*—c. of the *Stomach, Gastrostenosis cardiaca et pylorica*—c. *Uteri, Metro-carcinoma*.

CANCÉREUX, Cancerous.

CANCER ROOT, *Orobanchè Virginiana, Phytolacca decandra*.

CANCEROMA, Carcinoma.

CANCEROUS, *Cancero'sus, Carcino'sus, (F.) Cancéreux*. Relating to cancer; as *Cancerous ulcer, Cancerous diathesis, &c.*

CANCHALAGUA, *Chironia Chilensis*.

CANCRENA, *Gangrene*.

CAN'CROID, *Cancro'des, Cancro't'ides, Carci-*

no'des, Carcinoïdes, Cancero't'ides, from *cancer* and *oides*, 'form.' That which assumes a cancerous appearance. *Cancroid* is a name given to certain cutaneous cancers by Alibert: called also *Cheloid* or *Keloid* (*χελύς*, 'a tortoise,' and *oides*, 'likeness,') from their presenting a flatish raised patch of integument, resembling the shell of a tortoise.

CANCROMA, Carcinoma.

CANCRO'RUM CHELÆ, *Oc'uli vel Lap'idés Cancro'rum, Lapill'is cancro'rum, Concremen'tis Astaci fluviat'ilis, Crab's stones or eyes, (F.) Yeux d'écrevisse*. Concretions found, particularly, in the *Cancer Astacus* or *Cray-fish*. They consist of carbonate and phosphate of lime, and possess antacid virtues, but not more than chalk.

CANCROSUS, Cancerous, *Chancreux*.

CANCERUM ORIS, Cancer Aquaticus, Stomacacæ.

CANDELA, *Bougie*—c. *Fumalis, Pastil*—a. *Medicata, Bougie*—c. *Regiæ, Verbascum nigrum*.

CANDELARIA, *Verbascum nigrum*.

CANDI, *Candum, Canthum, Can'tion*: 'white, bleached, purified.' Purified and crystallised sugar. See *Saccharum*.

CANDIDUM OVI, *Albumen ovi*.

CANDYTUFT, BITTER, *Iberis amara*.

CANEFLOWER, PURPLE, *Echinacea purpurea*.

CANE, SUGAR, see *Saccharum*—c. *Sweet, Acorus calamus*.

CANELLÉ, Grooved.

CANELLA, see *Canella alba*.

CANELL'ALBA, diminutive of *Canna*, 'a reed,' so called because its bark is rolled up like a reed. *Cortex Winteranus spu'rius, Canella Cuba'na, C. Winterania, Cinnamomum album, Cortex Antiscorb'uticus, C. Aromaticus, Costus cortico'sus, Camin'ga, Canella* of Linnæus, and of Ph. U. S., *Canella Bark, Cynella, (F.) Canelle ou Canella blanche, Fausse Écorce de Winter, Écorce Carriocostine, Fam. Magnoliaceæ. Ser. Syst. Dodecandria Monogynia*. This bark is a pungent aromatic. Its virtues are partly extracted by water; entirely by alcohol. It is a stimulant, and is added to bitters and cathartics.

CANELLA CARYOPHYLLATA, *Myrtus caryophyllata*—c. *Cubana, C. alba, Laurus cassia*—c. *Malabarica et Javensis, Laurus cassia*.

CANELLIFERA MALABARICA, *Laurus cassia*.

CANEPIN, (F.) A fine lamb's skin or goat's skin, used for trying the quality of lancets.

CANICÆOUS, *Furfuraceous*.

CANICÆ. Meal, in which there is much bran. Also, coarse bread; or bread in which there is much bran—*Panis Canica'ceus*.

CANICIDA, *Aconitum*.

CANIC'ULA: the *Dogstar*, from *canis*, 'a dog,' *Σειπτος, Sirius, (F.) Canicula*. This star, which gives its name to the *Dogdays, Dies canicula'res*, because they commence when the sun rises with it, was formerly believed to exert a powerful influence on the animal economy. The *Dog-days* occur at a period of the year when there is generally great and oppressive heat, and therefore—it has been conceived—a greater liability to disease.

CANIF, Knife.

CANIN, Canine.

CANINANÆ RADIX, *Caincæ radix*.

CANINE, *Can'nius, Cyn'icus, κυνίας*, from *canis*, 'a dog.' (F.) *Canin*. That which has a resemblance to the structure, &c., of a dog.

CANINE FOSSA, *Fossa Cani'na, Infra-orbital or Suborbital fossa, (F.) Fossæ Caninæ*. A small

depression on the superior maxillary bone, above the *dens caninus*, which gives attachment to the *caninus* or *levator anguli oris* muscle.

CANINE LAUGH, *Sardon'ic laugh*, *Risus Cani'nis* seu *Sardon'icus* seu *Sardo'nus*, *R. de Sardo'nia*, *R. involuntarius*, *R. spas'ticus*, *Tortu'ra Oris*, *Distors'io Oris*, *Gelas'mus*, *Sardi'asis*, *Sardon'asia*, *Trismus Sardon'icus* seu *cyn'icus*, *Spasmus maculorum faciei* seu *cyn'icus*, *Prosopospas'mus*, (F.) *Ris canis*, *R. Sardonique*, *R. Sardonien*, *R. moqueur*. A sort of laugh, the facial expression of which is produced particularly by the spasmodic contraction of the *Caninus* muscle. Probably, this expression, as well as *Cynic Spasm*, *Spasmus caninus* seu *cyn'icus*, *Convuls'io cani'na*, *Trismus cyn'icus*, may have originated in the resemblance of the affection to certain movements in the upper lip of the dog. The *Risus Sardon'icus* is said to have been so called from similar symptoms having been induced by a kind of *Ranunculus* that grows in Sardinia.

CANINE TEETH, *Dentes Cani'ni*, *Cynodon'tes*, *D. Lan'arii*, *D. angula'res*, *cuspidati*, *columella'res*, *ocula'res*, *morden'tes*, *Eye Teeth*, (F.) *Dents canines*, *laniaires*, *angulaires*, *oculaires*, *axill'eres* ou *coisides*. The teeth between the lateral incisors and small molars, of each jaw;—so named because they resemble the teeth of the dog.

CANINUS, *Levator anguli oris*—c. *Sentis*, *Rosa canina*—c. *Spasmus*, see *Canine Laugh*.

CANIRAM, *Strychnos nux vomica*.

CANIRAMINUM, *Brucea*.

CANIRUBUS, *Rosa canina*.

CANIS INTERFECTOR, *Veratrum sababilla*—c. *Ponticus*, *Castor fiber*.

CANIT'IES, from *canus*, 'white.' *Whiteness* or *grayness* of the hair, and especially of that of the head. (F.) *Canitie*. When occurring in consequence of old age, it is not a disease. Sometimes, it happens suddenly, and apparently in consequence of severe mental emotion. The causes, however, are not clear. See *Poliosis*.

CANKER, *Stomaceae*—c. of the Mouth, *Cancer aquaticus*—c. Water, *Cancer aquaticus*.

CANNA, see *Tous-les-Mois*, *Cassia fistula*, *Trachea*—c. *Brachii*, *Ulna*—c. *Domestica cruris*, *Tibia*—c. *Fistula*, *Cassia fistula*—c. *Indica*, *Sagittarium alexipharmacum*—c. *Major*, *Tibia*—c. *Minor*, *Fibula*, *Radius*—c. *Solutiva*, *Cassia fistula*.

CANNABIN, *Bangue*.

CANNAB'INA, from *kanabis*, 'hemp.' Remedies composed of *Cannabis Indica*.—*Pereira*.

CANNABINA AQUATICA, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

CANNABIS INDICA, *Bangue*. See, also, *Churrus*, and *Gunjah*.

CAN'NABIS SATI'VA, (F.) *Chanvre*, *Chambrie*. The seed of this—*Hempseed*, *Sem'ina Can'nabidis*, (F.) *C'hnecis*, is oily and mucilaginous. The decoction is sometimes used in gonorrhœa.

CANNACORUS RADICE CROCEA, *Curcuma longa*.

CANNAMELLE, see *Saccharum*.

CANNE AROMATIQUE, *Acorus calamus*—c. *Congo*, *Coetus*—c. *de Rivière*, *Costus*—c. *à Sucre*, see *Saccharum*.

CANNEBERGE, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*—c. *Ponctulé*, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

CANNELÉ ou **CANELÉ**, (F.) from *canalis*, 'a canal.' *Sulcat'us*, *Stria'tus*, *Canalicula'tus*. Having a canal or groove—as *Muscle cannellé* (*Licutaud*), the *Gemini*; *Corps cannellés* ou *striés*, the *Corpora striata*; *Sonde cannellée*, a grooved sound, &c. See *Grooved*.

CAN'NELLE, *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Blanche*, *Canella alba*—c. *de la Chine*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *de Coromandel*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Fenne*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Giroflée*, *Myrtus cary-*

ophyllata—c. *des Indes*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *de Java*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *de Malabar*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Matte*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Officinale*, *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Poirée*, see *Wintersa aromatica*.

CANNULA, *Canula*.

CANNULÆ PULMONUM, *Bronchia*.

CANOPUM, see *Sambucus*.

CANOR STETHOSCOPICUS, *Tintement métallique*.

CANTABRICA, *Convulvulus Cantabrica*.

CANTABRUNO, *Furfur*.

CANTARELLUS, *Meloe proscarabæus*.

CANTATIO, *Charm*.

CANTERBURY, WATERS OF, *Aqua Cantuarien'ses*. The waters of Canterbury in Kent, England, are impregnated with iron, sulphur, and carbonic acid.

CANTERIUM, *Cantherius*.

CANTHARIDE TACHETÉE, *Lytta vittata*.

CANTHARIDINE, see *Cantharis*.

CANTHARIS, from *κανθαρος*, 'a scarabæus.' *Musca Hispan'ica*, *Mel'od vesicato'rius*, *Cantharis vesicato'ria*, *Lytta vesicato'ria*, *Blistering Fly*, *Blisterfly*, *Blisterbeetle*, *Spanish Fly*, *Fly*, (F.) *Cantharides*, *Mouches*, *M. d'Espagne*. This fly is much employed in medicine. It is the most common vesicatory. Given internally, and even when absorbed from the skin, it affects the urinary organs, exciting strangury. This may be prevented, in cases of blisters, by interposing between the blistering plaster and skin a piece of tissue paper. Diluents relieve the strangury. Dose, half a grain to one grain. If kept dry, the flies will retain their activity for many years. Their active principle, *Cantharidin*, *Cantharidin'na*, has been separated from them.

CANTHARIS VITTATA, *Lytta vittata*.

CANTH'ERIUS, *Canterium*. The cross-piece of wood in the apparatus used by Hippocrates for reducing luxations of the humerus.

CANTH'ITIS. Inflammation of the canthus of the eye.

CANTHOPLAS'TICE, from *κανθος*, 'the angle of the eye,' and *πλαστικός*, 'formative.' The formation, by plastic operation, of the angle of the eye.

CANTHUM, *Candi*.

CANTHUS, *Epican'this*, *Angulus ocula'ris*, *Fons lachryma'rum*. The corner or angle of the eye. The greater canthus is the inner angle, *Hircus*, *Hir'quus*, *Rhanter*; the lesser canthus, the outer angle, *Paro'pia*, *Pega*.

CANTIA'NUS PULVIS. A cordial powder, known under the name 'Countess of Kent's powder,' composed of coral, amber, crab's eyes, prepared pearls, &c. It was given in cancer.

CANTION, *Candi*.

CAN'ULA, *Can'nula*, *Au'tiscus*, *Aulos*. Diminutive of *Canna*, 'a reed.' *Tu'bulus*, (F.) *Canule* ou *Cannule*. A small tube of gold, silver, platinum, iron, lead, wood, elastic gum, or gutta percha, used for various purposes in surgery.

CA'OUTCHOUC. The Indian name for *Indian Rubber*, *Elast'ic Gum*, *Gum Elastic*, *Gummi elast'icum*, *Cauchuc*, *Res'ina elast'ica* seu *Cayenne'sis*, *Cayenne Resin*, *Cautchuc*. A substance formed from the milky juice of *He'cea* seu *He'cea Guianen'sis*, *Jat'ropha elast'ica* seu *Siphonia Cuhuchu*, *S. elast'ica*, *Ficus Indica*, and *Artocarpus integrifolia*:—South American trees. It is insoluble in water and alcohol; but boiling water softens and swells it. It is soluble in the essential oils and in ether, when it may be blown into bladders. It is used in the fabrication of catheters, bougies, pessaries, &c.

CAP, PITCH, see *Depilatory*.

CAPA-ISIAKKA: *Bromelia ananas*.

CAPBERN, WATERS OF. Capbern is in

the department Hautes-Pyrénées, France. The waters contain sulphates and carbonates of lime and magnesia, and chloride of magnesium. Temperature, 75° Fahrenheit. They are purgative.

CAPELET, *Myrtus caryophyllata*.

CAPELL'NA, *Capelli'na*, (F.) *Capeline*; A Woman's Hat, in French; *Capit'rum*, from *caput*, 'head.' A sort of bandage, which, in shape, resembles a riding-hood. There are several kinds of *Capelines*. 1. That of the head, *C. de la tête*, *Fascia capita'lis*. See *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*. *C. of the clavicle*, employed in fractures of the acromion, clavicle and spine of the scapula. *C. of an amputated limb*—the bandage applied round the stump.

CAPELLINA, *Capelina*.

CAPER BUSH, *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPER PLANT, *Euphorbia lathyris*.

CAPERS, see *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPTUS, Imperforation.

CAPHORA, Camphor.

CAPHURA, Camphor.

CAPILLAIRE, *Capillary*, see *Adiantum capillus veneris*—*c. du Canada*, *Adiantum pedatum*—*c. de Montpellier*, *Adiantum capillus veneris*.

CAPILLAMEN'TUM, from *Capillus*, 'a hair,' *Capillit'ium*, *Tricho'ma*, *Trichoma'tion*. Any villous or hairy covering. Also, a small fibre or fibril.

CAPILLARY, *Capilla'ria*, *Capilla'ceus*, from *capillus*, 'a hair.' (F.) *Capillaire*. Hair-like; small.

CAPILLARY VESSELS, *Vasa capilla'ria*, (F.) *Vaisseaux capillaires*, are the extreme radicles of the arteries and veins, which together constitute the *capillary, intermediate, or peripheral vascular system*,—the *metax'mata* or *metax'matous* blood channels of Dr. Marshall Hall. They possess an action distinct from that of the heart.

CAPILLATIO, *Trichismus*.

CAPILLATUS, *Impuber*.

CAPILLITIUM, *Capillamentum*, *Entropion*, *Scalp*.

CAPILLORUM DEFLUVIUM, *Alopecia*.

CAPILLUS, quasi *Capitis Pilus*, *Coma*, *Chati*, *Orinis*, *Pilus*, *Thric*, *Cœa'ricus*, (F.) *Cheveu*. This term is generally applied to the hair of the head, *Pili* seu *Honor capitis*, the characters of which vary, according to races, individuals, &c. Hairs arise in the areolar membrane, where the bulb is placed, and are composed of two parts—one, external, tubular, and transparent, of an epidermoid character; the other, internal and soft *generis*, which communicates to them their colour. The hair is insensible, and grows from the root.

CAPILLUS VENERIS, *Adiantum capillus veneris*—*c. V. Canadensis*, *Adiantum pedatum*.

CAPITPLENIUM, *Capitiple'niun*, from *caput*, 'the head,' and *plenum*, 'full.' A word, employed with different significations. A variety of catarrh.—*Schneider*. A heaviness or disorder in the head common at Rome, like the *καρβασία*, *Carabaria*, of the Greeks.—*Baglivi*.

CAPISTRATIO, *Phimosis*.

CAPISTRUM, *Capeline*, *Chevestre*, *Trismus*—*c. Auri*, *Borax*.

CAPIS'TRUM, *Phimos*, *Cemos*, *κνος*, 'a halter.'

This name has been given to several bandages for the head.—See *Capeline*, *Chevestre*.

CAPITALIA REMEDIA, *Cephalic remedies*.

CAPITALIS, *Cephalic*.

CAPITELLUM, *Alembic*, see *Caput*.

CAPITEUX, *Heady*.

CAPITLU'VIUM, from *caput*, 'the head,' and *lavare*, 'to wash.' A bath for the head.

CAPITPLENIUM, *Capiplenium*.

CAPITIPURGIA, *Caput purgia*.

CAPITITRAHA, from *caput*, 'the head,' and *trahere*, 'to draw.' Instruments which, like the forceps, draw down the head of the fetus when impacted in the pelvis.

CAPITO'NES, from *caput*, 'the head.' *Me-croceph'alt*, *Proceph'alt*. Fetuses whose heads are so large as to render labour difficult.

CAPITULUM, *Alembic*, *Condyle*, see *Caput*—*c. Costæ*, see *Costa*—*c. Laryngis*, *Corniculum laryngis*—*c. Martis*, *Eryngium campestre*—*a. Santorini*, *Corniculum laryngis*.

CAPITULUVIUM, *Bath*, (head.)

CAPNISMOS, *Fumigation*.

CAPNITIS, *Tutia*.

CAPNOIDES CAVA, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

CAPNORCHIS, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

CAPNOS, *Fumaria*.

CAPON, *Cagot*.

CAPON SPRINGS. A pleasant summer retreat, situated in a gorge of the North Mountain, in Hampshire co., Va., 23 miles W. of Winchester. The waters in the vicinity are sulphurous and chalybeate;—those at the springs alkaline and diuretic.

CAPOT, *Cagot*.

CAP'PARIS SPINO'SA, *Cap'paris*, *Cappas*, *Ca'pria*, *Prickly Caper Bush*, (F.) *Câprier*. Family, *Capparidæ*. *Sec. Syst.* *Polyandria Monogynia*. The bark of the root, and the buds, have been esteemed astringent and diuretic. The buds are a well known pickle.—*Capers*, (F.) *Câpres*.

CAPPARIS BADUC'CA, *Baduk'ka*. A species of caper, cultivated in India on account of the beauty of its flowers. The Orientals make a liniment with its juice, with which they rub pained parts. The flowers are purgative.

CAPPONE WATERS OF. At Cappone, in the isle of Ischia, are waters containing carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium and carbonate of lime. Temp. 100° Fah.

CAPREOLA'RIS, from *capreolus*, 'a tendrill.' *Cissoides*, *Ellicoides*, (F.) *Capréolaire*. Twisted.

CAPREOLA'RIA VASA. Some have called thus the spermatic arteries and veins, on account of their numerous contortions.

CAPREOLUS, *Helix*.

CAPRES, see *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPRIA, *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPRICORNUS, *Plumbum*.

CAPRIER, *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPRIFOLIA, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

CAPRIFOLIUM DISTINCTUM, *Lonicera periclymenum*—*c. Periclymenum*, *Lonicera periclymenum*—*c. Sylvaticum*, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

CAPRILOQUIUM, *Egophony*.

CAPRIZANS PULSUS, see *Pulse*, *caprizant*.

CAPSA, *Boîte*, *Capsule*, *Case*—*c. Cordis*, *Pericardium*.

CAPSARIUM, *Boittier*.

CAPSELLA BURSA PASTORIS, *Thlaspi bursa*.

CAPSICUM, see *Capsicum annuum*.

CAP'SICUM AN'NUUM, from *καρπυ*, 'I bite.' The systematic name of the plant whence *Cayenne Pepper* is obtained, — *Piper In'dicum* seu *Hispan'icum*, *Sola'nium urens*, *Siliquastrum Plin'ii*, *Piper Brazilia'num*, *Piper Guineen'se*, *Piper Calcutticum*, *Piper Tur'icum*, *C. Hispan'icum*, *Piper Lusitan'icum*, *Cayenne Pepper*, *Guin'ea Pepper*, (F.) *Piment*, *Poivre d'Inde*, *Poivre de Guinée*, *Corail des Jardins*. The pungent, aromatic properties of *Bacca Capsici*, *Capsicum Berries*, *Capsicum* (Ph. U. S.), are yielded to ether, alcohol, and water. They are highly stimulant and rubef-

flavour, and are used as a condiment. Their active principle is called *Capsicin*.

CAPSIUM HISPANICUM, *Capsicum annuum*.

CAPSIQUE, *Capsicum annuum*.

CAPSTITIS, see Phacitis.

CAPSULA, *Boétier*—c. *Articularis*, *Capsular* ligament—c. *Cordis*, *Pericardium*—c. *Dentis*, *Dental follicle*—c. *Lentis*, see *Crystalline*—c. *Nervorum*, *Nearilemma*.

CAPSULÆ SEMINALES, *Vesiculæ S.*—c. *Synoviales*, *Bursæ mucosæ*.

CAPSULAIRE, *Capsular*.

CAPSULAR, *Capsula'ris*, (F.) *Capsulaire*, Relating to a capsula or capsule.

CAPSULAR ARTERIÆ, *Suprarenal Arteries and Veins*. Vessels belonging to the suprarenal capsules. They are divided into superior, middle, and inferior. The first proceed from the inferior phrenic, the second from the aorta, and the third from the renal artery. The corresponding veins enter the phrenic, vena cava, and renal.

CAPSULAR LIGAMENT, *Ligamentum capsula'rè*, *Capsula articular'is*, *Articular capsule*, *Fibrous capsule*, (F.) *Ligamentum capsulaire*, *Capsule articular'is*, *Capsule fibrosæ*, &c. Membranous, fibrous, and elastic bags or capsules, of a whitish consistence, thick, and resisting, which surround joints.

CAPSULE, *Caps'ula*, *Capsa*, a box, or case, (F.) *Capsula*. This name has been given, by anatomists, to parts bearing no analogy to each other.

CAPSULE, CELLULAR, OF THE EYE, see *Eye*.

CAPSULE, FIBROUS, *Capsular ligament*.

CAPSULE, GELATINOUS, *Caps'ula gelat'inæ*, *Capsule of gelatin*. A modern invention by which copaiba and other disagreeable oils can be enveloped in gelatin so as to conceal their taste.

CAPSULE OF GLIBSON, *Caps'ula GLIBSONII*, *C. commens'nis GLIBSONII*, *Yagi'na Porta*, *V. GLIBSONII*. A sort of membrane, described by Glibson, which is nothing more than dense areolar membrane surrounding the vena porta and its ramifications in the liver.

CAPSULE OF THE HEART, *Caps'ula cordis*. The pericardium.

CAPSULE, OCULAR, see *Eye*.

CAPSULE, RENAL, *Suprarenal* or *Atrabili'ary C.*, *Renal Gland*, *Glandula suprarenalis*, *Caps'ula renalis*, *suprarenalis* vel *atrabilia'ris*, *Ren eocenturiatus*, *Nephrid'ium*, (F.) *Capsule surrénale* ou *atrabiliaire*. A flat, triangular body, which covers the upper part of the kidney, as with a helmet. A hollow cavity in the interior contains a brown, reddish or yellowish fluid. The renal capsules were long supposed to be the secretory organs of the fancied atrabilia. They are much larger in the foetus than in the adult. They are probably concerned in lymphosis.

CAPSULE, SEMINAL, *Caps'ula semina'lis*. **BARTOLINE** thus designates the extremity of the vas deferens, which is sensibly dilated in the vicinity of the vesiculæ seminales. Some anatomists apply this name to the vesiculæ themselves.

CAPSULE, SYNOVIAL, *Capsula Synovia'lis*. A membranous bag, surrounding the movable articulations and canals, which gives passage to tendons. Synovial capsules exhale, from their articular surface, a fluid, whose function is to favour the motions of parts upon each other. See *Bursæ mucosæ*, and *Synovia*.

CAPSULE SURRÉNALE ou **ATRA-BILIARE**, *Capsule*, renal.

CAPSULITIS, see *Phacitis*.

CAPUCHON, *Trapezium*.

CAPUCINE, *Tropæolum majus*.

CAPULIES, *Prunus aspinin*.

CAPULUS, *Scrotum*.

CAPUT, 'the head.' Also, the top of a bone or other part, (F.) *Tête*. The head of small bones is sometimes termed *capitulum*, *capitellum*, *cephalid'ium*, *ceph'alis*, *cephalium*. Also, the glans penis.

CAPUT ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ, *Larynx*—c. *Coll.*, *Cæcum*—c. *Gallinaceum*, see *Gallinaginis caput*—c. *Gallinaginis*, see *Gallinaginis caput*—c. *Genitale*, *Glans*—c. *Lubricum*, *Penis*—c. *Monachi*, *Leontodon Taraxacum*—c. *Obstipum*, *Torticollis*—c. *Penis*, *Glans*.

CAPUT PUR'GIA, *Capitipurg'ia*. Remedies, which the ancients regarded as proper for purging the head:—*errhines*, *sternutatories*, *apophlegmaticæstia*, &c. Prosper Alpinus makes the *caput purgia* to be the same as *errhines*; and the *apophlegmaticimi* the same as the masticatories of the moderns.

CAPUT SCAPULÆ, *Acromion*.

CAPUT SUCCEDA'NEUM. A term sometimes used for the tamed scalp, which first presents in certain cases of labour.

CAPUT TESTIS, *Epididymis*.

CAQUE-SANGUE, *Caque-sanguis*. Old French words which signify *Bloody evacuations*, (F.) *Déjections sanguinolentes*. They come from *cacare*, 'to go to stool,' and *sanguis*, 'blood.' Under this term was comprehended every affection, in which blood is discharged from the bowels.

CARA SCHULLI, *Frutex Indicus spinosus*, *Barle'ria buxifolia*. A Malabar plant, which, when applied externally, is maturative and resolvent. The decoction of its root is used, in the country, in ischuria.

CARABAC'CIUM. An aromatic wood of India, of a yellowish colour, and a smell like that of the clove. Its decoction and infusion are given as stomachics and antiscorbutics.

CAR'ABUS. A genus of coleopterous insects. Two species, the *chrysoceph'alus* and *ferrugin'eus*, have been recommended for the toothach. They must be pressed between the fingers, and then rubbed on the gum and tooth affected.

CARACTÈRE, *Character*, *Symbol*.

CARAGNA, *Caranna*.

CARAMATA, *Arumari*. A tree in the inland parts of Pomeeroon. It furnishes a febrifuge bark, which Dr. Hancock says may be used in typhoid and remittent fevers where cinchona is either useless or pernicious.

CARAMBOL, *Averrhoa carambola*.

CARAN'NA, *Caragna*, *Tacamahaca*, *Caragna*, *Caran'na Gummi*, *G. Bre'l'isis*, *Gum Caran'na*, (F.) *Caragne*, *Gomme Caragne* ou *Carane*. A gum-resinous substance, which flows from a large tree in New Spain, and is obtained from South America in impure masses. It preserves its softness for a long time, has an aromatic smell, and a slightly acrid and bitter taste. It was formerly used as a vulnerary and in plasters.

CARAWAY, *Carum*.

CARBASA, *Linteum*.

CARBASUS, *Linteum*.

CARBO, *Carbo Ligni*, *Charcoal*, (F.) *Charbon*. Fresh Charcoal is antiseptic. It is used to improve the digestive organs in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c.; as a cataplasm to gangrenous and fetid ulcers, tinea, &c., and forms a good tooth-powder. Dose, gr. x to ℥j. Also, Anthrax.

CARBO ANIMA'lis, *Carbo carnis*, *Animal charcoal*, (F.) *Charbon animal*. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, it is directed to be prepared from bones. It is given in the same cases as *Carbo Ligni*, and has been extolled in cancer. Dose, gr. ss. to gr. iij.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States con-

tains a formula for the preparation of CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS, *Purified animal charcoal* (*Carbon. animal. Bj*; *Acid muriat.*, *Aqua* $\frac{ss}{\text{f} \frac{3}{4} \text{ij}}$.) Pour the muriatic acid, previously mixed with the water, gradually upon the charcoal, and digest with a gentle heat for two days, occasionally stirring the mixture. Having allowed the undissolved portion to subside, pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the charcoal frequently with water until it is entirely free from acid, and lastly dry it.

CARBO FOS'PHILIS, *Lithanthrax*, Stone coal.

CARBO HUMA'NUM. The human excrement.—Paracelsus.

CARBO LIGNI, Carbo—c. Mineralis, Graphites—c. Palpebrarum, Anthracosis—c. Spongias, Spongia usta.

CARBON, SESQUI-IODIDE OF, Carbonis sesqui-iodidum—c. Bisulphuret of, Carbonis sulphuretum—c. Sulphuret of, Carbonis sulphuretum c. Terchloride of, Chloroform.

CAR'BONAS or CARBO'NAS. A carbonate. (F.) *Carbonate*. A salt, formed by the combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base.

CARBONAS NATRICUM, Sodæ carbonas.

CARBONATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammoniac carbonas.

CARBONATED, *Carbonatus*, *Aërius*, (F.) *Carboné*, *Aéré*. That which is impregnated with carbonic acid.

CARBONÉ, Carbonated.

CARBONEUM CHLORATUM, Chloroform.

CARBONIC ACID, *Ac'idum Carbon'icum*, *Solid Air of Hales*, *Factitious Air*, *Fixed Air*, *Carbonaceous Acid*, *Calceareous Acid*, *Aërial Acid*, *Mephitic Acid*, *Spiritus lethalis*, (F.) *Acide Carbonique*. This gas, which neither supports respiration nor combustion, is not often used in medicine. It is the main agent in effervescent draughts, fermenting poultices, &c. It is often found occupying the lower parts of mines—when it is called the *choke damp*—caverns, tombs, wells, brewers' vats, &c., and not unfrequently has been the cause of death. Lime thrown into such places soon absorbs the acid.

CARBONIS SESQUI-IOD'IDUM, *C. Sesqui-iodure'tum*, *Sesqui-Iodide* or *Sesqui-Iod'uret* of *Carbon*. This is made by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa, until the former loses its colour; a solution is obtained from which water throws down a yellow precipitate—the sesqui-iodide of carbon. It has been used in enlarged glands and in some cutaneous affections, applied externally, (3ss to ʒvj) of cerate.)

CARBONIS SULPHURE'TUM, *Sulphure'tum Carbo'nii*, *Sul'fidum Carbo'nii*, *Carbo'nium Sulphura'tum*, *Al'cohol Sul'phuris*, *Bisulphure'tum Carbo'nii*, *Sulphuret of Carbon*, *Bisulphuret of Carbon*, *Carburet of Sulphur*, (F.) *Sulfure de Carbon*. This transparent, colourless fluid, which has a very penetrating, disagreeable odour, and a taste which is cooling at first, but afterwards acrid and somewhat aromatic, is a diffusible excitant. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and has been said to have proved emmenagogue. It is also used in nervous diseases as an antispasmodic. Dose, one drop to four, repeated frequently.

It is used externally, where a cooling influence has to be rapidly exerted, and has been inhaled as an anæsthetic.

CARBONIUM SULPHURATUM, Carbonis sulphuretum.

CARBUNCLE, Anthrax—c. Fungous, Terminus—c. of the Tongue, Glossanthrax—c. Berry, Terminus.

CARBUNCLED FACE, Gutta rosea.

CARBUNCULAR EXANTHEM, Anthracia.

CARBUNCULATIO OCULI, *Blepharanthracosis*.

CARBUNCULUS, Anthrax—c. Anginosus, Cynanche maligna—c. Contagiosus, see Anthrax—c. Gallicus, see Anthrax—c. Hungaricus, see Anthrax—c. Labiorum et genarum, Cancer aquaticus—c. Polonicus, see Anthrax—c. Pulmonum, Necropneumonia—c. Septentrionalis, see Anthrax.

CARBUNCULUS RUBRUS. A red, shining, and transparent stone, from the Isle of Ceylon; formerly employed in medicine as a preservative against several poisons, the plague, &c.

CARBUNCULUS ULTUSCULOSUS, Cynanche maligna.

CAR'CAROS, from *καρραειν*, 'I resound,' 'I tremble.' A fever, in which the patient has a general tremor, accompanied with an unceasing noise in the ears.

CARCINOSES, Canceroid, *Chancerosa*.

CARCINOIDES, Canceroid.

CARCINO'MA, *Cancero'ma*, *Cancro'ma*, from *καρκινος*, 'a crab.' Some authors have thus called indolent tumours different from cancer; others, incipient cancer; and others, again, the species of cancer in which the affected structure assumes the appearance of cerebral substance; but the majority of authors use Carcinoma in the same sense as Cancer.

CARCINOMA ALVEOLARE, Colloid—c. Fibrosum, Scirrhus—c. Hæmatodes, Hæmatodes fungus—c. Intestinorum, Enteropathia cancerosa—c. Lingue, Glossocarcinoma—c. of the Liver, Hepato-scirrhus—c. Medullare, Encephaloid—c. Melanodes, Cancer, melanotic—c. Melanoticum, Melanosis—c. Simplex, Scirrhus—c. Spongiosum, Encephaloid, Hæmatodes fungus—c. Scroti, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'—c. Uteri, Metrocarcinoma, Metroscirrhus—c. Ventriculi, Gastroscirrhus; see Gastrostenosis cardiaca et pylorica.

CARCINOM'ATOUS. Relating to Cancer.

CARCINOME MOU ET SPONGIEUX, Encephaloid—c. *Sanguant*, Encephaloid, Hæmatodes fungus.

CARCINOS, Cancer.

CARCINO'SES, (G.) *Karsinosen*, from *καρκινος*, 'a crab.' A family of diseases, according to the classification of Fuchs; which embraces the different forms of Cancer.

CARCINOSUS, Cancerous.

CARCINUS SPONGIOSUS, Encephaloid.

CARDAMANTICA, Cardamine pratensis, Lepidium Iberis.

CARDAMINDUM MAJUS, Tropæolum majus.

CARDAMINE FONTANA, Sisymbrium nasturtium—c. Nasturtium, Sisymbrium nasturtium.

CARDAMI'NE PRATEN'SIS, *Cardami'ne*, *Cardaman'tica*, *Nasturtium Aquaticum*, *Cardamon*, *Culi flos*, *Iberis soph'ia*, *Nasturtium pratens'is*, *Ladies-smock*, *Cuckoo-flower*, *Common Bitter Cress*, (F.) *Cresson élégant*, *Cresson des prés*, *Passerage sauvage*. Ord. Cruciferae. The flowers have been considered useful as antispasmodics, in the dose of ʒj to ʒij. They are probably inert.

CARDAMOM, LESSER, Amomum cardamomum.

CARDAMOME, Amomum cardamomum—c. *de la Côte de Malabar*, Amomum cardamomum.

CARDAMOMUM MAJUS, Amomum grana paradisi—c. Minus, Amomum cardamomum—c. Piperatum, Amomum grana paradisi—c. Wild, Fagarastrum Capense.

CARDAMON, Cardamine pratensis.

CARDAMUM MAJUS, Tropæolum majus.

CARDÈRE, Dipsacus sylvestris—c. *Cultivé*, Dipsacus fullonum.

CARDIA, *kapdia*, 'the heart.' *Stom'achus*,

Orificium incisivum seu Ingressus superior ventriculi. The superior or oesophageal orifice of the stomach. — *Orificium ventriculi incisivum.* Also, the Heart.

CARDIAC, *Cardiacus*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart'; or the upper orifice of the stomach. (F.) *Cardiaque*. Relating to the heart or to the upper orifice of the stomach. A cordial.

CARDIAC ARTERIES, *Coronary arteries*, (F.) *Artères cardiaques* ou *coronaires*, are two in number. They arise from the aorta, a little above the free edge of the sigmoid valves, and are distributed on both surfaces of the heart.

CARDIAC GANGLION, *Ganglion cardiacum*, situated beneath the arch of the aorta to the right side of the ligament of the ductus arteriosus. It receives the superior cardiac nerves of opposite sides of the neck, and a branch from the pneumogastric, and gives off numerous branches to the cardiac plexuses.

CARDIAC NERVES, (F.) *Nervi cardiaci*. These are commonly three on each side; a *superior*, *middle* and *inferior*, which are furnished by corresponding cervical ganglia. Commonly, there are but two on the left side; the upper and middle, which draw their origin from the last two cervical ganglia. Scarpa calls the superior — *Cardiacus superficialis*; the middle — *C. profundus* seu *C. magnus*; and the inferior — *C. parvus* seu *minor*. There are, besides, *Cardiac filaments*, (F.) *Filets cardiaci*, furnished by the par vagum or pneumo-gastric nerve, which become confounded with the above.

CARDIAC PLEXUS, *Plexus cardiacus*. There are three cardiac plexuses. 1. The *great cardiac plexus* is situated upon the bifurcation of the trachea. It is formed by the convergence of the middle and inferior cardiac nerves; and by branches from the pneumogastric, descendens noni, and first thoracic ganglion. 2. The *anterior cardiac plexus* is situated in front of the ascending aorta near its origin. It is formed by filaments from the superior cardiac nerves; from the cardiac ganglion; and from the great cardiac plexus. Filaments from this plexus accompany the left coronary artery, and form the *anterior coronary plexus*. 3. The *posterior cardiac plexus* is seated upon the posterior part of the ascending aorta near its origin. It is formed by numerous branches from the great cardiac plexus. It divides into two sets of branches, which together constitute the *posterior coronary plexus*.

CARDIAC VEINS, *Coronary veins*, (F.) *Veines Cardiaques*, are commonly four in number; two anterior and two posterior. They open into the right auricle by one orifice, which is furnished with a valve, and is called, by Portal, *Sinus coronaire du Cœur*.

CARDIACA CRISPA, *Leonurus cardiaca* — c. *Passio*, Cardialgia — c. *Trilobata*, *Leonurus cardiaca* — c. *Vulgaris*, *Leonurus cardiaca*.

CARDIACUS, Cordial, Stomachal.

CARDIAGMUS, Cardialgia.

CARDIAGRA, *Affectio arthritica cordis*; from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *αγρα*, 'seizure.' Gout of the heart.

CARDIAGRAPHY, *Cardiagraphia*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the heart.

CARDIALGIA, *Cardiaca Passio*, *Colica Ventriculi*, *Spasmus Ventriculi*, *Perodyn'ia*, *Cordalium*, *Cardial'a*, *Dysepepodynia*, *Dysepepodynia*, *Dysepepodynia*, *Peratodyn'ia*, *Cardiodyn'ia*, *Gastralgia*, *Gasteralgia*, *Gastrocol'ia*, *Gastrodyn'ia*, *Passio Card'aca*, *Stomachal'gia*, *Stomacal'gia*, *Gastrodyn'ia*, *Cardiacus Morbus*, *Cardiog'mus*, *Cardialgy*; from *καρδία*, 'the cardiac orifice of the stomach,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.'

Pain of the stomach, (F.) *Douleur de l'Estomac*, *D. névralgique de l'Estomac*. Also, *Heartburn*, (F.) *Cardialgie*, *Ardeur d'Estomac*, *A. du Cœur*. Impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium. — *Morsus vel ardor ventriculi*, *Morsus stom'achi*, *Soda*, *Limo'is cardial'gia mordens*, *Rocio Stom'achis* seu *Ventriculi*: — a symptom of dyspepsia.

CARDIALGIA INFLAMMATORIA, Gastritis — c. *Sputatoria*, *Pyrosis*.

CARDIALOG'IA, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the heart.

CARDIANASTROPHE, Ectopia cordis.

CARDIARCTIE, Heart, concentric hypertrophy of the.

CARDIARIUS; same etymology. A name given to a worm, said to have been found in the heart or pericardium.

CARDIATOM'IA, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the heart.

CARDIATROPHIA, Heart, atrophy of the.

CARDIAUXE, Heart, hypertrophy of the.

CARDIECTASIS, see Aneurism of the heart.

— c. *Partialis*, Aneurism of the heart.

CARDIELCOSIS; from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *ελκος*, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration of the heart.

CARDIETHMOLIPOSIS, Steatosis cordis.

CARDIEURYSMA, Aneurism of the heart.

CARDILÆA, Cardialgia.

CARDIM'LECH, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *ῥῥοδ*, *Melek*, (Hebr.,) 'a governor.' A suppositious active principle seated in the heart, and governing the vital functions. — *Doleus*.

CARDINAL FLOWER, *Lobelia cardinalis* — c. *Blue*, *Lobelia syphilitica*.

CARDINAL PLANT, *Lobelia cardinalis*.

CARDINAMENTUM, *Ginglymus*, *Gomphosis*.

CARDIOBOTANUM, *Centaurea benedicta*.

CARDIOCE'LE, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *ελη*, 'rupture.' Hernia of the heart, especially into the abdominal cavity.

CARDIOCLASIE, *Cardiorrhexis*.

CARDIOD'YNE, *Cardiodyn'ia*; from *καρδία*, 'the heart, the stomach,' and *δύνη*, 'pain.' Pain in the heart. Also, *Cardialgia*.

CARDIODYNE SPASMODICA INTERMITTENS, *Angina pectoris*.

CARDIOG'MUS. Hippocrates employed this word synonymously with *cardialgia*. In the time of Galen it was used, by some writers, for certain pulsations of the heart, analogous to palpitations. Sauvages understood by *Cardiog'mus* an aneurism of the heart or great vessels, when still obscure. Also, *Angina pectoris*.

CARDIOG'MUS CORDIS SINISTRÆ, *Angina pectoris*.

CARDIOMALA'CIA, *Malaco'is* seu *Mala'cia* seu *Malax'is* seu *Molli'ies Cordis*, (F.) *Ramolissement du Cœur*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *μαλακία*, 'softness.' Softening of the heart, caused by inflammation of the organ, or a consequence of some lesion of the function of nutrition.

CARDIOMYOLIPOSIS, Steatosis cordis.

CARDIONCHI, see Aneurism.

CARDIONEURALGIA, *Angina pectoris*.

CARDIOPALMUS, *Cardiotromus*.

CARDIOPERICARDITIS, see *Pericarditis*.

CARDIORRHEU'MA, *Rheumatismus cordis*; from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *ρῥυξις*, 'defluxion, rheumatism.' Rheumatism of the heart.

CARDIORRHEX'IS, *Cardioclasiæ*, (Piorry.)

Ruptura cordis, (F.) *Rupture du Cœur*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *ρῥιξις*, 'laceration.' Laceration of the heart.

CARDIOSCLÉROSIE, (Piorry) from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *σκληρος*, 'hard.' (F.) *Endurcissement du Cœur*.

CARDIOSTENO'SIS, *Stenocardia*, from *καρ-*

dia, 'the heart,' and *σπασσις*, 'contraction.' Contraction of the openings of the heart.

CARDIOTRAUMA, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *τραύμα*, 'a wound.' A wound of the heart.

CARDIOTROMUS, *Palpita'tio Cordis trepidans*, *Cardiopal'mus*, *Trepida'tio Cordis*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *τρομος*, 'tremor.' Rapid and feeble palpitation, or fluttering of the heart.

CARDIOTROTUS, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *τροπος*, 'I wound.' One affected with a wound of the heart.—Galen.

CARDIPERICARDITIS, see Pericarditis.

CARDITE, Carditis.

CARDITIS, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and the termination *itis*. Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the heart. *Empres'ma Carditis*, *Inflamma'tio Cordis*, *Inflamma'tio Carditis*, *Causa Carditis*, *Myocardi'tis*, *Carditis Muscularis*, (F.) *Inflammation du Cœur*, *Cardite*. The symptoms of this affection are by no means clear. They are often confounded with those of pericarditis, or inflammation of the membrane investing the heart. Carditis, indeed, with many, includes both the inflammation of the investing membrane and that of the heart itself. See Pericarditis, and Endocarditis.

CARDITIS EXTERNA, Pericarditis—c. Interna, Endocarditis—c. Muscularis, Carditis—c. Membranosa, Pericarditis—c. Polyposa, Polyphi of the heart—c. Serosa, Pericarditis.

CARDO, Ginglymus.

CARDOPATIUM, *Carlina acaulis*.

CARDUUS ALTILIS, *Cynara scolymus*—c. *Benedictus*, *Centaurea benedicta*—c. *Brasilianus*, *Bromelia ananas*—c. *Domesticus capite majori*, *Cynara scolymus*—c. *Hemorrhoidalis*, *Cirsium arvense*.

CARDUUS MARIA'NUS, *Carduus Ma'riae*, *Sily'bium*, *S. Maria'num seu macula'tum*, *Carthamus macula'tus*, *Cirsium macula'tum*, *Carduus lacteus*, *Spina alba*, *Common Milk Thistle*, or *Ladies' Thistle*, (F.) *Chardon-Marie*. The herb is a bitter tonic. The seeds are oleaginous. It is not used.

CARDUUS PINEUS, *Arctaylis gumifera*—c. *Sativus*, *Carthamus tinctorius*—c. *Sativus non-spinosus*, *Cynara scolymus*—c. *Solstitialis*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—c. *Stellatus*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—c. *Tomentosus*, *Onopordium acanthium*—c. *Veneris*, *Dipsacus fullonum*.

CAREBARESIS, *Carcbaria*.

CAREBARIA or **CAREBARI'A**, *Carebare'sis*, from *καρπ*, 'the head,' and *βαρος*, 'weight.' *Scordine'ma*, *Cereba'ria*, *Scordinis'mus*, *Cardine'ma*. Heaviness of the head.—Hippocrates, Galen.

CARE'NA, *Kare'na*. The twenty-fourth part of a drop.—Ruland and Johnson.

CAREUM, *Carum*.

CAREX ARENARIA, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*.

CARIACOU. A beverage, used in Cayenne, and formed of a mixture of cassava, potato, and sugar fermented.

CARICA, *Ficus carica*.

CARICA PAPA'YA, *Papaw tree*, (F.) *Papayer. Ord.* *Artocarpem*. A native of America, India, and Africa. The fruit has somewhat of the flavour of the pumpkin, and is eaten like it. The milky juice of the plant and the seed and root have been regarded as anthelmintic.

CARICUM. Said to have been named after its inventor Caricus. *Car'yicum*. A detergent application to ulcers; composed of black hellebore, sandarach, copper, lead, sulphur, orpiment, cantharides, and oil of cedar.—Hippocrates.

CARIE, *Caries*—c. *des Dents*, Dental gangrene.

CARIE, *Carioux*.

CARIES, *Nigrit'ies Os'sium*. An ulceration of bone.—*Necrosis* being death of a bone. It resembles the gangrene of soft parts. Hence it

has been termed *Caries gangrenosa*, *Gangra'nae Car'ice*, *G. Os'sium*, *Tere'do*, *Arro'stio*, *Euro's*, (F.) *Carie*. It is recognised by the swelling of the bone which precedes and accompanies it; by the abscesses it occasions; the fistulae which form; the sanious character, peculiar odour and quantity of the suppuration, and by the evidence afforded by probing. The most common causes of caries are blows;—the action of some virus, and morbid diathesis. When dependent on any virus in the system, this must be combated by appropriate remedies. When entirely local, it must be converted, where practicable, into a state of necrosis or death of the affected part. For this end stimulants, the actual cautery, &c., are applied.

CARIES, *DENTIUM*, Dental gangrene—c. *Pudendorum*, see Chancre—c. of the Vertebrae, *Vertebral disease*—c. *Vertebrarum*, *Vertebral disease*.

CARIEUX, *Carioux*.

CARIM CURINI, *Justitia ecobillum*.

CARINA, 'a ship's keel.' The vertebral column, especially of the fetus. Also, the breast-bone bent inwards. Hence, *Pectus carina'tum*:—the chest affected with such deformity.

CAR'IOUS, *Cario'ens*, *Euro'dea*, (F.) *Carié*, *Carioux*. Affected with caries.

CARIUM TERRÆ, *Calx*.

CARIVE, *Myrtus pimenta*.

CARIVILLANDI, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

CARLINA, 'Carline Thistle.'

CARL'NA ACAUL'IS, *C. chama'leon*, *Ohama'leon album*, *Cardopa'tium*, (F.) *Carlina sans tige*, which grows in the Pyrenees, and on the mountains of Switzerland, Italy, &c., has been recommended as a tonic, emmenagogue, and sudorific.

CARLINA CHAMÆLEON, *C. acaulis*.

CARLINE SANS TIGE, *Carlina acaulis*.

CARLO SANCTO RADIX. 'St. Charles's Root': found in Mechoacan, in America. The bark is aromatic, bitter and acrid. It is considered to be sudorific, and to strengthen the gums and stomach.

CARLSBAD, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. Carlsbad is a town in Bohemia, 24 miles from Egra, celebrated for its hot baths. The water contains about 47 parts in the 100 of purging salts. It is a thermal saline; temperature 121° to 167° Fahrenheit. The constituents are—carbonic acid, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium.

CARMANTINE, *Justitia pectoralis*—c. *Pectorale*, *Justitia pectoralis*.

CARMEN, 'a verse.' An amulet. A charm, which, of old, often consisted of a verse. See Charm.

CARMINANTIA, *Carminatives*.

CARMINATIVA, *Carminatives*.

CARMIN'ATIVES, *Carminan'tia seu Carminati'va*, from *carmen*, 'a verse,' or 'charm,' *Antiphys'ica*, *Physago'ga*, *Xan'tica*, (F.) *Carminati'va*. Remedies which allay pain, 'like a charm,' (?) by causing the expulsion of flatus from the alimentary canal. They are generally of the class of aromatics.

The **FOUR GREATER CARMINATIVE HOT SEEDS**, *Quatuor sem'ina cal'ida majora carminati'va*, were, of old, anise, carui, cummin, and fennel.

The **FOUR LESSER CARMINATIVE HOT SEEDS**, *Quatuor sem'ina cal'ida minor'a*, were bishop's weed, stone parsley, smallage, and wild carrot.

CARMOT. A name given, by the alchemists, to the matter which they believed to constitute the Philosopher's stone.

CARNABADIA, *Carum*, (seed.)

CARNABADIUM, *Cuminum cyminum*.

CARNATIO, *Syssaercoosis*.

CARNATION, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CARNELIAN, Cornelian.

CARNEOLUS, Cornelian.

CARNEOUS, *Carneous*, *Carno'ous*, *Sarco'des*, *Incarna'tus*, from *caro*, 'flesh.' (F.) *Charnas*. Consisting of flesh, or resembling flesh.

CARNEOUS COLUMNS, *Fleshy Columns*, *Colum'næ Carnææ*, of the heart, (F.) *Colonnes charnues*, are muscular projections, situate in the cavities of the heart. They are called, also, *Mus'culi Pa-pilla'res*.

CARNEOUS FIBRES, *Fleshy Fibres*, *Mus'cular Fibres*, (F.) *Fibres charnues* ou *musculaires*, are fibres belonging to a muscle.

CARNEUM MARSUPIUM, Ischio-trochanterianus.

CARNIC'ULA. Diminutive of *caro*, 'flesh.' The gum.—Gingiva.—Fallopium.

CARNIFICA'TIO, Carnification — c. Pulmonum, Hepatisation of the lungs.

CARNIFICA'TION, *Carnifica'tio*, from *caro*, 'flesh,' and *feri*, 'to become.' *Transformation into flesh*. A morbid state of certain organs, in which the tissue acquires a consistence like that of fleshy or muscular parts. It is sometimes observed in hard parts, the texture becoming softened, as in *Osteo-sarcoma*. When it occurs in the lungs, they present a texture like that of liver. Such is the condition of the foetal lung.

CARNIFORMIS ABSCESSUS. An abscess, which ordinarily occurs in the neighbourhood of the articulations, and whose orifice is hard, the sides thick and callous.—M. A. Severinus.

CARNIV'OROUS, *Carniv'orus*, *Sarcoph'agus*, *Creatoph'agus*, *Oroph'agus*, (F.) *Carnivore*, from *caro*, 'flesh,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' That which eats flesh. Any substance which destroys excrecences in wounds, ulcers, &c.

CARNOSA CUTIS, Panniculus carnosus.

CARNOS'ITAS, (F.) *Carnosité*, from *caro*, 'flesh.' A fleshy excrecence.

CARNOSITIES OF THE URE'THRA, *Carnosities in the Ure'thra*, (F.) *Carnosités ou Caroncules de l'urètre*. Small fleshy excrecences or fungous growths, which were, at one time, presumed to exist in the male urethra, whenever retention of urine followed gonorrhœa.

M. Cullérier uses the term *Carnosité vénérienne* for a cutaneous, cellular, and membranous tumour, dependent upon the syphilitic virus. See, also, *Polysarcia*.

CARNOSUS, Carneous.

CARO, Flesh.—c. *Accessoria*, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*, (*accessorius*)—c. *Excrecens*, *Excrecence*—c. *Fungosa*, *Fungosity*—c. *Glandulosa*, *Epiglottic gland*—c. *Luxurians*, *Fungosity*—c. *Orbicularis*, *Placenta*—c. *Parenchymatica*, *Parenchyma*—c. *Quadrata*, *Palmaris brevis*—c. *Quadratus Sylvii*, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*, (*accessorius*)—c. *Viscerum*, *Parenchyma*.

CAROB TREE, *Ceratonia siliqua*.

CAROBA ALNABATI, *Ceratonium siliqua*.

CARODES, Carotic.

CAROLI, see *Chancro*.

CAROLINA, NORTH, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the counties of Warren, Montgomery, Rockingham, Lincoln, Buncomb, and Rowan, there are mineral springs. They belong generally to the sulphureous or acidulous saline.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, MINERAL WATERS OF. They are numerous. *Pacolet Springs*, on the west bank of *Pacolet River*, contain sulphur and iron. Many, with similar properties, but not held in estimation, are scattered about the State.

CARONCULE, Caruncle.—c. *Lachrymale*, *Caruncle*.

CARONCULES MYRTIFORMES, *Carun-*

culæ myrtiformes—c. *de l'Urètre*, *Carnosties* of the urethra.

CAROPI, *Amomum cardamomum*.

CAROSIS, Somnolency.

CAROTA, see *Daucus carota*.

CAROT'IC, *Carot'icus*, *Carot'id*, *Carot'idus*, *Caro'des*, *Com'atose*, from *καρπος*, 'stupor.' (F.) *Carotique*. Relating to stupor or *carus*—as a *carotic state*,—or to the carotids.

CAROTIC ARTERIES, *Carotids*—c. *Ganglion*, see *Carotid Nerve*—c. *Nerve*, *Carotid nerve*—c. *Plexus*, see *Carotid Nerve*.

CAROTICA, Narcotics.

CAROTICUS, Carotic.

CAROTID, Carotic.

CAROTIDS, *Carot'ides*, *Carot'icæ*, *Carotidææ*, *Capita'les*, *Jugula'res*, *Sopora'les*, *Sopora'ria*, *Soporif'era*, *Somni'f'era*, *Apoplec'tica*, *Lethar'gica* (*Arte'ria*), the *Carot'id Arteries*, *Cephal'ic Arteries*, (F.) *Artères Carotides*; from *καρπος*, 'stupor.' The great arteries of the neck, which carry blood to the head. They are divided into, 1. *Primitive* or *common*; the left of which arises from the aorta, and the right from a trunk, common to it and the subelavian. 2. *External* or *pericephal'ic*, branch of the primitive, which extends from the last to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw; and, 3. *Internal*, *Arte'ria cereb'ralis* vel *encephal'ica*, another branch of the primitive, which, arising at the same place as the external, enters the cranium, and terminates on a level with the fissure of Sylvius, dividing into several branches.

CAROTID OR CAROTIC CANAL, *Canal'is Carot'icus*, *Canal inflexe de l'os temporal*—(Ch.), *Canal carotidien*, is a canal in the temporal bone, through which the carotid artery and several nervous filaments pass.

CAROTID OR CAROTIC FORAMINA, *Foram'ina Carot'ica*, (F.) *Trous carotidiens*, are distinguished into *internal* and *external*. They are the foramina at each extremity of the *Canalis Caroticus*.

CAROTID GANGLION, see *Carotid nerve*.

CAROTID NERVE, *Carotic nerve*, *Nervus carot'icus*. A branch from the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, which ascends by the side of the internal carotid. It divides into two portions, which enter the carotid canal, and, by their communication with each other and the petrosal branch of the vidian, form the *carotid plexus*. They also frequently form a small gangliform swelling on the under part of the artery—the *carotic* or *carotid* or *cavernous ganglion*, *ganglion of Laumonier*.

CAROTID PLEXUS, see *Carotid nerve*.

CAROTTE, *Daucus carota*.

CAROUA, *Carum*, (seed.)

CAROUBIER, *Ceratonium siliqua*.

CAROUGE, see *Ceratonium siliqua*.

CARPASA, *Carbasa*.

CARPA'SIUM, *Car'pasum*, and *Carpe'sium*. Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen, &c., have given these names, and that of *Carpasos*, to a plant, which cannot now be determined, and whose juice, called *Opocar'pason*, *βροχαρπασον*, passed for a violent, narcotic poison, and was confounded with myrrh.

CARPATICUM, see *Pinus cembra*.

CARPE, *Carpus*.

CARPENTARIA, *Achillea millefolium*.

CARPESIUM, *Carpasium*.

CARPHODES, *Carphodes*, from *καρπος*, 'floculus,' and *αides*, 'resemblance.' Flocculent, stringy;—as *mucus carphodes*, flocculent or stringy mucus.

CARPHOLOG'IA, *Tilmus*, *Carpholog'ia*, *Orocid'imus*, *Orocycid'imus*, *Floccorum vena'tio*, *Floccil'gium*, *Tricholog'ia*, *Orocid'ia*, *Floccil'ation*, *Floccit'ation*, from *καρπος*, 'floculus,' and *λεγω*, 'I collect,' or 'pluck.' (F.) *Carphologia*. Action

of gathering focculi. A delirious picking of the bed-clothes, as if to seek some substance, or to pull the focculi from them. It denotes great cerebral irritability and debility, and is an unfavourable sign in fevers, &c.

CARPHOS, *Trigonella foenum.*

CARPIA, *Linteum.*

CARPIÆUS, *Palmaris brevis.*

CAR'PIAL, *Car'pian, Carpia'nus, Carpia'lis, (F.) Carpien.* Belonging to the Carpus.

CAR'PIAL LIG'AMENTS, (F.) *Ligaments Carpiens,* are, 1. The fibrous fasciæ, which unite the bones of the carpus; and, 2. The annular ligaments, anterior and posterior.

CARPIAN, *Carpial.*

CARPIEN, *Carpial.*

CARPISMUS, *Carpus.*

CARPOBALSAMUM, see *Amyris opobalsamum.*

CARPOLOGIA, *Carphologia*—c. *Spasmodica, Subsultus tendinum.*

CARPO-METACARPEUS MINIMI DIGITI, *Adductor metacarpi minimi digiti*—c. *Métacarpium du petit doigt, Opponens minimi digiti*—c. *Métacarpium du pouce, Opponens pollicis*—c. *Phalangeus minimi digiti, Abductor minimi digiti*—c. *Phalangien du petit doigt, Abductor minimi digiti*—c. *Phalangien du petit doigt, Flexor parvus minimi digiti*—c. *Phalangien du pouce, Flexor brevis pollicis manus*—c. *Sus-phalangien du pouce, Abductor pollicis brevis.*

CARPO-PEDAL, from *carpus*, 'the wrist,' and *pes, pedis*, 'the foot.' Relating to the wrist and foot.

CARPO-PEDAL SPASM, *Cerebral spasmodic croup.* A spasmodic affection of the chest and larynx in young children, accompanied by general or partial convulsions. The disease commonly occurs between the third and ninth month, and is characterized by excessive dyspnoea, accompanied by a loud croupy noise on inspiration; the thumbs being locked, and the hands and feet rigidly bent for a longer or shorter period. The seat of the disease is evidently in the cerebro-spinal axis, primarily or secondarily: generally, perhaps, it is owing to arethism seated elsewhere, but communicated to the cerebro-spinal centre, and reflected to the respiratory and other muscles concerned. It seems to be connected with dental irritation, and consequently, in the treatment, where such is the case, the gums should be freely divided; after which, cathartics and revulsives, with the use of narcotics and appropriate diet, will generally remove the affection; for although extremely alarming, it is often not attended with great danger. See *Asthma thymicum.*

CARPOS, *Fruit.*

CARPOTICA, from *καρπος*, 'fruit.' Diseases affecting impregnation. Irregularity, difficulty or danger produced by parturition:—the 3d order, class *Genetica*, of Good.

CARPUS, *Carpis'mus, Brachia'lē, Rasce'ta, Raste'ta, Rascha, Rase'ta, Raset'ta, the wrist.* (F.) *Carpe, Poignet.* The part between the forearm and hand. Eight bones compose it, (in two rows.) In the superior row there are, from without to within—the *Scaphoïdes* or *navicula'rē, Luna'rē* or *semiluna'rē, Cuneifor'mē, and Orbicula'rē* or *pisifor'mē.* In the lower row—*Trape'sium, Trape'soides, Magnum, and Uncifor'mē.*

CARRAGEEN MOSS, *Fucus crispus.*

CARRÉ DE LA CUISSE, *Quadratus femoris*—c. *des Lombes, Quadratus lumborum*—c. *du Menton, Depressor labii inferioris*—c. *du Pied, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.*

CARREAU, *Tabes mesenterica.*

CARRÉE, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans, (accessorius.)*

CARRÉLET, (F.) *Acus triangula'ris.* A straight needle, two or three inches long, the point of which is triangular; and which the ancients used in different operations. Also, a wooden, triangular frame for fixing a cloth through which different pharmaceutical preparations are passed.

CARRÔT, CANDY, *Athamanta cretensis*—a. *Deadly, Thapsia*—c. *Plant, Daucus carota.*

CARTHAMUS MACULATUS, *Carduus marianus.*

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, *Am'ylon, Œnice, Crocus German'icus, Crocus Saracenicus, Car'thamum officina'rum, Car'duus sativus, Safran-num, Saffron-flower, Saftower, Bastard Safran, Dyer's Saffron, (F.) Carthame, Safran bâtard, Carthame des Teinturiers.* Family, *Cynarocéphales.* Sec. Syst. *Syngenesia Polygamia squa-lis.* The seeds are aromatic, cathartic, and diuretic; yet to the parroquet they are an article of food; hence their name, *Graines de Parroquet.* The flowers, *Car'thamus,* (Ph. U. S.) are employed as a cosmetic, and are a reputed diaphoretic. [?]

CARTHEGON, see *Buxus.*

CARTILAGE, *Chondros, Car'tilago, (F.) Car'tilage.* A solid part of the animal body, of a medium consistence between bone and ligament, which in the fœtus is a substitute for bone, but in the adult exists only in the joints, at the extremities of the ribs, &c. Cartilages are of a whitish colour, flexible, compressible, and very elastic, and some of them apparently inorganic. They are composed, according to J. Davy, of 44 albumen. .55 water, and .01 phosphate of lime.

CARTILAGE ANONYME, *Cricoid, (cartilage)*—c. *Epiglottic, Epiglottis*—c. *Mucroné, Xiphoid Cartilage*—c. *Supra-arytenoid, Corniculum laryngis*—c. *Tarsal, see Tarsus.*

CARTILAGES, ARTICULAR, *Obdu'cent Car'tilages,* invest bony surfaces, which are in contact; hence they are called *investing or investing cartilages,* (F.) *Cartilages de revêtement ou d'encroûtement.*

CARTILAGES, INTERARTICULAR, are such as are situate within the joints, as in the knee joint.

CARTILAGES OF OSSIFICATION are such as, in the progress of ossification, have to form an integrant part of bones; as those of the long bones in the new-born infant. They are termed *temporary;* the others being *permanent.* All the cartilages, with the exception of the articular, are surrounded by a membrane analogous to the periosteum, called *Perichondrium.*

CARTILAGES OF THE RIBS are, in some respects, only prolongations of the ribs. Those of the nose, of the meatus auditorius, and Eustachian tube, present a similar arrangement. Other cartilages resemble a union of fibrous and cartilaginous textures; hence their name *Fibro-cartilages.*

CARTILAGES, SEMILUNAR, see *Semilunar*—c. *Sigmoid, Semilunar cartilages.*

CARTILAGINES GUTTURALES, *Arytenoid cartilages*—c. *Semilunares, Semilunar cartilages*—c. *Sigmoides, Semilunar cartilages.*

CARTILAGINIS ARYTENOIDÆ & CAPITULUM, *Corniculum laryngis.*

CARTILAG'INOUS, *Cartilagin'cus, Cartilagin'cus, Chondro'des, Chondro'des, (F.) Cartilagineus.* Belonging to, or resembling cartilage.

CARTILAGINOUS, TISSUE, see *Tissue.*

CARTILAGO, *Cartilage*—c. *Clypealis, Thyroid cartilage*—c. *Enseiformis, Xiphoid cartilage*—c. *Guttalis, Arytenoid cartilage*—c. *Innominata, Cricoid*—c. *Mucronata, Xiphoid cartilage*—c. *Peltalis, Thyroid cartilage, Xiphoid cartilage*—c. *Scutiformis, Thyroid cartilage*—c. *Uvifer, Uvula*—c. *Xiphoides, Xiphoid cartilage.*

CARUM, from Caria, a province of Asia. *Agium carvi*, *Busianum carvi*, *Ligusticum carvi*, *Seseli carvi* seu *carum*, *Sium carvi*, *Oa'reum*, *Carum carvi*, *Carvi*, *Cuminum pratense*, *Carus*, *Car'son*, the *Car'saway*, (F.) *Carvi*, *Cumin des prés*. Family, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The seeds, *Carnabadi'a*, *Car'oua*, are carminative. Dose, gr. x to ʒij, swallowed whole or bruised. The oil, *Oleum Car'ui*, (F.) *Huile de carvi*, has the properties of the seeds. Dose, gtt. ij to vj.

CARUM BULBOCASTANUM, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

CAR'UNCLE, *Carum'cula*, diminutive of *caro*, 'flesh.' A small portion of flesh, *Sar'cium*, *Sarcid'ium*. A fleshy excrescence,—*Ephy'ma carum'cula*, (F.) *Caruncule*.

CARUNCLE, *Carnositas*.

CARUNCLES IN THE URETHRA, *Carnosities*.

CARUM'CUA LACHEMYA'LIS, (F.) *Caruncule lacrymale*. A small, reddish, follicular body, situate at the inner angle of the eye. It secretes a gummy substance.

CARUNCULÆ CUTICULARES, *Nymphæ*.

CARUNCULÆ MAMILLAR'ES. The extremities of the lactiferous tubes in the nipples. The olfactory nerves have been so called by some.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFOR'ES, *U. Vagina'les*, *Glandulae myrtifor'mes*, (F.) *Caruncules myrtiformes*. Small, reddish tubercles, more or less firm, of variable form, and uncertain number, situate near the orifice of the vagina, and formed by the mucous membrane. They are regarded as the remains of the hymen.

CARUNCULÆ PAPILLARES, *Papillæ* of the kidney.

CARUN'CULOUS, *Carum'cular*. Relating to caruncles or carnosities.

CARUON, *Carum*.

CARUS, *apes*, *Sopor caro'ticus*, *Profound sleep*. The last degree of coma, with complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove, even for a few instants. *Sopor*, *Coma*, *Lethargia*, and *Carus*, are four degrees of the same condition.

CARUS APOPLEXIA, *Apoplexy*—c. *Asphyxia*, *Asphyxia*—c. *Catalepsia*, *Catalepsy*—c. *Ecstasis*, *Ecstasis*—c. *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—c. *ab insolatione*, *Coup de soleil*—c. *Lethargus*, *Lethargy*—c. *Lethargus cataphora*, *Somnolency*—c. *Lethargus vigil*, *Coma vigil*—c. *Paralysis*, *Paralysis*—c. *Paralysis paraplegia*, *Paraplegia*—c. *Vernus*, *Lethargy*.

CARVI, *Carum*.

CARYA, *Juglans regia*—c. *Basilica*, *Juglans regia*.

CARYEDON CATAGMA, see *Fracture*.

CARYOCOSTINUS, *Caryocostinum*. An electuary prepared of the costus and other aromatic substances, &c. It was cathartic. See *Confectio scammonis*.

CARYON PONTICON, *Corylus avellana* (nut.)

CARYOPHYLLA, *Geum urbanum*.

CARYOPHYLLATA AQUATICA, *Geum rivale*—c. *Nutans*, *Geum rivale*—c. *Urbana*, *Geum urbanum*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Geum urbanum*.

CARYOPHYLLUM RUBRUM, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CARYOPHYLLUS AMERICANUS, see *Myrtus pimenta*—c. *Aromaticus*, *Eugenia caryophyllata*—c. *Hortensis*, *Dianthus caryophyllus*—c. *Pimenta*, *Myrtus Pimenta*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Geum urbanum*.

CARYO'TL. The best kind of dates.—Galen.

CAS RARES (F.), *Rare cases*. This term is used, by the French, for pathological facts, which vary from what is usual. See a celebrated article

under this head in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, Vol. IV.

CASAMUM, *Cyclamen*.

CASAMUNAR, *Cassumuniar*.

CAS'CARA, **CASCARIL'LA**. Spanish words, which signify *bark* and *little bark*, under which appellations the bark (Cinchona) is known in Peru. They are now applied to the bark of *Croton cascarilla*. The bark-gatherers are called *Cascarilleros*.

CASCARILLA, *Croton cascarilla*.

CASCARILLEROS, see *Casacara*.

CASCHEU, *Catechu*.

CASE, *Capsa*, *Theca*, (F.) *Caisse*. This name is given to boxes for the preservation of instruments, or of medicines necessary in hospital or other service. We say, e. g.—*A case of amputating*, or *of trepanning instruments*.

CASE, *Casus*, from *cadere*, *casum*, 'to fall.' The condition of a patient;—as a *case of fever*, &c. (F.) *Observation*. Also, the history of a disease.

CASEARIUS, *Cheesy*.

CASEIN, *Caseine*, *Ca'seum*, *Galactin's*, *Caseous matter*; from *caseus*, 'cheese.' The only nitrogenized constituent of milk. It is identical in composition with the chief constituents of blood,—fibrin and albumen, all being compounds of protein. A similar principle exists in the vegetable, *Vegetable Casein* or *Legu'min*, *Veg'etable Gluten*. It is chiefly found in leguminous seeds—peas, beans, lentils. Like vegetable albumen, Casein is soluble in water; and the solution is not coagulable by heat.

CASEIN, *Blood*, *Globulin*.

CASEOSUS, *Cheesy*.

CASEOUS MATTER, *Casein*.

CASEUM, *Casein*.

CASEUS, *Cheese*—c. *Equinus*, *Hippocæ*.

CASEUX, *Cheesy*.

CASHEW, *Anacardium occidentale*.

CASHOO. An aromatic drug of Hindoostan, said to possess pectoral virtues.

CASHOW, *Catechu*.

CASIA, *Laurus cassia*.

CASMINA, *Cassumuniar*.

CASMONAR, *Cassumuniar*.

CASSA, *Thorax*.

CASSADA ROOT, *Jatropha manihot*.

CASSAVA ROOT, *Jatropha manihot*.

CASSE AROMATIQUE, *Laurus cassia*—c. *en Bâtons*, *Cassia fistula*—c. *en Bois*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *des Boutiques*, *Cassia fistula*—c. *Séné*, *Cassia senna*.

CASSE-LUNETTES, *Cyanus segetum*, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

CASSEENA, *Ilex vomitoria*.

CASSENOLÉS, see *Quercus infectoria*.

CASSIA, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Absus*, *Absus*—c. *Acetifolia*, *C. senna*—c. *Ægyptian*, *C. senna*—c. *Alexandrina*, *C. fistula*—c. *Bonplandiana*, *C. fistula*.

CASSIA CHAMÆCRIS'TA, *Prairie senna*, *Partridge Pea*, *Wild Senna*. An indigenous plant, Fam. Leguminosæ, which flowers in August. It resembles *Cassia Marilandica* in properties.

CASSIA CINNAMOMEA, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Caryophyllata*, *Myrtus caryophyllata*—c. *Canella*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Ægyptian*, *Cassia senna*—c. *Excelsa*, *C. fistula*.

CAS'SIA FIS'TULA, *Ca'sia nigra*, *Cassia fistularia*, *C. Alexandri'na* seu *exce'l'sa* seu *Bonplandiana*, *Canna*, *Canna soluti'va*, *Canna fistula*, *Cathartocar'pus*, *Bactyrilobium fistula*, *Purging Cassia*, (F.) *Casse Canéficier*, *Casse en Bâtons*, *Casse des Boutiques*. The pulp of *Cassia Fis'tula* or *Cathartocar'pus Fistula*; Fam. Leguminosæ; *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia, *Pulpa Cas'sia*, *Cassia Aromen'tum*, *Cassia Fistula*

Pulpa, (Ph. U. S.), which is obtained in long pods, is black, bright, and shining; sweet, slightly acid, and inodorous. It is laxative in the dose of ℥iv to ℥j.

CASSIA LANCEOLATA, *C. senna*—c. *Lignea*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Lignea Malabarica*, *Laurus cassia*.

CASSIA MARILAN'DICA, *Senna Americana*'na, *American Senna*, *Wild Senna*, *Locust plant*, (F.) *Séné d'Amérique*. The leaves of this plant are similar, in virtue, to those of *cassia senna*. They are, however, much inferior in strength.

CASSIA NIGRA, *C. fistula*—c. *Officinalis*, *C. senna*—c. *Orientalis*, *C. senna*—c. *Purging*, *Cassia fistula*.

CASSIA SENNA, *C. lanceolata* seu *acutifolia* seu *orientalis* seu *officinalis*. The name of the plant which affords *senna*. It is yielded, however, by several species of the genus *cassia*. The leaves of *senna*, *Senna Folia*, *Senna Alexandrina*, *Senna Italica*, *Sena*, *Senna* or *Egyptian Cassia*, (F.) *Séné*, *Casse Séné*, have a faint smell, and bitterish taste. The active part, by some called *Cathartin*, is extracted by alcohol and water. Their activity is injured by boiling water. They are a hydragogue cathartic, and apt to gripe. Dose of the powder, ℥j to ℥j. Infusion is the best form.

The varieties of *senna*, in commerce, are *Tinnisselly Senna*, *Bombay* or *Common India Senna*, *Alexandrian Senna*, *Tripoli Senna*, and *Aleppo Senna*.

CASSIÆ ARAMENTUM, see *Cassia fistula*—c. *Fistula pulpa*, see *Cassia fistula*—c. *Flores*, see *Laurus cinnamomum*.

CASSIALA, *Hyssopus*.

CASSIDA GALERICULATA, *Scutellaria galericulata*.

CASSIDE BLEUE, *Scutellaria galericulata*.

CASSINA, *Ilex vomitoria*.

CASSINE CAROLINIANA, *Ilex paraguensis*—c. *Evergreen*, *Ilex vomitoria*—c. *Peragus*, *Ilex paraguensis*.

CASSIS, *Ribes nigrum*.

CASSITEROS, *Tin*.

CASSUMUNIA, *Cassumunar*, *Casmonar*, *Zerumbet*, *Casmina*, *Ri'agon*, *Ben'galé Indo'rum*, *Bengal Root*, (F.) *Racine de Bengale*. A root, obtained from the East Indies, in irregular slices of various forms; some cut transversely, others longitudinally. It is an aromatic bitter, and is consequently tonic and stimulant. It was once considered a panacea, and has been referred to *Zingiber Cassumuniar*, *Z. Cliffordia* seu *purpureum*, *Amomum montanum*, and to *Zingiber Zerumbet*, *Z. spurium*, *Amomum Zerumbet* seu *sylves'tre*.

CASSUVIUM POMIFERUM, *Anacardium occidentale*.

CAS'SYTA FILIFORM'IS. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. Laurineæ*, which is employed by the Cape colonists as a wash in scald head, and as an antiparasitic.

CAST, *Caste*.

CASTALIA SPECIOSA, *Nymphæa alba*.

CASTANEA, *Fagus castanea*, see also *Fagus castanea pumila*—c. *Equina*, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*—c. *Pumila*, *Fagus castanea pumila*.

CASTE, *Cast*, from (P.) *Casta*, 'race or lineage.' A name given, by the Portuguese in India, to classes of society, divided according to occupations, which have remained distinct from the earliest times. Hence a separate and fixed order or class. See *Half-caste*.

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA, WATERS OF. *Castellamare di Stabia* is a town in Naples, in the *Principato Citra*, 15 miles S. E. of Na-

ples. There are two springs, the one sulphureous, the other chalybeate.

CASTELLETO ADONO, WATERS OF. These waters, situate near *Acqui*, in Italy, are sulphureous.

CASTERA-VIVENT, WATERS OF. *Castera-Vivent* is a small village in the department of *Gers*, near which is a cold acidulous chalybeate, and another which is sulphureous and thermal. Temp. 84° Fahrenheit.

CASTIGANS, *Corrigent*.

CASTIGLIO'NIA LOBA'TA, *Pisonillo tres*.

A tree, which is cultivated in some parts of Peru, and grows wild in abundance. Its beautiful fruit, when roasted, has an agreeable flavour. When an incision is made into the stem, a clear bright liquid flows out, which, after some time, becomes black and horny-like. It is a very powerful caustic.

CASTJOE, *Catechu*.

CASTLE-LEOD, WATERS OF. A sulphureous spring in *Ross-shire*, Scotland, celebrated for the cure of cutaneous and other diseases.

CASTOR BAY, *Magnolia glauca*.

CASTOR FIBER, *Fiber*, *Canis Ponticus*, the *Beaver*. (F.) *Castor*. It furnishes the *Castor*. *Rondelet* recommends slippers made of its skin in gout. Its blood, urine, bile, and fat, were formerly used in medicine.

CASTOR OIL PLANT, *Ricinus communis*.

CASTO'REUM, *Castorium*, *Castor*, *Castoreum Ros'sicum et Canaden'se*, from *καστος*, 'the beaver,' quasi *καστος*, from *καστρος*, 'the belly,' because of the size of its belly. (?) A peculiar matter found in bags, near the rectum of the beaver, *Castor fiber*. Its odour is strong, unpleasant, and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid; and colour orange brown. It is antispasmodic, and often employed. Dose, gr. x to ℥j.

CASTORINA, from *Castoreum*, 'castor.' Medicines containing castor.

CASTRANGULA, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

CASTRAT, *Castratus*.

CASTRATION, *Castra'tio*, *Ectom'e*, *Ectom'ia*, *Epira'tio*, *Ercastra'tio*, *Besticula'tio*, *Extirpa'tio testiculo'rum*, *Detesta'tio*, *Exec'ctio viril'ium*, *Eunuchis'mus*, *Orchotom'ia*, *Orcheot'omy*, *Orchid'omy*, (F.) *Châtrure*. The operation of removing the testicles. Sometimes the term is employed for the operation when performed on one testicle; hence the division into *complete* and *incomplete castration*. *Castration* renders the individual incapable of reproduction.

CASTRATO, *Castratus*.

CASTRAT'US, (I.) *Castra'to*, *Ectom'ius*, *Emascula'tus*, *Epira'tus*, *Exec'ctus*, *Desec'tus*, *Extesticula'tus*, *Ex maribus*, *Intesta'bilia*, *Intesta'tus*, *Spado*, *Apos'opus*, *Bago'as*, from *castrare*, 'to castrate.' (F.) *Castrat*, *Châtré*. One deprived of testicles. This privation has a great influence on the development of puberty. It is adopted to procure a clearer and sharper voice; and in the East, the guardians of the Harem, for the sake of security, are converted into *Castra'ti* or *Eunuchs*, *ευνουχοι*. *Eunuchs* have generally both testes and penis removed.

CASUS, *Prolapsus*, *Symptom*—c. *Palpebræ superioris*, *Blepharoptosis*—c. *Uvulæ*, *Staphyloedema*.

CAT TAIL, *Typha latifolia*.

CATA, *Kata*, 'downwards,' 'after,' applied to time: at times, it gives additional force to the radical word. A common prefix, as in—

CATAB'ASIS, from *καταβαίνω*, 'I descend.' An expulsion of humours downwards. Also, a descent, *Descensus*, *Descens'io*,—as of the testicles, *Descensus testiculo'rum*.

CATABLEMA, *καταβλεμα*, (*κατα* and *βλεμα*),

'any thing let fall, as a curtain,' *Epible'ma*, *Perrible'ma*. The outermost bandage which secures the rest.

CATABYTHISMOMANIA, from *καταβυθισμος*, 'submersion,' and *μανια*, 'mania.' Insanity, with a propensity to suicide by drowning.

CATACASMUS, Cupping, Scarification.

CATACAUMA, Burn.

CATACAUSIS, Combustion, human—c. *Ebris*, Combustion, human.

CATACERASTICUS, from *κατακραστικον*, 'I temper,' 'I correct.' The same as *Epicerasticus*. A medicine capable of blunting the acrimony of humours.

CATACHASMOS, Scarification.

CATACHRISIS, Inunction.

CATACHRISTON, Liniment.

CATACHYSIS, *Effusio*, *Perfusio*, from *καταχυνω*, 'I pour upon.' Affusion with cold water.—*Hippocrates*. Decantation.

CATACLASIS, from *κατακλαω*, 'I break to pieces.' *Campylosum*, *Campylo'tis*. Distortion, or spasmodic fixation of the eyes; spasmodic occlusion of the eyelids; also, fracture of a bone.—*Hippocrates*, *Vogel*.

CATACLEIS; from *κατα*, 'beneath,' and *κλειω*, 'the clavicle;' 'a lock or fastening,' *κατακλειω*, (*κατα* and *κλειω*), I lock up. This term has been applied to many parts, as to the first rib, the acromion, the joining of the sternum with the ribs, &c.

CATACLEISIS, same etymon. A locking up. The act of locking up. Morbid union of the eyelids.

CATACLYSMUS, *Catacly'ma*, *Cata'clysis*, from *κατακλυζω*, 'to submerge, inundate.' A *Clyster*. *Hippoc.* Others mean, by the term, a shower-bath, or copious affusion of water; *Cataclysm'is*. Ablution, *Douché*.

CATÆONESIS, *Catantema*, *Cataclysmus*.

CATAGAUNA, *Cambogia*.

CATAGMA, Fracture—c. *Fissura*, *Fissure*, see *Contrafissura*—c. *Fractura*, *Fracture*.

CATAGMATICS, *Catagmatica remedia*, from *καταγμα*, 'fracture.' Remedies supposed to be capable of occasioning the formation of callus.

CATAGOGLOSSUM, from *καταγειν*, 'to draw down,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' An instrument for pressing down the tongue, See *Glossocochus*.

CATAGRAPHOLOGIA, *Pharmacocatagraphologia*.

CATALEN'TIA, Epilepsy, or some disease resembling it.—*Paracelsus*.

CATALEPSIA SPURIA, Ecstasis.

CAT'ALEPSY, *Catalep'sia*, *Catalep'sis*, *Cat'oché*, *Cat'ochus*, *Cat'ocha Gale'ni*, *Morbus atton'itus Celsi*, *Hyste'ria catalep'tica*, *Congela'tio*, *Deten'tio*, *Encatalep'sis*, *Aphonia*—(*Hippoc.*) *Anau'dia*—(*Antigenes*), *Apprehen'sio*, *Contempla'tio*, *Stupor vig'ilans*, *Prehen'sio*, *Carus Catalep'sis*, *Oppres'sio*, *Comprehen'sio*—(*Cæli Aureliani*), *Compre'n'sio*, *Apoplex'ia Catalep'sis*, from *καταληψω*, 'I seize hold of.' *Trance* (?) (*F.*) *Catalepis*. A disease in which there is sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition; the limbs and trunk preserving the different positions given to them. It is a rare affection, but is seen, at times, as a form of hysteria. Some of the Greek writers have used the word in its true acceptation of a seizure, surprise, &c.

CATALEPTIC, *Catalep'ticus*, same etymon. Relating to catalepsy. Affected with catalepsy.

CATAPLEPTIC METHOD, *Met'hodus Catalep'tica*. The administration of external agents when internal agents are inapplicable.

CATALYTIC, *Catalo'ticus*, from *καταλυω*, 'to

break or grind down.' A remedy which removes unseemly cicatrices.

CATALPA, *C. Arbo'rea*, *Bigno'nia Catal'pa*, *Catal'pa Cordifo'lia*, *C. Arbores'cens* seu *Bigno'nioid'es* seu *Syringafolia*, *Cataw'ba tree*, *Indian Bean*. A decoction of the pods of the Catalpa, an American tree, of the *Nat. Fam.* *Bignoniaceæ*, *Didymia Angiosperma*, has been recommended in chronic nervous asthma.

CATALPA ARBOREA, Catalpa—c. *Bignonioides*, Catalpa—c. *Cordifolia*, Catalpa—c. *Syringafolia*, Catalpa.

CATALYSIS, Paralysis, from *κατα*, and *λυω*, 'I dissolve or decompose.' The action of presence in producing decomposition; as when a body which possesses what has been termed catalytic force resolves other bodies into new compounds by mere contact or presence, without itself experiencing any modification.

CATALYTIC FORCE, see *Catalysis*.

CATAMENIA, Menses—c. *Alba*, *Leucorrhœa*.

CATAMENIAL, *Catamenia'lis*, *Men'strual*, *Men'struous*, *Men'struous*, (*F.*) *Menstruel*, from *κατα*, and *μην*, 'a month.' Appertaining or relating to the catamenia.

CATAMENIUM FLUXUS IMMODOCUS, Menorrhagia.

CATANANCE, *Cichorium intybus*.

CATANGELOS, *Ruscus*.

CATANTLE'MA, *Catantle'sis*, from *κατα*, 'upon,' and *ανταω*, 'I pour.' *Catantle'sis* and *Catantle'sis*. Ablution with warm water. A fomentation.—*Moschion*, *Marcellus Empiricus*.

CATAPAS'MA, from *καταρασσω*, 'I sprinkle.' *Catapasp'tum*, *Conspers'io*, *Epipas'ton*, *Pasma*, *Sympas'ma*, *Empas'ma*, *Diapas'ma*, *Xer'ion*, *Aspers'io*, *Epipas'tum*, *Pulvis asperso'rius*. A compound medicine, in the form of powder, employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, &c.—*Paulus* of *Ægina*.

CATAPH'ORA, 'a fall,' from *καταφω*, 'I throw down.' A state resembling sleep, with privation of feeling and voice. Somnolency. According to others, *Cataphora* is simply a profound sleep, which it is difficult to rouse from—in this sense being synonymous with *Sopor*.

CATAPHORA COMA, see *Apoplexy*—c. *Hydrocephalica*, see *Apoplexy*—c. *Cymini*, *Theriacæ Londinensis*—c. *Magnetica*, *Somnambulium*, *magneticæ*.

CATAPHRACTA, *Cataphractes*, a *Cuirass*, from *καταφρασω*, 'I fortify.' A name given by *Galen* to a bandage applied round the thorax and shoulders. It was also called *Quadri'ga*.

CATAPIESIS, Depression.

CATAPINOSIS, Absorption.

CATAP'LASIS, from *καταπλασω*, 'to besmear.' The act of besmearing or overlaying with plaster.

CAT'APLASM, *Cataplas'ma*, *Epiplas'ma*, *Bæce*, *Poultice*, *Pultice*, from *καταπλασω*, (*κατα* and *πλασω*, 'to form or mould,') 'to besmear.' (*F.*) *Cataplasme*. A medicine applied externally, under the form of a thick pap.

Cataplasms are formed of various ingredients, and for different objects. They may be *anodyne*, *emollient*, *tonic*, *antiseptic*, *irritating*, &c. A simple poultice acts only by virtue of its warmth and moisture. Mealy, fatty substances, leaves of plants, certain fruits, crumb of bread, &c., are the most common bases. The chief poultices which have been official are the following:—*Anodyne*—c. *Cicutæ*, c. *Digitalis*. *Antiseptic*—c. *Carbonis*, c. *Dauci*, c. *Fermenti*, c. *Acetosæ*, c. *Cumini*. *Emollient*—c. *Lini*, c. *Paris*, c. *Malli maturi*. *Irritating*—c. *Sinapis*, c. *Sodii chloridi*, c. *Quercus Marini*. *Tonic* and *Astringent*—c. *Alum*, c. *Goulard*, c. of *Roses*.

The *Parisian Codex* has some other official

cataplasma. 1. *Cataplasma anodynum*, made of poppy and hyoscyamus. 2. *Cataplasma emolliens*, made of meal and pulps. 3. *Cataplasma ad suppurationem promovendam*, of pulps and basilicon. 4. *Cataplasma rubefaciens* vel *antipleuriticum*, formed of pepper and vinegar.

The only cataplasms, the preparation of which it is important to describe, are some of the following:

CATAPLASM, ALUM, Coagulum Aluminosum.—c. of Beer grounds, see *Cataplasma Fermenti*.—c. Carrot, *Cataplasma Dauci*.—c. Charcoal, *Cataplasma carbonis ligni*.

CATAPLASM BYNES, see C. Fermenti.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS LIGNI, *Charcoal Cataplasma* or *poultice*. Made by adding powdered charcoal to a common cataplasma. Used as an antiseptic to foul ulcers, &c.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI, *Carrot Cataplasma* or *poultice*. Made by boiling the root of the Carrot until it is soft enough to form a poultice. Used in fetid ulcers.

CATAPLASMA FÆCULÆ CEREVISIÆ, see C. Fermenti.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI, *C. effervescentes*, *Yeast Cataplasma* or *Poultice*, (F.) *Cataplasme de Levure*. (Take of meal ℞j, yeast, ℥ss. Expose to a gentle heat.) It is antiseptic, and a good application to bruises. A *Cataplasma of Beer Grounds*, *Cataplasma Fæculæ Cerevisiæ*, C. Bynes, is used in the same cases.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS, *C. Sinapium*, *Sinapium*. *Mustard Cataplasma* or *Poultice*, (F.) *Cataplasme de Moutard* or *Sinapisme*. (*Mustard* and *Linseed meal* or *meal* āā equal parts. *Warm vinegar* or *water*, q. s.) A rubefacient and stimulant applied to the soles of the feet in coma, low typhus, &c., as well as to the pained part in rheumatism, &c.

CATAPLEXIS, *Stupor*, from *κατα*, and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' The act of striking with amazement. Appearance of astonishment as exhibited by the eyes in particular. See *Hæmodia*.

CATAPOSIS, *Deglutition*.

CATAPOTION, *Pilula*.

CATAPSYXIS, from *καταψυχω*, 'I refrigerate'; *Peripsyxia*. Considerable coldness of the body, without rigor and *horripilation*.—Galen, *Perfrictio*. Coldness in the extreme parts of the limbs.—Hippocrates.

CATAPTO'SIS, *Deciden'tia*, a fall. This word, at times, expresses the fall of a patient, attacked with epilepsy, or apoplexy; at others, the sudden resolution of a paralytic limb.

CATAPULTA VIRILIS, *Penis*.

CATAPULTA MINOR, *Euphorbia lathyris*, *Ricinus communis*.

CATARACT, *Cataracta*, *Catarrhacta*, *Suffusio Oculi*, *S. Lentis crystallina*, *Phtharua cataracta*, *Caligo lentis*, *Gutta opaca*, *Hypochyma*, *Hopochymis*, *Hopophymis*, *Phacosotoma*, *Paropie cataracta*, *Glaucōma Woulhou'si*, from *καταπεσσειν* (*kata* and *passein*), 'to tumble down.' A deprivation of sight, which comes on, as if a veil fell before the eyes. Cataract consists in opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light, and precludes vision. The causes are obscure. *Diagnosis*.—The patient is blind, the pupil seems closed by an opaque body, of variable colour, but commonly whitish:—the pupil contracting and dilating. Cataracts have been divided, by some, into *spurious* and *genuine*. The former, where the obstacle to vision is between the capsule of the lens and the uvea: the latter, where it is in the lens or capsule. A *lenticular cataract* is where the affection is seated in the lens;—a *capsular* or *membranous*, in the capsule. The *capsular* is divided again, by Beer, into the anterior,

posterior, and complete capsular cataract. When the capsule is rendered opaque, in consequence of an injury, which cuts or ruptures any part of it, it thickens, becomes leathery, and has been called *Cataracta arida siliquosa*. *Cataracta Morgagniana lactea* vel *puriformis*, is the milky variety, in which the crystalline is transformed into a liquid similar to milk, (F.) *Cataracta lacteusa*; or, as generally defined, in which there is opacity of the fluid situated between the lens and its capsule. The *capsulo-lenticular* affects both lens and capsule, and Beer conceives the *liquor Morgagni*, in an altered state, may contribute to it. Cataracts are also called *hard*, *soft*, (*Phacomalacia*), *stony*, (F. *pierreuse*), *milky* or *cheesy*, (*laiteuse* ou *caseuse*, *Galactocataracta*, *Cataracta lacticolor*), according to their density:—white, pearly, yellow, brown, gray, green, black, (F.) *blanche*, *perle*, *jaune*, *brune*, *grise*, *verte*, *noire*, according to their colour:—fixed or vacillating, —*cataracta capsulo-lenticularis fixa* vel *tremula*, (F.) *fixe* ou *branlante*, according as they are fixed or movable behind the pupil. They are likewise called *Cataracta marmorata*, *fenestrata*, *stellata*, *punctata*, *dimidiata*, &c., according to the appearances they present.

They may also be simple, or complicated with adhesion, amaurosis, specks, &c.; and primary or primitive, when opaque before the operation;—secondary, when the opacity is the result of the operation.

The following classification of cataracts is by M. Desmarres:

CLASS I. True Cataracts.		
a. Lenticular Cataracts.	Hard.	Green.
		Black.
	Soft.	Osseous.
		Stony or chalky.
Liquid.	Striated, etiolated, barred, dehiscent, with three branches, &c.	
	Disseminated, or dotted.	
Other varieties, soft, hard, or liquid.	Congenital.	
	Traumatic.	
b. Capsular Cataracts.	Anterior.	Glaucomatous.
		Morgagnian, or interstitial.
c. Capsulo-ventricular Cataracts.	Posterior.	Cystic, purulent, fetid.
		Shaking, or floating.
d. Secondary Cataracts.	All the varieties of lenticular and capsular cataracts.	Luxated.
		Pyramidal or vegetant.
CLASS II. False Cataracts.		
Fibrinous.		
Purulent.		
Sanguineous.		
Pigmentous.		

Cataract is commonly a disease of elderly individuals, although, not unfrequently, congenital. It forms slowly; objects are at first seen as through a mist; light bodies appear to fly before the eyes, and it is not until after months or years that the sight is wholly lost. No means will obviate the evil except an operation, which consists in removing the obstacle to the passage of the

light to the retina. Four chief methods are employed for this purpose. 1. *Couching* or *Depression*, *Hyalonix'is*, *Hyalonyx'is*, (F.) *Abaissement*, *Déplacement de la Cataracte*. This consists in passing a cataract needle through the sclerotica and subjacent membranes, a little above the transverse diameter of the eye; and at about two lines' distance from the circumference of the transparent cornea, until the point arrives in the posterior chamber of the eye. With this the crystalline is depressed to the outer and lower part of the globe of the eye, where it is left. 2. *By absorption*,—by the French termed *broiement*, or *bruising*. This is performed in the same manner as the former; except that, instead of turning the crystalline from the axis of the visual rays, it is divided by the cutting edge of the needle, and its fragments are scattered in the humours of the eye, where they are absorbed. 3. *By extraction*, which consists in opening, with a particular kind of knife, the transparent cornea and the anterior portion of the capsule of the crystalline; and causing the lens to issue through the aperture. Each of the processes has its advantages and disadvantages, and all are used by surgeons. 4. Some, again, pass a cataract needle through the transparent cornea and pupil to the crystalline, and depress or cause its absorption. This is called *Keratonyxis*, which see.

CATARACT, BLACK, Amaurosis—c. Capsular, see Cataract—c. Capsulo-lenticular, see Cataract—c. Central, Centradiaphanes—c. Cheery, see Cataract—c. Congenital, see Cataract—c. Complicated, see Cataract—c. Fixed, see Cataract—c. Genuine, see Cataract—c. Hard, see Cataract—c. Lenticular, see Cataract—c. Membranous, see Cataract—c. Milky, see Cataract—c. Opake, see Cataract—c. Primary, see Cataract—c. Primitive, see Cataract—c. Secondary, see Cataract—c. Simple, see Cataract—c. Soft, see Cataract—c. Spurious, see Cataract—c. Stony, see Cataract—c. Vacillating, see Cataract.

CATARACTA, Cataract—c. Arida siliquosa, see Cataract—c. Capsulo-lenticularis, see Cataract—c. Centralis, Centradiaphanes—c. Dimidiata, see Cataract—c. Fenestrata, see Cataract—c. Glauca, Glaucoma—c. Lacticolor, see Cataract—c. Liquida, Hygrocataracta—c. Marmoracea, see Cataract—c. Morgagniana, see Cataract—c. Nigra, Amaurosis—c. Punctata, see Cataract—c. Stellata, see Cataract.

CATARACTE, ABAISSEMENT DE LA, see Cataract—c. *Blanche*, see Cataract—c. *Branlante*, see Cataract—c. *Brunne*, see Cataract—c. *Caesuse*, see Cataract—c. *Déplacement de la*, see Cataract—c. *Fixe*, see Cataract—c. *Grise*, see Cataract—c. *Jaune*, see Cataract—c. *Laituse*, see Cataract—c. *Noire*, Amaurosis, see Cataract—c. *Perlé*, see Cataract—c. *Pierreuse*, see Cataract—c. *Verte*, see Cataract.

CATARACTÉ, (F.) Cataractus, Cataractidivitius. One affected with cataract. The French use this term, both for the eye affected with cataract and the patient himself.

CATARIA, see *Nepeta*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Nepeta*. **CATARRH'**, *Catar'rhus, Catar'rhopus, Catar'rhema, Rheuma, Deflux'io, Catastag'ma, Phlegmatorrhag'ia, Phlegmatorrhoe'a*, from *kata*, 'downwards,' and *rhoi*, 'I flow.' A discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane. The ancients considered catarrh as a simple flux, and not as an inflammation. Generally it partakes of this character, however. *Catarrh* is, with us, usually restricted to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages: the French extend it to that of all mucous membranes; (F.) *Flux sanguineux, Fluxion catarrhale*.

Catarrh, in the English sense, *Broncho-catar'*

rhus, Pul'monary Catarrh, Lung fever, (vulgarly,) *Rheuma Pec'toris, Destillatio Pec'toris, Catar'rhus Pec'toris, C. Pulmo'num, C. Pulmo'na'lis, C. Bronchia'lis, Blennho'ty'sis, Tus'sis catarrha'lis, simplex, Grave'do* (of many), *Febris Catarra'lis, Blennotho'raz, Bronchi'tis, Catar'rhus à Frig'orè*, (F.) *Catarrhe pulmonaire, Fièvre Catarrhale, Rhume de Poitrine*, a *Cold*, is a superficial inflammation of the mucous follicles of the trachea and bronchi. It is commonly an affection of but little consequence, but apt to relapse and become *chronic*. It is characterized by cough, thirst, lassitude, fever, watery eyes, with increased secretion of mucus from the air-passages. The antiphlogistic regimen and time usually remove it.—Sometimes the inflammation of the bronchial tubes is so great as to prove fatal.

CATARRH, ACUTE, OF THE UTERUS, see *Metritis*—c. *Chronic*, *Bronchitis*, (chronic)—c. *Dry*, see *Bronchitis*—c. *Pulmonary*, *Bronchitis*, *Catarrh*—c. *Rose*, *Fever*, *hay*—c. *Suffocating nervous*, *Asthma*, *Thymicum*—c. *Summer*, *Fever*, *hay*.

CATARRH', EPIDEM'IC, Catar'rhus epidem'icus, C. à contag'io, Rheuma epidem'icum. *Catarrh* prevailing owing to some particular *Constitutio aëris*, and affecting a whole country,—*Influenza*.

CATARRHACTA, Cataract.

CATARRHAL, Catarra'lis, Catarrho'icus, Catarrhoë'icus, Catarrhoë'icus. Relating to *catarrh*,—as *Catarrhal Fever*.

CATARRHE AIGÜE DE L'UTERIS, see *Metritis*—c. *Buccal*, *Aphthæ*,—c. *Convulsive*, *Bronchitis*—c. *Gastrique*, *Gastritis*—c. *Gutturale*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*—c. *Intestinal*, *Diarrhoea*—c. *Laryngien*, *Laryngitis*—c. *Nasal*, *Coryza*—c. *Oculaire*, *Ophthalmia*—c. *de l'Orécille*, *Otitis*—c. *Pharyngien*, *Cynanche parotideæ*—c. *Pituitæ*, *Bronchorrhoea*—c. *Pulmonaire*, *Catarrh*—c. *See*; see *Bronchitis*—c. *Stomacal*, *Gastrorrhoea*—c. *Uterin*, *Leucorrhoea*—c. *Vesical*, *Cystorrhoea*.

CATARRHETICA, from *καταρρηγνυμι*, 'I break down.' Remedies considered proper for evacuating;—as diuretics, cathartics, &c. *Hippocrates*.

CATARRHEUMA, Catarrh.

CATARRHEUX (F.) Catarrho'cus. One subject to *catarrh*; affected with *catarrh*.

CATARRHEX'IA, Catarrhæ'is; same etymon as *Catarrhæctica*. The action of *Catarrhæctica*. Also, effusion; evacuation of the bowels.

CATARRHEXIS, Catarrhexia, Excrement—c. *Vera*, *Hæmatochesia*.

CATARRHGEA, Rheumatism.

CATARRHOËT'ICUS, from *καταρρῶμι*, 'I flow from.' An epithet for disease produced by a discharge of phlegm; *catarrhal*.

CATARRHOPHY'MATA, from *καταρρῶμι*, *καταρρῶν*, 'sloping downwards.' Tubercles tending downwards, or with their apices downwards.

CATARRHOPHE, Absorption.

CATARRHOPHESIS, Absorption.

CATARRHOPIA, Catar'rhysis, from *kata* 'downwards,' and *rhoi*, 'inclination.' An afflux of fluids towards the inferior parts, and especially towards the viscera of the abdomen. The Greek word *avapappa* expresses an opposite phenomenon, or a tendency towards the upper parts.

CATARRHOPUS, Catarrh.

CATARRHOS'CHESIS, from *καταρρῶμι*, 'catarrh,' and *σχέσις*, 'suppression.' The suppression of a mucous discharge.

CATARRHUS, Defluxion, Tussis—c. *Æstivus*, *fever*, *hay*—c. *Bellinulianus*, *Cynanche parotideæ*—c. *Bronchialis*, *Catarrh*—c. *Bronchiorum*, *Bronchitis*—c. *à Contagio*, *Influenza*—c. *Epi-*

demious, Influenza, Catarrh, epidemic—c. Genitium, Leucorrhœa—c. Gonorrhœa, Gonorrhœa—c. Intestinalis, Diarrhœa—c. Laryngeus, Laryngo-catarrhus—c. ad Nares, Coryza—c. Nasalis, Coryza—c. Pulmonalis, Catarrh—c. Pulmonum, Bronchitis, Catarrh—c. Senilis, Bronchitis, (chronic)—c. Suffocativus Barbadosis, C. trachealis—c. Trachealis, Laryngo-catarrhus—c. Urethrae, Gonorrhœa pura—c. Urethralis, Gonorrhœa—c. Vesicæ, Cystorrhœa.

CATARRHYSIS, Catarrhopia, Defluxion.

CATARTISIS, Catartismus.

CATARTIS'MUS, *Catar'tisus*, from *καταρτίζω*, 'to repair, replace.' The coaptation of a luxated or fractured bone, or hernia.

CATASARCA, Anasarca.

CATASCEUE, Structure.

CATASCHASMUS, Bloodletting, Scarification.

CATASTAGMUS, Catarrh, Coryza.

CATASTALAGMUS, Coryza, Distillation.

CATASTALTICA, Hæmatostatica, Sedatives.

CATAS'TASIS, from *καθίστημι*, 'I establish.'

The constitution, state, condition, &c., of any thing.—Hippocrates. Also the reduction of a bone. See Constitution, and Habit of Body.

CATAT'ASIS, from *καταρτίζω*, 'I extend.' Extension. The extension and reduction of a fractured limb.—Hippocrates.

CATATHLIPSIS, Oppression.

CATAWBA TREE, Catalpa.

CATAXIS, Fracture.

CATCH FLY, Apocynum androssemifolium, Silene Virginica.

CATCHUP, Ketchup.

CAT'ECHU, The extract of various parts of the *Aca'cia Cat'echu*, *Mimo'a Cat'echu*, *Caes't'chu*, an oriental tree. The drug is also called *Terra Japon'ica*, *Extractum Catechu*, *Japan Earth*, *Cascheu*, *Cadtechu*, *Cashou*, *Caitchu*, *Cast-joe*, *Cacau*, *Cate*, *Kaath*, *Cuti*, *Cutch*, *Coira*, *Succus Japon'icus*, (F.) *Cachou*. It is a powerful astringent, and is used in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, &c. Dose, gr. xv to ʒss, in powder.

CATECHU, SQUARE, see *Nuclea gambir*.

CATELAD'ION, from *κατα*, and *αια*, 'a blade of grass.' A long instrument thrust into the nostrils to excite hemorrhage in headach.—Aretæus.

CATENÆ MUSCULUS, Tibialis anticus.

CATEONESIS, Catantlema.

CATGUT, Galega Virginiana.

CATHÆRESIS, *καθάρσις*, 'subtraction, diminution.' Extenuation or exhaustion, owing to forced exercise.—Hippocrates. The action of cathartics.

CATHÆRETICUS, Cathartic.

CATHARETICUS, Cathartic.

CATHARISMOS, Depuration.

CATHAR'MA, *Purgamentum*. The matter evacuated by a purgative, or by spontaneous purging; also, a cathartic.

CATHAR'MUS, Same etymon; a purgation.—Hippocrates. Also, the cure of a disease by magic, &c.

CATHAR'SIS, from *καθαίρω*, (*καθ'* and *αιρω*, 'to take away,') 'to purge.' *Purgatio*, *Apocathar'sis*, *Copropho'ria*, *Coprophore'sis*. A natural or artificial purgation of any passage;—mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

CATHAR'TIC, *Cathar'ticus*, *Cathare'ticus*, *Cathar'ma*, *Coprocris'ticus*, *Coprago'gum*, *Lustramentum*, *Purgans medicamentum*, *Trichili'um*, *Dejectorium Remedi'um*, *Eccathar'ticus*, *Hypacticus*, *Hopochoret'icus*, *Aluum evac'uans*, *Hypel'atos*, *Lapac'ticus*, *Apocathar'ticus*. Same etymon. (F.) *Cathartique*. A medicine which, when taken internally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. Some substances act upon the upper part

of the intestinal canal, as *calomel* and *colocynth*; others, on the lower part, as *aloes*; and some on the whole extent, as *saline* purgatives. Hence a choice may be necessary. Cathartics are divided into purgatives and laxatives. The following is a list of the chief cathartics:

Aloe, Cassia Marilandica, Colocynthis, Elaterium, Gambogia, Hydrargyri Chloridum mite, Hydrargyri Oxydum nigrum, Hydrarg. cum Magnesîa, Jalapa, Juglans, Magnesia. Magnesium Carbonas, Magnesise Sulphas, Manna, Mannita, Oleum Euphorbiæ Lathyridis, Oleum Ricini, Oleum Tiglii, Podophyllum, Potassæ Acetas, Potassæ Bisulphas, Potassæ Sulphas, Potassæ Bitartras, Potassæ Tartras, Rheum, Scammonium, Senna, Sinapis, Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras, Sodæ Phosphas, Sodæ Sulphas, Sodii Chloridum, Sulphur, Veratria, Aquæ Minerales Sulphureæ et Salinæ, Enemata, Suppositoria.

CATHARTIN, see Cassia Senna, and Convolvulus jalapa.

CATHARTIQUE, Cathartic.

CATHARTOCARPUS, Cassia fistula.

CATHEDRA, Anus.

CATHEMERINUS, Quotidian.

CATHEMERUS, Quotidian.

CATHERET'IC, *Catharet'icus*, *Ectylo'ticus*, *Sarcoph'agus*, from *καθαίρω*, 'to eat,' 'destroy.' Substances applied to warts, exuberant granulations, &c., to eat them down. *Mild caustics*.

CATH'ETER, from *καθίημι* (*καθ'*, and *ημι*, 'to send,') 'I explore.' *Ène'a*, *Alg'alie*, *Cathete'ria*, *Demiseor*, *Immis'sor*. A hollow tube, introduced by surgeons into the urinary bladder, for the purpose of drawing off the urine. Catheters are made of silver or elastic gum. See Bougie. The French generally use the word *catheter* for the solid sound or staff; and *alg'alie* and *sonde* for the hollow instrument.

CATHETER, NASAL. An instrument, invented by M. Gensoul, of Lyons, for catheterizing the ductus ad nasum. It is hook-shaped; the extremity, bent at a right angle, is about an inch in length, suited to the distance of the lower orifice of the duct from the nostril, and likewise to the length and form of the duct, with a slight spiral turn.

CATHETERIS, Catheter.

CATHETERISIS, Catheterismus.

CATHETERIS'MUS, *Cathete'ria*, *Catheterisatio*, *Catheterism*, *Catheterization*, *Immis'sio Cathete'ria*, same etymon. The introduction of a catheter or sound into the bladder or Eustachian tube. Also probing a wound. Melosis.

CATHETERIZATION, Catheterismus.

CATH'ETERIZE. To perform the operation of catheterism;—in other words, to introduce the catheter, to probe or sound a cavity.

CATHID'RYSIS, from *καθίδημι*, 'I place together.' Reduction of a part to its natural situation.

CATHMIA, Plumbi oxydum semi-vitreum.

CATHMIR, Calamina.

CATHOD'IC, *Cathod'icus*; from *καθ'*, 'downwards,' and *δός*, 'a way.' An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a downward course of nervous action.

CATH'OLIC HUMOURS, (F.) *Humeurs Catholiques*, are the fluids spread over the whole body.

CATHOLICON, Panacea.

CATHOLICON DUPLEX. An ancient purging electuary, chiefly composed of cassia, tamarinds, rhubarb, senna, &c.

CATHOLICUM, Panacea.

CATIL'LIA. A weight of nine ounces.

CATILLUS, Cup.

CATINUS FUSORIUS, Crucifla.

CATLING, Knife, double-edged.

CATO, *κατω*, 'below,' 'beneath.' This word, in the writings of Hippocrates, is often used for the abdomen, especially the intestines. When he advises a remedy *κατω*, he means a purgative; when *ενω*, 'above or upwards,' an emetic. As a prefix, *Cato* means 'beneath,' as in

CATOCATHARTIC, *Catocathar'ticus*, from *κατω*, 'downwards,' and *καθαίρω*, 'I purge.' A medicine which purges downwards. One that produces alvine evacuations. The antithesis to *Anacathartic*.

CATOCHA GALENI, Catalepsy.

CATOCHE, *Κατοχία*, *Κατοχία*, from *κατεχω*, 'I retain,' 'I hold fast.' This word has, by some, been used synonymously with Catalepsy; by others, with Coma vigil; by others, with Tetanus.

CATOCHEUS, *Catoche*, Ecstasis—c. Cervinus, Tetanus—c. Holotonicus, Tetanus—c. Infantum, Induration of the cellular tissue.

CATOMIS'MOS, from *κατω*, 'beneath,' and *μοσ*, 'shoulder.' *Subhumeratio*. A mode with the ancients of reducing luxation of the humerus by raising the body by the arm.—Paulus of Ægina.

CATOPTER, Speculum.

CATOP'TRIC EXAMINATION OF THE EYE. When a lighted candle is held before the eye, the pupil of which has been dilated by belladonna, three images of it are seen—two erect, and one inverted:—the former owing to reflection from the cornea and anterior surface of the crystalline; the latter owing to reflection from the posterior layer of the crystalline. This mode of examining the eye has been proposed as a means of diagnosis between cataract and amaurosis. In the latter, all the images are seen.

CATOP'TRANCY, from *κατοπτρον*, (*κατα*, and *εργασια*), 'a mirror,' and *παντα*, 'divination.' A kind of divination by means of a mirror.

CATOPTRON, Speculum.

CATORCHITES. A kind of sour wine, prepared with the orchis and black grape, or dried figs. It was formerly employed as a diuretic and emmenagogue.—Dioscorides. Called, also, *Sycitica*.—Galen.

CATOPRETICUS, Purgative.

CATOTERICUS, Purgative.

CATOTICA, from *κατω*, 'beneath.' Diseases infecting internal surfaces. Pravity of the fluids or excretories, that open on the internal surfaces of organs. The second order in the class *Excreticia of Good*.

CATOXYIS, *Peracutus*, from *κατα*, 'an intensive,' and *αξος*, 'acute.' Highly acute; as *Morbus Catopus*, *M. Peracutus*, a very acute disease.

CAT'S EYE, AMAUROTIC, see Amaurotic.

CAT'SFOOT, Antennaria dioica.

CATTAGAUMA, Cambogia.

CATTIROS, Tin.

CATULOTICA, Cicentrisantia.

CATU-TRIPALI, Piper longum.

CAUCALIS CAROTA, *Daucus carota*—c. *Sanicula*, *Sanicula*.

CAUCALOIDES, Patella.

CAUCASIAN, see Homo.

CAUCHEMAR, Incubus.

CAUCHEVIELLE, Incubus.

CAUCHUC, Caoutchouc.

CAUDA, *Coecyx*, Penis.

CAUDA EQUINA. The spinal marrow, at its termination, about the second lumbar vertebra, gives off a considerable number of nerves, which, when unravelled, resemble a horse's tail,—hence the name; (F.) *Queue de Cheval*, *Q. de la Moëlle Epinière*. See *Medulla Spinalis*.

CAUDA SALAX, Penis.

CAUDAL, *Caudate*, *Caudalis*, *Caudatus*; from *καυδα*, 'a tail.' Relating or appertaining to a tail. Having a tail or tail-like appendage:—

as '*caudal* or *caudate* corpuscles'—corpuscles having a tail-like appendage, as in cancerous growths.

CAUDATE, Caudal.

CAUDATIO, Clitorism.

CAUDATUS, Bicaudatus.

CAUDIEZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Caudies* is a small town, nine leagues from Perpignan, in France, where there is a thermal spring, containing a little sulphate of soda and iron.

CAUDLE: (F.) *Chaudéau*, *chaud*, 'warm or hot.' A nourishing gruel given to women during the childbed state. The following is a form for it: Into a pint of fine gruel, not thick, put, whilst it is boiling hot, the yolk of an egg beaten with sugar, and mixed with a large spoonful of cold water, a glass of wine, and nutmeg. Mix the whole well together. Brandy is sometimes substituted for the wine, and lemon peel or capillaire added. It is also sometimes made of gruel and beer, with sugar and nutmeg.

CAUL, from (L.) *caula*, 'a fold,' *Pilus*, *Pileolus*, *Gallea*, *Vitta*, (F.) *Coeffe*, *Cuiffe*—(Etre né *coëffé*—'to be born with a caul.') The English name for the omentum. When a child is born with the membranes over the face, it is said to have been '*born with a caul*.' In the catalogue of superstitions, this is one of the favourable omens. The caul itself is supposed to confer privileges upon the possessor; hence the membranes are dried, and sometimes sold for a high price. See *Epiploon*.

CAUL'DON, *Cycy'don*, from *καυλος*, 'a stalk.' A transverse fracture.

CAULIFLOWER, (G.) *Kohl*, 'cabbage,' and *flower* [?], *Brassica Florida*.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE, *Excrecentia Syphilitica*, (F.) *Oboufleur*. A syphilitic excrescence, which appears about the origin of the mucous membranes, chiefly about the anus and vulva, and which resembles, in appearance, the head of the cauliflower.

CAULIS, Penis—c. *Florida*, *Brassica Florida*.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES, *Leon'tice thalictroides*, *Blueberry Cohosh*, *Cohosh*, *Cohush*, *Blueberry*, *Papoose Root*, *Squaw Root*, *Blue Ginseng*, *Yellow Ginseng*, a plant of the Family *Berberidæ*; *Sec. Syst.* *Hexandria Monogynia*, which grows all over the United States, flowering in May and June. The infusion of the root is much used by the Indians in various diseases. To it are ascribed emmenagogue and diaphoretic virtues.

CAULOPLE'GIA, from *καυλος*, 'the male organ,' and *πληγη*, 'a wound,' or 'stroke.' An injury or paralysis of the male organ.

CAULORRHAGIA, *Stimatosis*—c. *Ejaculatoria*, *Spermato-cystidorrhagia*—c. *Stillatitia*, *Urethrorrhagia*.

CAULORRHŒA BENIGNA, *Gonorrhœa pura*.

CAULUS, Penis.

CAUMA, *καυμα*, 'a burnt part,' from *καω*, 'I burn.' Great heat of the body or atmosphere. *Synocha*, *Empresma*.

CAUMA BRONCHITIS, *Cynanche trachealis*—c. *Carditis*, *Carditis*—c. *Enteritis*, *Enteritis*—c. *Gastritis*, *Gastritis*—c. *Hæmorrhagicum*, *Hæmorrhagia activa*—c. *Hepatitis*, *Hepatitis*—c. *Ophthalmitis*, *Ophthalmia*—c. *Peritonitis*, *Peritonitis*—c. *Phrenitis*, *Phrenitis*—c. *Pleuritis*, *Pleuritis*—c. *Podagricum*, *Gout*—c. *Rheumatismus*, *Rheumatism*, acute.

CAUMATO'DES, *Caumatus*, from *καυμα*, 'fire-heat.' Burning hot. *Febria caumato'des*, *F. caumato'des*, *Inflammatory fever*. *Synocha*.

CAUNGA, *Areca*.

CAUSA CONJUNCTA, *Cause*, proximate—c. *Continens*, *Cause*, proximate.—

CAUSÆ ABDITÆ, Causes, predisponent or remote—c. Actuales, Causes, occasional—c. Præincipientes, Causes, procatartico—c. Præiugmentæ, Causes, predisponent.

CAUSE, *Cau'sa, Ait'ia, Ait'ion*. An act which precedes another, and seems to be a necessary condition for the occurrence of the latter. The causes of disease are generally extremely obscure; although they, sometimes, are evident enough. The *predisponent* and *occasional* causes are the only two, on which any stress can be laid; but as authors have divided them differently, a short explanation is necessary.

CAUSE, AC'CESSORY, (F.) *Cause Accessoire*. One which has only a secondary influence in the production of disease.

CAUSES, ACCIDENTAL, *Common Causes*, (F.) *Causes Accidentelles*, are those which act only in certain given conditions; and which do not always produce the same disease. Cold, e. g., may be the accidental cause of pneumonia, rheumatism, &c.

CAUSES CACHÉES, C. occult—c. Common, C. accidental—c. Exciting, C. Occasional—c. Essential, C. Specific—c. *Déterminantes*, C. Specific—c. *Éloignées*, C. Predisponent.

CAUSES, EXTERN'AL, (F.) *Causes externes*, are such as act externally to the individual; as air, cold, &c.

CAUSES FORMELLES, (F.) are such as determine the form or kind of disease. They differ from the *Causes matérielles*, which are common to a set of diseases; as, to the neuroses, phlegmasis, &c.

CAUSES, HIDDEN, C. Occult.

CAUSES, INTERN'AL, (F.) *Causes Internes*, are those which arise within the body;—as mental emotions, &c.

CAUSES, MECHAN'ICAL, (F.) *Causes mécaniques*, are those which act mechanically, as pressure upon the windpipe in inducing suffocation.

CAUSES, NEG'ATIVE, (F.) *Causes négatives*, comprise all those things, the privation of which may derange the functions;—as abstinence too long continued. They are opposed to *positive causes*, which, of themselves, directly induce disease;—as the use of indigestible food, spirituous drinks, &c.

CAUSES, OBSCURE, C. Occult.

CAUSES, OCCASIONAL, *Exciting Causes*, *Causes actua'les*, (F.) *Causes occasionelles*, are those which immediately produce disease. The occasional causes have been divided into the *cognizable* and *non-cognizable*.—C. J. B. Williams.

I. Cognizable Agents.

1. Mechanical.
2. Chemical.
3. Ingesta.
4. Bodily exertion.
5. Mental emotion.
6. Excessive evacuation.
7. Suppressed or defective evacuation.
8. Defective cleanliness, ventilation and draining.
9. Temperature and changes.

II. Non-Cognizable Agents.

1. Endemic.
 2. Epidemic.
 3. Infectious.
- } Poisons.

CAUSES, OCCULT', *Hidden causes*, *Obscure causes*, (F.) *Causes occultes* ou *cachées* ou *obscures*. Any causes with which we are unacquainted; also,

certain inappreciable characters of the atmosphere, which give rise to epidemics.

CAUSES, PHYS'ICAL, (F.) *Causes Physiques*—those which act by virtue of their physical properties; as form, hardness, &c. All vulnerating bodies belong to this class.

CAUSES, PHYSIOLOG'ICAL, (F.) *Causes Physiologiques*, those which act only on living matter;—narcotics, for example.

CAUSES, PREDISPO'NENT, *Remote causes*, *Causes præiugmentæ*, *Causes ab'ditæ*, *Causes remotæ*; (F.) *Causes prædisponantes*, *Causes éloignées*—those which render the body liable to disease. They may be *general*, affecting a number of people, or *particular*, affecting only one person.

CAUSES, PRINCIPAL, (F.) *Causes principales*—those which exert the chief influence on the production of disease, as distinguished from the *accessory causes*.

CAUSES, PROCATARTIC, *Causes procatarticas*, *Causes præincipien'tes*, from *procatarticos*, 'the origin or beginning of a thing,' (*καταρχη*, 'I begin,' and *πρo*, 'before.') These words have been used with different significations. Some have employed them synonymously with *predisponent* or *remote causes*; others with *occasional* or *exciting causes*.

CAUSE PROCHAINE, C. proximate.

CAUSE, PROXIMATE, *Causa prox'ima* vel *cont'inens* vel *conjuncta*, (F.) *Cause continente* ou *prochaine*, may be the disease itself. Superabundance of blood, e. g., is the proximate cause of plethora.

CAUSES, Remote, C. predisponent.

CAUSES, SPECIF'IC, *Essential causes*, &c., (F.) *Causes spécifiques*, *C. essentielles*, *C. déterminantes*; those which always produce a determinate disease; special contagion, for example.

CAUSIS, Burn, Ebullition, Fermentation, Incendium, Ustion.

CAUSOMA, Inflammation.

CAUSTIC, *Caus'ticus*, *Caractet'icus*, *Diaeret'icus*, *Ero'dens*, *Adu'rena*, *Urens*, *Pyro'ticus*, from *καυω*, 'I burn.' (F.) *Caustique*. Bodies, which have the property of causticity; and which consequently, burn or disorganize animal substances. The word is also used substantively. The most active are called *Escharot'ics*. Caustics are also termed 'corrosives.'

CAUSTIC BEARER, *Porte-pierre*.

CAUSTICA ADUSTIO, Cauterization.

CAUSTIC'ITY, *Caustic'itas*, from *causticus*, 'that which burns,' (*καυω*, 'I burn.') The impression which caustic bodies make on the organ of taste; or, more commonly, the property which distinguishes those bodies.

CAUSTICOPHORUM, *Porte-pierre*.

CAUSTICUM ÆTHIOP'ICUM, *Unguentum Melan'icum caust'icum*. A sort of paste, made by rubbing powdered saffron with concentrated sulphuric acid, recommended by Velpeau as a caustic in cases of gangrenous and carcinomatous ulcers. The acid is the caustic: the saffron, the constituent merely.

CAUSTICUM ALKALINUM, Potassa fusa—c. Americanum, Veratrum sabadilla—c. Antimoniale, Antimonium muriatum.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE, *Potential Caustery*, *Common Caustic*, *Caust'rium potentia'le*, *Lapis sep'ticus*, *Caust'icum commu'nè mit'ius*. This consists of quicklime and black soap, of each equal parts.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE, Potassa fusa—c. Commune acerrimum, Potassa fusa—c. Commune fortius, Potassa cum calce—c. Lunare, Argenti nitras—c. Potentiale, Potassa fusa—c. Salinum, Potassa fusa—c. Viennense fustum Filhos, see Powder, Vienna.

EXCITING
CAUSES
OF
DISEASE.

CAUSTIQUE, Caustic.

CAUSTIQUE FILHOS, see Powder, Vienna.

CAUSTIQUE DE VIENNE, Powder, Vienna.

CAUSUS, from *caus*, 'I burn.' A highly ardent fever; *Dew'rens*. Pinel regards it as a complication of bilious and inflammatory fever; Broussais, as an intense gastritis, accompanied with bilious symptoms. See Synocha.

CAUSUS, ESSENTIAL, OF THE WEST INDIES, Fever, Yellow—*c.* Tropicus endemicus, Fever, Yellow.

CAUTER, Cauterium.

CAUTÈRE, Cauterium, Fonticulus—*c.* *Inhérent*, Inherent cautery.

CAUTERETICUS, Caustic.

CAUTERETS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Cauterets is a bowry seven leagues from Baréges (*Hauts-Pyrénées*), France. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal—temperature 123° F. They are used in the same cases as the Baréges water.

CAUTERIASMUS, Cauterization.

CAUTE'R'IUM, *Cauterium actualis*, *Cauter*, *Cautery*, *Incusorium*, *Ruptorium*, *Ignis actualis*, from *caus*, 'I burn.' (F.) *Cautère*, *Feu actual*. A substance, used for 'firing,' burning or disorganizing the parts to which it is applied. Cauteries were divided by the ancients into *actual* and *potential*. The word is now restricted to the red-hot iron; or to positive burning. It was, formerly, much used for preventing hemorrhage from divided arteries; and also with the same views as a blister. The term *Potential Cautery*, *Cauterium potentialis*, *Ignis potentialis*, (F.) *Feu potential*, was generally applied to the causticum commune, but it is now used synonymously with caustic in general. *Cautère* also means an issue.

CAUTERIUM ACTUALIS, Cauterium.

CAUTERIZATION, *Cauteria'tio*, *Cauteria'tus*, *Exus'tio*, *Incus'tio*, *Caus'tica Adus'tio*. Firing. The effect of a cautery. The French, amongst whom cauterization is much used, distinguished five kinds: 1. *Cauteria'tion Inhérente*, which consists in applying the actual cautery freely, and with a certain degree of force, so as to disorganize deeply. 2. *Cauteria'tion transcurrente*, which consists in passing the edge of the *Cautère couteleire*, or the point of the *Cautère conique* lightly, so as not to disorganize deeply. 3. *Cauteria'tion par pointes*, which consists in applying on the skin, here and there, the hot point of the conical cautery, with sufficient force to cauterize the whole thickness of the skin. 4. *Cauteria'tion lente*, *slow cauterization*, by means of the *moxa*. 5. *Cauteria'tion objective*, which consists in holding the cautery at some distance from the part to be acted upon by it.

CAUTÉRISER; *Caustico adurere*; (F.) *Cautériser*. To apply the cautery. To burn with a cautery.

CAUTERY, Cauterium—*c.* Potential, Causticum commune.

CAVA, Vulva.

CAVA VENA, *Vena hepatis'tes*. The hollow or deep-seated vein. (F.) *Veine cave*. A name given to the two great veins of the body, which meet at the right auricle of the heart. The *vena cava superior*, *thorac'ica* vel *descendens*, is formed by the union of the subclavians; and receives successively, before its termination at the upper part of the right auricle, the *inferior thyroid*, *right internal mammary*, *superior diaphragmatic*, *azygos*, &c. The *vena cava inferior*, *abdomina'tis* vel *ascendens*, arises from the union of the two primary *iliacs*, opposite the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, receives the *middle sacral*, *lumbar*, *right spermatic*, *hepatic*, and *inferior dia-*

phragmatic, and opens at the posterior and inferior part of the right auricle.

CAVATIO, Cavity.

CAVEA, Cavity—*c.* Narium, Nares.

CAVER'NA, *Antrum*. 'A cavern.' This term has been used for the female organs of generation. See Cavity, and Vulva.

CAVERNA NARIUM, Nares.

CAVERNÆ DENTIUM, *Alveoli dentium*—*a.* Frontis, Frontal Sinuses.

CAVERNEUX, Cavernous.

CAVERNOUS, *Cavernosus*, (F.) *Cavernoux*. Filled with small cavities or caverns,—as a sponge.

CAVERNOUS BODIES, *Corpora Cavernosa* of the penis, *Corpora nervosa*, *C. Ner'vo-spongio'sa* *Penis*, (F.) *Corps Cavernoux*. The corpus cavernosum is a kind of cylindrical sac, composed of cells; separated, through its whole extent, by a vertical, incomplete septum, *Septum pectiniforme*, and forming nearly two-thirds of the penis. The corpus cavernosum, on each side, arises from the ascending portion of the ischium, and terminates obtusely behind the glans. The arteries of the corpora cavernosa come from the internal pudic. See Helicine Arteries. Nerves are found on the surface of the outer membrane, but they do not appear to penetrate the substance, and the smooth muscular fibre has been traced into the fibrous parietes of the cells, as in the case of all erectile tissues.

J. Müller's researches have led him to infer, that both in man and the horse, the nerves of the corpora cavernosa are made up of branches proceeding from the organic as well as the animal system, whilst the nerves of animal life alone provide the nerves of sensation of the penis.

CAVERNOUS BODIES, Corpora Cavernosa of the Clitoris, are two hollow orura, forming the clitoris.

CAVERNOUS BODY OF THE VAGI'NA, *Corpus Cavernosum Vagi'næ*, *Plexus retiformis*, is a substance composed of blood-vessels and cells, similar to those of the penis and clitoris, which covers the outer extremity of the vagina, on each side. It serves to contract the entrance to the vagina during coition.

CAVERNOUS GANGLION, see Carotid or Carotid Nerve.

CAVERNOUS RESPIRA'TION, (F.) When a cavity exists in the lungs, and one or more ramifications of the bronchia terminate in it, a loud tubal noise is emitted, provided the cavity be not filled with fluid, which is called *cavernous respiration*. In this condition, the cough is *cavernous* likewise, (F.) *Toux Cavernouse*. When the capacity of the cavern is very great, the sound of the respiration is like that produced by blowing into a decanter, with the mouth at a little distance from the neck. This kind of cavernous respiration has been called *amphoric*, from *amphora*, 'a flask;' (F.) *Respiration amphorique*, *Souffle amphorique*, *S. métallique*.

The *Veiled Puff*, (F.) *Souffle voilé*, is a modification of the cavernous respiration, in which, according to Laënnec, "a sort of movable veil interposed between the excavation and the ear" seems to be agitated to and fro. It is a sign which is not attended to.

CAVERNOUS SINUS, *Sinus Cavernosus*, *Sinus polymorphus seu Receptaculum*, *S. sphenoidalis*, *Receptaculum sella equina lat'eribus oppositum*, (F.) *Sinus cavernoux*. The *Cavernous Sinuses* are venous cavities of the dura mater, filled with a multitude of reddish, soft filaments, intersecting each other; and, as it were, reticulated. They commence behind the inner part of the sphenoid fissure, pass backwards on the sides of the fossa pituitaria, and terminate by opening

into a cavity, common to the superior and inferior petrosal sinuses. They receive some meningeal veins, the ophthalmic veins, &c. The anterior extremity of each cavernous sinus has been named the *ophthalmic sinus*.

CAVERNOUS TEXTURE or TISSUE, (F.) *Tissu caverneux*. The spongy substance which forms the greater part of the penis and clitoris. It seems to consist of a very complicated lace-work of arteries and veins; and, probably, of nervous filaments, with small fibrous plates, which form by their decussation numerous cells communicating with each other. This spongy texture produces erection, by dilating and swelling on the influx of blood; and probably, also, by virtue of some property inherent in it.

CAVIALE, Caviare.

CAVIARE', Caviar, Caviare, Kaviac. A culinary preparation, much used by certain people, and made on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, from the roe of the sturgeon, mixed with salt and other condiments.

CAVIC'ULA, Cavilla, from cavus, 'hollow.' The ankle or space between the malleoli. Some have given this name to the os cuneiforme. See *Astragalus*.

CAVICULÆ PEDIS NODUS, Tarsus.

CAVILLA, Astragalus, Cavicula.

CAVITAS ANTROSA AURIS, Tympanum—

c. *Buccinata, Cochlea—c. Cochleata, Cochlea.*

CAVITAS DIGITATA VENTRICULI LATERALIS, Cornu posterius ventriculi lateralis.

CAVITAS ELLIP'TICA, Ampulla, Sinus ampullaceus. A dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear.

CAVITAS HUMERI GLENOIDES, see Glenoid—c. Narium, Nares—c. Oculi, Orbit—c. Oris, Mouth—c. Pulpæ, see Tooth.

CAVITATES CEREBRI, Ventricles of the brain—c. Duræ matris, Sinuses of the dura mater—c. Innominatæ, Auricles of the heart—c. Interscapulares, see Interscapularis.

CAVITÉ, Cavity—c. Dentaire, Dental cavity—c. des Épiploons, see Peritonæum—c. du Tympan, Tympanum.

CAV'ITY, Cav'itas, Cavum, Cav'otes, Cælon, Cæva, Caver'na, Cava'tio, (F.) Cavité. Every thing hollow, as the cranium, mouth, nasal fossæ, &c.

CAVITIES, SPLANCHNIC, (F.) Cavités splanchniques, are those which contain the viscera. They are three in number;—the cranium, chest, and abdomen. The cavities of bones, connected with joints or otherwise, are described under their particular denominations.

CAVUM, Cavity—c. Abdominis, see Abdomen.

CAVUM CRA'NIJ, Venter Supre'mus. The cavity formed by the proper bones of the cranium.

CAVUM DENTIS, see Tooth—c. Narium, Nares—c. Oris, Mouth—c. Tympani, Tympanum.

CAYAN, Phascolus Creticus.

CAZABI, Jatropha manihot.

CEANOTHOS, Cirsium arvense.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS, Celastrus—c. Trinervis, Celastrus.

CEAR, Heart.

CEASMA, Fissure.

CEBI GALLI'NÆ. The liver of the fowl, bruised.—*Castelli*.

CEBIP'ARA. A large Brazilian tree, whose bitter and astringent bark is used in making antirheumatic baths and fomentations.

CECES, see Quercus alba.

CECITÉ, Cæcitas.

CEDAR, RED, Juniperus Virginiana.

CEDEIA, Embalming.

CEDEMA, Aneurism, Varix.

CED'MATA, κέδαρα. Rheumatic pains of the joints, especially of the hips, groin, or genital organs. A form of gout or rheumatism.

CEDRAT, Citrus medica.

CEDRELE'UM, from κέδρος, 'the cedar,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' The oil of cedar.—*Pliny*.

CEDRIA, Cedrium, Cedrinum, Cedri lacryma, Alkitras. The oil or resin which flows from the cedar of Lebanon. It was supposed to possess great virtues.—*Hippocrates, Pöstus, Scribonius Largus, Dioscorides.* It has been supposed to be the same as the pyroligneous acid. See *Pinus Sylvestris*.

CEDRINUM VINUM, Cedar Wine. A wine prepared by steeping half a pound of bruised cedar berries in six French pints of sweet wine. It is diuretic and subastringent.

CEDRITES, from κέδρος, 'the cedar.' A wine prepared from the resin of cedar and sweet wine. It was formerly employed as a vermifuge, &c.

CEDRIUM, Cedria.

CEDROMELA, see Citrus medica.

CEDRON, see Simaruba cedron.

CEDRONELLA, Melissa—c. Triphylla, Dracocephalum canariense.

CEDROS, Juniperus lycia.

CEDROSTIS, Bryonia alba.

CEDRUS BACCIFERA, Juniperus sabina—c. Mahogani, Sweetenia mahogani.

CEINTURE, Cingulum, Herpes zoster.

CEINTURE BLANCHE DE LA CHOROÏDE, Ciliary ligament.

CEINTURE DARTREUSE, Herpes zoster—c. de Hildane, Cingulum Hildani—c. de Vif Argent, Cingulum mercuriale.

CELANDINE, Impatiens—c. Common, Chelidonium majus—c. Lesser, Ranunculus ficaria—c. Poppy, Stylophorum diphyllum.

CELAS'TRUS, Celast'us, Ceano'thus Americanus seu triner'via, New Jersey Tea, Red Root. Used by the American Indians, in the same manner as lobelia, for the cure of syphilis. It is slightly bitter and somewhat astringent. A strong infusion of the dried leaves and seeds has been recommended in apthæ, and as a gargle in scarlatina.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS, Climbing Stafftree. A climbing American shrub, the bark of which is said to possess emetic, diaphoretic, and narcotic properties.

CELATION, (F.) Concealment, from celare, 'to conceal.' A word used by French medical writers for cases where there has been concealment of pregnancy or delivery.

CELE, κηλη, 'a tumour, protrusion, or rupture,' a very common suffix, as in hydrocele, bubonocèle, &c. See *Hernia*.

CEL'ERY, (F.) Celeri. The English name for a variety of *Apium graveolens*.

CELERY, WILD, Bubon galbanum.

CELETA, see Hernial.

CELIA, Cerevisia.

CELIAQUE, Cæliac.

CELIIS, κηλεις, 'a spot, a stain.' A macula, or spot on the skin.

CELL, Cella. A small cavity. The same signification as *cellule*. Also, a vesicle composed of a membranous *cell-wall*, with, usually, liquid contents. The whole organized body may be regarded as a congeries of cells having different endowments, each set being concerned in special acts, connected with absorption, nutrition, and secretion, wherever an action of selection or elaboration has to be effected. These cells are generally termed *primary, elementary, or primordial*. When they give rise to other cells, they are, at times, termed *parent or mother cells*; the resulting cells being termed *daughter cells*.

CELL, APOPLECTIC, see Apoplectic cell — c. Bronchia, Cellule, bronchie — c. Calcigerous, see Tooth — c. Daughter, see Cell — c. Elementary, see Cell.

CELL, EPIDERMIC or **EPITHELIAL**. The cells or corpuscles that cover the free membranous surfaces of the body, and which form the epidermis and epithelium, are termed 'epidermic or epithelial cells.' They are developed from germs furnished by the subjacent membrane.

CELL, EPITHELIAL, Cell, epidermic — c. Fat, see Fatty vesicles — c. Germ, Cytoblast — c. Germinal, see Cytoblast — c. Nucleated, see Cytoblast.

CELL LIFE. The life which is possessed by the separate cells that form the tissues, and by which the nutrition of the tissues is presumed to be effected.

CELL, MOTHER, see Cell — c. Parent, see Cell. **CELL, PIGMENT**. Pigment cells are mingled with the epidermic cells, and are most manifest in the coloured races. They are best seen on the inner surface of the choroid of the eye, where they form the *pigmentum nigrum*.

CELL, PRIMARY, see Cell — c. Primordial, see Cell.

CELL WALL, see Cell.

CELLA TURCICA, Sella Turcica.

CELLULA, Cellule.

CELLULÆ, see Colon — c. Medullares, see Medullary membrane — c. Pulmonales, Cellules bronchicæ, see Pulmo — c. Bronchicæ, see Cellule.

CEL'LULAR, *Cellula'ris*, *Cellulo'sus*, (F.) *Cellulaire*. Composed of cells or cellules, from *cella* or *cellula*, 'a cell.'

CEL'LULAR MEMBRANE, *Membra'na cellulo'sa*, *M. Cellula'ris*, — *M. adipo'sa*, *M. pinguedino'sa*, of some, *Pannic'ulus adipo'sus*, — Membrane formed of cellular tissue, (F.) *Membrane cellulaire*. Generally used for the tissue itself.

CEL'LULAR SYSTEM. The whole of the cellular tissue of the human body.

CELLULAR TISSUE, *Tela cellula'ris*, *T. cellulo'sa*, *T. Hippoc'ratis cribro'sa*, *Etkimphé*, *reticulat'a*, *flamentosa*, *laminat'a*, *crib'riform*, *porosa*, *areolar*, and *mucosa Tissue*, *Retic'ular* or *cellular substance*, *Cortex'us cellulo'sus*, (F.) *Tissu cellulaire*, *reticulé*, *lamineux*, *cribleux*, *poroux*, *aréolaire*, *muqueux*, &c., is the most common of all the organic tissues. It contains irregular *areolæ* between the fibres, as well as serum, fat, and the adipous tissue. Of the fibres, some are of the yellow elastic kind; but the greater part are of the white fibrous tissue, and they frequently present the form of broad flat bands, in which no distinct fibrous arrangement is perceptible. See Fibrous.

The cellular tissue or texture unites every part of the body, determines its shape, and by its elasticity and contractility, and by the fluid which it contains in its cells, facilitates the motion of parts on each other.

Cellular tissue has been divided by anatomists into the external, general or common cellular tissue — *textus cellula'ris interme'dius* seu *laxus*, which does not penetrate the organs, — the cellular texture which forms the envelopes of organs — *textus cellula'ris strictus*, and that which penetrates into the organs, accompanying and enveloping all their parts, — the *textus cellula'ris stip'atus*, constituting the basis of all the organs. It has likewise been termed *Textus organ'icus* seu *parenchyma'tis*.

CELLULAR TISSUE OF BONES, see Cancelli.

CEL'LULE, *Cell'ula*, diminutive of *cella*, 'a cavity.' A small cavity. (F.) *Cellule*. *Cellules* are the small cavities between the laminae of the cellular tissue, *corpora cavernosa*, &c.

CELLULES or **CELLS**, **BRONCHIC**, *Cell'ulae Bron'chicæ* seu *Pulmonales*, *Pori pulmo'num*, *Vesic'ulae pulmonales*. The air-cells of the lungs. See Pulmo.

CELLULES BRONCHIQUES, Bronchial cells.

CELLULITIS VENENATA, see Wound.

CEL'LULOSE, same etymon as *Cellule*. The substance which is left after the action upon any kind of vegetable tissue of such solvents as are fitted to dissolve out the matter deposited in its cavities and interstices. It has been affirmed, that the tunicated or ascidian mollusca have, in their integuments, a considerable quantity of it.

CELLULOSUS, Cellular.

CELOLOG'IA, from *κρηλη*, 'rupture,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The doctrine of hernia. A treatise on hernia.

CELOSO'MUS, from *κρηλη*, 'a rupture,' and *σωμα*, 'body.' A monster in which the trunk is malformed, and eventration or displacement of the viscera exists.

CELOTES, see Hernial.

CELOTOM'IA, *Celotom'ia*, *Celot'omy*, from *κρηλη*, 'a rupture,' and *τομειν*, 'to cut.' An operation, formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia; which consisted, principally, in passing a ligature round the hernial sac and spermatic vessels. It necessarily occasioned atrophy and loss of the testicle; and did not secure the patient against the return of the disease. The intestines were, of course, not included in the ligature. Also, the operation for hernia in general. — *Herniot'omy*.

CELOT'OMUS, same etymon. *Herniot'omus*. A knife used in the operation for hernia. Adjectively, it means relating to celotomy, like *Celotom'icus*.

CELSA. A term, used by Paracelsus for a cutaneous disease, dependent, according to him, on a false or heterogeneous spirit or vapour, concealed under the integuments, and endeavouring to escape. Perhaps the disease was *Urticaria*.

CELSUS, METHOD OF, see Lithotomy.

CELTIS OCCIDENTA'LIS, *Sugarberry*, *Hackberry*. Order, *Ulmaceæ*: indigenous, flowering in May. The bark is said to be anodyne and cooling; the berries are sweet and astringent. It has been used in dysentery.

CEMBRO NUTS, see Pinus cembra.

CEMENT. A glutinous substance introduced into a carious tooth to prevent the access of air or other extraneous matters. The following is an example: (R. *Sandarac*. ʒij; *Mastic*. ʒi; *Succin*. gr. x. *Ether*. ʒj; Dissolve with the aid of heat.) *Ostermaier's Cement for the teeth* is prepared of finely powdered *caustic lime*, thirteen parts; anhydrous *phosphoric acid*, twelve parts. When introduced into a carious tooth, it becomes solid in about two minutes.

CEMENTERIVM, Crucible.

CEMENTUM, see Tooth.

CENANGIA, *Ceneangia*.

CENCHRON, *Panicum miliaceum*.

CENDRÉ, Cineritious.

CENDRE DU LEVANT, Soda.

CENDRES GRAVÉLÉES, see Potash — c. *de Sarmet*, see Potash.

CENEANGI'A, *Ceneangi'a*, from *κενος*, 'empty,' and *αγγειον*, 'a vessel.' Inanition. Empty state of vessels. — Galen.

CENEMBATE'SIS, from *κενος*, 'empty,' and *εμβαίνω*, 'I enter.' Paracentesis. Also, the act of probing a wound or cavity; *Melo'sis*.

CENEONES, Flanks.

CENIGDAM, *Ceniplam*.

CENIGOTAM, *Ceniplam*.

CENIPLAM, *Cenigdam*, *Cenigotam*, *Cenigo-*

lam. The name of an instrument anciently used for opening the head in epilepsy.—Paracelsus.

CENIPOTAM, Ceniplam.

CENO'SIS, from *κενος*, 'empty.' *Ine'sia, Inethmos.* Evacuation. It is sometimes employed synonymously with inanition, and opposed to repletion,—*Exinanit'io.*

CENOT'ICA, from *κενωσις*, 'evacuation.' Diseases affecting the fluids. Morbid discharges or excess, deficiency or irregularity of such as are natural. The first order, class *Genetica*, of Good; also, Drastics.

CENTAU'REA BEHEN, *Serrat'ula behen, Behen abiad, Behen album, Been, White Behen.* Ord. Gentianese. Astringent.

CENTAU'REA BENEDIC'TA, *Carduus benedict'us, Oniscus sylvest'ris, Oniscus benedict'us, Cardiobot'anum, Blessed or Holy Thistle, (F.) Chardon bénié. Fam. Cynaraceales. Sez. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia frustranea.* A strong decoction of the herb is emetic:—a strong infusion, diaphoretic (?); a light infusion, tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj of the powder.

CENTAU'REA CALCITRA'PA, *Calcitra'pa, Calceotrop'ula, Carduus solstitial'is, Carduus stella'tus, Jacea ramosis'sima, Cacotrib'ulus, Calcitrap'pa stella'ta seu hippophastum, Stella'ta rupi'na, Centau'rea stella'ta, Common Star-Thistle, Star-Knapweed, (F.) Centauree étoilée, Chardon étoilé, Chaussetrappe, Pignerole.* It is possessed of tonic properties, and has been given in intermittents, dyspepsia, &c. It is not much used.

CENTAU'REA CENTAU'RIMUM, *Rhapon'ticum vulgare, Centaurium magnum, Centaurium majus, Greater Centaury, Centaurium officina'le, (F.) Centauree grande.* It is a bitter; and was formerly used as a tonic, especially the root.

CENTAU'REA CY'ANUS, *Cy'anus, Blue bottle, Corn-flower, (F.) Blavelle, Blavole, Blavrolle.* The flowers were once much used as a cordial, tonic, &c. They are now forgotten.

CENTAUREA STELLATA, *Centaurea calcitrapa.*

CENTAURÉE ÉTOILÉE, *Centaurea calcitrapa—c. Grande, Centaurea centaurium—c. Petite, Chironia centaurium.*

CENTAUREUM, *Chironia centaurium.*

CENTAURIS, *Chironia centaurium.*

CENTAU'RIMUM MAGNUM, *Centaurea centaurium—c. Minus vulgare, Chironia centaurium—c. Officinale, Centaurea centaurium—c. Parvum, Chironia centaurium.*

CENTAURY, AMERICAN, *Chironia angularis—c. Greater, Centaurea centaurium—c. Lesser, Chironia centaurium.*

CENTESIS, *Paraentesis, Puncture.*

CENTIGRAMME, (F.) from *centum*, 'a hundred,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme,' *Centigram'ma.* The hundredth part of a gramme. A centigramme is equal to about the fifth part of a French grain, gr. .1543, Troy.

CENTILITRE, *Centilit'ra,* from *centum*, 'a hundred,' and *λίτρον*, 'litre.' An ancient Greek measure for liquids:—the hundredth part of a litre—equal to nearly 2.7053 fluidrachms.

CENTIMÈTRE, *Centimeter*; the hundredth part of a metre—equal to about four lines. .3937 English inch.

CENTIMORBIA, *Lysimachis nummularia.*

CENTINERVIA, *Plantago.*

CENTINODE, *Polygonum aviculare.*

CENTINODIA, *Polygonum aviculare.*

CENTO VIRGINALIS, *Hymen.*

CENTRAD, see Central aspect.

CENTRADIAPH'ANES, *Cataracta centra'lis,* from *κεντρον*, 'centre,' a, privative, and *διαφανης*, 'transparent.' Cataract owing to obscurity of the central portion of the crystalline.

CENTRAL, *Centra'lis,* from *centrum*, 'the centre.' Relating or appertaining to the centre.

CENTRAL ARTERY OF THE RET'INA, *Arteria Centra'lis Retinæ, Central Artery of Zinn.* This artery is given off from the arteria ophthalmica, and penetrates the optic nerve a little behind the ball of the eye; running in the axis of the nerve, and spreading out into many small branches upon the inside of the retina. When the nerve is cut across near the eye, the orifice of the divided artery is observable. This was formerly called *Porus Opticus.*

CENTRAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the centre of an organ.—Barclay. Centrad is used by the same writer adverbially, to signify 'towards the central aspect.'

CENTRE OF ACTION. The viscus in which the whole or a great part of any function is executed, and to which several other organs contribute. Thus, the vital activity seems to be wholly centred in the stomach, during chymification; in the duodenum, during chyfication. In like manner, the uterus becomes a centre of action during gestation.

CENTRE, EPIGAS'TRIC. The ganglions and nervous plexuses, formed by the great sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves, in the epigastrum, around the oeliac artery; where the impressions received from various parts of the body seem to be centred.

CENTRE OF FLUX'ION. The part towards which fluids are particularly attracted. An irritated organ is said to be a centre of fluxion.

CENTRES, NERVOUS, (F.) *Centres nerveux.* The organs, whence the nerves originate; as the brain and spinal marrow.

CENTRE, OPTIC, see Optic centre.

CENTRE, OVAL, *Centrum Ova'le, C. O. Viensse'sii, Tegumen'tum ventriculo'rum cerebri.* When the two hemispheres of the brain are sliced away, till on a level with the corpus callosum, the medullary part in each is of an oval shape: hence called *centrum ovale minus, (F.) centre médullaire hémisphéral.* The two centres of the opposite sides, together with the corpus callosum, form the *centrum ovale of Viens'sens.* Vienssens supposed all the medullary fibres to issue from that point, and that it was the *great dispensatory of the animal spirits.*

CENTRE, PHRENIC, *Tendinous Centre of the Diaphragm, Centrum Phrenicum, C. Nervosum or C. Tendinosum seu tendineum, (F.) Centre phrénique ou C. tendineux du Diaphragme.* The central aponeurosis or cordiform tendon of the diaphragm.

CENTRE OF SYMPATHETIC IRRADIATIONS, (F.) *Centre d'irradiations sympathiques.* Any organ which excites, sympathetically, the action of other organs, more or less distant from it; and with which it seems to have no immediate communication.—Marjolin.

CENTRE, TENDINOUS, OF THE DIAPHRAGM, Centre, phrenic.

CENTROMYRINE, *Ruscus.*

CENTRUM, see Vertebra—c. Commune, Solar plexus—c. Nerveum, Centre, phrenic—c. Opticum, Optic centre—c. Ovale, Centre, oval—c. Ovale minus, see Centre, oval—c. Ovale of Vienssens, Centre, oval—c. Semicirculare geminum, Tonia semicircularis—c. Tendinosum, Centre, phrenic.

CENTRUM VITALE, *Nodus seu Fons vita'lis, (F.) Nodus vital.* A term applied, at times, to the medulla oblongata; at others, to the medulla oblongata, and the medulla spinalis as far as the second cervical nerve of the spinal marrow, in any part of which a wound would seem to be in-

stantly fatal. It is the nervous centre of respiration and deglutition.

CENTRY, *Chironia angularis*.

CENTUMCAPITA, *Eryngium campestre*.

CENTUMNODIA, *Polygonum aviculare*.

CEPA ASCALONICA, *Bulbus esculentus*, Echalotte — c. *Victorialis*, *Allium victoriale* — c. *Vulgaris*, *Allium cepa*.

CEPÆA, *Veronica beccabunga*.

CEPHALIS IPECACUANHA, *Ipecacuanha*.

CEPHALÆ'A, *Headach*, (F.) *Céphalée*, from *κεφαλή*, 'head.' Some use the term synonymously with cephalalgia; others, for a periodical headach; others, again, for a more violent headach than cephalalgia implies; and others for a chronic headach. The last was its ancient signification.

Cephalæ'a spasmod'ica, *Cephalalgia spasmod'ica*, *C. Nauseo'sa*, *Sick-headach*, is characterized by partial, spasmodic pain; often shifting from one part of the head to another: chiefly commencing in the morning, with sickness and faintness. It is extremely apt to recur, notwithstanding every care.

CEPHALÆA ARTERITICA, *Cephalagra* — c. *Hemicrania*, *Hemicrania* — c. *Nauseosa*, *C. Spasmodica* — c. *Pulsatilis*, *Crotaphe*.

CEPHALÆMATOMA, from *κεφαλή*, 'head,' and *μαίωσις*, 'blood.' *Cephalæmato'ma neonato'rnm*, *Echymoma cap'itis*, *E. capitis recens nato'rnm*, *Thrombus neonato'rnm*, *Abscessus cap'itis sanguin'eus neonatorum*, *Tumor cap'itis sanguin'eus neonato'rnm*, *Cephalophy'ma*, *Craniohæmatom'eus*. A sanguineous tumour, sometimes developed between the pericranium and the bones of the head of new-born children. Similar tumours are met with occasionally above other bones, and at all periods of existence.

CEPHALÆMATOMA NEONATORUM, *Cephalæmatoma*.

CEPHALÆ'MIA, *Hyperæ'mia cer'ebr'i*, *H. Cap'itis*, *Encephalohæ'mia*, (F.) *Hyperémie* ou *Congestion du cerveau*, *Encephalohémie*, *H. cérébrale*, *Congestion cérébrale*. Accumulation of blood in the vessels of the brain.

CEPHALAGO'GUS, *Cephaloduct'or*, *Capitiduct'or*, from *κεφαλή*, 'head,' and *αγωγός*, 'a leader, a driver.' An instrument used for drawing down the fetal head.

CEPH'ALAGRA, from *κεφαλή*, 'the head,' and *αίμα*, 'seizure.' *Cephalæ'a arthrit'ica*, *Menin-git'is arthrit'ica*. Gout in the head.

CEPHALAGRA'PHIA, from *κεφαλή*, 'the head,' and *γραφία*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the head.

CEPHALAL'GIA, *Cephalop'onia*, *Cephalo-dyn'ia*, *Encephalodyn'ia*, *Homonop'agia*, from *κεφαλή*, 'the head,' and *αλγος*, 'pain;' *Encephal'gia*, *Dolor Cap'itis*, *D. cephal'icus*, *Soda*, *Pain in the head*; *Headach*, (F.) *Cé'phalalgie*, *Mal à tête*. Every kind of headach, whether symptomatic or idiopathic, is a cephalalgia. It is ordinarily symptomatic, and has to be treated accordingly.

CEPHALALGIA CONTAGIOSA, *Influenza* — c. *Inflammat'oria*, *Phrenitis*.

CEPHALALGIA PERIOD'ICA, *Febris intermit'tens cephal'ica larva'ta*, *Intermittent headach*. Headach which returns periodically; properly, perhaps, a form of neuralgia.

CEPHALALGIA PULSATILIS, *Crotaphe* — c. *Spasmodica*, see *Cephalæa*.

CEPHALALOG'IA, from *κεφαλή*, 'the head,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' An anatomical dissertation on the head.

CÉPHALANTHE D'AMÉRIQUE, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

CEPHALAN'THUS OCCIDENTA'LIS, *But-terwood shrub*, *Buttonbush*, *White Ball*, *Little*

Snowball, *Swampwood*, *Pond Dogwood*, *Globe-flower*, (F.) *Cé'phalante d'Amérique*, *Bois de Marais*. An ornamental shrub, *Nat. Ord.* Rubiaceæ; *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia, which grows all over the United States, near streams and ponds, and flowers in July and August. The bark of the root has been used as an anti-periodic tonic.

CEPHALARTICA, *Cephalic* remedies.

CEPHALATOM'IA, *Cephalotom'ia*, from *κεφαλή*, 'the head,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' *Anatomy*, or dissection, or opening of the head.

CEPHALE, *Head*.

CEPHALIC, *Cephal'icus*, *Capita'lis*, from *κεφαλή*, 'the head.' (F.) *Cé'phalique*. Relating to the head.

CEPHALIC REM'EDIES, *Cephal'ica* vel *Capita'lia remedia*, are remedies capable of relieving affections of the head, especially headach: — *Cephalar'tica*.

CEPHALIC VEIN, *Vena Cephal'ica*, *Vena Cap'itis*, (F.) *Veine cé'phalique*, *Veine radiale cutané* of *Chaussier*. The great superficial vein at the outer part of the arm and fore-arm. It begins on the back of the hand, by a number of radicles, which unite into a single trunk, called the *Cephalic of the Thumb*, *Cephal'ica Pollicis*, (F.) *Veine cé'phalique du pouce*. It ascends along the anterior and outer part of the fore-arm, where it forms the *superficial radial*. At the fold of the elbow it receives the *median cephalic*, ascends along the outer edge of the biceps, and opens into the axillary vein. The name *Cephalic* was given to it by the ancients, because they thought it had some connexion with the head, and that blood-letting ought to be performed on it, in head affections.

Chaussier calls the internal jugular, *Veine cé'phalique*, and the primary or common carotid, *Artère cé'phalique*.

CEPHALIDIUM, see *Caput*.

CEPHALIN'E. The base or root of the tongue. — *Gorsæus*.

CEPHALIS, see *Caput*.

CEPHALITIS, *Phrenitis*.

CEPHALIUM, see *Caput*.

CEPHALODUCTOR, *Cephalagogus*.

CEPHALODYM'IA, *Encephalodym'ia*; from *κεφαλή*, 'head,' and *δύω*, 'I enter into.' A class of double monstrosities, in which the heads are united. It is divided into two genera, *Fronto-dym'ia* and *Bregmatodym'ia*; in the former the union being between the ossa frontis; in the latter between the bregmata. — *Cruveilhier*.

CEPHALODYNIA, *Cephalalgia*.

CEPHALŒDEMA, *Hydrocephalus*.

CEPHALOID, *Encephaloid*.

CEPHALOMA, *Encephaloid*.

CEPHALO-MENINGITIS, *Meningo-cephalitis*.

CEPHALOM'ETER, from *κεφαλή*, 'the head,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument for measuring the different dimensions of the fetal head, during the process of accouchement. A kind of forceps.

CEPHALON'OSUS, from *κεφαλή*, 'the head,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' This term has been applied to the *Febris Hungar'ica*, in which the head was much affected. See *Fever*, *Hungaria*. Others have so called any cerebral disease or fever.

CEPHALOPAGES, *Symphyccephalus*.

CEPH'ALO-PHARYNGÆ'US, from *κεφαλή*, 'the head,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx': belonging to the head and pharynx. Winslow has given this name to the portion of the *constrictor pharyngis superior*, which is attached, above, to the inferior surface of the basilar process of the os occipitis. The *Cephalo-pharyngæ'al Aponeuro'sis*.

is is a thin, fibrous membrane, which is attached to the basillary process, and gives insertion to the fibres of the *constrictor superior pharyngis*.

CEPHALOPHYMA, Cephalæmatoma.

CEPHALOPONIA, Cephalalgia.

CEPHALO-RACHIDIAN, Cephalo-spinal.

CEPHALOSOMATODYMI'IA, *Encephaloso-*
matodymia; from *κεφαλή*, 'head,' *σωμα*, 'body,' and *ἔω*, 'I enter into.' A double monstrosity, in which the union is between the heads and the trunks. Of this there are varieties:—for example, *Infra-maxillostermodymia*, where the union is with the inferior maxillary bones and sternæ; and *Prosopteroodymia*, between the faces and sternæ.—Craveilhier.

CEPHALO-SPINAL, *Cephalo-spinalis*, *Ceph-*
alo-rachid'ian, *Centro-spinal*, *Cranio-spinal*. A hybrid term, from *κεφαλή*, 'head,' and *spina*, 'spine.' Belonging to the head and spine.

CEPH'ALO-SPINAL FLUID, *Cephalo-rachid'ian*
fluid, *Cerebro-spinal fluid*, *Fluidum cer'ebro-*
spinal'e, *Subarachnoidean fluid*, is an exhaled fluid, which is found beneath the arachnoid, wherever pia mater exists in connexion with the brain and spinal cord. It seems to have a protecting office, and to keep up a certain degree of pressure on the organ,—at least in the spinal canal.

CEPHALOTHORACOSTERU'MENUS, from *κεφαλή*, 'head,' *θώραξ*, 'the chest,' and *στερνον*, 'to rob.' A monster without head or chest.

CEPHALOTOMIA, *Encephalosis*.

CÉPHALOTRIBE, (F.) An instrument invented by Baudelocque, the nephew, for crushing the head of the fetus in utero; from *κεφαλή*, 'the head,' and *τριβω*, 'I bruise.' It consists of a strong forceps, the blades of which are solid: 16 lines broad, and 3 thick. The handles are perforated at their extremity to receive a screw with three threads, the direction of which is very oblique, so as to allow great rapidity of rotation, and the screw is moved by a winch 6 inches long, to increase the force of the pressure. The bones of the head are easily crushed by it.

CEPHALOTRIP'SY, *Cephalotrip'sis*; same etymon as *Cephalotribe*. The operation of crushing the head of the fetus in utero.

CEPHALOTRYPESIS, Trepanning.

CEPHALOXIA, Torticollis.

CEPULLA, *Allium cepa*.

CER, Heart.

CERA FLAVA et CERA ALBA, *Ceros*, *Yellow and White Wax*, (F.) *Cire Jaune et Blanche*. An animal substance prepared by the bee, and by some plants, as the *Ceroxylon* and *Myrica cerif'era*. Its colour is yellow, and smell like that of honey, but both are lost by bleaching. It is demulcent and emollient; is sometimes given in the form of emulsion, in diarrhoea and dysentery, but is chiefly used in cerates and ointments.

CERÆ'Æ, from *κερας*, 'a horn,' *κεραία*. The Cornua of the uterus.—Rufus of Ephesus.

CERAMICE, *Cerami'tis*, from *κεραμος*, 'potter's earth.' A sort of earth used as a cataplasm in peripneumony.—Hippocrates.

CERAMIUM, Amphora—c. *Helminthochortas*, *Corallina Corsicana*.

CERAMNIUM, Amphora.

CERAMURIA, see Urine.

CERANTHEMUS, Propolis.

CERAS, *κερας*, 'genitive,' *κερατος*, 'horn,' *Cornu*; also, the Cornea. Hence, *Ceratotomy*, *Ceratocoele*, &c.

CERASION, see *Prunus cerasus*.

CERAS'MA, from *κεραρμι*, 'to mix:' something mixed. A mixture of hot and cold water. *Metacerasma*.—Gorræus.

CERASUM, see *Prunus cerasus*.

CERASUS ACIDA, *Prunus cerasus*—c. *Avium*, *Prunus avinum*, P. nigra—c. *Dulcis*, *Prunus nigra*—c. *Hortensis*, *Prunus cerasus*—c. *Lauro-cerasus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*—c. *Padus*, *Prunus padus*—c. *Racemosus sylvestris*, *Prunus padus*—c. *Rubra*, *Prunus cerasus*—c. *Serotina*, *Prunus Virginiana*—c. *Virginiana*, *Prunus Virginiana*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Prunus cerasus*.

CÉRAT BLANC ou DE GALIEN, *Ceratum Galeni*—c. *de Blanc de Baleine*, *Ceratum cetacei*—c. *de Goulard*, *Ceratum plumbi*—c. *pour les Lèvres*, *Cerate for the lips*—c. *de Plomb composé*, *Ceratum plumbi compositum*—c. *de Saron*, *Ceratum Saponis*—c. *de Suracétate de plomb*, *Ceratum plumbi superacetatis*.

CÉR'ATE, *Ceratum*, from *κερας*, Lat. *cera*, 'wax,' *Cerela'um*, *Cero'ma*, *Cero'nium*, *Cero'tum*, *Ceratomalag'ma*, (F.) *Cérat*. A composition of wax, oil, or lard, without other ingredients.

CERATE, *Simple Cerate*, *Ceratum*, *Ceratum simplex*. (F.) *Cérat Simple*. (*White wax*, ℥iv, *Lard*, ℥vii.) It is applied as an emollient to excoriations, &c.

CERATE, BELLEVILLE'S, see *Unguentum Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi*.

CERATE OF CALAMINE, *Ceratum Calami'næ*, *C. Calamin. præpar.*, *C. Carbonat'is zinci impu'ri*, *C. Zinci Carbonat'is*, *Ceratum lap'idis Calaminari'is*, *Ceratum epulot'icum*, *Cerate of Carbonate of Zinc*, *Turner's Cerate*, *Healing Salve*, (F.) *Cérat de Pierre Calaminaire*, *C. de Calamine*, *Calamin.*, *Ceræ flavæ*, ℞ ℥ij, *adipis*, ℞j. Melt the wax and lard together, and, on cooling, add the carbonate of zinc and stir till cool.—Ph. U. S.)

CERATE OF CANTHARIDES, *Ceratum Canthar'idis*, *Blister Ointment*, *Ointment of Spanish Flies*, *Unguentum ad vesicato'ria*, *Unguentum Pul'veris Mel'oës vesicato'rii*, *Ung. epispasticum fortius*, *Ceratum Lyttæ*, (F.) *Cérat de Cantharides*. (*Spermaceti cerate* ℥vj, *Cantharides in powder*, ℥j. The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies.) This cerate of the European Pharmacopœias is used to keep blisters, issues, &c. open. See *Unguentum Lyttæ*. For the Cerate of Spanish flies of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, see *Emplastrum Lyttæ*.

CERATE, GOULARD'S, *Ceratum Plumbi compositum*.

CERATE, KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL. (*Diachyl.* ℥vii, *olive oil* ℥iv, *prepared chalk* ℥iv: when nearly cool, add *Acet. dest.* ℥iv, *plumb. superacet.* ℥ij.) A cooling emollient.

CERATE OR POMM'TUM FOR THE LIPS, *Ceratum labia'le rubrum*, *Pomma'tum ad labia demulcent'ia*.—Ph. P. (F.) *Cérat ou Pommade pour les Lèvres*, (*Wax* 9 parts; *oil* 16 parts;—coloured with *alkanet*.)

CERATE, LEAD, COMPOUND, *Ceratum plumbi compositum*.

CERATE, MARSHALL'S. (*Palm oil* ℥vi, *calomel* ℥j, *sugar of lead* ℥ss, *ointment of nitrate of mercury* ℥ij.)

CERATE, RESIN, COMPOUND, *Ceratum Resinæ compositum*—c. *Savine*, *Ceratum sabinæ*—c. *Soap*, *Ceratum saponis*—c. *Spermaceti*, *Ceratum cetacei*—c. of *Superacetate* or *sugar of lead*, *Ceratum plumbi superacetatis*—c. *Turner's Cerate of calamine*—c. of *Carbonate of zinc*, *Cerate of calamine*.

CERATECTOM'IA, from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *εκτομος*, 'cut out.' An incision through the cornea. See *Ceratotomy*.

CERATIA, *Ceratonium siliqua*.

CERATI'ASIS, from *κερας*, 'horn.' A morbid condition characterized by corneous growths.

CERATION, *Siliqua*.

CERATI'TIS, *Kerati'tis*, from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of

the cornea, *Ceratitis*, *Ceratodentitis*, *Ceratomeningitis*, *Corneitis*, *Inflammatio cor'neae*.

CERATIUM, Ceratonium siliqua.

CER'ATO, in composition, in the names of muscles, is used for the cornua of the os hyoides; —as Cerato-glossus.

CERATOCE'LE, *Aquila*, *Uvatio*, *Prominentia Cor'neae*, *Hernia Cor'neae*, *Ceratodoece'le*, from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' A protrusion of the transparent cornea, or rather of the membrane of the aqueous humour through an opening in the cornea.

CERATOIDEITIS, Ceratitis.

CERATOEOCELE, Ceratocele.

CERATODEONYXIS, Ceratonyxis.

CERATODES MEMBRANA, Cornea.

CERATOGLOSSUS, *Keratoglossus*, from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' A muscle, extending from the great cornu of the os hyoides to the base of the tongue. It is a part of the hyoglossus.

CERATOIDES, Cornea.

CERATOLEUCOMA, Leucoma.

CERATO'MA, *Cerato'sis*, from *κερας*, 'horn.' A horny growth, or horny formation.

CERATO-MALAGMA, Cerate.

CERATO-MENINGITIS, Ceratitis.

CERATO-MENINX, Cornea.

CERATO'NIA SIL'IQUA. The *Carob Tree*, *Ceratium*, *Cera'tia*, *Sil'iqua dulcis*, *Caro'ba Al-nabati*, *Sweetpod*, (F.) *Caroubier* (Fruit, *Oarouge*.) This—the fruit of the *Ceratonium siliqua*—is mucilaginous, and employed in decoction, where mucilages are indicated.

CERATONYX'IS, *Keratonyx'is*, *Ceratodoece'ly'sis*, from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *ωσων*, 'I puncture.' An operation by which the crystalline is depressed by means of a needle introduced into the eye through the cornea. Some divide the crystalline into fragments with the needle, and leave them to the action of the absorbents. The operation is as old as the 17th century.

CER'ATO-PHARYNGE'US, *Ker'ato-Pharynge'us*, from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' The great and small *Cer'ato-pharynge'i* are small fleshy bundles, forming part of the *Hypopharyngeus* of Winslow.

CERATOPLAS'TICE, from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *πλαστικος*, 'forming, formative.' The operation for the formation of an artificial cornea. It has not been practised on man.

CERATORRHEX'IS, *Ruptu'ra cor'neae*, from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *ρηξις*, 'rupture.' Rupture of the cornea.

CERATOSIS, Ceratoma.

CER'ATO-STAPHYL'INUS, *Ker'ato-staphyl'inae*, from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *σταφυλη*, 'the uvula.' Some fleshy fibres of the *Thyro-Staphylinus* of Winslow.

CERATOTOM'IA, *Ceratotomy*, from *κερας*, 'cornea,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Section of the transparent cornea. This incision is used in the operation for cataract, to give exit to pus effused in the eye, in case of hypopyon, &c.

CERATOT'OMUS, *Keratotomyus*, *Kerat'omus*, from *κερας*, 'cornea,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A name given by Wenzel to his knife for dividing the transparent cornea, in the operation for cataract. Many modifications of the instrument have been made since Wenzel's time. See Knife, cataract.

CERATUM, Cerate—c. Album, Ceratum cetacei, Ceratum Galeni—c. de Althæa, Unguentum de Althæa—c. Calaminæ, Cerate of Calamine—c. Cantharidis, Cerate of Cantharides, Emplastrum Lyttæ—c. de Cerussa, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.

CER'ATUM CET'ACEI, *Ceratum spermaceti*, *Ce-*

ratum album, *C. Ceti*, *Unguentum adipocera-cetorum*, *Linimentum album*, *Emplastrum Spermatis Ceti*, *Spermaceti Cerate*, (F.) *Cérat de blanc de baleine*. (*Spermaceti* ℥ij, *white wax* ℥iij, *olive oil* ℥vi. Ph. U. S.) A good emollient to ulcers, &c.

CERATUM CETI, Ceratum cetacei—c. Cicutas, Ceratum conii—c. Citrinum, Ceratum resinae.

CER'ATUM CON'I, *Ceratum Cicu'tæ*. (*Ung. conii* ℔j, *cetacei* ℥ij, *cera alba* ℥iij.) A formula in Bartholomew's Hospital: occasionally applied to cancerous; scrofulous sores, &c.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM, Cerate of calamine.

CER'ATUM GAL'E'NI, *Ceratum album*, *C. refrig'eraans Gale'ni*, *Unguentum ceratum*, *U. amygdalinum*, *U. simplex*, *Emplastrum ad fonticulosa*, *Oleo-ceratum aquæ subacet.* *Cold Cream*, (F.) *Cérat blanc ou de GALIEN*. (*White wax* 4 parts; *oil of sweet almonds* 16 parts; add, when melted, *water or rose-water* 12 parts. Ph. F.) A mild application to chaps, &c.

CERATUM LABIALE RUBRUM, Cerate for the lips—c. Lapidis calaminaris, Cerate of calamine—c. Lithargyri acetati compositum, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. Lyttæ, Cerate of cantharides—c. Mercuriale, Unguentum hydrargyri—c. Picatum, Pissellæum.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOS'ITUM, *Ceratum Lithargyri Aceta'ti Compositum*, *Goulard's Ointment*, *Ceratum subaceta'ti plumbi medica'tum*, *C. Plumbi Subaceta'tis* (Ph. U. S.), *Ceratum Saturni*, *Compound Lead Cerate*, *Goulard's Cerate*, (F.) *Cérat de Goulard*, *C. de Plomb composé*. (*Liq. plumb. subacet.* ℥iiss; *cera flavæ*, ℥iv; *ol. oliv.* ℥ix; *camphora*, ℥ss. Ph. U. S.) Its virtues are the same as the next.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUPERACETA'TIS, *Unguentum Ceru'sæ Aceta'tæ*, *Cerate of Superacetate or Sugar of Lead*, *Ceratum Plumbi Aceta'tis*, *Unguentum Acetatis Plumbi*, (F.) *Cérat de suracétate de Plomb*. (*Acetate of lead*, ℥ij; *white wax*, ℥ij; *olive oil*, ℔ss.) Cooling and astringent.

CERATUM REFRIGERANS GALENI, Ceratum Galeni.

CERATUM RESI'NÆ, *C. Resi'næ flavæ*, *C. citrinum*, *Unguentum basilicon flavum*, *Ung. Resi'næ flavæ*, *Ung. Resinorum*, *Resin Cerate* or *Ointment*, *Yellow Basilicon*, *Basilicon Ointment*. (*Resin. flav.* ℥v; *Cera flav.* ℥iij; *Adipis*, ℥viij; Ph. U. S.) A stimulating application to old ulcers, &c. Digestive.

DR. SMELLOE'S Ointment for the Eyes consists of finely powdered *verdigris*, ℥ss, rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of *ceratum resinae*.

CERATUM RESI'NÆ COMPOS'ITUM, *Compound Resin Cerate*, (*Resin.*, *Seri*, *Cera flavæ*, ℔ ℔j; *Terebinth.* ℔ss; *Ol. Lini*, ℔ss.) Melt together, strain through linen, and stir till cool. Ph. U. S.)

CERATUM SABI'NÆ, *Unguentum Sabinae*, *Savine Cerate*, (F.) *Cérat de Sabine*. (*Savine*, in powder, ℥ij; *Resin Cerate*, ℔j. Ph. U. S.) Irritative, 'drawing.' Used in the same cases as the cerate of cantharides.

CERATUM SAPO'NIS, *Soap Cerate*, (F.) *Cérat de Savon*. (*Liq. Plumb. subacetat.*, Oij; *Sapon.* ℥vj; *Cera alba*, ℥x; *Ol. olive*, Oj.) Boil the solution of subacetate of lead with the soap over a slow fire, to the consistence of honey, then transfer to a water-bath, and evaporate until all the moisture is dissipated; lastly, add the wax, previously melted with the oil, and mix.—Ph. U. S.) It is applied in cases of sprains or fractures.

CERATUM SATURNI, Ceratum Plumbi compositum—c. Simplex, Cerate simple—c. Spermaceti, Ceratum cetacei—c. Subacetati plumbi medica'tum, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. Tetrapharmæum, Pissellæum.

CERATUM ZINCI CARBONATIS, *Cerate of Carbonate of Zinc*. (*Zinci carbonat. preparat.* 34; *Ung. simpl.* 31. Ph. U. S.) Used in the same cases as the *Ceratum Calaminis*.

CERAUNION, from *καεωνος*, 'thunder,' 'a thunderbolt.' *Lapis fulminans*. A kind of stone, which was believed to be formed during thunder; and to be possessed of the power of inducing sleep, and numerous other prophylactic virtues. It was rubbed on the knee, breast, &c., in swellings of those parts.

CERBERUS TRICEPS, *Pulvis cornuohini*. **CERCA'RIA**. A genus of agastric, infusory animalcules, one of the most curious of which inhabits the tartar of the teeth. The spermatozoa are presumed by some to belong to this genus.

CERCHNASMUS, *Cerechnus*. **CERCHNOMA**, *Cerechnus*.

CERCHNUS, *Cerechnus mus*, *Cerechnus*, *Cerechno'ma*, from *καρχυτος*, 'I render hoarse.' A rough voice produced by hoarseness. See *Rattle*.

CER'CIB, *κερπις*. A sort of pestle for reducing substances to powder. Also, the radius or small bone of the arm. See *Pilum*, and *Radius*.

CER'CLE, *Circulus*—c. *de la Choroides*, *Ciliary ligament*—c. *Ciliare*, *Ciliary ligament*.

CERCO'SIS, from *κερας*, 'a tail.' *Men'tula mulie'bris*, the *Clit'oris*. Some authors have employed the word synonymously with *nymphomania* and elongation of the clitoris; and with *Poly-pus Uteri*, the *Sarco'ma Cerco'sis* of *Sauvages*.

CERCOSIS CLITORIDIS, *Clitorism*—c. *Externus*, *Clitorism*.

CEREA, *Cerumen*.

CEREA'LIA, from *CERES*, 'goddess of corn.' (F.) *Cereales* (*Plantae*). The *cerealia* are gramineous plants, the seed of which serve for the nourishment of man:—as wheat, barley, rye, &c. At times, the same term is applied to some of the leguminous plants.

CEREBARIA, *Carebaria*.

CEREBEL'LA URINA. Urine of a whitish appearance, of the colour of the brain or cerebellum, from which *Paracelsus* thought he could distinguish diseases of that organ.

CEREBELLITIS, badly formed from *cerebellum*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. *Paracelsus*, *Inflammat'io cerebelli*. Inflammation of the cerebellum: a variety of phrenitis or encephalitis.

CEREBEL'LOUS, *Cerebellous*, from *cerebellum*, 'the little brain.' (F.) *Cerebelleux*. *Chaussier* has given this epithet to the vessels of the cerebellum. These are three in number; two of which are *inferior*: the larger, *inferior cerebelli*, which arises from the posterior cerebral or vertebral; and the smaller, whose existence is not constant, from the meso-cephalic or basiliary:—the third, called *A. cerebelleuse superieure* (*superior cerebelli*), is also a branch of the basiliary.

CEREBEL'LOUS AP'OPLEXY, *Apoplexia cerebellosa*: apoplexy of the cerebellum.

CEREBEL'LUM, diminutive of *Cerebrum*; *C. parvum*, *Appen'dix ad cerebrum*, *Cerebrum postorius*, *Ence'ra'nion*, *Ence'ra'nis*, *Epenora'nis*, *Paracelsus*, *Paracelsus*, *Enceph'alus*, *Enceph'ali'um*, *Enceph'ali'us opie'thius*, *Microceph'ali'um*, *Microceph'ali'um*, *Little brain*, (F.) *Cervelet*. A portion of the medullary mass, contained in the cavity of the cranium. It fills the lower occipital fossae below the tentorium, and embraces the tuber annulare and medulla. It is composed, like the brain, of vesicular and tubular substance, arranged in laminae, as it were; so that, when a section is made of it, it has an arborescent appearance, called *Arbor vitae*. The cerebellum is divided into two lobes or *hemispheres* or *lateral masses*, and each lobe is again subdivided into *Monticuli*

or *Lobules*. In the cerebellum are to be observed the *crura cerebelli*, the *fourth ventricle*, the *callosula magna cerebri*, the *processus vermiculares*, superior and inferior, &c.

CER'EBRAL, *Cerebra'lis*, (F.) *Cerebral*, from *cerebrum*, 'the brain.' Belonging to the brain: similar to brain.

CEREBRAL APOPHYSIS, *Pineal gland*.

CEREBRAL AR'TERIES are three on each side:—the *anterior* or *artery of the corpus callosum*, and the *middle*, *arteria Sylviana*, are furnished by the internal carotid:—the *posterior* or *posterior and inferior artery of the brain*, *A. profunda cerebri*, arises from the vertebral. *Chaussier* calls these *arteries lobaires*, because they correspond with the anterior, middle, and posterior lobes, whilst he calls the trunks, whence they originate, *cerebral*.

CEREBRAL NERVES are those which arise within the cranium, all of which, perhaps, with the exception of the olfactory, originate from the medulla oblongata. See *Nerves*.

In *Pathology*, an affection is called *cerebral*, which specially occupies the brain. *Fievre cerebrale*, *Cerebral fever*, is a variety in which the head is much affected.

CEREBRIFORM *Encephaloid*.

CEREBROPATHY, see *Nervous diathesis*.

CEREBRO-MALACIA, *Mollities cerebri*.

CEREBRO-SPINAL, *Cephalo-spinal*. A *cerebro-spinal* or *cerebro-spinal* is a neurotic, which exercises a special influence over one or more functions of the brain and spinal cord, and their respective nerves.—*Pereira*.

CEREBRO-SPINAL AXIS, see *Encephalon*.

CEREBRO-SPINANT, *Cerebro-spinal*.

CER'EBRUM or **CEREBRUM**. The brain. (F.) *Cerveau*, *Cerveille*. This term is sometimes applied to the whole of the contents of the cranium: at others, to the upper portion;—the posterior and inferior being called *cerebellum*. The brain, properly so called, extends from the os frontis to the superior occipital fossae. Anteriorly, it rests on the orbitar vaults: behind this, on the middle fossae of the base of the cranium; and, posteriorly, on the *tentorium cerebelli superextensum*. The upper surface is divided by a deep median cleft (*Scissure interlobaire*,—Ch.) into two halves, called *hemispheres*, which are united at the base by the *corpus callosum*. At its surface are numerous *convolutions*. The *inferior surface* exhibits, from before to behind, three lobes, distinguished into *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*. The middle is separated from the anterior by the *fissure of STYVENS*; and from the posterior, by a shallow furrow which corresponds to the upper portion of the *pars petrosa*. Internally, the brain has, on the median line, the *corpus callosum*, *septum lucidum*, *forix*, *pineal gland*, and *third ventricle*:—and laterally, the *lateral ventricles*, in which are the *corpora striata*, *optic thalami*, &c. It is contained in a triple envelope, (see *Meninges*.) Its texture is pulpy, and varies according to age. Two substances may be distinguished in it—the *white*, *medullary*, *tubular* or *fibrous*—*medulla cerebri*, and the *cortical*, *cineritious*, *vesicular*, or *gray*. The former is white; and occupies all the interior and base of the brain. The latter is grayish and softer. It is situated particularly at the surface of the organ.

The brain receives several arterial vessels, furnished by the internal carotid and vertebral. Its veins end in the sinuses. It is the material organ of the mental and moral manifestations. According to *Gall*, each part is the special seat of one of those faculties, and the brain and cerebellum, inclusive, are called by him 'the nervous system of the mental faculties.' See *Craniology*.

The substance of the nervous system—*Nervine* has been analyzed by Vauquelin, and found to contain water, 80.00; white fatty matter, 4.53; red fatty matter, called *cerebrine*, 0.70; osmazone, 1.12; albumen, 7.00; phosphorus, 1.50; sulphur, acid phosphates of potassa, lime, and magnesia, 5.15.

CEREBRUM ABDOMINALE, Solar plexus—*c. Elongatum*, Medulla oblongata—*c. Parvum*, Cerebellum—*c. Posterius*, Cerebellum.

CEREFOLIUM, Scandix cerefolium—*c. Hispanicum*, Chærophyllum odoratum—*c. Sylvestris*, Chærophyllum sylvestre.

CERELÆUM, Cerate.

CEREOLUS, Bougie.

CEBERISIA, Cerevisia.

CEREUM MEDICATUM, Bougie.

CEREUS, Bougie.

CEREVISIA, quasi *Cerivisia*, *Cervisia*, *Oelia*, *Zythus*, *Zythum*, *Liquor Cerivis*, *Vinum hordeaceum*, *Bira*, *Bryton*, *Byron*, *Barley wine*, from *Cereus*, 'corn'; whence it is made. *Ale* (*Alla*), *Beer*, *Porter*, (*F.*) *Bière*, *Cerveise*. These fluids are drunk by the inhabitants of many countries habitually, and in Great Britain and Germany more than in others. They are nourishing, but not very easy of digestion. The old dispensatories contain numerous medicated ales, which are no longer in use.

CEREVISIA NIGRA, see *Falltracck*.

CERFEUIL, Scandix cerefolium—*c. Musqué*, Chærophyllum odoratum—*c. Sauvage*, Chærophyllum sylvestre.

CERION, Favus, Porrigo favosa.

CÉRISIER, Prunus cerasus—*c. à Grappes*, Prunus padus—*c. de Virginie*, Prunus Virginiana.

CERNIN, SAINT, WATERS OF. St. C. is a parish in the diocese of St. Flour, Upper Auvergne, France. The water is a chalybeate. It is called *Eau du Cambon*.

CERNOS, Capistrum.

CERÔËNÈ, *Cerou'ne*, or *Cirou'ne*, *Cerô'num*, from *ceros*, 'wax,' and *ivos*, 'wine.' A plaster composed of yellow wax, mutton suet, pitch, Burgundy pitch, bole Armeniac, thus and wine. It was used as a strengthening plaster. Sometimes it contained neither wax nor wine.

CEROMA, Cerate.

CEROMANTIA, from *ceros*, 'wax,' and *mantia*, 'divination.' The art of foretelling the future, from the figures which melted wax assumes, when suffered to drop on the surface of water.

CERONIUM, Cerate.

CEROPISBUS, from *ceros*, 'wax,' and *pisos*, 'pitch.' A depilatory plaster, composed of pitch and wax.

CEROS, Cera.

CEROSTROSIS, Hystriaciass.

CEROTUM, Cerate.

CEROXYLON, see *Cera flava et alba*.

CERUA, Ricinis communis.

CERUMEN, from *cera*, 'wax.' *Cerumen Aurium*, *Cerea*, *Aurium Sordes*, *Sordicula aurium*, *Marmorata Aurium*, *Cypella*, *Ceruminous Humour*, *Ear-wax*, *Cypellia*, *Fu'gill*, (*F.*) *Cire des Oreilles*. A name given to the unctuous humour, similar to wax in its physical properties, which is met with in the meatus auditorius externus. It is secreted by glands, situate beneath the skin lining the meatus. It lubricates the meatus, preserves the suppleness of the lining membrane, prevents the introduction of bodies floating in the atmosphere, and by its bitterness and unctuousness prevents insects from penetrating.

CERUMINOUS, *Ceruminous*, (*F.*) *Ceruminous*. Relating to cerumen.

CERUMINOUS GLANDS, *Ceruminous Follicles*, (*F.*) *Glands ceruminosæ* or *Follicules cerumi-*

nosæ. Glands or follicles which secrete the cerumen.

CERUSSA ACETATA, Plumbi superacetatæ—*c. Alba Hispanica*, Plumbi subcarbonas—*c. Alba Norica*, Plumbi subcarbonas—*c. Pyramithron*, Plumbi subcarbonas—*c. Serpentinaria*, see *Arum maculatum*.

CERUSSE, Plumbi subcarbonas.

CERUSSEA URINA. A term used by Paracelsus for the urine, when of a colour like cerusse.

CERVARIA ALBA, Laserpitium latifolium.

CERVEAU, Cerebrum.

CERVELET, Cerebellum.

CERVELE, Cerebrum.

CERVI ELAPHI CORNU, Cornu cervi, see *Cervus*.

CERVICAL, *Cervicalis*, from *cervix*, 'the back of the neck.' *Trache'lian*. Every thing which concerns the neck, especially the back part.

CERVICAL ARTERIES are three in number: 1. The *ascending, anterior*, or *superficial*, a branch of the inferior thyroid, distributed to the scaleni muscles and integuments. 2. The *transversæ* (*Cervico-scapulaire*—*Ch.*), a branch of the axillary artery, or of the subclavian: distributed to the levator scapulae, trapezius, &c. 3. The *posterior* or *profunda*, *A. transversa'collis*, *Trachælo-cervicale*—(*Ch.*) a branch of the subclavian, distributed to the deep-seated muscles on the anterior and posterior parts of the neck. See, also, *Princeps Cervicis* (arteria.)

CERVICAL GANGLIONS. The three ganglions of the great sympathetic. The *cervical glands* or lymphatic glands of the neck are, also, so called. See *Triplanchnic* nerve.

CERVICAL LIGAMENTS. These are two in number. 1. The *anterior*, extending from the basillary process of the occipital bone to the anterior part of the first cervical vertebra. 2. The *posterior* or *supraspinous*, *Ligamentum Nuchæ*, which extends from the outer occipital protuberance to the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. In animals with large heads it is very strong.

CERVICAL NERVES are eight in number on each side, and form the *eight cervical pairs*, which are the first given off from the spinal marrow.

CERVICAL PLEXUS, *Plexus Trachælo-scutaneus* (*Ch.*) The nervous network formed by the anterior branches of the first three cervical nerves, above the posterior scalenus muscle, and at the outer side of the pneumogastric nerve, carotid artery, and jugular vein.

CERVICAL REGION, ANTERIOR, DEEP, *Prevertebral region*. The region of the neck, occupied by three pairs of muscles placed immediately in front of the cervical and three superior dorsal vertebrae:—*vis.* the rectus capitis anticus major, the rectus capitis anticus minor, and longus colli;—hence termed *prevertebral muscles*.

CERVICAL VEINS have nearly the same distribution as the arteries.

CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ. The first seven vertebrae of the spine.

CERVICALIS DESCENDENS, see *Hypoglossus* and *Sacro-lumbalis*.

CERVICARIA, Campanula trachelium.

CERVICI-DORSO-SCAPULAIRE, Rhomboideus—*c. Dorso-costal*, Serratus posticus superior—*c. Dorso-mastoidien et dorso-trachælien*, Splenius—*c. Mastoidien*, Splenius.

CERVICO-FACIAL, *Cervi'co-facia'lis*. Belonging to the neck and face.

CERVICO-FACIAL NERVE, *Nervus cervico-facialis*. A branch of the facial nerve, distributed to the neck and face.

CERVISIA, Cerevisia.

CERVISPINA, Rhamnus.

CERVIX, *Collum*. The neck. A neck.

CERVIX OBSTIPA, *Torticollis*—c. Uteri, *Collum uteri*.

CERVOISE, *Cerevisia*.

CERVUS, *Cerva*. The horn of the *Cervus Elaphus*, called *Cornu Cervi Elaphi Cornu*, *Cornu Cervinum*, *Hartshorn*, (F.) *Corne de cerf*, contains 27 parts of gelatin in the 100. A jelly made from the shavings is emollient and nutritive.

The *Stag's Pizzle*, *Pria'pus Cervi*, was once considered to be aphrodisiac. Dose, ℥j to ℥j, in powder.

CERVUS ALCES. The *Elk*, (F.) *Élan*. The hoof of this animal was anciently used as an anti-epileptic. The animal, it was asserted, was subject to attacks of epilepsy, and always cured them by putting its hoof into the ear. The hoof was also worn as an amulet.

Cornu Ustum, *Burnt Hartshorn*, has been used as an antacid, but it consists of 57 parts of phosphate, and only one of carbonate of lime. It is, therefore, not of much use.

CÉSARIEENNE OPÉRATION, *Cæsarean section*.

CESSATIO MENSIIUM, *Amenorrhœa*.

CESTRITES. A wine prepared from betony, (*κεστρον*, 'betony'.)

CESTRON, *Betonica officinalis*.

CETA'CEUM, from *κατος*, 'a whale.' *Album Ceti*, *Adipocera ceti'sa*, *Stearinum ceta'ceum*, *Spermaceti's*, (F.) *Blanc de Baleine*, *Cétine*, *Adipocire de Baleine*. An inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, unctuous substance, obtained from the brain of the *Phys'ter Macroceph'alus* or *Spermaceti Whale*, and other varieties of whale. S. g. .9433; melts at 112°. It is demulcent and emollient, and has been given in coughs and dysentery, but is mostly used in ointments. Dose, ℥ss to ℥iiss, rubbed up with sugar or egg.

CËTERACH OFFICINARUM, *Asplenium ceterach*.

CËTINE, *Cetaceum*.

CETRARIA ISLANDICA, *Lichen islandicus*.

CETRARIN, see *Lichen islandicus*.

CETRARIUM, see *Lichen islandicus*.

CEVADILLA HISPANORUM, *Veratrum sabadilla*.

CËVADILLE, *Veratrum sabadilla*.

CHAA, *Thea*.

CHÆREFOLIUM, *Scandix cerefolium*.

CHÆROPHYL'LUM, from *χαρος*, 'I rejoice,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf.' *Scandix cerefolium*.

CHÆROPHYLLUM CEREFOLIUM, *Scandix cerefolium*—c. *Angulatum*, *Ch. sylvestre*.

CHÆROPHYLLUM ODORA'TUM, *Scandix Odora'ta*, *Myrrhis Odora'ta* seu *Major*, *Cicuta'ria odora'ta*, *Cerefolium Hispanicum*, *Sweet Cic'ely*, (F.) *Cerfeuil musqué* ou *d'Espagne*, has the smell of aniseed, and is cultivated on account of its aromatic properties.

CHÆROPHYLLUM MONOGYNUM, *Ch. sylvestre*—c. *Sativum*, *Scandix*.

CHÆROPHYLLUM SYLVES'TRE, *Cicuta'ria*, *Chærophyl'lum tem'ulum* seu *monog'ynum* seu *angula'tum* seu *verticilla'tum*, *Anthriscus hu'milis* seu *proc'erus*, *Cerefolium Sylves'trè*, *Bastard Hemlock*, *Wild Chereuil* or *Cow-weed*, (F.) *Cerfeuil sauvage*, *Persil d'Âne*, is a slightly fetid aromatic, but is not used.

CHÆROPHYLLUM TEMULUM, *Chærophyl'lum sylvestre*—c. *Verticillatum*, *Ch. sylvestre*.

CHËTE, *Capillus*.

CHAFING, *Eryth'ema Intertri'go*, *Intertri'go*, *Paratri'm'ia*, *Paratri'psis*, *Diatrim'ia*, *Attri'ta*, *Attri'tio*, from *échauffer*, 'to heat.' Erosions of the skin; *Attri'tus*, (F.) *Échauffemens*, *Écorchures*. The red excoriations which occur

in consequence of the friction of parts, or between the folds of the skin, especially in fat or neglected children. Washing with cold water and dusting with hair-powder is the best preventive. When occurring between the nates and in the region of the perinæum, from long walking,—*Intertri'go pod'icis*, *Procta'lgia intertrigino'sa*,—it is vulgarly designated by the French *Entre'fession*.

CHAIR, *Flesh*.

CHAIR, OBSTETRIC, *Labour chair*.

CHAISE PERCÉE, *Lasanum*.

CHALASIS, *Relaxation*.

CHALASMUS, *Relaxation*.

CHALAS'TICUS, from *χαλασ*, 'I relax.' A medicine proper for removing rigidity of the fibres.—Galen. An emollient or relaxant.

CHAL'AZA, *Chala'sion*, *Chalazium*, *Chalaso'sis*, *Poro'sis*, *Grando*, *Tophus*, *Hail*, (F.) *Grêle*, *Gravelle*. A hard, round, transparent tumour, developed in different parts of the body, more especially in the substance of the eyelids.—Also, the Cicatrix of the egg. Generally, however, in the language of ovologists, the *chalaza* or *poles* are, in the egg of the bird, the more dense internal layer of the albumen, which adheres to the yolk, and is continued, in the form of two spirally twisted bands, towards the extremities of the egg. The twisting is considered to be produced by the revolving motion of the egg in its descent through the oviduct.

CHALAZÆ, see *Chalaza*.

CHALCANTHUM, *Ferri sulphas*—c. *Album Zinci sulphas*.

CHALCEDONIUS, *Cornelian*.

CHALCITAS, *Bismuth*.

CHALCITES, *Colcothar*.

CHALCOIDEUM, (os), *Cuneiform bone*.

CHALCOS, *Cuprum*, *Æreolum*.

CHALCUS, *Æreolum*.

CHALEUR, *Heat*—c. *Acre*, see *Acrid*—c. *Animale*, *Animal heat*, see *Heat*—c. *des Animaux*, see *Heat*.

CHALEURS DU FOIE, *Heat*.

CHALINI, see *Lip*.

CHALINOPLASTY, *Chalinoplastice*; from *χαλις*, 'frænum,' 'a bridle,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' The operation for forming a new frænum.

CHALK, *Creta*—c. *Red*, *Rubrica febrilis*—c. *Stones*, *Calculi*, *arthritic*.

CHALYB'EATE, *Chalybeatus*, *Ferrugin'um*, *Ferrugin'ous*, *Ferratus*, *Martialis*, *Ferrugin'ous*, *Martial*, (F.) *Ferrugineux*; from *chalyb*, 'iron or steel.' Of, or belonging to iron; containing iron. Any medicine into which iron enters, as *chalybeate mixture*, *pills*, *waters*, &c. See *Waters*, *Mineral*.

CHALYBIS RUBIGO, *Ferr' subcarbonas*.

CHALYBS, from *Chalybes*; a people of Pontus, who dug iron out of the earth; *Acies*, *Steel*. The *Proto-carburet of iron*, (F.) *Acier*. As a medicine, steel does not differ from iron.

CHALYBS TARTARIZATUS, *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

CHAMA, *Cheme*.

CHAMÆACTE, *Sambucus ebulus*.

CHAMÆBATOS, *Fragaria*.

CHAMÆCEDRIS, *Artemisia santonica*.

CHAMÆCISSUS, *Glecoma hederaceum*.

CHAMÆCLEMA, *Glecoma hederaceum*—c. *Hederacea*, *Glecoma hederacea*.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS, *Artemisia santonica*.

CHAMÆDROPS, *Teucrium chamædrya*.

CHAMÆDRY'ITES. A wine, in which the *Teucrium Chamædrya* has been infused.

CHAMÆDRYS, *Rubus chamæmoras*, *Teucrium Ch.*, *Veronica*—c. *Incana maritima*, *Teucrium marum*—c. *Marum*, *Teucrium marum*—c. *Minor repens*, *Teucrium Ch.*—c. *Palustris*, *Teucrium scordium*—c. *Scordium*, *Teucrium scordium*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Teucrium Ch.*

CHAMÆGEIRON, Tussilago.
CHAMÆLÆAGNUS, Myrica gale.
CHAMÆLAI'TES. A wine impregnated with *Chamaica*, *Daphnē Alpīna*.
CHAMÆLEA, *Cneorum tricoccum*.
CHAMÆLEON ALBUM, *Carlina acaulis*.
CHAMÆLEUCE, Tussilago.
CHAMÆLINUM, *Linum catharticum*.
CHAMÆLIR'IUM LU'TEUM, *Vera'trum lu'teum*, *Helio'nus lu'tea*, *H. Dio'i'ca*, *Devil's Bit*, *Blazing star*; indigenous; Order, Melanthaceæ; flowering in June; is acrid. An infusion of the root has been given as an anthelmintic; a tincture, as a tonic.
CHAMÆMELUM, *Anthemis nobilis*—c. *Fœtidum*, *Anthemis cotala*—c. *Nobile*, *Anthemis nobilis*—c. *Odoratum*, *Anthemis nobilis*—c. *Vulgare*, *Matricaria chamomilla*.
CHAMÆMORUS, *Teucrium chamæpitys*, *Rubus chamæmorus*—c. *Norwegica*, *Rubus chamæmorus*.
CHAMÆPEUCE, *Camphorosma Monspeliaca*.
CHAMÆPITUI'NUM VINUM. A wine, in which the leaves of the *Chama'pitys*, *Teu'crium Chama'pitys*, have been infused.
CHAMÆPITYS, *Teucrium chamæpitys*—c. *Anthyllus*, *Teucrium iva*—c. *Moschata*, *Teucrium iva*.
CHAMÆPLION, *Erysimum*.
CHAMÆRAPH'ANUM, from *χαμαί*, 'on the ground,' and *ραφανός*, 'the radish.' So Paulus of Ægina calls the upper part of the root of the *Asium*.
CHAMÆROPS SERRAT'ULA, *Saw Palmetto*. A farina is prepared from the roots of this plant, which is used by the Indians, in Florida, as diet.
CHAMBAR, *Magnesia*.
CHAMBER, *Cam'era*, (F.) *Chambre*. A term used in speaking of the eye, in which there are two chambers, *Cam'era oc'uli*:—an anterior and a posterior; (F.) *Chambre antérieure et postérieure*. The anterior is the space between the cornea and the anterior part of the iris;—the posterior, the space between the iris and anterior surface of the crystalline. They are filled with the aqueous humour, and communicate by the opening in the pupil.
CHAM'BERLAIN'S RESTOR'ATIVE PILLS. This nostrum, recommended in scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, has been analysed by Dr. Paris, and found to consist of *cinnabar*, *sulphur*, *sulphate of lime*, and a little vegetable matter. Each pill weighs 3 grains.
CHAMBRE, Chamber.
CHAMBRIE, *Cannabis sativa*.
CHAMELEA, *Daphne Alpina*.
CHAMOMILE, DOGS', *Matricaria chamomilla*—c. *Dyers'*, *Anthemis tinctoria*—c. German, *Matricaria chamomilla*—c. Spanish, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—c. Stinking, *Anthemis cotala*—c. Wild, *Anthemis cotala*, *Matricaria glabrata*.
CHAMOMILLA FETIDA, *Anthemis cotala*—c. *Nostras*, *Matricaria chamomilla*—c. *Romana*, *Anthemis nobilis*—c. *Spuria*, *Anthemis cotala*.
CHAMPACA, *Michelia champaca*.
CHAMPIGNON, Fungus—c. *de l'Appareil des Fractures*, *Clavaria*—c. *de Couche*, see *Agario*—c. *de Malle*, *Cynomorium coccineum*.
CHANCEL'AGUA, *Canohalagua*.
CHANCEE, (F.) *Ulcus cancro'sum*, *Ulcus'culum cancro'sum*. A sore, which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus; hence it is almost always seated, in men, on the penis. The French use the word *Chancre*, in popular language, for cancerous ulcers, the malignant aphthæ of children, &c. Formerly, the terms

Car'oli and *Ca'ries pudendo'rum* were used for venereal pustules or sores on the parts of generation.

CHANCRE LARVÉ. A concealed chancre, such as has been supposed by M. Ricord to give occasion to gonorrhœa virulenta.

CHANCREUX, *Chancreuse*, (F.) *Cancro'sus*, *Carcino'des*. Having the nature of chancre, or of cancer.

Bouton Chancreux. A small tumour of a cancerous nature, which makes its appearance on the face—most frequently on the upper lip—*Noli me tangere*.

CHANT DES ARTÈRES *Sifflement modulé*.

CHANVRE, *Cannabis sativa*—c. *Indien*, *Bangue*.

CHAOMANT'IA. The alchemists meant, by this word, the art of predicting the future from observation of the air. The word *Chaos* was used by Paracelsus for the air; (*μαρτυρα*, 'divination.')

CHAOSDA, Plague.

CHAPERONDEMOINE, *Aconitum napellus*.

CHAPITEAU, Alembic.

CHAPPEDONADE, *Chappetonade*.

CHAPPE'TONADE, *Chappedonade*, (F.), *Vom'itus rabio'sus*. Vomiting accompanied by furious delirium, attacking strangers in hot countries.

CHAR'ACTER, *χαρακτῆρ*, 'A mark or impression.' (F.) *Caractère*. In Pathology it is used synonymously with stamp or appearance. We say, "A disease is of an unfavourable character," "The prevailing epidemic has a bilious character," &c. In *Mental Philosophy* it means—that which distinguishes one individual from another, as regards his understanding and passions. See Symbol.

CHARA'DRIUS. Ælian thus calls a bird, which was reputed to cure jaundice. The word now means the plover.

CHARANTIA, *Momordica elaterium*.

CHARBON, Anthrax carbo.

CHARBONNEUX, Anthracoid.

CHARCOAL, *Carbo*—c. *Animal*, *Carbo animalis*.

CHARDON AUX ANES, *Onopordium acanthium*—c. *Béni't*, *Centaurea benedicta*—c. *à Bonnetier*, *Dipsacus fullonum*—c. *Étoilé*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—c. *à Foulon*, *Dipsacus fullonum*—c. *Hémorrhoidal*, *Cirsium arvense*—c. *Marie*, *Carduus Marianus*—c. *Roland*, *Eryngium campestre*.

CHAR'LATAN, from Ital. *ciarlatà*, 'to talk much'; *Circula'tor*, *Circumfor'a'tenus*, *Periodeu'tes*, *Pseudomed'icus*, *Aggr'ta*, *Anacy'd'leon*, A Quack, an *Empirical Pretender*, an *Emp'iric*. Originally, one who went from place to place to sell a medicine, to which he attributed marvellous properties. By extension—any individual, who endeavours to deceive the public by passing himself off as more skilful than he really is. According to Ménage, the word comes from *circulatanus*, a corruption of *circulator*.

CHAR'LATANRY, *Aggr'tia*, *Banau'sis*, the conduct or action of a charlatan. (F.) *Charlatanerie*, *Charlatanisme*, *Quackery*, *Empiricism*.

CHARLOCK, *Sinapis arvensis*.

CHARM, Lat. *Carmen*, 'a verse,' because charms often consisted of verses, whence comes the Italian, *Ciarma*, (F.) *Charme*, with the same signification. *Canta'tio*, *Incantamen'tum*. A trick, a spell, an enchantment. A sort of magic, or superstitious practice, consisting of words, characters, &c., by which it was believed, that individuals might be struck with sickness or death, or be restored to health.

The following are specimens of old charms—*veree charms*:

For stanching Blood, (Pepys.)

Sanguis mane in te
Sicut Christus fuit in se;
Sanguis mane in tuâ venâ
Sicut Christus in suâ ponâ;
Sanguis mane fluxus,
Sicut Christus quando fuit crucifixus.

For Cramp, (Pepys.)

Cramp be thou faintless,
As our lady was sinless,
When she bare Jesus.

For the Foot when asleep, (Coleridge.)

Foot! foot! foot! is fast asleep!
Thumb! thumb! thumb! in spite we steep;
Crosses three we make to ease us,
Two for the thieves, and one for Christ Jesus.

The same charm served for cramp in the leg,
with this substitution:

The devil is tying a knot in my leg!
Mark, Luke, and John, unloose it, I beg!—
Crosses three, &c.

For a Burn, (Pepys.)

There came three angels out of the East;
The one brought fire, the other brought frost.
Out fire; in frost.
In the name of the Father and Son and Holy Ghost.
Amen.

CHARNIÈRE, Ginglymus.**CHARNU**, Carneous.

CHARPIE, Lintum — *c. Brute*, see Lintum
— *c. Rapée*, see Lintum.

CHARTA ANTIARTHRITICA, Gout paper
— *c. Antirheumatica*, Gout paper — *c. Vesicatoria*,
see Sparadrupum Vesicatorium — *c. Virginea*,
Amnios.

CHARTRE, Tabes mesenterica.

CHAS, (F.) *Acus foramen*. The eye of a
needle. Sometimes, this opening is near the
point of the instrument, as in the ligature needle.

CHASCHISCH, see Bangue.**CHASME**, Yawning.**CHASPE**, Variola.

CHASSE (F.), *Manubrium*. A kind of handle
composed of two movable laminæ of horn, shell,
or ivory, united only at the extremity, which
holds the blade of the instrument, — as in the
common bleeding lancet.

CHASSIE (F.), *Lema*, *Lippa*, *Glama*, *Glemè*,
Gramia, *Lemositas*; the gum of the eye. A se-
baceous humour, secreted mainly by the follicles
of Meibomius, which sometimes glues the eyelids
together.

CHASSIEUX (F.) *Lippus*; covered with
Chassie — as *Paupières chassieuses*.

CHASTE TREE, Vitex.

CHATAIGNE, see *Fagus castanea* — *c. d'Éas*,
Trapa natans.

CHATAIGNIER COMMUN, *Fagus castanea*.
— *c. Nain*, *Fagus castanea pumila*.

CHATEAU-LANDON, WATERS OF. A
town three leagues from Nemours, in France.
The waters contain alum and iron.

CHATEAU-SALINS, WATERS OF; a town
in the department of La-Meurthe, France. The
waters contain carbonate of lime, sulphates of
lime and magnesia, and chlorides of magnesium
and sodium.

CHATELON, MINERAL WATERS OF.
Chateldon is in the department of Puy-de-Dôme,
France. The waters contain carbonic acid and iron.

CHATEL-GUYON, MINERAL WATERS OF.
A village in France, in the department Puy-de-
Dôme, near which there are five thermal acidu-
lous springs. Temperature, 86° Fahrenheit.

CHATON (F.), 'a husk.' In pathology, it
means a *funda* or cavity formed by the irregular
or *hour-glass* contraction of the uterus, in which

the placenta is often retained or *enchâtonné* after
the birth of the child. It is detected by passing
the fingers along the cord as far as the part which
is contracted, when the placenta will not be dis-
coverable.

The treatment consists in relaxing by a large
dose of an opiate, then passing the fingers along
the cord, and gradually dilating the opening
through which it passes, until it permits the hand
to go through. The placenta must then be
grasped and gently withdrawn.

CHATON, Vaginal process.

CHATONNÉ, CALCUL, (F.) *Calculus incar-
ceratus, Eucysted Calculus, Calcul enkysté*. A
urinary calculus, adherent to the inner surface
of the bladder, so that it is immovable, and can-
not pass to the different parts of that organ.
This happens when calculi form in some natural
or accidental cavity of the bladder; or when the
organ, by ulceration, gives rise to fungi, which
surround the calculus; or when it is lodged in
the orifice of the ureter or urethra.

CHATONNÉ, PLACENTA, (F.) The pla-
centa when retained as above described. See
Chaton.

CHATONNEMENT, (F.) *Incarceratio, Cha-
tonnement du placenta, Enkystement*. — Hour-glass
contraction of the uterus. See *Chaton*.

CHATUILLEMENT, (F.) This word some-
times means the action of tickling or titillation
(*Titillatio*), and, at others, the sensation which
gives rise to the action (*Pruritus*), Itching.

CHÂTRÉ, Castratus.**CHÂTRURE**, Castration.**CHAUDEAU**, Caudle.

CHAUDEBOURG, MINERAL WATERS OF.
C. is three quarters of a league from Thionville,
in France. The waters contain iron, sulphate
of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of
lime.

CHAUDEPISSE, Gonorrhœa impura — *c. Cor-
dée*, Gonorrhœa cordata — *c. Tombée dans les
Bourses*, Hernia humoralis.

CHAUDS-AIGÜES, MINERAL WATERS
OF. A small town in the department of Cantal,
France, where there is a number of saline springs
containing carbonic acid, carbonate of soda, and
chloride of sodium. Temp. 190° Fahrenheit.

CHAUDIÈRE, see Alembic.

CHAUFFOIR (F.), *Linteam Calefactivum*.
According to the *Académie*, a warmed cloth, used
either for the purpose of warming a patient, or
to apply to a female recently delivered.

CHAUSSE, (F.) *Chausse d'Hippocrate, Manche
d'Hippocrate, Man'ica Hippocratis, Man'ica,
Hippocrates' Sleeve*. A conical bag, made of
flannel, for straining liquids.

CHAUSSE-TRAPPE, *Centanea calcitrapa*.**CHAUVETÉ**, Calvities.

CHAUX, Calx — *c. Bichlorure de*, Calcis chlo-
ridum — *c. Chlorure de*, Calcis chloridum — *c. Hy-
drochlorate de*, Calcis murias — *c. Hydrosul-
fate de*, Calcis sulphuretum — *c. Muriate de*, Calcis
murias — *c. Muriate oxygéné de*, Calcis chloridum
— *c. Muriate suroxygéné de*, Calcis chloridum —
c. Oxichlorure de, Calcis chloridum — *c. Oximu-
riate de*, Calcis chloridum — *c. Vite*, Calx viva.

CHEEKER-BERRY, *Arbutus uva ursi*.**CHEEK**, Gena.

CHEESE, Sax. cere, (L.) *Caseus, Tyros, Pectè*,
(F.) *Fromage*. An aliment, prepared from the
caseous and oleaginous parts of milk. Fresh
cheeses owe their chief medical properties to the
immediate principle, essentially cheesy, to which
the name *caseum* or *casein* has been applied.
Those, which have been recently salted, are di-
gested with comparative facility. The flavour

of cheese is owing to an ammoniacal caseate. On the whole, cheese itself is not easy of digestion, although it may stimulate the stomach to greater exertion, and thus aid in the digestion of other substances.

CHEESE RENNET, *Galium verum*.
CHEE'SY, *Casearius*, *Caseosus*, *Tyrodes*, (F.) *Caseux* on *Caseux*. Having the nature of cheese.

CHEF, Bandage (tail).
CHEGOE, *Chique*.
CHEGRE, *Chique*.

CHEILITIS, *Chil'itis*, from *cheilos*, 'a lip.' Inflammation of the lip. See *Chilon*.

CHEILOACÆ, from *cheilos*, 'a lip,' and *akos*, 'evil.' *Labriac'ium*. A disease, characterized, it is said, by swelling, induration, and slight redness of the lips without inflammation; reputed, but without any authority, to be common in England and Scotland, amongst children. Also, the thickness of the upper lip of scrofulous children. See *Stomacæe*, and *Cancer aquaticus*.

CHEILOCARCINOMA, from *cheilos*, 'a lip,' and *carcinoma*, 'a cancer.' Cancer of the lip.

CHEILOMALACIA, *Cancer aquaticus*, *Stomacæe*.

CHEILON, *Chilon*.
CHEILONCUS, *Cheilophy'ma*, from *cheilos*, 'lip,' and *eycos*, 'swelling.' A swelling of the lip.

CHEILOPHYMA, *Chelioncus*.

CHEILOPLASTICE, *Chiloplasticæ*, from *cheilos*, 'lip,' and *plastice*, 'forming.' The operation for an artificial lip.

CHELOS, *Lip*.

CHEIMA, *Cold*.

CHEIMETLON, *Chilblain*.

CHEIMIA, *Rigor*.

CHEIB, *Manus*.

CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI, from *cheir*, 'the hand,' and *argos*, 'flower.' The systematic name of the *Common Yellow Wall Flower*, *V'ola lutea*, *Leucotium luteum*, *Keyri*, *Cheiri*, (F.) *Gérophée* ou *Violet jaune*. The flowers have been esteemed nervine, narcotic, and deobstruent.

CHEIRAP'SIA. The action of rubbing or scratching, from *cheir*, 'the hand,' and *arros*, 'I touch.' A troublesome symptom in the itch.

CHEIRIATER, *Surgeon*.

CHEIRIS'MA, *Cheirismæ*. The act of touching:—handling. Any manual operation.

CHEIRIXIS, *Surgery*.

CHEIRONOM'IA, *Chironom'ia*, from *cheironomia*, 'I exercise with the hands.' An exercise, referred to by Hippocrates, which consisted in using the hands, as in our exercise of the dumb-bells.

CHEIROPLETHES, *Fasciculus*.

CHEIROBIS, *Subactio*.

CHELA, *Chela*. This word has several significations. *Chela*, a forked probe used for extracting polypi from the nose. *Chela*—chaps, or cracks on the feet, organs of generation, &c. *Chela* likewise means claws, especially those of the crab. See *Cancrorum Chela*.

CHELA PALPEBRARUM, see *Tarsus*.

CHELAPA, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

CHELE, *Chela*.

CHÉLIDOINE GRANDE, *Chelidonium majus*—c. *Petite*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

CHELIDON, *chelidon*, the hollow at the bend of the arm; *Hirundo*.

CHELIDONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA MINOR, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

CHELIDONIUM, *Bryonia alba*—c. *Hæmato-des*, *Ch. majus*.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS, *Ch. hæmato-des*, from *chelidon*, 'a swallow,' because its flowering coincides with the appearance of the swallow. *Papaver Corniculatum*, *P. luteum*, *Common Col'andine*, *Tetterwort*, (F.) *Chélidoine grande*, *L'Éclairé*. Family, *Papaveraceæ*. *Sex. Syst.*

Polyandria Monogynia. The root and recent plant have been considered aperient and diuretic. Externally, the juice has been employed in some cutaneous diseases.

CHELIDONIUM MINUS, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

CHELIDONIUS LAPIS. A name given to stones, which, it was pretended, existed in the stomach of young swallows. They were formerly believed capable of curing epilepsy.

CHELOID, *Canceroid*.

CHELO'NE, *χελων*, 'a tortoise.' An instrument for extending a limb; so called, because in its slow motions, it resembled a tortoise.—*Oribasius*. See *Testudo*.

CHELO'NE GLABRA, *Common Snake head*, *Turtle head*, *Turtle bloom*, *Shellflower*, *Balmomy*. An indigenous plant, *Sex. Syst.* *Didynamia angiospermia*; blossoming from July to November. The leaves are bitter and tonic; without any aromatic smell, and with very little astringency.

CHELO'NIA MYDAS, *The Green Turtle*. This species of turtle abounds on the coast of Florida. It is the one so prized by the epicure.

CHELO'NION, *Chelonium*, from *χελων*, 'a tortoise,' from its resembling in shape the shell of that animal. The upper, gibbous part of the back.—*Gorræus*. The scapula.

CHELONOPH'AGI, from *χελων*, 'the tortoise,' and *phago*, 'I eat.' An ancient name for certain tribes, who dwelt on the coasts of the Red Sea, and who lived only on tortoises.—*Pliny*, *Diodorus* of *Sicily*.

CHEL'SEA PEN'SIONER. An empirical remedy for rheumatism and gout, sold under this name. (*Gum guaiac*, ℥j; powdered *rhubarb*, ℥ij; cream of tartar, ℥j; flowers of sulphur, ℥j; one nutmeg, finely powdered: made into an electuary with a pound of clarified honey.) Dose, two spoonfuls.

CHEL'TENHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a town in Gloucestershire, England, nine miles from Gloucester, and 94 W. of London. Its water is one of the most celebrated natural purgatives in England. It is a saline, acidulous chalybeate, and is much frequented. Its main constituents are chloride of sodium, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, carbonic acid and carbonate of iron.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. These are sometimes made from the waters; at others, factitiously. The following is a formula: *Sodii chlorid.*, *magnes. sulphat.*, *sodæ sulph.*, ℞ ℥j; dissolve, filter, evaporate to dryness; then add *Ferri sulph.*, ℥ss.

CHELTENHAM WATER, ARTIFICIAL, may be made of *Epsom salt*, gr. xij; *iron filings*, gr. j; *Glauber's salt*, ℥iv; water, 4 gallons; impregnated with the gas from *marble powder* and *sulphuric acid*, ℞ ℥j.

CHELYS, *Thorax*.

CHELYS'CION, from *chelys*, 'the chest.' A short, dry cough.—*Galen*, *Hippocrates*, *Foësius*.

CHEMÉ, *Chama*, *Che'ramis*. An ancient measure, equivalent to about two teaspoonfuls.

CHEMÉUTICE, *Chymistry*.

CHEMIA, *Chymistry*.

CHEMIATER, *Chymiatæ*.

CHEMIATRIA, *Chymiatra*.

CHEMICO-HISTOLOGY, see *Chymico-histology*.

CHEMICUS, *Chymical*, *Chymist*.

CHEMIST, *Chymist*.

CHEMISTRY, *Chymistry*.

CHEMO'SIS, from *chymos*, 'an aperture,' or from *chymos*, 'a humour.' A name given to ophthalmia, when the conjunctiva, surrounding the cornea, forms a high ring, making the cornea seem, as it were, at the bottom of a well. By some, as it is used synonymously with *ophthalmia membrana-rum*. See *Ophthalmia*.

CHEMOTICE, Chymistry.

CHEMOTICUS, Chymical.

CHENAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Chenay is a town in France, two leagues from Rheims. The waters are chalybeate.

CHÈNE, *Quercus alba*—c. *Marin*, *Fucus vesiculosus*—c. *Petit*, *Teucrium chamaedrys*—c. *Vert*, *Ilex aquifolium*.

CHÈNEVIS, see *Cannabis sativa*.

CHENOBOSCON, *Potentilla anserina*.

CHENOC'OPRUS, from *χην*, 'a goose,' and *οπος*, 'dung.' The dung of the goose is so designated in some old Pharmacopœias. It was formerly employed as a febrifuge and diuretic.

CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIACUM, Ch. ambrosioides.

CHENOPO'DIUM AMBROSIOD'ES, Ch. *suffruticosum*, from *χην*, 'a goose,' and *πους*, 'a foot;' *Botrys Mexicana*, *At'riplex Mexicana*, *Chenopodium ambrosiacum* seu *Mexicanum*, *Botrys Ambrosiodes Mexicana*, *Botrys Americana*, *Artemisia Botrys*, *Mexico Tea*, *Spanish Tea*, (F.) *Anserine*, *Thé du Mexique*, *Ambrosie du Mexique*. The infusion was once drunk as tea. It has been given in paralytic cases; and in the United States is said to be used as an anthelmintic indiscriminately with Ch. anthelminticum.

CHENOPO'DIUM ANTHELMINTICUM, *Chenopodium*, *Botrys anthelmintica*, *Wormseed*, *Worm-goosefoot*, *Wormseed goosefoot*, *Jerusalem Oak* of America, *Goosefoot*, *Stinkweed*, (F.) *Anserine anthelmintique*, *A. vermifuge*. This plant grows plentifully in the United States. The fruit—*Chenopodium*, (Ph. U. S.)—is much used in cases of worms. Dose of the powder, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful or more. The oil, *O'leum Chenopodii*, (Ph. U. S.), from 8 to 10 drops, is more frequently exhibited. It is as much used in America as the *Semen Santonici* is in England.

CHENOPO'DIUM BONUS HENRICUS, *Chrysolactanium*, *Mercurialis*, *Bonus Henricus*, *Tota bona*, *Lap'athum unctuosum*, *Chenopodium*, Ch. *sagittatum*, *Poa anserinus*, *English Mercury*, *Allgood*, *Angular-leaved goosefoot*, (F.) *Anserine Bon Henri*, *Épinard sauvage*. The leaves are emollient, and have been applied to ulcers, &c. It has also been considered refrigerant and ecoprotic.

CHENOPO'DIUM BOTRYS, *Botrys*, *Botrys vulgaris*, *Ambrosia*, *Artemisia Chenopodium*, *At'riplex odorata*, *At'riplex suaveolens*; the *Jerusalem Oak*, (Eng.) (F.) *Anserine Botrys*, possesses anthelmintic properties, and was once given in diseases of the chest, palsy, &c. It is useless.

CHENOPODIUM FÆTIDUM, *Chenopodium vulvaria*—c. *Olidum*, Ch. *vulvaria*.

CHENOPODIUM QUINOA, *Quinua*. A nutritious, wholesome, and agreeable article of food with the Peruvians. The leaves, before the plant attains maturity, are eaten as spinach: but the seeds are most generally used as food, boiled in milk or broth, and sometimes cooked with cheese and Spanish pepper.

CHENOPODIUM SAGITTATUM, Ch. *Bonus Henricus*—c. *Suffruticosum*, Ch. *ambrosioides*.

CHENOPODIUM VULVARIA, *At'riplex foetida*, *At'riplex olida*, *Vulvaria*, *Garos'mum*, *Raphex*, *Chenopodium foetidum* seu *olidum*, *Stinking Orach* or *Goosefoot*, (F.) *Vulvaire*, *Arroche puant*, *Anserine fétide*. The fetid smell has occasioned it to be used as an antispasmodic and nerve.

CHEOPINA, *Cheopina*.

CHEQUERBERRY, *Gaultheria*.

CHERAMIS, *Chama*.

CHERBACHEM, *Veratrum album*.

CHERBAS, *Lettuce*.

CHERMES, *Kermes*.

CHERNBIUM, *Urtica*.

CHERRY, *BIRD*, *Prunus padus*—c. *Tree*, *red*, *Prunus cerasus*—c. *Tree*, *black*, *Prunus avium*—c. *Tree*, *wild*, *Prunus Virginiana*—c. *Water*, *Kirschwasser*—c. *Wild cluster*, *Prunus padus*—c. *Winter*, *Physalis*.

CHERSÆ, *Fœces*.

CHERVIL, *Scandix cerefolium*—c. *Wild*, *Cherophyllum sylvestre*.

CHESIS, from *χίζω*, 'to go to stool.' A more frequent desire to evacuate the bowels.

CHEST, *Thorax*.

CHEST-EXPLORATOR, see *Explorator*, chest.

CHESTNUT TREE, *Fagus castanea*.

CHEVAUCHEMENT, (F.) *Os'sium superpositio* vel *equitatio*, *Parallax'is*, *Parallagma*. The riding of one bone over another after fracture, giving rise to shortening of the limb. See *Riding of Bones*.

CHEVELURE, *Scalp*.

CHEVESTRE, *Chevêtre*, *Capistrum*, from *caput*, 'the head.' A bandage, applied round the head in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. According to the mode in which it is made, it is called *simple*, *double*, *oblique*, &c.

CHEVEU, *Capillus*.

CHEVILLE DU PIED, *Malleolus*.

CHÈVRE-FEUILLE, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

CHEYLETUS SCABIEL, see *Psora*.

CHEZANANCE, from *χίζω*, 'I go to stool,' and *αναγκη*, 'necessity.' An ointment composed of honey and alum, and rubbed on the anus to occasion evacuation.—Paulus of Ægina.

CHIA, *Chia terra*, from *Chios*, an island where it was found. A kind of white earth, formerly used for burns.—Galen.

CHIACUM COLLYRIUM. A collyrium consisting of several drugs and Chian wine.—Paulus of Ægina.

CHIADUS, *Furunculus*.

CHIASMUS, *Chiasma*, *Chiasm*, from *χιασμα*, to form like the letter *χ*. The crucial union of parts,—as the *optic commissure* or *chiasm* of the optic nerves,—*Chiasmus seu Chiasma nervorum opticorum*.

CHIASTER, *Kiaster*.

CHIAS'OS. Same etymon. A bandage so called because it resembles the letter *χ*.—Orbanius.

CHIBOU, see *Bursera gummifera*.

CHICHA. A drink made in Peru with Indian meal dried in the sun, and fermented with water. Its taste is that of bad cider. It is also made from rice, peas, barley, &c.

CHICKEN-BREASTED, see *Lordosis*.

CHICKEN-BROTH. When chicken-*tea* is boiled down one-half, with the addition of a little *parsley* or *celery*, and the *yolk* of an egg previously beaten up in two ounces of soft water, it forms a soup much relished by the convalescent.

CHICKEN-PEPPER, *Ranunculus abortivus*.

CHICKENPOX, *Variella*.

CHICKEN-TEA, *Chicken-water*. This may be prepared as follows: Take a small chicken, freed from the skin and fat between the muscles; and, having divided it longitudinally, remove the lungs, liver, and every thing adhering to the back and side-bones: cut the whole—bones and muscles—into very thin slices; put into a pan with a sufficient quantity of boiling water; cover the pan; and simmer with a slow fire for two hours. Put the pan upon the stove for half an hour, and strain through a sieve.

Used where the lightest animal diet is indicated.

CHICKEN-WATER, *Chicken-tea*.

CHICKWEED, *Alsine media*.
CHICORÉE DES JARDINS, *Cichorium en-*
divia—c. *Sauvage*, *Cichorium intybus*.
CHIENDENT, *Tritium repens*.
CHIGGO, *Chique*.
CHIGGRE, *Chique*.
CHIGOE, *Chique*.
CHILBLAIN, *Per'nio*, *Bugan'tia*, *Erythe'ma*
Per'nio, *Erythe'ma à Fri'goré*, *Cheimet'lon*, *Chi-*
met'um, *Chimon*, *Malcé*, from *chill*, 'cold,' and
blain, 'a pustule.' (F.) *Engelure*. An erythe-
 matous inflammation of the feet, — hands, &c.,
 occasioned by cold. It is very common in youth
 — not so in the adult or in advanced age. It is
 apt to degenerate into painful, indolent ulcera-
 tions, called *Kibes*. Chilblains are prevented by
 accustoming the parts to exposure; and are
 treated by stimulant, terebinthinate and balsamic
 washes, ointments, and liniments.
CHILD-BEARING, Parturition.
CHILD-BED, Parturition.
CHILD-BED FEVER, Puerperal fever.
CHILD-BIRTH, Parturition.
CHILD-CROWING, Asthma thymicum.
CHILDHOOD, Infancy.
CHILD-MURDER, Infanticide.
CHILDREN'S BANE, *Cicuta maculata*.
CHILI, see Lima.
CHILI, MINERAL WATERS OF. The most
 celebrated mineral springs of Chili, in South Ame-
 rica, are those of Peidehues and Cauquenes. The
 former are not far from St. Jago. They consist
 of two springs, one thermal, the other cold. The
 hot spring is clear, inodorous, and contains soda
 and carbonic acid. The cold spring contains iron
 and sulphate of soda. Cauquenes is much re-
 sorted to by invalids during the summer. Mine-
 ral waters are very common in Chili.
CHILIOGRAMMA, Kilogramme.
CHILIOPHYLLON, *Achillea millefolium*.
CHILITES, Cheilitis.
CHILL, Rigor.
CHIL'ON, *Che'lon*, *Cheili'tis*, from *χειλος*, 'a
 lip.' Inflammation of the lips. — Vogel. One
 who has a thick lip; *Labeo*, *Labeo*.
CHILOPLASTICE, Cheiloplastice.
CHIMAPHILA, *Pyrola umbellata*.
CHIMETLUM, Chilblain.
CHIMIA, Chymistry.
CHIMIATER, Chymister.
CHIMIATRIA, Chymiatrista.
CHIMIE, Chymistry.
CHIMISTE, Chymist.
CHIMON, Chilblain, Cold.
CHINA, *Cinchona*, *Smilax china* — c. *Ameri-*
can or *West India*, *Smilax pseudo-china* — c. *Oc-*
cidental, *Smilax pseudo-china* — c. *Orientalis*,
Smilax china — c. *Ponderosa*, *Smilax china* — c.
Root, *Smilax china* — c. *Spuria nodosa*, *Smilax*
pseudo-china — c. *Vera*, *Smilax china*.
CHINCAPIN, *Fagus castanea pumila* — c.
Water, *Nelumbium luteum*.
CHINCHE, Cimex.
CHINCHINA, *Cinchona*.
CHINCHUNCHULLI, *Ionidium maruocod*.
CHINCOUGH, Pertussis.
CHINESE, MEDICINE OF THE, *Medici'na*
Sin'ica. Medicine has been long, but most im-
 perfectly, practised by the Chinese. From their
 therapeutics we have obtained the old operations
 of acupuncture and moxibustion.
CHING'S WORM LOZENGES, see Worm
 Lozenges, Ching's.
CHININUM, Quinine. See Chintum.
CHINIO'IDINE, *Chino'idine*, *Chinoidi'na*,
Quinoidine; from *China*, 'Cinchona.' A substance
 presumed to be an alkaloid by Sertürner, who
 separated it from cinchona. It has been sup-

posed to be a mixture of quinia, cinchonin, and a
 peculiar resinous matter, but according to Liebig
 it is simply the alkaloid quinia in an amorphous
 state.

CHINIUM ACETICUM, Quinis acetas — c.
Arsenicosum, Quinis arsenias — c. *Citricum*, Quinis
citras — c. *Ferrocyanogenatum*, Quinis *Fer-*
rocyanas — c. *Hydrochloricum*, Quinis, *urias*
 — c. *Hydroiodicum*, Quinis *hydriodas* — c. *Lac-*
ticum, Quinis *lactas* — c. *Muriaticum*, Quinis
urias — c. *Nitricum*, Quinis *nitras* — c. *Phos-*
phoricum, Quinis *phosphas* — c. *Salitum*, Quinis
urias — c. *Sulphuricum*, Quinis *sulphas*
 — c. *Tannicum*, Quinis *et Cinchonias tannas* —
 c. *Valerianicum*, Quinis *valerianas*.
CHINNEYWEED, *Lichen rocella*.
CHINOLEINUM, *Leukoleinum*.
CHINQUAPIN, *Fagus castanea pumila*.
CHINWHELK, Sycoosis.
CHIOCCOCÆ RADIX, *Caincæ radix*.
CHIOLI, *Furunculus*.
CHION, Snow.
CHIQUÉ, (F.) *Puce péntrante*, *Pulex Pen-*
etrans, *Tick*, *Chiggre*, *Chig'oe*, *Chiggo*, *Chegre*,
Cheg'oe, *Jigger*. A small insect in America and
 the Antilles, which gets under the epidermis, and
 excites great irritation.
CHIR, Manus.
CHIRÆTA, *Gentiana chirayta*.
CHIR'AGRA, from *χειρ*, 'hand,' and *αγρε*, 'a
 seizure.' Gout in the hand.
CHIRAPOTHECA, *Arsenal*.
CHIRAPSIA, Friction.
CHIRARTHRI'TIS, from *χειρ*, 'hand,' *αρθρον*,
 'joint,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflam-
 mation of the joints of the hand.
CHIRAYITA, *Gentiana chirayta*.
CHIRAYTA, *Gentiana chirayta*.
CHIRETTA, *Gentiana chirayta*.
CHIRHEUMA, *Chirheuma*.
CHIRIATER, Surgeon.
CHIRIATRIA, Surgery.
CHIRIMOYA, *Anona tripetala*.
CHIRISIS, Surgery.
CHIRISMUS, Surgery.
CHIRIXIS, Surgery.
CHIROCYRTO'SIS, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,'
 and *κυρσις*, 'crookedness.' Crookedness of the
 hand.
CHIRROMANCY, *Chiromanti'a*, *Vaticin'ium*
chiroman'ticum, *Palm'istry*, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,'
 and *μαντεια*, 'divination.' (F.) *Chiromancia*. Art
 of divining by inspection of the hand.
CHIRONAX, Surgeon.
CHIRO'NIA, (from Chiron, *Χειρον*, the Cen-
 taur, who is said to have discovered its use.) A
 genus of plants. *Fam.* Gentianes.
CHIRO'NIA ANGULA'RIS, *American Cent'ury*,
Rosepink, *Wild Sue'cory*, *Bitterbloom*, *Centry*,
Sabbat'ia, *S. Angula'ris*. Every part of this
 plant is a pure and strong bitter, which property
 is communicated alike to alcohol and water. It
 is used as a tonic and stomachic.
CHIRO'NIA CENTAU'RIVM, *Centaurium minus*
seu vulga're, *Centaurium parvum*, *Gentiana cen-*
taurium *seu Gerardi*, *Centaurium minus*, *Ery-*
thra'a Centaurium, *Hippocentaurea centaurium*,
Centaurium, *Centauris*, *Smaller Cent'ury*, *Les-*
ser Cent'ury, (F.) *Centauris petite*. The tops of
 the lesser Centaury, *Centaurii Cucu'mina*, are
 aromatic and tonic, and are sometimes employed
 as such.
CHIRO'NIA CHILEN'SIS, *Gentiana Cachen-*
lahuen, *Cachen-laguen*, *Chachinlagua*, *Chancela-*
gua, *Erythra'a Chilensis*, *Gentiana Peruvia'na*.
 A very bitter plant, indigenous in Chili. It pos-
 sesses the virtues of the *Chironæa*. Given in in-
 fusion—(℞), to water ℞j.)

CHIRONIUM, from *χειρον*, 'bad, malignant.' An ulcer difficult of cure:—of a swollen, hard, and callous nature.—Galen. Some have supposed the word to come from Chiron, the Centaur, who was unable to cure such ulcers.

CHIRONOMIA, Cheironomia.

CHIROP'ODIST, (F.) *Pédicure*. One who treats diseases of the hands and feet, or rather whose profession it is to remove corns and bunions; from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *πους*, 'the foot.'

CHIRR'HEUMA, Chirrhœuma.

CHIROSIS, Subactio.

CHIROSTROPH'OSIS, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *στρεφειν*, 'to turn.' Distortion of the hand.

CHIROT'HE'CA, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *θηκη*, 'a sheath.' A bandage for the hand. A kind of bandage in which the fingers and hand are enveloped in spiral turns. When the whole hand and fingers are covered, it is called the *double* or *complete Chirotheca*, *Ch. comple'ta*, *Vinctu'ra omnibus dig'itis*; and when only a finger is covered, the *half* or *incomplete*, *Ch. incomple'ta*, *Vinctu'ra pro uno dig'ito*. See *Gantelet*.

CHIROT'R'EBIA, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *τριβω*, 'I rub.' Friction with the hand. According to others, dexterity in an art.—Hippocrates, Galen.

CHIRR'HEU'MA, *Chirorrhœuma*, *Rheumatis-mus manûe*, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *ρευμα*, 'flux.' Rheumatism of the hand.

CHIRURGEON, Surgeon.

CHIRURGI PHYSICI, see Surgeon.

CHIRURGIA, Surgery—c. Anaplastica, Morioplastica—c. Curtorium, Morioplastica—c. Infusoria, Infusion of medicines—c. Transfusoria, Transfusion.

CHIRURGICUS, Surgical.

CHIRURGIE, Surgery—c. *Militaire*, Surgery, military.

CHIRURGIEN, Surgeon—c. *Consultant*, Consulting Surgeon—c. *Hernieur*, see Hernial.

CHIRURGIQUE, Surgical.

CHIRURGUS, Surgeon.

CHIST. An Arabic word which signifies the sixth part. The sixth part of the *Congius* or gallon.

CHITON, Tunic.

CHITONISCUS, Indusium.

CHITTICK'S NOSTRUM, see Nostrum.

CHIUM VINUM. From *Chios*, the island where it was produced; *Chian wine*; used by the physicians of antiquity in cases of defluxions and ophthalmiæ.—Scribonius Largus.

CHLI'AROS, *χλιαρος*, 'tepid.' A name given to slight fevers, in which the heat is not great.—Galen.

CHLIAS'MA, *χλιασμα*, same etymon. A tepid and moist fomentation.—Hippocrates.

CHLOAS'MA, *Pityriasis versicolor*, *Mac'ula hepatica*, *Pannus hepaticus*, *Hepatic'ion*, *Phazé*, *Pha'cea*, *Phacus*, (F.) *Taches hépatiques*, *Chaleurs du foie*, *Éphélide scorbutique*, *Liver-spot*, from *χλωος*, 'a greenish-yellow colour.' A cutaneous affection, characterized by one or more broad, irregular-shaped patches, of a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, occurring most frequently on the front of the neck, breast, abdomen, and groins. The patches do not generally rise above the surface. There is usually some degree of itching.

The causes are not very evident. Sulphur externally—in any and every form—generally removes it speedily. Should there be difficulty, the external use of the remedy in baths or fumigations may succeed.

CHLORA, Chlorine.

CHLORAS KALICUS DEPURATUS, *Potasse murias hyperoxygenatus*.

CHLORASMA, Chlorosis.

CHLORE, Chlorine—c. *Liquide*, see Chlorine

CHLORETUM CALCARIS, Calcis chloridum

CHLORIASIS, Chlorosis.

CHLORIC ETHER, CONCENTRATED, see Ether, chloric—c. Ether, Strong, see Ether chloric.

CHLORINE, from *χλωρος*, 'green.' *Chlorinum Chlorin'ium*, *Chlora*, *Oxy muriatic Acid Gas* *Oxygenated Muriatic Acid Gas*, *Dephlogisticated Marine Acid*, *Hal'ogene*, *Mu'rigene*, *Chlorum*, (F.) *Chlore*. So far as we know, this is an elementary substance. It is a greenish, yellow gas, of a strong suffocating smell, and disagreeable taste; incapable of maintaining combustion and respiration, and very soluble in water. One of its characteristics is, that of destroying, almost immediately, all vegetable and animal colours. It is employed in fumigations as a powerful disinfecting agent. A very dilute solution, *Agua seu Li'quor Chlo'rini*, (F.) *Chlore liquide*, has been administered internally, in certain cases of diarrhoea and chronic dysentery. Immersion of the hands and arms in it has often removed itch and other cutaneous affections. It has also been inhaled in a dilute state in the early stage of phthisis, but it is of doubtful efficacy, and is better adapted for chronic bronchitis.

CHLORINE, BISULPHURET OF, Sulphur, chloride of.

CHLOROFORM, *Chloroform'um*, *Carbo'næum chlora'tum*, *Superchlor'idum formyl'icum*, *Perchloride* and *Terchloride of Formyl*, called also but not correctly, *Terchloride of Carbon*, and *Chloric ether*, *Ether chl'o'ricus*, (F.) *Chloroforme*, so called on account of the connexion of chlorine with formic acid, is a colourless, oleaginous liquid, of a sweetish ethereal odour, hot, aromatic, and peculiar taste. The specific gravity of that of the Ph. U. S. is 1.49. It may be obtained by distilling from a mixture of chlorinated lime and alcohol,—rectifying the product by redistillation, first from a great excess of chlorinated lime, and afterwards from strong sulphuric acid. It has been used with advantage in asthma, and in diseases in which a grateful soothing agent is required. Dose, ℥ss to fʒj, diluted with water. It has likewise been prescribed with great success as an anæsthetic agent in spasmodic diseases; and to obtund sensibility in surgical operations; and in parturition,—especially in the way of inhalation: but its use requires caution. See Anæsthetic.

CHLOROFORM, TINCTURE OF, Ether, chloria.

CHLOROFORMIZA'TION, *Chloroformisat'io*. The aggregate of anæsthetic phenomena occasioned by the inhalation of chloroform.

CHLOROPHYLLE, *Fecula*, green.

CHLORO'SIS, from *χλωρος*, 'green,' *Pallida Morbus*, *Fædus Vir'ginum color*, *Pallidus color virgin'æus*, *Pallidus morbus*, *Pallor virgin'æus*, *Icteric'ia alba*, *Icterus albus*, *Leucopathi'a*, *Morbus virgin'æus*, *Morbus Parthen'æus*, *Fædi color'es*, *Dyspeps'ia chlor'æis*, *Febri's amato'ria*, *Cachexi' vir'ginum*, *Febri's vir'ginum*, *Febri's alba*, *Anepithym'ia chlor'æis*, *Chloras'ma*, *Chloros'ma*, *Chlori'æis*, *Citto'sis*, *Green-sickness*, (F.) *Chlorose*, *Pâles-couleurs*. A disease which affects young females, more particularly those who have no menstruation. It is characterized by a pale, lurk complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, palpitation, &c. The disease generally goes off on the occurrence of the menstrual flux; but sometimes it is long before this is established, and, at times, the catamenia are in much larger quantity than usual. To this last form M. Trousseau has given the name *Chlorose hémorrhagique*.

The blood of chlorosis is generally thin, light-coloured, and deficient in red corpuscles; and the clot is in less proportion to the serum than in health. On auscultation, a bellows' sound has been almost invariably detected over the heart, and a continuous blowing sound in the larger arteries, (especially the carotids and subclavians,) re-enforced by each systole of the ventricle, and resembling the bussing of a humming-top, the cooing of doves, the whistling of air through a key-hole, &c., (see *Bruit*.) Very similar sounds are heard in the arteries after copious hemorrhage: they seem, therefore, to coincide with enfeebled circulation.

Tonics—as iron—are usually required in the treatment,—the disease most commonly occurring in those in whom there is considerable torpor of the system.

CHLOROSIS ÆTHIOPUM, Chthonophagia—c. Amatoria, Hectic fever—c. Gigantea, see Poly-sarcia.

CHLOROSMA, Chlorosis.

CHLOROTIC, *Chloroticus*, (F.) *Chloroticus*. Affected with chlorosis, or pertaining to chlorosis;—as *chlorotic female*, *chlorotic symptoms*, &c.

CHLORUM, Chlorine.

CHLORURE DE CARBON, Chloroform—c. *d'Or*, Gold, Murate of.

CHLORURETUM OXIDI CALCII, Calcis chloridum.

CHOA, Chu.

CHOA'CUM EMLAS'TRUM NIGRUM. A black plaster, mentioned by Celsus, and composed of equal parts of litharge and resin. The litharge was first boiled in oil.

CHOAK, Cynanche trachealis—c. Wolf, Lycanthe.

CHOANA, Pelvis—c. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.

CHOANE, Infundibulum.

CHOANORRHAGIA, Epistaxis.

CHOAVA, Coffea Arabica.

CHOCOLATA, Chocolate—c. cum Osomasomâ, see Osomasome.

CHOCOLATE, *Chocolatum*, *Chocolata*, *Succola'ta*, *Succocolla'ta*. Dr. Alston says, that this word is compounded from two East Indian words:—*choco*, 'sound,' and *atle*, 'water,' because of the noise made in its preparation. An alimentary paste prepared from the kernels of *Theobroma cacao* or *Cacao*, with sugar, and often aromatics. (See *Cacao*.) The chocolate thus simply prepared—as it is met with, indeed, in commerce—is called in France *Chocolat de saint*. It is not very easy of digestion.

The *chocolat à la vanille* contains three ounces of *vanilla* and two of *cinnamon* to twenty pounds of common *chocolate*. The addition of the aromatic renders it somewhat more digestible. Chocolates may likewise be medicated.

CHOCOLATE, OSMAZOME, see Osomasome.

CHOCOLATE ROOT, *Geum Virginianum*.

CHOCUS, Chu.

CHENICIS, Trepan.

CHENION, Cord.

CHENOS, Cord.

CHÆRUS, Scrofula.

CHOIROS, Vulva.

CHOKE DAMP, Carbonic acid.

CHOLA, Chole.

CHOLÆMIA; from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *αίμα*, 'blood.' A morbid state, in which bile exists in the blood. Jaundice.

CHOLAGO, Cholias.

CHOL'AGOGUE, *Cholagogus*, *Chole'gos*, *Fell'ucus*, *Bili'icus*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *αγω*, 'I expel.' The ancients gave this name to cathartics, which were reputed to cause the flow of bile.

CHOLANSIS, Cholosis.

CHOLAS, *χολας*, plur. *χολαδες*. The epigastric region. *Chola'go*. The intestines.—Homer.

CHOLASMA, Cholosis.

CHOLÈ, *Cholus*, *Chola*, 'bile,' in composition.

Hence:

CHOLEC'CHYSIS, *Cholen'chysis*; from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *εγχεσις*, 'effusion.' Effusion of bile.

CHOLECYST, Gall-bladder.

CHOLECYSTEURYS'MA, from *χολη*, 'bile,' *σπυρρις*, 'bladder,' and *εσπεσμα*, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

CHOLECYSTITIS, *Inflamma'tio Vesic'æ fell'æ*, *I. cyst'idis fell'æ*, *Cysti'tis fell'æ*, *Hepati'tis cyst'ica*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *σπυρρις*, 'bladder.' (F.) *Inflammation de la Vésicule du Fiel*, *Cholecystite*. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

CHOL'EDOCHE, *Choled'ochus*; from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *δοχος*, 'containing or receiving.'

The *Ductus choledochus* seu *hepato-cyst'icus*, *Ductus communis choledochus*, (F.) *Conduit ou Canal Cholédoque*, is the duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, which pours the hepatic and cystic bile into the duodenum.

CHOLEDOCITIS, from *choledochus*, and *itis*; a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the choledoch duct.

CHOLEDOG'RAPHY, *choledogra'phia*, *Cholegraph'ia*, *Cholograph'ia*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *γραφειν*, 'to describe.' A description of what relates to the bile and biliary organs.

CHOLEDOL'OGY, *Choledolog'ia*, *Cholelog'ia*, *Chololog'ia*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the bile and biliary organs.

CHOLEGOS, Chologogue.

CHOLEGRAPHIA, Choleodography.

CHOLEHÆMIA, Icterus.

CHOLEIA, Claudication.

CHOLELITHIA, Cysthepatolithiasis—c. Icterus, Icterus.

CHOLELITHIASIS, Cysthepatolithiasis.

CHOLELITHUS, Calculi, biliary.

CHOLELOGIA, Choleodology.

CHOLEMES'IA, *Cholem'esis*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *εμεσις*, 'vomiting.' Vomiting of bile.

CHOLENCHYSIS, Cholechysis.

CHOLEPYRA, Fever, bilious.

CHOLEPYRETUS, Fever, bilious.

CHOLEPYRRHIN, see Bile.

CHOLER, Bile. Anger was supposed to be produced by a superabundance of bile; hence the term *Choler* for anger.

CHOL'ERA, *Chol'era-morbus*, *Cholera nostras*, *Cholera vulg'aris*, *Sporad'ic Chol'era*, *Cholerrha'gia*, *Pas'sio chol'eric'a*, *Fellif'lua passio*, *Morbus fellif'luis*, *Hol'era*, *Bilis Aux'io*, (F.) *Cholardée lymphatique*, *Hydrocholardée*, *Cholera-morbus sporadique*, *Ch. Europe'en*, *Trousse-galant*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *ρω*, 'I flow.' According to others, from *χολαδεις*, 'intestines,' or from *χοληρα*, 'the gutter of a house to carry off the rain.' The higher degrees have been called *Centrogangli'tis*, and *Myelogangli'tis*. A disease characterized by anxiety, gripings, spasms in the legs and arms, and by vomiting and purging (generally bilious;) vomiting and purging are, indeed, the essential symptoms. The disease is most common in hot climates,—and in temperate climates, during summer. In India, *Spasmod'ic chol'era*, *Asiat'ic cholera*, *Malign'ant ch.*, *Ind'ian ch.*, *Epidem'ic ch.*, *Pestilen'tial ch.*, *Aphyx'ia pestilen'ta*, *Pestilen'tial asphyx'ia*, *Chol'eric Pest'itence*, *Eastern ch.*, *Oriental ch.*, *Cholera orient'alis*, *Ch. Ind'ica*, *Ch. Epidem'ic'a*, *Typhus Bengal'ensis*, *Chol'ero-typhus*, *Ganglion'itis peripher'ica et medulla'ris*, *Hymenogangli'tis*, *Pantogangli'tis*, *Cholerrha'a lymphat'ica*, *Poenter'ia*;

Typhoid Fever of India, Cholera asphyxia, Hyperanthrax'is, Enteropyra Asiatica, Triptanchnia, Triplanchni'tis, Hamataporrho'is, Hamatorrho'is, Morbus oryzeus, Malignant Cholera, Convulsive nervous Cholera, Rice disease, (because supposed by Tytler to be caused by damaged rice,) (F.) *Mort de Chien*, is frightful in the rapidity of its progress, the patient sometimes dying in a few hours from the first outset. In temperate climates, common cholera is not usually a disease of much consequence. It requires that the stomach and bowels should be cleared, and afterwards the irritation be allayed by full doses of opium. In the *malignant cholera* of India, bleeding at the outset, without regard to the signs of apparent depression, and large doses of calomel, with opiates, form the great reliance of the practitioner.

CHOLÉRA-EUROPÉEN, see Cholera—c. Indian, see Cholera—c. Indica, see Cholera.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, *Choleric Fever of Infants; Cholera of Infants*. A disease so termed by American physicians. It occurs, generally, in the middle states of the Union, in June or July, and continues during the hot weather, hence called the 'summer complaint.' The chief symptoms are vomiting, purging of green or yellow matter, slime or blood, attended with pain or uneasiness; and swelling of the abdomen, with some pyrexia, generally. The heat of the weather seems to be the predisposing, if not the exciting, cause. It is a fatal disease in towns; differing little, if at all, from what is vulgarly called the *Watery Gripes* in England. Clearing, gently, the alimentary canal, so as to remove the offending matter, and then exhibiting chalk mixture and laudanum, with counter-irritants, as sinapisms to the abdomen, is the most satisfactory plan of treatment.

CHOLERA, MALIGNANT, see Cholera—c. Morbus, Cholera—c. *Morbus Sporadicus*, see Cholera—c. Nostras, Cholera morbus—c. Oriental, see Cholera—c. Pestilential, see Cholera—c. Poison, see Poison—c. Spasmodic, see Cholera—c. Sporadic, see Cholera—c. Sec, Cholera sicca—c. Vulgaris, Cholera morbus.

CHOLÉRA SICCA, (F.) *Choléra sec.* Pneumatosis of the digestive passages in which there is a copious discharge of gas upwards and downwards.

CHOLERAIC, Choleric.

CHOLERAPHOBIA, Cholero-mania.

CHOLERIC, *Choler'icus*. Belonging to bile; also to cholera; *Cholera'ic*,—as the '*choleric* or *choleraic* virus.' The French use the term *Fièvre cholérique* for the fever accompanying cholera.

CHOLERIC FEVER OF INFANTS, Cholera infantum.

CHOLERIC TEMPERAMENT. The bilious temperament.

CHOLÉRINE. A diminutive of cholera. The first stage of epidemic cholera; also, the precursory symptoms of cholera.

CHOLÉROID, *Cholera'ides*, from cholera, and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling cholera; as a '*choleroïd* affection.'

CHOLEROMANIA, *Cholero-pho'bia, Cholero-pho'bia*, from *chol'ra* and mania. A dread of cholera to such an extent that the individual fancies himself affected or threatened by it.

CHOLEROPHOBIA, Cholero-mania.

CHOLEROPHONÉ, from cholera, and φωνή, 'voice.' The peculiar voice of one in cholera.

CHOLEROPROSPON, *Cholero'psis*, from cholera, and προσῶπον, 'countenance.' The facial expression of cholera.

CHOLEROPSIS, Cholero-prosopon.

CHOLERO-TYPHUS, Cholera, (spasmodic.)

CHOLERRHAGIA, Cholera.

CHOLERRHŒA LYMPHATICA, Cholera.

CHOLESTEARINOMA, Cholesteatoma.

CHOLESTEATINE, Cholesterin.

CHOLESTEATOMA, from χολή, 'bile,' and στέατομα. An encysted tumour, which presents upon the interior of the cyst several superimposed layers of cholesterin, which glisten like pearl. Hence it was named by Cruveilhier the *laminated nacreous fatty tumour*.

CHOL'ESTERIN, *Chol'esterina, Cholester'ina, Cholesteri'na, Cholesteari'nè, Cholesteati'nè*, from χολή, 'bile,' and στερεός, 'solid,' or στερεά, 'stuck.' An inodorous, insipid substance, in white, shining scales; fusible and crystallizing, on cooling, in radiated fibres. Soluble in alcohol. It forms the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi. See Adipocire.

CHOLEUMA, Choleosis.

CHOLIA, Choleosis.

CHOLIGE'LE, from χολή, 'bile,' and ελε, 'tumour.' A swelling, formed by the bile morbidly accumulated in the gall-bladder.

CHOLICUS, Bilious.

CHOLIUS, Bilious.

CHOLICYSTIECTASIE, *Turgescencia vesicæ felleæ*.

CHOLICYSTITE, Cholecystitis.

CHOLOCATAR'RHOPE, *Cholocatar-rhophé'is, Cholocatarrhoph'ia*, from χολή, 'bile,' and καταρροφειν, 'to sup up.' The absorption of bile.

CHOLOGRAPHIA, Choledography.

CHOLOLITHUS, see Calculi, biliary.

CHOL'O'MA, from χολός, 'lame, maimed.' Distortion of a limb: incapacity of moving it. Also, the act of limping, claudication.

CHOLOPLANIA, Icterus.

CHOLORRHO'EA, from χολή, 'bile,' and ροή, 'I flow.' An abnormal discharge of bile.

CHOLOS, Bile, Chole.

CHOL'O'SES, from χολή, 'bile.' Alibert includes, under this head, every morbid affection of the liver and spleen.

CHOL'O'SIS, from χολός, 'lame.' *Chol'otes, Cholac'ma, Cholan'is, Choleu'ma, Chol'ia, Claudication*. Hippocrates employs this word particularly for a lameness of the hand, which renders a person one-handed, (F.) *mancho*. Also, icterus; bilious dyscrasy.

CHOLEOSIS AMERICANA, Fever, yellow.

CHOLOSTERINE, Cholesterin.

CHOL'OTES, Choleosis.

CHOLOZEMIA FEBRILIS, Fever, bilious.

CHONDRIN, from χονδρος, 'cartilage.' A variety of gelatin, obtained by boiling the cornea, the permanent cartilages, and the bones before they are ossified.

CHONDRI'TIS, *Inflammat'io Cartilag'inis*, from χονδρος, 'cartilage,' and ἴτις, a termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of cartilage.

CHONDROCLA'SIS, from χονδρος, 'cartilage,' and κλάσις, 'fracture.' Fracture of a cartilage.

CHONDRODES, Cartilaginous, Chondroid.

CHONDROGENES'IA, *Chondrogen'esis*, from χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and γενεσις, 'formation.' Formation of cartilage. A morbid conversion of parts into cartilage.

CHONDROGLOS'SUS, from χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and γλῶσσα, 'the tongue.' A fasciculus of fleshy fibres, passing from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides to the tongue. It forms part of the hyoglossus.

CHONDROG'RAPHY, *Chondrogra'phia*, from χονδρος, 'cartilage,' and γραφή, 'a description.' A description of cartilages.

CHONDROID, *Chondroi'des, Chondro'ides*,

from *χόνδρος*, 'cartilage,' and *eides*, 'resemblance.' Cartilaginous. Resembling cartilage.

CHONDROLOGY, *Chondrolog'ia*, from *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on cartilages.

CHONDROMA, *Enchondroma*, from *χόνδρος*, 'cartilage,' A cartilaginous growth proceeding from bones, including spina ventosa, osteo-sarcoma, &c., of many.

CHONDRO-PHARYNGE'US, from *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *φάρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, which arise from the lesser cornua of the os hyoides, and form part of the *Constrictor medius*. See *Constrictor pharyngis*.

CHONDROSES, from *χόνδρος*, 'cartilage.' A morbid formation or condition of a cartilage.

CHONDROSTERNAL, *Chondrosternalis*, from *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *στήθος*, 'the breast-bone.' Having relation to the cartilages of the ribs and breast-bone,—as the *chondrosternal ligaments*, articulations, &c.

CHONDROSYNDES'MUS, from *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *σύνδεσμος*, 'a ligament.' Union of bones, by means of fibro-cartilage. Synchondrosis.

CHONDROTOMY, *Chondrotomia*, from *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' Dissection of cartilages.

CHONDRO-XIPHOID, *Chondro-xiphoides*, from *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *xiphoid*, the cartilage so called. Having relation to the xiphoid cartilage, as '*Chondro-xiphoid ligament*.'

CHONDROS, Cartilage. *The Xiphoid cartilage*, in particular.

CHONDROS, *Alica*, *Fucus crispus*—c. *Crispus*, *Fucus crispus*—c. *Polymorphus*, *Fucus crispus*.

CHONOS, *Infundibulum*.

CHOPINE, *Chop'no*, *Cheop'na*. A measure, which contains 16 ounces. A pint measure.

CHORA, *χώρα*, 'region.' Any void space. Also, the orbit of the eye.

CHORD, **TESTICULAR**, Spermatic chord.

CHORDA, *Corda*. A string of an instrument. It has several meanings:—as a *tendon*,—the *intestines* (*Chorda*.) Paracelsus calls the genital organs *chordæ*. *Chorda* seu *Funiculus Tympani*, a branch of the 7th pair of nerves, according to some, of the 5th pair, according to others, which passes through the tympanum, (F.) *Nervus Tympanicus*—(Ch.) *Corde du Tambour ou du Tympan*. *Chorda Willisii*, *Trabecula Willisii*, the small fibres which cross the sinuses of the dura mater: so called from their first describer, Willis. *Chorda Tendinea*; the tendinous and cord-like substances which connect the *columnæ carnae* of the ventricles of the heart to the valves, &c.

CHORDA, Intestine.

CHORDA DORSALIS, *Dorsal cord*. The axis, around which, according to Von Baer, the first parts of the fœtus are formed,—the rudiment of the future vertebral column.

CHORDA HIPPOCRATIS, *Achillis Tendo*—c. *Longitudinalis Corporis Callosi*, see *Raphæ*.

CHORDÆ, *Chordee*—c. *Ferreni*, *Chords*, vocal.

CHORDÆ LONGITUDINALES LANCISII. Two or three longitudinal elevations and lines on the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

CHORDÆ PENIS, *Chordee*—c. *Tendines*, see *Chorda*—c. *Veneris*, *Chordee*—c. *Vocales*, *Cords*, vocal—c. *Willisii*, see *Chorda*.

CHORDAP'SUS, from *χώρα*, 'intestine,' and *σπασμός*, 'to tie,' *Intususceptio*. Constriction or twisting of the intestines.—*Celsus*. The *Colica Iliaca*. See *Enteritis* and *Ileus*.

CHORDEE', *Cordes*, *Chorda Ven'ris* seu *Pessis*, *Phallancylot'rie*, *Phallosamp'sis*, *Chorda*,

Chorda'ta Gonorrhœ'a. A painful affection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa, and happening chiefly at night. It occurs when the violence of the inflammation is such, that the urethra cannot expand as much as the corpora cavernosa during erection, and consequently the glands seem painfully drawn downwards. The application of cold water topically and the administration of opium internally, palliate it.

CHORE'A, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, *Ch. Sancti Modesti*, *Ch. gesticulato'ria*, *Choroma'nia*, *Synclonus saltans*, *Tripudia'tio epas'tica*, from *χορεία*, 'a dance;' sometimes called *Scelotyr'bè*, *Viti Saltus*, *Saltat'io* **SANCTI VITI**, *Ballis'mus*, *Convulsio habitua'lis*, *Siph'ita grava*, *Synclonus Chorea*, *Myotyr'bè*, *Choreoma'nia*, *Orchestroma'nia*, *Epileps'ia Saltato'ria*, *Morbus Saltato'rius*, *Hieras'onus*, *M. gesticulato'rius*, *Scelotyr'bè tarantism'us*, *St. Viti's Dance*, because the movements resemble dancing; (F.) *Chorée*, *Danse de SAINT-WITTE*, *Danse de St. GUY*. The characteristics are:—irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs, and of the face and trunk. It is a disease which usually occurs before puberty; and is generally connected with torpor of the system, and of the digestive organs in particular. Its duration is long, but it is usually devoid of danger; although frequently but little under the control of medicine. The spasms do not continue during sleep. The indications of treatment are: to strengthen the general system, and stimulate the intestinal canal. Purgatives, once or twice a week, and chalybeates, with appropriate regimen, will fulfil these.

CHOREA, **CHRONIC**, see *Tic*—c. *Faciei*, *Tic*—c. *Gesticulato'ria*, *Chorea*—c. *Partial*, see *Tic*—c. *Sancti Modesti*, *Chorea*—c. *Sancti Valentini*, *Tarantismus*—c. *Sancti Viti*, *Chorea*.

CHORÉE, *Chorea*.

CHORE'GLA, from *χορος*, 'a troop of dancers and singers,' and *εγώ*, 'I lead.' Hippocrates uses this term for the whole of the apparatus necessary for a physician or surgeon.

CHOREOMANIA, *Chorea*.

CHORIOIDEL'TIS, *Chorioidei'tis*, *Chorioidi'tis*, *Choroïdi'tis*, from *χοριοειδής*, 'the choroid,' and *itis*. Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

CHORIOIDES, *Choroid*.

CHORIOIDEA, *Choroid*.

CHORIOIDES, *Choroid*.

CHO'RION, *χορίον*, 'skin,' from *χορεύω*, 'to contain, include;' *Camis'ia Fœtus*: the *chemise* or shirt of the fœtus in utero. A thin, transparent membrane, formerly confounded with the decidua, which surrounds the fœtus in utero on every side, and appears to be developed from nucleated cells formed in the Fallopian tube. Some histologists, however, consider, that it exists in the ovary. The general opinion is, that it is formed as above described; and perhaps, also, from the zona pellucida, which disappears in the tube. In the uterus, villous prolongations are formed on its surface, which have given it, with more recent writers, the name '*shaggy chorion*.' These villi are probably the agents of the absorption of nutritive matter furnished from the lining membrane of the uterus.

By many anatomists, the chorion is considered to be formed of two layers; the outer, called by Burdach *Eroch'orion*: the inner, *Endoch'orion*. By others, the distinction of laminae is denied. It is exterior to the amnion.

CHORION also means the true skin. See *CUTIS*. **CHORION FUMOSUM**, *Decidua*—c. *Reticulatum*, *Decidua*—c. *Shaggy*, see *Chorion* and *Decidua*—c. *Spongiosum*, see *Decidua*—c. *Spongy*, see *Decidua*—c. *Tomentosum*, see *Decidua*.

CHORIONITIS. Induration of the Cellular tissue.

CHOROID, *Choroï'deus, Choroï'des, Choroï'des, Choroï'des,* from *χοριον*, 'the chorion,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Several parts are so called, which resemble the chorion, in the multitude of their vessels.

CHOROID MUSCLE, Ciliary muscle.

CHOROÏ'DEA seu **CHOROÏ'DEA TU'NICA,** *Ch. Membrana,* or simply the *Choroid, Tu'nica vasculo'sa Oc'uli, T. aciniform'is seu rhagoï'des, (F.) Membrane choroides, Choroides.* A thin membrane, of a very dark colour, which lines the sclerótica, internally. The part behind the iris is called *Uvea.* It is situate between the sclerótica and retina, has an opening, posteriorly, for the passage of the optic nerve; and terminates, anteriorly, at the great circumference of the iris, where it is continuous with the ciliary processes. According to Ruysch, the choroid consists of two layers, to the innermost of which his son gave the name *Tu'nica Ruyschia'na, Membrana Ruyschia'na, (F.) Membrane Ruyschienne.* The internal surface of the membrane is covered with a dark pigment, consisting of several layers of pigment cells, called *Pigmentum nigrum, Stratum pigmenti, Ophthalmochroï'tes, Æthiops animal, (F.) Enduit choroidien.* Its use seems to be, to absorb the rays of light after they have traversed the retina.

CHOROÏ'DES PLEXUS, *Plexus choroï'deus seu reticularis, Vermes cer'ebrî, Choroid Plexus.* Two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater, situate in the lateral ventricles. They are fixed to the *Tela choroï'dea* by one edge, and are loose and floating at the other.

CHOROÏ'DEA TELA, *(F.) Toile choroidienne.* A kind of vasculo-membranous prolongation of the pia mater, which lines the lower surface of the fornix united with the corpus callosum. It is stretched above the third ventricle, and covers the posterior commissure and corpora quadrigemina. Anteriorly, the tela choroï'dea is continuous with the plexus choroï'des.

CHOROÏ'DES VENÆ, *Venæ Gale'ni, (F.) Veines choroidiennes.* Two veins, that creep along the tela choroï'dea; into which almost all those of the lateral ventricles, of the upper part of the cerebellum, of the pineal gland, and the corpora quadrigemina open. The *Venæ Galeni* open into the *sinus quartus* or *fourth sinus.*

CHOROÏ'DE, CEINTURE BLANCHE DE LA, Ciliary ligament—*c. Commissure de la, Ciliary ligament.*

CHOROÏDITIS, Choroiditis.

CHOROÏ'DO-RETINI'TIS. Inflammation of the choroid and retina.

CHOROMANIA, Chorea.

CHOSSES CONTRE NATURE, *Res contra naturam — c. Naturelles, Res naturales — c. non Naturelles, Res non naturales.*

CHOSIS, Arenatio.

CHOU CABUS, *Brassica capitata — c. Croûtes, Sauer Kraut — c. Fleur, Brassica Florida, Cauliflower exorescence — c. Marin, Convolvulus soldanella — c. Navet, Brassica rapa — c. Pommé, Brassica capitata — c. Potager, Brassica — c. Roguette, Brassica oleruca.*

CHREMMMA, Sputum.

CHREMPISIS, Exspuition.

CHRISIS, from *χρῖς*, 'I anoint.' The action of anointing. Inunction.

CHRISMA, same etymon. The act of anointing. The salve or liniment used. Prurigo.

CHRISTI MANUS, Troches prepared from refined sugar boiled in rose-water with or without prepared pearls.

CHRISTOPHER HERB, *Actæa spicata. CHRISTOPHORIANA SPICATA, Actæa spicata.*

CHRISTOS, *χριστος,* from *χρῖς*, 'I anoint.' Any medicine applied under the form of liniment or ointment.

CHROA, *Chroa, Chroma.* Colour in general. The surface of the body. The skin.

CHREAS, Scrofula.

CHROMA, *Chroa.*

CHROMATOG'ENOUS, from *χρῖς*, 'colour,' and *γενῶς*, 'I make.'

CHROMATOG'ENOUS APPARA'TUS. A particular apparatus for producing the colouring matter of the skin, composed of a glandular or secreting parenchyma, situate a little below the papillæ, and presenting special excretory ducts, which pour out the colouring matter on the surface of the true skin.—Breschet.

CHROMATOMETABLEPSIA, *Achromatopsia.*

CHROMATOPHO'BIA, from *χρῖς*, 'colour,' and *φοβος*, 'dread.' Morbid sensibility to certain colours.

CHROMATOPSEUDOPSIA, *Achromatopsia.*

CHROMATOP'SIA, *Chromopsia.*

CHROMIC ACID, *Ac'idum Chromicum, (F.) Acide chromique.* Obtained by crystallization from a mixture of *dichromate of potassa,* and *oil of vitriol.* It has been used as an escharotic in external hemorrhoids.

CHROMIDRO'SIS, from *χρῖς*, 'colour,' and *ιδρῶς*, 'sweat.' Abnormal coloration of the perspiratory secretion.

CHROMOP'SIA, *Chromop'ia, Chromatop'ia, Chrotop'ia, Chrup'ia, Crop'ia, Visus coloratus, Suffusio colorans,* from *χρῖς*, 'colour,' and *οψις*, 'vision.' A state of vision in which a coloured impression is made on the retina. Said to be occasionally observed in jaundice.

CHRONAGUNEA, Menstruation.

CHRONIC, *Chronic'us, Chro'ninus, Polychro'ninus, Inveteratus, Anti'quus, Densa'us,* from *χρῖς*, 'time.' Of long duration.

CHRONIC DISEASES, *Morbi chron'ici, Macro'nos'ia, Macro'sia, (F.) Maladies Chroniques,* are those whose duration is long, or whose symptoms proceed slowly. The antithesis to *chronic* is *acute.*

CHRONO, from *χρῖς*, 'time.' A prefix to terms denoting inflammation of a part, to show that such inflammation is chronic.—Piorry.

CHRONO-HÉPATITE, Hepatitis, chronic.

CHRONO-NÉPHRITE, Nephritis (chronic.)

CHRONO-THERMAL, from *χρῖς*, 'time,' and *θερμῶν*, 'heat.' Relating to time and temperature. An epithet given to a fanciful 'system' by Dr. Samuel Dickson, which maintains, that there can be no increase or diminution of temperature without motion; no motion without time; that motion consists in attraction and repulsion; that attraction and repulsion are peculiar to electric action; and hence, that medicines must change the motions of the system, and be electrical in their operation.

CHROTOSIA, *Chromopsia.*

CHRUPTIA, *Chromopsia.*

CHRYSALEA, Nitro-muriatic acid.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, *Calendula officinalis.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM, from *χρῖς*, 'gold,' and *ανθος*, 'a flower.' The *Ox-eye daisy, Daisy, Whiteweed, Golden, Maudlinwort, Bellis major seu pratensis, Bupthalamum majus, Leucanthemum vulgare, Matricaria Leucanthemum, Bellidion'ides, Consolida media, Oc'ulus Bovis, (F.) Chrysanthème, Chryseë, Grand Marguérite des prés.* The flowers and herb are slightly acrid; and were once used in pulmonary diseases.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PARTHENIUM, *Matricaria parthenium*.

CHRYSE, from χρῆσις, 'gold.' The name of a yellow plaster, described by Paulus of Aegina, and composed of thus, alum, lead, colophony, resin, oil, and orpiment, boiled in vinegar.

CHRYSÆNE, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

CHRYSITIS, see *Plumbi oxidum semivitreum*.

CHRYSOBALANUS GALENI, see *Myristica moschata*.

CHRYSOCALIS, *Matricaria*.

CHRYSOCHALCOS, *Brass.*

CHRYSOCOLLA, *Borax.*

CHRYSOCOMA, *Millefolium*.

CHRYSOLACHANUM, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

CHRYSOLITHUS, *Chrysolite*, from χρῆσις, 'gold,' and λίθος, 'stone.' A precious stone, of a golden colour, regarded by the ancients as cardiac, cephalic, &c.

CHRYSOMELIA, see *Citrus aurantium*.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO, from χρῆσις, 'gold,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf.' *Cainito, Sideroxylon*. *Broad-leaved Star-apple*. A tree of the Antilles, which produces one of the best fruits of the country. There are several varieties of it.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM GLYCYPILEUM, *Monesia*.

CHRYSOPUS, *Cambogia*.

CHRYSOS, *Gold*.

CHRYSOSPERMUM, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

CHRYZA FIBRAUREA, *Coptis*.

CHTHONOPHAGIA, *Oæchezia Africana*, *Melaia Africana*, *Pica Africana*, *Leucoplegmatis Æthiopicum*, *Chlorosis Æthiopicum*, *Dirt-eating*. (F.) *Mal d'Estomac*, from χθών, 'earth,' and φάγω, 'I eat.' A disorder of the nutritive functions observed amongst the negroes of the South and of the West Indies, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat earth. It is accompanied by most of the signs of chlorosis.

CHU, *Choa* or *Chus*, χρῆσις, *Chocus*. A liquid measure amongst the Greeks, answering to the *Coagius* of the Romans, and containing six sextarii, or twelve Attic cotyls, or nine pints.—Galen.

CHURRUS, see *Banque*.

CHUTE, *Prolapsus—c. du Fondement, Proctocæce—c. de la Matrice, Procidencia uteri—c. des Ovis*, see *Parturition—c. du Rectum, Proctocæce*.

CHYLAIRE, *Chylous*.

CHYLAR, *Chylous*.

CHYLARION, *Chyle*.

CHYLE, *Chylus, Succus nutritivus*, from χυμός, 'I flow.' The word, in Hippocrates, means *Tisane* or *Decoction of Barley, Chylarion, χυλαριον*. Galen first used it in its present sense;—i. e. for a nutritive fluid, extracted by intestinal absorption, from food which has been subjected to the action of the digestive organs. It is of a whitish appearance; is separated from the chyme in the duodenum, and the rest of the small intestine, and is absorbed by the chyloferous vessels, which arise at the mucous surface of the intestine. Along these it passes through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct, and is finally poured into the left subclavian. It is composed, like the blood, of a coagulable part and of serum. *Chyle corpuscles* or *globules*, exist in it, the average size of which is about 1-4600th of an inch. See *Chyme*. **CHYLE CORPUSCLES**, see *Chyle*.

CHYLEUX, *Chylous*.

CHYLIFEROUS, *Chylifer, Chyliferus, Chyliferus*; from χυλος, 'chyle,' and ferre, 'to carry.' *Chyle-bearing*.

CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS, *Vasa Chylifera* seu *Chylifera. Via chylifera, Venæ lacteæ, Vasa lactea. The Lacteals*. (F.) *Vaisseaux chylifères, V. Lactés*. Vessels which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

CHYLIFICATION, *Chylificatio, Chyloësis, Chylopoësis, Preparatio chyli*, from χυλος, 'chyle,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Formation of chyle by the digestive processes.

CHYLINE, *Cyclamen*.

CHYLISMA, *Succus expressus*.

CHYLISMUS, from χυλος, 'juice.' The act of expressing the juice of vegetables, &c.

CHYLOCYSTIS, *Receptaculum chyli*.

CHYLODES, *Chylous*.

CHYLODIABETES, *Chyluria*.

CHYLODIARRHŒA, *Cœliac flux*.

CHYLODOCHIUM, *Receptaculum chyli*.

CHYLOGRAPHY, from χυλος, 'chyle,' and γραφή, 'a description.' A description of the anatomy, &c., of the chyloferous vessels.

CHYLOPOIESIS, *Chylification*.

CHYLOPOIËTIC, *Chylopoieticus, Chylopoietus*, from χυλος, 'chyle,' and ποιέω, 'I make.' Relating to or connected with the formation of chyle. Chiefly applied to the organs immediately concerned in it; as the stomach, intestines, omenta, and mesentery. *Assistant Chylopoietic*:—applied to viscera which aid in the formation of chyle, as the liver and pancreas.

CHYLORRHŒA, *Cœliac flux—c. Pectoris, Chylorrorax—c. Renalis, Chyluria—c. Urinalis, Chyluria*.

CHYLOSIS, *Chylification*.

CHYLOSTAGMA DIAPHORETICUM MINDERE'RI. A compound prepared by distilling the *theriac* of Andromachus, the *mithridate* of Damocrates; and other alexipharmics, &c. It is nearly the same preparation as the *Aqua Theriacalis Bezoardica*.

CHYLOTHORAX, *Pleurorrhœa chylœa, Chylorrorhœa Pectoris, Hydrothorax chylœus*; from χυλος, 'chyle,' and θώραξ, 'the chest.'—Effusion of chyle into the chest, owing to the rupture of a chyloferous vessel.

CHYLOUS, *Chylar, Chylœus* vel *Chylaris, Chylodes*, (F.) *Chyleux, Chylaire*. Relating to the chyle; or having some analogy to that fluid.

CHYLURIA, *Diabète lactea, D. Chylœus, Chylodiabète, Galacturia, Fluxus cœliacus per Renes, Pyuria lactea, P. Chylœa, Cœliaca urinæ, C. renalis Chylorrorhœa urinæ, Ch. renalis*, from χυλος, 'chyle,' and ούρον, 'urine.' (F.) *Diabète chyleux*. A discharge of milky urine, without any apparent lesion of the kidneys or bladder.

CHYLUS, *Chyle, Decoction, Succus*.

CHYME, *Chymus, χυμος*, 'juice,' from χυμός, 'I flow.' The pulp, formed by the food, mixed with the supra-diaphragmatic and gastric secretions, after it has been for some time in the stomach. In this it continues until it reaches the biliary and pancreatic ducts, which open into the duodenum; where the conversion into chyle occurs, which is absorbed by the chyloferous vessels,—the excrementitious portion of the food traversing the large intestine to be evacuated *per anum*. Castelli asserts, that *Chyme* and *Chyle* were used in an inverse sense by the ancients, from that accepted at present.

CHYMI, *Humours*.

CHYMIA, *Chymistry—c. Organica, Chymistry, organic—c. Pharmaceutica, see Chymistry*.

CHYMIATER, *Chymia'ter, Chemia'ter*, from χυμια or χημια, 'chymistry,' and ιατρος, 'a physician,' *Iatro-chymicus*. A chemical physician.

CHYMIATRUA, *Chymiatru'a, Chemiatri'a, Iatro-chemia, Medicinæ spagirica, Ars Chymiatrica*, from χυμια or χημια, 'chymistry,' and *ιατρεια*, 'cure.' The art of curing by chemical means.

CHYMICAL, *Chemical, Chemicus, Chemoeticus*. A medicine formed by the aid of chymistry, in contradistinction to *Galenic*.

CHYMICO-HISTOLOGY, *Chymico-histology*. *Chymico-histology*. The doctrine of the organic chemistry and morphology of tissues.

CHYMICOPHANTA, Chymist.

CHYMICUS, Chymical, Chymist.

CHYMIE, Chymistry.

CHYMIFICATION, *Chymificatio*, *Chymotia*, from *χυμος*, 'juice,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Formation of chyme.

CHYMIST, *Chemist*, *Chemicus*, *Chymico-phan'ta*, *Chymicus*, (F.) *Chimiste* ou *Chymiste*. One acquainted with chymistry. In Great Britain it has, also, the signification of "one who sells chemicals."

CHYMISTE, Chymist.

CHYMISTRY, *Chemistry*, *Chemica*, *Chymica*, *Chimica*, *Chymotica*, *Chemotica*, *Philosophia per ignem*, *Spagyrica*, *Pyrotechnica*, *Pyroscopica*, *Archa hermetica*, *Archimada*, *Archa magorum*, *Archa separativa*, *Archa spagyrical*; from *χυμος*, 'juice,' or from Arab, *chema*, 'a secret.' (F.) *Chimie* ou *Chymie*. A branch of the natural sciences, whose object is to investigate the nature and properties of bodies, simple and compound, inorganic and organized; and to study the force or power, by virtue of which every combination is effected. It investigates the action between the integrant molecules or atoms of bodies.

Organic Chemistry, *Chymica organica*, *Organochemia*, is the chymistry of organized substances, — animal and vegetable.

Animal Chymistry, *Zochemy* or *Zochemy*, *Zochemia*, is the chymistry of substances afforded by the dead or living animal body. This branch of chymistry has been farther subdivided into *physiological*, when it considers the changes produced in organized bodies in health, *pathological*, when it regards those produced by organic or other diseases. *Anthropochymy*, *Anthropochemia*, is the chymistry of the human body. Chymistry is called *Therapeutical* or *Pharmaceutical*, *Pharmachymia*, *Chymica pharmaceutica*, when it is engaged in the analysis of simple medicines; in improving the prescribing and preparing of chemical and Galenic medicines; in the means of preparing them, and detecting adulterations, &c. *Hygienic Chymistry* is that which is applied to the means of rendering habitations healthy, of analyzing the air we breathe, preventing the occurrence of disease, pointing out healthy aliments, and appreciating the influence of professions, &c. on the health of man. All these different subdivisions, with vegetable chymistry, are, at times, included under the head of *Medical Chymistry*, *Phytochymistry*; at others, the term comprehends only the *Animal*, *Vegetable* and *Pharmaceutical* subdivisions.

Vital Chemistry, *Biochymia*, is that which is executed under the influence of vitality.

A knowledge of chymistry is of great importance to the physician. Many of the functions are of a chemical nature: many diseases require a chemical mode of treatment; and, without an acquaintance with it, two or more substances might be given in combination, which, by forming a chemical union, might give rise to other compounds, possessing very different virtues from the components taken singly, and thus the prescriber be disappointed in the results.

CHYMISTRY, **ANIMAL**, see Chymistry—c. Hygienic, see Chymistry—c. Medical, see Chymistry—c. Organic, see Chymistry—c. Pharmaceutical, see Chymistry—c. Therapeutical, see Chymistry—c. Vegetable, see Chymistry—c. Vital, see Chymistry.

CHYMOCHEDIA, *Colicæ flux*.

CHYMOPLANIA, (G.) *Chymoplania*, *Dys-*

chymosen, from *χυμος*, 'juice,' and *πλανάω*, 'wandering.' A transposition of secretions:—a family of diseases in the classification of Fuchs, which includes icterus, uroplania, menoplania and galactoplania.

CHYMORRHEA, *Colicæ flux*, *Lientery*.

CHYMOSIN, Pepsin.

CHYMOSIS, Chymification.

CHYMOZEMIA, *Hypercerinia*.

CHYTLEN, RADIX. A cylindrical root, bitter and inodorous, brought from China. It is held by the Chinese to be stomachic. — Murray.

CHYT'LOU, *χυλος*, from *χύνω*, 'I pour out.' A liquid formerly used for rubbing the body after bathing.

CIBARIUM, Aliment.

CIBARIUS PANIS, 'Coarse bread.' Bread made of second flour. — Celsus.

CIBA'TIO, *Trophè*. The taking of food. In Pharmacy, it is the same as Incorporation.

CIBUS, Aliment—c. *Albus*, *Blancmanger*—c. *Deorum*, *Asafetida*.

CICATRICE, Cicatrix.

CICATRICES OVARIORUM, *Stigmata ovariorum*.

CICATRIC'ULA. Diminutive of *Cicatrix*. A small cicatrix, *Stigma*. The term is, also, applied to a small white spot, called the *tread*, *chal'asa*, *chala'sium*, observable at the surface of a fecundated egg. See Molecule.

CICATRISAN'TIA, *Epsulotica*, *Synulotica*, *Apulotica*, *Capulotica*, *Ulotica*. Remedies formerly considered to be capable of producing cicatrization.

CICA'TRIX, *Cæca'trix*, *Uls*, *Oulz*, from *cæcare*, 'to conceal,' because it conceals the wound. (F.) *Cicatrice*. The union of parts, which have been divided. A scar or formation, of a reddish colour, afterwards whitish, and of variable thickness, which takes place at the surface of wounds or ulcers after their cure. A cicatrix may vary much in shape, consistence, and thickness. The cicatrix of a bone is called *Callus*. A *vic'ious cicatrix*, (F.) *Cicatrice vicieuse*, is one which interferes with the action of the parts on which it occurs. The scars after small-pox, are called *Pits* or *Pockmarks*, (F.) *Coutures par la petite vérole*.

CICATRIZ VARIOLÆ, Pockmark.

CICATRIZATIO, *Cicatricatio*, *Epsulosis*, *Synulosis*. The process by which a cicatrix is formed. Every tissue, except the nails, epidermis, hair, and enamel is, probably, capable of cicatrization.

CICELY, SWEET, *Cherophyllum odoratum*, *Osmorrhiza longistylis*, *Scandix odorata*.

CICER ARIETINUM. The *Cicer* plant, *Erebin'tus*, (F.) *Cicérole*, *Pois Chiche*. The seeds are ground into flour, and used as bread in some countries.

CICER LENS, *Ervum lens*.

CICERA TAR'TARI. Small pills of turpentine and cream of tartar—of the size of a vetch or *cicer*.

CICERBITA, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

CICÉROLE, *Cicer arietinum*.

CICHO'RIMUM ENDIVIA. The systematic name of the *Endive*, *Endiv'ia*, *Endiv'ea*, *In'tubum*, *In'tybum* (Antiq.), *Scariola*, *In'tybus hortensis*, (F.) *Chicorée des Jardins*, *Scariole*. Family, *Cichoraceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia squalis. It is a common pot herb, and is eaten as salad.

CICHO'RIMUM IN'TYBUS, *Serie*, *Seriola*, *In'tubum erraticum*. The systematic name of the *Wild Succory*, *Wild Cich'ory*, *Cich'ory*, *Wild Endive*, *Ambulet'a*, *Heliotro'pion*, *Catanan'ca*, *Cicho'reum*, (F.) *Chicorée sauvage*. It is bitter, and was once used as a tonic. The root, roasted and ground, is often used instead of, or mixed with, coffee.

CHICORY, WILD, *Cichorium intybus*.

CICL, *Ricinus communis*.

CICINDE'LA, *Lam'pyris, Noctil'uca, Nited'ula*. The Glow-worm. (F.) *Ver luisant*. This insect was once thought to be anodyne and lithon-
tripic.

CICIS, see *Quercus infectoria*.

CIGON'GIUS; an ancient measure, contain-
ing 12 pinta.

CICUTA, *Conium maculatum*.

CICUTA AQUAT'ICA, *Cicuta viro'ea, Cicuta'ria aquatica, Corian'drum cicuta, Water Hemlock, Cowbane*, (F.) *Ciguë aquatique ou vireuse. Fam. Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia*. A violent poison, often eaten by mistake for Wild Smallege, *Apium Graveolens*. It produces tremors, vertigo, burning at the stomach, and all the symptoms occasioned by the Narco-
tic-acrid class of poisons.

CICUTA MACULA'TA, (F.) *Ciguë d'Amérique, American water hemlock, American Hemlock, Snobreed, Death of man, Water parsley, Poison root, Wild Hemlock, Children's bane*, is analogous in botanical character and medical properties to the European species. See *Conium Maculatum*.

CICUTA MAJOR, *Conium maculatum*—c. *Major ferida, Conium maculatum*—c. *Stoerkii, Conium maculatum*—c. *Terrestris, Conium maculatum*—c. *Virens, Cicuta aquatica*—c. *Vulgaris, Conium maculatum*.

CICUTARIA, *Chserophyllum sylvestre*—c. *Aquatica, Cicuta aquatica, Phellandrium aquati-
cum*—c. *Odorata, Chserophyllum odoratum*.

CIDER, *Poma'ceum*, (F.) *Cidre*. This word is said to have been formerly written *sidre*, and to have come from *Sic'era, cuxpa*, which signifies any kind of fermented liquor other than wine. It is made from the juice of apples, and, when good, is a wholesome drink.

CIDRE, Cider.

CIGNUS; an ancient measure, which con-
tained about two drachms.

CIGUE AQUATIQUE, *Cicuta aquatica*—c. *d'Amérique, Cicuta maculata*—c. *d'Eau, Phellandrium aquaticum*—c. *Grande, Conium maculatum*—c. *Ordinaire, Conium maculatum*—c. *Petite, Athusa cynapium*—c. *Vireuse, Cicuta aquatica*.

CILIA, *Blephar'ides, Pili palpebra'rum*. The eyelashes. The hairs on the eyelids. (F.) *Cils*. Their use seems to be, to prevent the entrance into the eye of light bodies flying in the atmosphere; and to diminish, in certain cases, the intensity of light. Also, the tarsi. Also, a peculiar sort of moving organs, resembling small hairs, vibratory or vibratile *cilia, Cil'ia vibrat'ria*, (F.) *Cils vibratils*, which are visible with the microscope in many animals. These organs are found on parts of the body, which are habitually in contact with water, or other more or less fluid matters, and produce motion in these fluids, impelling them along the surface of the parts. Cilia have been found to exist in all vertebrated animals except fishes, having been discovered on the respiratory and uterine mucous membranes of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

The terms "vibratory motion" and "ciliary motion" have been used to express the phenomena exhibited by the moving cilia; and it is probable, that this motion is concerned in the propulsion of fluids along the membranes. As yet, the motion has been observed only in the direction of the outlets of canals.

CILIAIRE, Ciliary.

CILIARY, *Cilia'ris, (F.) Oiliaire*. Relating to the eyelashes, or to cilia. This epithet has, also, been applied to different parts, which enter

into the structure of the eye; from the resemblance between some of them (*the ciliary processes*) and the eyelashes.

CILIARY ARTERIES, *Arte'ria cilia'res, (F.) Artères ciliaires*. These are furnished by the ophthalmic artery. They are distinguished into 1. *Short or posterior (Art. urtales—Chauss.)* 30 or 40 in number, which are distributed to the ciliary processes. 2. *Long, (Art. Iriennes of Chauss.)* two in number, which, by the anastomoses of their branches, form two arterial circles at the anterior surface of the iris: and, 3. The anterior, *Arte'ria cilia'res anterior* of Haller, the number of which is variable. These pierce the sclerotic a few lines from its union with the cornea; and are principally distributed to the iris.

CILIARY BODY, *Corpus Cilia're, Nervus Stamin'eus Oculi, Coro'na Cilia'ris, Ciliary Disc, (F.) Corps ciliaire*. A ring of the choroid surrounding the crystalline in the manner of a crown; placed behind the iris and the ciliary circle. It resembles the disk of a radiated flower, and is formed by the union of the ciliary processes. See *Ciliary Muscle*.

CILIARY CANAL, *Canal of Fonta'na*. A small, extremely narrow circular space, formed between the ciliary circle, the cornea, and the sclerotics. It can be filled with injection, and it is not certain that it is not the cavity of a blood-vessel.

CILIARY CIRCLE, Ciliary ligament—c. *Disc, Ciliary body*—c. *Ganglion, Ophthalmic ganglion*.

CILIARY LIGAMENT, *C. Circle or Ring, Ligamentum seu Inertit'ium cilia'rs, L. Pridia, Plexus cilia'ris, An'nulus seu Circulus seu Orbiculus cilia'ris, A. cellulosus, Commissure of the Uvea, Commissure de la (Choroïde,—(Ch.,) (F.) Ligament ou Cercle ciliaire, Cercle de la Choroïde, Ceinture blanche de la Choroïde*. A species of greyish ring, of a pulpy consistence, situate between the choroid, iris, and sclerotics. The internal surface of the choroid is uniform, until it approaches within ten lines and a-half of the edge of the cornea; here a dentated line is observed, termed *ora serrata*. The outer surface presents the *an'nulus albidus seu gangliform'is*, the anterior edge of which unites to the inner surface of the sclerotics and constitutes the *ciliary ligament*.

CILIARY MARGIN OF TARSAL MARGIN of the eyelids; (F.) *Bord ciliaire*. The edge in which the cilia or eyelashes are situate.

CILIARY MOTION, see *Cilia*.

CILIARY MUSCLE, *Musculus cilia'ris*. The part of the orbicularis palpebrarum in the vicinity of the ciliary margin. Also, the greyish, semi-transparent structure behind the ciliary ligament and covering the outside of the ciliary body. By its contraction the ciliary processes, and with them the lens, must be drawn towards the cornea. It appears to be the same muscle as the *Tensor choroïdæ* or *choroid muscle* of some anatomists.

CILIARY NERVES (*Nerfs Iriens,—Chauss.*) (F.) *Nerfs ciliaires*. These are 12 to 16 in number. They arise from the nasal nerve, and particularly from the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion; and unite in two fascioli, which pass around the optic nerve, and pierce the sclerotics near the entrance of that nerve into the eye. They are lost in the ciliary ligament.

CILIARY PLEXUS, *C. Ligament*.

CILIARY PROC'ESSES, *Processus cilia'res, Rad'ii seu Stria cilia'res, Rayons sous-iriens—(Ch.,) (F.) Procès ciliaires*. Triangular folds, sixty or eighty in number, placed at the side of each other, and radiating, so as to resemble the disk of a radiated flower. They are lodged in depressions at the anterior part of the vitreous

humour. The uses of these processes are not known.

CILIARY RING, Ciliary ligament.

CILIARY STRIÆ are numerous, pale, radiated striæ in the posterior portion of the *Corpus ciliare*, but so covered by the *Pigmentum nigrum* as not to be distinctly seen till the paint is removed. The ciliary processes are formed by these striæ.

CILIARY VEINS, (F.) *Veines ciliaires*, follow nearly the same course as the arteries. In the choroid they are so tortuous, that they have received the name *Vasa vortico'sa*. They open into the ophthalmic vein.

CILIARY ZONE, *Zona seu Zo'nula Cilia'ris*, *Membran'ula Coro'næ Cilia'ris*. Under the corpus ciliare, the capsule of the vitreous humour sends off an external lamina, which accompanies the retina, and is inserted, with it, into the fore-part of the capsule of the lens, a little before its anterior edge. This is the *Zonula ciliaris*, *Zonula Zin'nii* or *Zonula of Zinn*, *Coro'næ Cilia'ris*, *Orbit'ulus Cilia'ris*. It is of a striated appearance and circular form, and assists in fixing the lens to the vitreous humour.

CILIATED, *Cilia'tus*; from *cilia*. Provided with cilia—as “*ciliated epithelium*,” the epithelium to which vibratory cilia are attached.

CILLEMENT, Nictation.

CILLO. A name given by some authors to those whose upper eyelid is perpetually tremulous;—a trembling, which in some cases is called *Life's blood*. “To have life's blood in the eye,” in other words, is to have this affection. Vogel calls it *Cillo'sis*.

CILLOBIS, Cillo.

CILLS, Cilia—c. *Vibratilis*, see Cilia.

CIMEX, *Koris*, *kopis*, *Cimex lectula'rius*. The *Wall* or *House* or *Bed Bug* or *Chinche*. (F.) *Punaise*. Six or seven of these, given internally, are said to have prevented ague! There is scarcely any thing which is sufficiently disgusting, that has not been exhibited for this purpose, and with more or less success. The bug has also been esteemed emmenagogue.

CIMICIFUGA, *Actæa racemosa*.

CIMOLIA PURPURESCENS, *Terra Sapona'ria*, *Terra Fullon'ica*, *Fuller's Earth*. A compact, bolar earth, employed in the arts. Used at times as a cooling application to inflamed nipples, &c.

CIMOLIA TERRA, *Cimolia alba*, *Smectis*, *Smectris*, *Cimolus*; from *Κίμωλος*, an island in the Cretan Sea, where it is procured. It was formerly used as an astringent, &c.—Scribonius Largus, Pliny. Probably, the same as the last.

CINA CINA, Cinchona—c. *Levantica*, *Artemisia Santonica*.

CINABARIS, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

CINABARIUM, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

CIN'ABRA, *Grævus*. The smell of a he-goat. A rank smell, like that of the armpit, *Hircus al'rum*.

CINÆDIA, Masturbation.

CINARA HORTENSIS, *Cynara scolymus*—c. *Scolymus*, *Cynara scolymus*.

CINCHO'NA. So called from the Spanish Viceroy's lady, the Countess de Cinchon, who was cured of fever by it at Lima, about 1638. Called also *Cortex seu Pulvis Jesuit'icus*, *Jesuit's Bark* or *Powder*, *Cortex Patrum*, because it was introduced into Europe by the Jesuits; and also *Pulvis Comitissæ* or the *Countess's Powder*, and *Cardinal del Lugo's Powder*, *Cortex Cardinalis de Lugo*, because he introduced it at Rome. It is the pharmacopœial name of several kinds of barks from various species of Cinchona, from

the western coast of South America. *Nat. Order*, Cinchonaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. Called, also, *Cortex Bark*, *Peruvian Bark*, *English Remedy*, *Cortex China*, *Cortex China Regius*, *China*, *Chinchi'na*, *Palos de Calentura*, *Kina Kina*, (*Bark of Barks*), *Kinki'na*, *Cina Cina*, *Quina Quina*, *Quinquina*, *Magnum Dei donum*, (F.) *Quinquina*.

CINCHO'NÆ CARIBÆÆ CORTEX, from *Erostem'ma Caribæ'um*, *Caribæ'an Bark*; *Saint Lucia Bark*, (F.) *Écorce de Saint Lucie*, *Quinquina Piton*, from *Eroste'ma floribund'um*; and the *Pitaya Bark*, *Quinquina bi'color*, from an exostemma (?) or from *strychnos pseudoquina* (?), are useful substitutes for the cinchona of Peru. These are the most important spurious barks. They contain neither quinia nor cinchonina.

CINCHO'NÆ CORDIFO'LLÆ CORTEX, *Cortex flavus*, *Cinchona officina'lis cortex flavus*, *Yellow Bark*, *Calisay'a Bark*, (F.) *Quinquina jaune* or *jaune royal*, *Calasaya*. Odour aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent. Not rolled; often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert; light, friable; fracture fibrous. Active principle Quinia.

CINCHO'NÆ LANCIFO'LLÆ CORTEX, *Cortex Peruviana'rus*, *Cortex pallidus*, *Cinchona officina'lis cortex commun'is*, *Cinchona pallida*, *Pale Bark*, *Loxa Bark*, *Crown Bark*, (F.) *Quinquina gris de Loxa*, *Quinquina Orange*. Its odour is aromatic; taste pleasant, bitter, and astringent. The pieces are rolled in double or single quills. Epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous. Internally of a cinnamon colour. Its active principle is Cinchonina.

CINCHO'NÆ OBLONGIFO'LLÆ CORTEX, *Cortex ruber*, *Cinchona officina'lis cortex ruber*, *Red Bark*, (F.) *Quinquina rouge*. Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense: in large flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry; fracture short and smooth; of a deep brownish-red colour. Although this variety of bark is assigned to the Cinchona oblongifolia by some, it would seem, that nothing is certainly known as to its source. Active principles, *Cinchonia* and *Quinia*.

The last three are the only official varieties in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. There are many other varieties, however, which are genuine cinchona barks, and yet have not been considered worthy of an official position. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia admits, indeed, *Cinchona cinerea*, *Grey bark*, *Silver bark* or *Huanuco bark*, which is obtained around Huanuco in Peru, and belongs to the class of pale barks. Amongst the genuine but inferior barks are those brought from the northern Atlantic ports of South America, which, in commerce, are variously called *Carthagena*, *Maracaybo* and *Santa Martha barks*.

All these barks are bitter, astringent, tonic, and eminently febrifuge. The yellow bark has been thought equal to any of the others, but the red contains more active principle. The discovery of their active principles is one of the most important gifts of modern chemistry. Still, in pernicious intermittents, the bark, in substance, is often demanded. It is employed in every disease in which there is deficient tone, but in cases where the stomach is much debilitated, the powder had better be avoided in consequence of the woody fibre, which might disagree. Externally, it is used in enemata, gargles, &c., and in gangrenous ulcers. When it excites nausea, an aromatic may be added to it; if purging, opium; if costiveness, rhubarb, &c. Dose, ℥ss to ʒj or more.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK, as it is called, is an extract, prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation.

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS (CORTEX FLAVUS.) *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—c. *Pallida*, *Cinchona lancifolia* cortex—c. of Virginia, *Magnolia glauca*.

CINCHONIA, *Cinchonine*—c. Tannate of, *Quina* et *cinchonine* tannas.

CINCHONINE, *Cinchoni'na*, *Cinchonis*, *Cincho'nia*. The active principle of *Cincho'na lancifolia*. An organic, crystalline alkali; of a white colour, and bitter, slightly astringent taste; very soluble in alcohol and ether, but almost insoluble in water.

Sulphate of Cinchonina, which is formed directly from cinchonina, is soluble in water and alcohol. The action of the sulphate of cinchonina is similar to that of the sulphate of quinia; but it is less energetic, and consequently requires to be given in a larger dose.

CINCHONINE, TARTRATE OF, see Quinine, tartrate of.

CINCHONISM, Quinism.

CINCIN'ULUS. A little lock or curl of hair.

CINCIN'NUS. A curled or frizzled lock. The hair on the temples.

CINC'LICIS, *Cinclid'mus*, 'agitation; rapid and frequent motion.' The movement of the thorax in dyspnoea.—Hippocrates. It has been used, also, synonymously with nictation.

CINCLISMUS, *Cinclisis*.

CINEFACTIO, Incineration.

CINE'MA, *Cine'ia*, from *κινω*, 'I move.' Motion.

CINERARIA MARITIMA, Achaovan, Abiat. **CINERES CLAVELLATI**, see Potash—c. *Gravellati*, see Potash—c. *Russici*, Potash of commerce.

CINEREUS, *Cineritiosus*.

CINERIT'IOUS, *Ciner'eus*, from *cineres*, 'ashes;' (F.) *Cendré*. Of the colour of ashes. The cortical substance of the brain, and the vesicular neurine in general, have been so called. See *Cortex Cerebri*, and *Neurine*.

CINESIS, *Cinéma*, Motion.

CINETH'MICS, from *κινω*, 'I move.' The science of movements in general.

CINETIC, Motory.

CINETICA. Same etymon. Diseases affecting the muscles, and characterized by irregular action of the muscles or muscular fibres, commonly denominated *Spasm*. The 3d order in the class *Neurotica* of Good. Also, agents that affect the voluntary or involuntary motions.—Pereira.

CINETUS, Diaphragm.

CINGULARIA, *Lycopodium*.

CINGULUM, *Zone*, from *cingo*, 'I bind.' (F.) *Ceinture*. A cincture. A girdle. The part of the body, situate below the ribs, to which the girdle is applied. The waist.

CINGULUM HILDANI, *Zo'nula Hilda'ni*, (F.) *Ceinture de Hildane*. A leathern girdle formerly used for the reduction of luxations and fractures of the extremities.

CINGULUM MERCURIALE, *C. Sapien'tiæ*, *C. Stultit'iæ*. A woollen girdle, containing mercurial ointment. It was used as an antisyphilitic, and in diseases of the skin. (F.) *Ceinture de vie d'argent*.

CINGULUM SANCTI JOANNIS, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

CINIS FÆCUM, see Potash—c. *Infectorius*, see Potash.

CINNABARIS, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*—c. *Græcorum*, see *Calamus rotang*.

CINNAMOMUM, *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Albam*, *Canella alba*—c. *Aromaticum*, see *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Ouillawan*, *Laurus Cullilawan*—c. *Indicum*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Magellanicum*, *Wintera aromatica*—c. *Malabaricum*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Zeylanicum*, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

CINNAMON, see *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Malabar*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Wild*, *Laurus cassia*.

CINON'OSI, from *κινω*, 'I move,' and *οσος*, 'a disease.' Diseases of motion.

CINOPLANE'SIS, from *κινω*, 'I move,' and *πλανησις*, 'a wandering about.' Irregularity of motion.

CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla reptans*—c. *Marsh*, *Comarum palustre*—c. *Norway*, *Potentilla Norvegica*.

CINZILLA, *Herpes zoster*.

CION, *Uvula*.

CIONIS. The *Uvula*. Also, tumefaction, or elongation of the uvula; *Staphyloidal'ysis*.

CIONI'TIS, from *κινω*, 'the uvula,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the uvula, *Uvulitis*.

CIONORRHAPHIA, *Staphylophary*.

CIOT'OMY, *Ciotom'ia*, *Ciotom'omy*, *Ciototom'ia*, from *κινω*, 'the uvula,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' Excision of the uvula when too long.

CIPIPA, see *Jatropha manihot*.

CIRCÆA, *Atropa mandragora*, *Circæa Lute-tiana*.

CIRCÆA LUTETIA'NA, *Circæa Paris'ian* *Circæa*, from *Circæ*, the enchantress; *Euchant'ere* *Nightshade*, (F.) *Herbe de Saint Étienne*, *Herbe aux Sorciers*. This plant, common in the vicinity of Paris, was formerly considered to be resolvent and vulnerary. It was also supposed to possess wonderful magical and enchanting properties.

CIRCINUS, *Herpes zoster*.

CIRCLE, *Circulus*—c. *Ciliary*, *Ciliary ligament*—c. of *Willis*, see *Circulus*.

CIRCOELE, *Cirsocele*.

CIRCONCISION, *Circumcision*.

CIRCONFLEXE, *Circumflexus*.

CIRCONSCRIT, *Circumscribed*.

CIRCONVOLUTION, *Convolution*.

CIRCUIT, *Circu'itus*; in pathological language, generally means 'period,' 'course.'

CIRCUITUS, *Period*, *Circuit*.

CIRCULAR, *Circula'ris*, from *circulus*, 'a circle.' (F.) *Circulaire*. Having the form of a circle; as *Circular Amputation*, &c.

The French use the expression "*Une circulaire*," for a turn of a bandage around any part.

CIRCULAR SINUS of *Ridley*, *Sinus coronarius*.

CIRCULA'TION, *Circula'tio*, *Cyclophor'ia*, *Periodus sanguinis*, from *circulus*, 'a circle;' or rather, from *circum*, 'around,' and *ferre*, *latum*, 'to carry.' (F.) *Circulation*. Physiologists give this name to the motion of the blood through the different vessels of the body—*sanguimotio*;—to that function, by which the blood, setting out from the left ventricle of the heart, is distributed to every part of the body by the arteries;—proceeds into the veins, returns to the heart, enters the right auricle, and passes into the corresponding ventricle, which sends it into the pulmonary artery to be distributed to the lungs, whence it issues by the pulmonary veins, and passes into the left auricle. From this it is sent into the left ventricle, and is again distributed by means of the arteries.

CIRCULA'TION, CAP'ILLARY, *C. des Parenchymes*, is that which takes place in the capillary vessels; and is, in some measure, independent of the action of the heart. See *Capillary Vessels*.

CIRCULATION, PULMON'IC OR LESSER, is the circle from the right to the left side of the heart by the lungs.—The **GREATER OR SYSTEM'IC** or **SYSTEM'IC**, is that through the rest of the system.

CIRCULATOR, *Charlatan*.

CIRCULATORY, *Circulato'rius*; same etymon as *circulation*. Relating to the circulation as of the blood;—*sanguimotory*.

CIRCULUS. A circle or ring; *Cyclus*, *CV-*

riole, (F.) Corole. Any part of the body which is round or annular, as *Circulus Oculi*—the globe, bulb, or orb of the eye.—Hippocr., Galen. It is, also, applied to objects, which by no means form a circle,—as to the *Circle of Willis*, *Circulus arteriosus Willisii*, which is an anastomotic circle at the base of the brain, formed by the anterior and the posterior cerebral arteries and the communicating arteries of Willis.

CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS IRIDIS. The artery which runs round the iris, and forms a circle.

CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS WILLISII, Circle of Willis, see *Circulus*—c. Ciliaris, Ciliary ligament—c. Membranosus, Hymen.

CIRCULUS QUADRUPLEX; a kind of bandage used by the ancients.

CIRCULUS TONSILLARIS. A plexus formed by the tonsillitic branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve around the base of the tonsil.

CIRCULUS VENOSUS, Figura venosa, Vena seu Sinus terminalis. The venous circle in the embryo, which bounds the *Area Vasculosa* or *Vascular Area*.

CIRCUMAGENTES, Oblique muscles of the eye.

CIRCUMCAULALIS MEMBRANA, Conjunctiva.

CIRCUMCISIO, Circumcision—c. *Fœminarum*, see *Circumcision*.

CIRCUMCISION, *Circumcisio, Posthetomy, Præcisio* seu *Abcisio Præputii, Circumcisura, Circumsectio, Peritomie*, from *circum*, 'around,' and *cædere*, 'to cut.' (F.) *Circumcision.* An ancient operation, performed by some nations as a religious ceremony. It consists in removing circularly a portion of the prepuce of infants;—a custom, which was probably suggested with a view to cleanliness. In cases of extraordinary length of prepuce, or when affected with disease, the operation is sometimes undertaken by surgeons. A similar operation is performed, amongst the Egyptians, Arabians, and Persians, on the female, *Circumcisio feminarum*, by removing a portion of the nymphæ, and at times the clitoris.

CIRCUMCISURA, Circumcision.

CIRCUMDUCTIO, Perisphalsis.

CIRCUMDUCTIONIS OPIFEX, Obliquus superior oculi.

CIRCUMFLEX, *Circumflexus*, from *circum*, 'around,' and *flexus*, 'bent.' (F.) *Circonflexe.* Curved circularly. A name given to several organs.

CIRCUMPLEX or ARTICULAR ARTERIES of the arm are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They arise from the axillary, and are distributed around the shoulder.

CIRCUMPLEX ARTERIES OF THE THIGH are distinguished into *external* and *internal*.—*A. Sous-trochantériennes*—*Ch.* They are given off from the *Profunda*, and surround the head of the thigh bone.

CIRCUMPLEX MUSCLE, *Circumflexus Musculus, Tensor Palati, Peristaphylinus externus* vel *inferior, Circumflexus Palati Mollis, Spheno-salpingo-staphylinus* seu *Staphylinus externus, Musculus tubæ novæ, Palato-salpingeus, Pterygo-staphylinus, Petro-salpingo-staphylinus, Spheno-ptyerygo-palatinus, Salpingo-staphylinus*, (F.) *Palato-salpingien*. A muscle, which arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the *velum pendulum palati*. Its use is to stretch the velum.

CIRCUMPLEX NERVE. This arises from the brachial plexus by a common trunk with the musculo-spiral nerve. It divides into numerous branches, which are distributed to the deltoid.

CIRCUMPLEX VEINS follow the arteries.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, Charlatan.

CIRCUMFU'SA. Hallé has thus designated the first class of subjects that belong to Hygiene—as atmosphere, climate, residence, &c.; in short, every thing which acts constantly on man externally and generally.

CIRCUMGYRATIO, Vertigo.

CIRCUMLIGATURA, Paraphimosis.

CIRCUMLIT'IO, from *circumlitio*, 'I anoint all over.' *Perich'risis, Perich'riston.* A term formerly used for liniments, but especially for those applied to the eyelids.

CIRCUMOSSALE, Periosteum.

CIRCUMSCRIBED, *Circumscriptus*, (F.) *Circonscrit.* A term applied, in pathology, to tumours, which are distinct at their base from the surrounding parts.

CIRCUMSECTIO, Circumcision.

CIRCUMVALLATÆ PAPILLÆ, see *Papillæ* of the Tongue.

CIRE JAUNE ET BLANCHE, *Cera flava* et *alba*—c. *des Oreilles, Cerumen.*

CIRIOS, Circulus.

CIRON, *Acarus, Psora.*

CIRRHAGRA, *Plica*—c. *Polonorum, Plica.*

CIRRHON'OSUS; from *κίρρος*, 'yellow,' and *νεος*, 'disease.' A disease of the fetus, in which there is a yellow coloration of the serous membranes.—*Siebenhaar.*

CIRRHOSE DU FOIE, *Cirrhosis.*

CIRRHOSIS, *Cirrhosis, Kirrhone'sis, Kirrhon'osis*, from *κίρρος*, 'yellow.' A yellow colouring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues, owing to a morbid process. Also, called *Cirrhosis* or *Kirrhone'sis.*

CIRRHOSIS HEP'ATIS, see *Hepatitrophia. Gran'ulated, gran'ular, mam'millated, tuberc'ulated,* and *lob-nailed liver*, (F.) *Cirrhose du Foie.* It appears to be dependent upon repetition of the terminal extremities of the biliary ducts with bile, along with atrophy of the intervening parenchyma. Hence the liver is smaller in size, or atrophied.

CIRRHOSIS HEPATIS, see *Cirrhosis.*

CIRRHOSIS OF THE LUNG, *Cirrhosis pulmo'nium.* Dr. Corrigan has described a condition of the lung under this name, the general character of which he considers to be a tendency to consolidation or contraction of the pulmonary tissue, with dilatation of the bronchial tubes.

CIRRHOSIS PULMONUM, C. of the Lung.

CIRSIUM ARVEN'SE, *Cardus hemorroidalis, Ceanothos*, (F.) *Chardon hémorrhoidal.* A common plant, used in France in the form of cataplasm in hemorrhoids; and worn as an amulet.

CIRSIUM MACULATUM, *Cardus marianus.*

CIRSOCE'LE, *Circocele, Cirsocheum*, from *κίρρος*, 'varix,' and *κηλη*, 'hernia;' *Varicose Hernia.* The greater part of authors have employed the term synonymously with *Varicocele*. Pott gives it a different signification. *Varicocele*, he calls the tumour formed by the veins of the scrotum; *Circocele, Funiculus varicosus*, the varicose dilatation of the spermatic veins. The scrotum feels as if it contained earthworms. It is commonly an affection of no consequence, demanding merely the use of a suspensory bandage.

CIRSOIDES, *Cirsoides*, from *κίρρος*, 'varix,' and *ειδής*, 'resemblance.' *Varicose*, or resembling a varix. Rufus of Ephesus, according to James, applies this term to the upper part of the brain, as well as to the spermatic vessels.

CIRSOM'PHALUS, from *κίρρος*, 'varix,' and *ομφαλος*, 'navel.' *Varicose dilatation of the veins surrounding the navel.* The term has, likewise, been applied to the aneurismal dilatation of the arteries of that region; called also, *Varicomphalus*, (F.) *Harys antevrymale, Aneurismal Harvina.*

CIRSOPHTHALMIA, *Cirsophthalmus*, *Telangicta oculi*, from *cirrus*, 'varix,' and *ophthalmos*, 'the eye;' *Varicoes ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmia varicoea*, *Varicoelitis conjunctiva*. A high degree of ophthalmia, in which the vessels of the conjunctiva are considerably injected.

CIRSOSCHEUM, *Cirsocoele*.

CIRSOT'OMY, *Cirsotomia*, from *cirrus*, 'a varix,' and *opsis*, 'an incision.' Any operation for the removal of varices by incision.

CIRSUS, *Varix*.

CIRSODROSCHOE'LE, from *cirrus*, 'varix,' *schop*, 'water,' *scrotum*, the 'scrotum.' *Varicocele* with water in the scrotum.

CISEAUX, *Scissors*.

CISSA, *Malacia*.

CISSAMPELOS, *Pareira brava*.

CISSAMPELOS CAPEN'SIS, *Nat. Ord. Menispermaceae*, grows in almost every mountainous part of the Cape of Good Hope. The root is used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers.

CISSARUS, *Cistus Creticus*.

CISSIPNUM, from *cirrus*, 'ivy.' Name of a plaster of ivy, used in wounds of the nerves or tendons.—Paulus of Ægina.

CISSOIDES, *Capreolaria*.

CISSOS, *Hedera helix*.

CISTERNA, *LUMBAR*, *Receptaculum chyli*.

CISTERNA, from *cista*, (L.) *Cista*, 'a chest.' (F.) *Cisterna*. This term has been applied to various parts of the body, which serve as reservoirs for different fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brain has been so called.—Arantius.

CISTERNA CHYLI, *Receptaculum chyli*.

CISTHORBUS, *Cistus Creticus*.

CISTOCLE, *Cystocoele*.

CISTUS CANADENSIS, *Helianthemum Canadensis*.

CISTUS CRE'TICUS, *C. salvifolius* seu *tauricus*, *Cisthorus*, *Cistarus*, *Dorycinium*, *Gum Cistus*. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The systematic name of the plant whence the *Labda'num*, *Labda'mea* or *Lada'num*, *Gum'mi Labda'num*, is obtained. *Lada'num* is a gum-resinous substance, of a very agreeable smell, found in the shops in great masses. Its colour is blackish-green; taste, warm and bitter. It is but little used now. Formerly, it was a component of warm plasters, and was prescribed internally as a stomachic. *Lada'num* is also obtained from *Cistus ladani'ferus*, and *C. laurifolius*.

CISTUS, *GUM*, *Cistus Creticus*—c. *Salvifolius*, *C. Creticus*—c. *Tauricus*, *C. Creticus*.

CITERNE LOMBAIRE, *Receptaculum chyli*.

CITHARUS, *Thorax*.

CITRAGO, *Melissa*.

CITRARIA, *Melissa*.

CITRAS CHINICUS, *Quinis citras*.

CITREA MALUS, see *Citrus medica*.

CITREOLUS, *Cucumis sativus*.

CITRIC ACID, *Acidum citricum*, *Acid of Lemons*, *Ac'idum Limo'num*, (F.) *Acide citrique*. This acid is found in the lemon, orange, &c. It is in rhomboidal prisms, which slightly effloresce on exposure to the air. It dissolves in a twelfth part of its weight in boiling water, and has an extremely acid but agreeable taste. It is employed in medicine as antiseptic, refrigerant and diuretic. Rubbed up with sugar and with a little of the essence of lemon, it forms the *dry Lemonade*. (F.) *Limonade seche*.

CITRINE OINTMENT, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratia*.

CITRON, see *Citrus medica*—c. *Tree*, see *Citrus medica*.

CITRONELLE, *Artemisia abrotanum*, *Me-Nam*.

CITRUL, *SICILIAN*, *Cucurbita citrullus*.

CITRULLUS, *Cucurbita citrullus*.

CITRULLUS AMA'RUS. An African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Cucurbitaceae, called by the Boers *Bitter-appel* or *Wild Watermelon*, the pulp of which, like that of colocynth, is a drastic cathartic.

CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS, *Cucumis colocynthis*.

CITRUS, see *Citrus medica*—c. *Acida*, see *Lime*.

CITRUS AURANT'IIUM. The systematic name of the *Orange Tree*, *Aurantium*, *A. Hispanicæ*, *Malus Aurantia Major*, *Malus Aurantia*, *Aurantium vulgare*, *Malus Aurantia vulgaris*, *Citrus vulgaris*. *Nat. Ord.* Aurantiaceae. *Sex. Syst.* Polyadelphia Icosandria. The fruit are called *Mala Au'rea*, *Chrysome'lia*, *Nerantia*, *Martiana Poma*, *Poma Aurantia*, *Aurantia Curasav'ica*, *Poma Chinen'sia*, *Oranges*. The *Flowers* of the *Orange*, *Flores Naphæ*, are highly odoriferous, and used as a perfume. On distillation, they yield a small quantity of essential oil—*Oleum Aurantii*, *Oleum vel Essentia Nero'li*,—with spirit and water, the *Aqua Florum Aurantii*, *Aqua aurantii*, *Orange-flower water*. They were once used in convulsive and epileptic cases. The leaves, *Folia Aurantii*, have a bitterish taste, and furnish an essential oil. They have been used for the same purposes as the flowers. The yellow rind of the fruit, *Cortex Aurantii*, *Orange Peel*, is an aromatic bitter, and is used in dyspepsia, and where that class of remedies is required. The *Juice*, *Succus Aurantii*, *Orange juice*, is a grateful acid, and used as a beverage in febrile and scorbutic affections.

CITRUS BERGAMIA, *Citrus mella rosa*—c. *Lidmetta*, see *Citrus mella rosa*.

CITRUS MED'ICA, *C. Limo'num*. The systematic name of the *Lemon Tree*. The *Lemon*, *Limo'num malum*, *Limo'num Bacca*, *Malus Med'ica*, *Malus Limo'nia Ac'ida*, *Limon*, *Cit'rea Malus*, *Citrus*, (F.) *Citron*, *Cédrat*, has a fragrant odour, depending upon the essential oil, *Oleum Limo'nis*, of the rind. The outer rind, *Cortex Limo'num*, *Lemon Peel*, *Zest*, *Flave'do Corticum Citri*, is used in the same cases as the *Cortex Aurantii*.

The *Juice*, *Succus Limo'nis*, (F.) *Suc du Limon*, *Suc de Citron*, is sharp, but gratefully acid, the acidity depending upon the citric acid it contains, and is given as a refrigerant beverage in febrile affections. In doses of half an ounce to an ounce, three times a day, it has appeared to exert a markedly sedative influence on the circulation, and has been given, apparently with benefit, in acute rheumatism and rheumatic gout. Alone, or combined with wine, it is prescribed in scurvy, putrid sore throat, &c. Its general properties are refrigerant and antiseptic. Sweetened and diluted, it forms *Lemonade*. *Artificial lemon-juice* is made by dissolving an ounce of citric acid in fourteen fluidounces of water; adding a few drops of essence of lemon.

Lemonpeel tea, or *water*, is made by paring the rind of one *lemon*, previously rubbed with half an ounce of *sugar*: the peelings and sugar are then put into a jar, and a quart of boiling *water* is poured over them. When cold, the fluid must be poured off, and a tablespoonful of lemon juice be added.

It is an agreeable drink in fevers.

Citron Tree is likewise considered to belong to the same species—*Citrus Med'ica*. Its fruit is called *cedrome'la*. It is larger and less succulent than the lemon. *Citron juice*, when sweetened with sugar, is called by the Italians *Agro di Cedro*.

CITRUS MELLA ROSA of De Lamarck, another

variety of *Citrus Medica*, affords the Bergamote, as also do *Citrus Lime'ta* and *C. Bergam'ia*.

CITRUS VULGARIS, Citrus aurantium.

CITTA, Malacia.

CITTARA, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are in the Isle of Ischia, near the sea. They contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, and chloride of sodium. Their temperature is 100° Fahrenheit.

CITTOS, Hedera helix.

CITTOISIS, Chlorosis, Malacia.

CIVETTA, *Zib'ethum, Civ'et*, (F.) *Civette*. An unctuous perfume, of a very penetrating odour, obtained from different mammalia of the *Viver'ra* kind, particularly from *Viver'ra civet'ta*. It is contained in a fold of the skin, situate between the anus and the organs of generation.

CLABBER, Bonnyclabber.

CLABBERGRASS, Galium verum.

CLADES GLANDULARIA, Plague.

CLADISCOS, Ramusculus.

CLADONIA ISLANDICA, Lichen islandicus.

CLADONIA RANGIFER'INA. The ancients regarded this European plant as pectoral and stomachic. It enters into the composition of the *Poudre de Chypre*.

CLADOS, Ramus.

GLADRAS'TIS TINCTO'RIA, *Virgil'ia, Yellow Ash, Fustic Tree, Yellow Locust*. An indigenous tree, which flourishes from Kentucky to Alabama. The bark of the tree and the roots are cathartic.

CLAIRET, Claret.

CLAIRVOYANCE (F.), 'Clear-seeing.' A clearness of sight, said to be communicated by animal magnetism, which not only enables the magnetised persons to see in the dark, through stone walls, &c., but even to observe prospects, whilst he may fancy he is flying in the air, which he has never seen previously. It need hardly be said, that the possession of such powers is fabulous.

CLAMMY WEED, Polanisea graveolens.

CLAMOR, Cry.

CLANGOR, Oxyphonia.

CLAP, Gonorrhœa impura.

CLAPIER (F.), A clapper, *Latib'ulum*, from *clarrus*, 'to conceal.' A purulent foyer of disease; concealed in the flesh or under the skin. See Sinus.

CLAPWORT, Orobanche Americana.

CLAUQUEMENT, Odontosynerismus.

CLAR'ET, (*Vin clair* [?]), *Clare'tum, Vin de Bordeaux*, (F.) *Clair'et*. A pleasant French wine, which may be used whenever wine is required. Also, a wine impregnated with spice and sugar, called likewise *Vinum Hippocrat'icum seu Medicat'um, Potus Hippocrat'icus, Hip'pocras, Hyp'pocras*. Schröder speaks of a *Clare'tum al'terans*, and a *C. purgans*.

CLARÉTA, Albumen ovi.

CLARETUM, Claret.

CLARIFICA'TION, *Clarifica'tio, Depura'tion*, from *clarus*, 'clear,' and *facio*, 'I make.' A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating from a liquid every insoluble substance, held in suspension by it, that affects its transparency. *Decanting* and *filtering* are the operations necessary for this purpose.

CLARY, COMMON, *Salvia sclarea*.

CLASIS, Fracture.

CLASMA, Fracture.

CLASS, *Clas'sis*, (F.) *Classis*. An assemblage of a certain number of objects. In *Natural History* and in *Medicine*, a group of objects or individuals having one or more common characters. The *classes* are divided into *orders*, the *orders*

into *genera*, the *genera* into *species*, and these last into *varieties*.

CLASSIFICA'TION, *Classifica'tio*, from *classis*, 'a class,' and *facio*, 'I make.' The formation of classes. A methodical distribution of any objects whatever into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties. See Nosography, and Nosology.

CLASSY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Classy is near Leon in Picardy, France. The waters are chalybeate.

CLAUDICATIO, Claudication — c. *Anatica, Vacillatio*.

CLAUDICA'TION, *Claudica'tio*, from *claudicare*, 'to be lame.' The act of halting or limping. *Lameness, Clau'ditas, Cholo'is, Cholci'a, Cholo'ma*, (F.) *Claudication, Bottement*. This condition does not constitute any special disease, but is produced by different causes or affections. It may be the result of the shortening or elongation of one of the lower limbs, of ankylosis of the joints, palsy of the muscles, pain, &c.

CLAUDITAS, Claudication.

CLAUSTRUM GUTTURIS. Isthmus of the fauces — c. *Palati, Velum pendulum palati* — c. *Virginitatis, Hymen*.

CLAUSU'RA, from *claudere*, 'to shut.' An imperforation of any canal or cavity.

CLAUSU'RA UTERI. Preternatural imperforation of the uterus.

CLAVA MYOSA, *Acorus calamus*.

CLAVALIER À FEUILLES DE FRÊNE, *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*.

CLAVA'RIA CORALLOIDES, *Coralloïdes Fungus, Coralwort*. Said to be corroborant and astringent. A kind of clavaria, called (F.) *Digital blanc, Digital humain, Champignon de l'appareil des fractures*, formed of digitations, grouped together, and two or three inches in length, is said to have been often found, formerly at the *Hôtel Dieu* of Paris, on the splints of white wood used in the treatment of fractures, in autumn. — H. Cloquet.

CLAVATIO, Gomphosis.

CLAVEAU, Murr.

CLAVELLE, Murr.

CLAVES CALVARIÆ, *Wormiana Ossa*.

CLAVICLE, *Clavic'ula, Clavis, Clavic'ulus, Lig'ula, Fur'cula, Os Jug'uli, Jug'ulum, Cleis, Clei'dion*, from *clavis*, 'a key,' (F.) *Clavicule*. The collar-bone. The clavicle is shaped like the letter S, and is placed transversely at the upper part of the thorax. It is articulated, at one extremity, with the sternum; at the other with the acromion process of the scapula. It gives attachment, above, to the *Sterno-cleido mastoideus*; below, to the *Subclavius*; before, to the *Pectoralis major* and *Deltoides*; and behind, to the *Trapezius*. It serves as a point of support for the muscles of the arm, and protects the vessels and nerves passing to that extremity.

The fibres, connecting the lamellæ or plates of bones, have also been called *Clavic'uli* or *Nails*.

CLAVIC'ULAR, *Clavicula'ris*; same etymon. Relating to the clavicle or collar-bone.

CLAVICULAR NERVES, *Nervi clavicula'ros*. Branches of the fourth cervical nerve, which are distributed to the clavicular region.

CLAVICULE, Clavicle.

CLAVICULI, see Clavicle.

CLAVIS, Clavicle, Key — c. *Anglica, Key*.

CLAVUS. A nail. *Helos, Gomphos*, (F.) *Clav*. This word is employed in medicine in various senses. It means, 1. A *Corn*, from its resemblance to the head of a nail. 2. Certain condylomatous excrescences of the uterus. 3. A callous tumour, which forms on the white of the eye, and resembles a nail, the *Clavus Oculi*, (F.) *Clou de l'œil*. This last, by some, is considered

to be synonymous with staphyloina; by others, with staphyloina of the cornea. Also, the penis.

CLAVUS HYSTERICUS, *Monopoglia*, *Monopoglia*, (F.) *Clous hystérique*. An acute pain, confined to a small point of the head, described by the sick as resembling that which would be produced by a nail driven into the head. It has been particularly noticed in hysterical females;—hence its name. It is called *Ovum hystericum*, when the pain occupies a greater extent.

CLAVUS SECALINUS, Ergot—*c. Secalis*, Ergot—*c. Siliginis*, Ergot.

CLEANSINGS, Lochia.

CLEAR-SEEING, *Clairvoyance*.

CLEARWEED, *Pilea pumila*.

CLEAVAGE; from Anglo-Saxon *cleofan*, 'to split.' The natural line of separation exhibited by certain substances, as minerals, when subjected to mechanical force. The term has been applied to the separation of muscles into longitudinal and circular strata, when mechanical violence is used.

CLEAVERS, *Galium aparine*.

CLEAVERS' BEES, *Galium aparine*.

CLEAVEWORT, *Galium verum*.

CLEF DU CRANE, Wormianum os—*c. de Garengot*, Key—*c. d. Noir*, see Key—*c. d. Pivot*, see Key—*c. d. Pompe*, see Key.

CLEFT, Rima, see Monster—*c. Palate*, see *Hardip*.

CLEIDAGRA, *Cleisagra*.

CLEIDION, *Clavicle*.

CLEIDO-COSTAL, Costo-clavicular.

CLEIDO-MASTOÏDEUS. Albinus thus designates the posterior portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, which he considers a separate muscle. It has been corrupted into *clino-mastoideus*.

CLEIS, *Clavicle*, Key.

CLEIS'AGRA, *Cleid'agra*, from *κλει*, 'the dardle,' and *αγρη*, 'a seizure.' Gout in the dardle.—A. Paré.

CLEMATIS DAPHNOIDES MAJOR, *Vincaminor*—*c. Corymbosa*, *C. erecta*.

CLEMATIS ERECTA, *C. recta* seu *flam'mula* seu *corymbo'sea*, *Clemat'is erecta*, *Flam'mula Jovis*, Upright Virgin's Bower, (F.) *Clématite droite*. Family, Ranunculacæ. *Sær. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia. The leaves contain an acrid principle. They have been esteemed anti-venereal: and, in the form of powder, have been used as an escharotic.

CLEMATIS FLAMMULA, *C. erecta*—*c. Recta*, *C. erecta*—*c. Septium*, *c. Vitalba*.

CLEMATIS VITAL'BA, *C. sep'ium* seu *sylves'tria*, *Vital'ba*, *Vior'na*, *Atra'genè*, *Trav'eller's Joy*, *Common Virgin's Bower*, (F.) *Clématite, Herbe aux gurus*, *Aubergine*. It has been used in the same cases as the former. In infusion it has been applied in cases of itch.

The leaves of **CLEMATIS CRISPA**—*C. FLAMMULA*, sweet-scented Virgin's bower—*c. VIRGIN'ICA*, common Virgin's bower—and *c. VIORNA*, *Leafher-foerer*, have similar properties.

CLÉMATITE, *Clematis vitalba*—*c. Droite*, *Clematis recta*.

CLEMATITIS ERECTA, *Clematis erecta*.

CLEONIS COLLYRIUM. A collyrium described by Celsus, composed of equal parts of Roman earth, myrrh, and thaps, mixed with white of egg.

CLEOSTIS GLUTEN. An astringent formula of myrrh, frankincense, and white of egg.

CLEPSYDRA, from *κλεπτος*, 'I conceal,' and *ψυδρα*, 'water.' An instrument contrived by Paganus to convey fumigation to the uterus.

CLEPTOMANIA, Kleptomania.

CLEVES, MINERAL WATERS OF. This

spring is a quarter of a league from Cleves, in Westphalia. It contains carbonate and sulphate of iron.

CLIFFORT'IA ILICIFOL'IA. *Nat. Ord.* Rosacæ. A common South African plant, used by the Boers as an emollient expectorant in catarrh.

CLIFTON, CLIMATE OF. The vicinity of Clifton and of Bristol, England, appears to be the mildest and driest climate in the west of England; and, consequently, the best winter residence, in that part of the country, for invalids. It is, also, a favourable summer climate, and is surrounded by numerous places of agreeable resort, suited for those who may pass the season there.

For the mineral waters of Clifton, see Bristol Hot Well.

CLIGNEMENT, Nictation, Scordamygmus.

CLIGNOTEMENT, Nictation.

CLIMA, Climate.

CLIMAC'TERIC, *Olimacter'icus*, *Climater'icus*, from *επιμακτρης*, 'a step.' (F.) *Climactérique* ou *Climatérique*. A word, which properly signifies 'by degrees.' It has been applied to certain times of life, regarded to be critical.

At present, the word *Climacteric* is chiefly applied to certain periods of life, at which great changes occur, independently of any numerical estimate of years. Such are the period of puberty in both sexes: that of the cessation of the menses in women, &c.

CLIMACTERIC YEARS, *Anni Climacter'ici*, are, according to some, all those in the life of man, which are multiples of the number 7, *Septenn'ials*. Others have applied the term to years, resulting from the multiplication of 7 by an odd number. Some have admitted only three *climacterics*; others, again, have extended them to multiples of 9. Most, however, have considered the 63d year as the *Grand Climacteric*;—63 being the product of the multiplication of 7 by 9, and all have thought that the period of three, seven, or nine, which they respectively adopted, was necessary to the entire renewal of the body; so that there was, at these times, in the economy, none of the parts of which it had previously consisted. The climacteric years have also been called, (*Anni hebdomad'ici, secul'ares, gradat'arii, sen'atiles, genethliaci, natalit'ii, fata'les, crit'ici, decretor'ii, hero'ici*, &c. All the notions on the subject are essentially allied to the doctrine of numbers of Pythagoras.

CLIMATE, *Clima*, *Inclinatio cæli*, (F.) *Climat*, Gr. *κλιμα*, 'a region.' In geography, the word *climate* is applied to a space on the terrestrial globe, comprised between two circles parallel to the equator, and arbitrarily measured according to the length of the days. In a hygienic point of view, we understand by *climate*, since Hippocrates, a country or region, which may differ from another in respect to season, qualities of the soil, heat of atmosphere, &c. Climate, indeed, embraces, in a general manner, all the physical circumstances belonging to each region,—circumstances which exert considerable influence on living beings. The dark complexion of the inhabitants of the torrid zone is easily distinguishable from the paleness of those of the frigid,—so are the diseases. They are all modified, more or less, by climate or locality. Hot climates predispose to abdominal complications in febrile affections; cold climates to thoracic, &c.

One of the most important considerations with regard to climates is their comparative fitness for the residence of invalids, and especially of those

I. AMERICA, &c.

PLACES.	Latitude.	Mean tem- perature of several years.	Mean temperature of different seasons.				Mean temperature of	
			Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Warmest month.	Coldest month.
Nain.....	57° 08'	26° 42'	0° 60	23° 60	48° 38	33° 44	51° 30	11° 20
Fort Brady, Mich....	46 39	41 37	14 09	37 39	61 83	43 94	62 37	12 65
Quebec, L. C.....	46 47	41 74	14 18	38 04	68 00	46 04	73 40	13 81
Eastport, Me.....	44 54	42 44	23 44	38 58	60 54	45 43	63 52	20 91
Fort Howard, Mich..	44 40	44 50	20 82	41 40	68 70	45 18	73 67	17 95
Fort Crawford, Miss..	43 03	45 52	23 76	43 09	69 78	46 74	71 34	20 14
Cambridge, Mass....	42 21	50 36	33 98	47 66	70 70	49 82	72 96	29 84
Council Bluffs, Miss..	41 25	50 82	27 38	46 38	72 84	48 60	75 92	27 19
Newport, R. L.....	41 30	51 02	33 82	46 87	68 70	53 83	71 46	32 14
Philadelphia.....	39 56	53 42	32 18	51 44	73 94	56 48	77 00	32 72
New York.....	40 40	53 78	29 84	51 26	79 16	54 50	80 78	25 34
Cincinnati.....	39 06	53 78	32 90	54 14	72 86	54 86	74 30	30 20
Monticello, Va.....	37 58	55 49	37 67	54 67	73 33	56 50	75 00	36 00
Washington, D. C....	38 53	55 56*	36 80	53 83	75 90	56 59	79 13	34 66
Smithville, N. C....	34 00	58 88	53 44	64 76	80 46	68 15	82 93	50 69
Charleston, S. C....	32 47	60 18	51 09	66 73	80 89	67 55	82 81	49 43
Natchez, Miss.....	31 34	64 76	48 56	65 48	79 16	66 02	79 70	46 94
Pensacola, Flor....	30 28	68 77†	55 13	69 67	82 57	69 05	83 55	53 80
St. Augustine, do....	29 48	72 23	59 29	71 47	82 73	75 15	83 94	56 60
Tampa Bay, do....	27 57	72 37	61 24	72 93	80 14	75 26	80 72	58 70
Vera Cruz.....	19 11	77 72	71 96	77 90	81 50	78 62	81 36	71 06
Havana.....	23 10	78 08	71 24	78 98	83 30	78 98	83 84	69 98
	26 40							
Bahamas.....	to	78 3*	71.	77.	83.	80.	90.	64.
	27 5							
Barbadoes.....	13 10	79 3	76 7	19.	81.	80.		
Cumana.....	10 27	81 86	80 24	83 66	82 04	80 24	84 38	79 16

St. Louis, Missouri, Lat. 38° 46'. Mean temp. 55° 86. New Harmony, Lat. 36° 11'. Mean temp. 56° 74.
New Orleans, Lat. 30°. Mean temp. 69° 01. Baton Rouge, Lat. 30° 36'. Mean temp. 68° 07.
Jamaica, coast, Mean temp. 80° 8.

2. EUROPE, AFRICA, &c.

PLACES.	Latitude.	Mean tem- perature of several years.	Mean temperature of different seasons.				Mean temperature of	
			Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Warmest month.	Coldest month.
Geneva.....	48° 12'	49° 28'	34° 70	47° 66	64° 94	50° 00	66° 56	34° 16
Gosport.....	48 1	50 24*	40 44	47 63	62 00	50 88		
Newport, Isle of Wight	50 40	51 00	40 31	49 00	63 09	51 63		
Sidmouth.....		52 10	40 43	50 66	63 83	53 50		
Penzance.....	52 11	51 80	44 03	49 63	60 70	53 36		
Undercliff.....		51 11	42 14	29 26	60 28	52 76		
Hastings.....	50 52	57 00	40 11	45 77	60 45	51 00		
Bute.....	55 42	48 25	39 62	46 66	58 02	48 59		
Cove of Cork.....	51 54	51 58	43 90	49 43	61 26	51 73		
Jersey.....	49 13	53 06	43 82	50 97	62 84	54 68		
Paris.....	48 50	51 08	38 66	49 28	64 58	51 44	65 30	36 14
Par.....	43 7	54 95	41 79	64 96	67 41	55 64		
Sienna.....	43 24	55 60	40 50	54 10	70 80	57 10		
Nantes.....	47 13	55 62†	42 23	53 10	70 73	56 41	70 52	39 02
Bordeaux.....	44 50	56 48	42 08	56 46	70 88	56 30	73 04	41 00
Montpellier.....	43 36	57 60	44 20	53 33	71 30	61 30		
Avignon.....		58 20	42 60	57 13	74 66	59 00		
Florence.....	43 46	59 00	44 30	56 00	74 00	60 70		
Nice.....	43 42	59 48	47 82	56 23	72 26	61 63		
Marseilles.....	43 17	59 50†	45 50	57 56	72 50	60 08		
Toulon.....	43 07	59 90	43 30	53 70	74 30	59 00		
Leghorn.....	43 33	60 00§	46 30	57 60	74 10	62 00		
Genoa.....	44 25	60 37	44 57	58 60	74 03	62 94		
Pisa.....	43 43	60 60	46 03	57 20	75 15	62 80		
Rome.....	41 53	60 40	45 86	57 74	75 20	62 78	77 00	42 26
Naples.....	40 54	61 40	48 50	58 50	70 83	64 50		
St. Michaels, Azores..	37 47	62 40	57 83	61 17	68 33	62 33		
Cadis.....	36 32	62 88	52 90	59 53	70 43	65 35		
Madeira, Funchal...	32 37	64 56	59 50	62 20	69 33	67 23		
Algiers.....	36 48	69 98	61 52	65 66	80 24	72 50	82 76	60 08
Canaries, Santa Cruz.	28 28	70 94	64 65	68 87	76 68	74 17		
Cairo.....	30 02	72 32	58 46	73 58	85 10	71 42	85 82	56 12

London, Lat. 51° 30'. Mean temp. 50° 36. Environs of London, Mean temp. 48° 81.
Perpignan, Mean temp. 59° 54. Lyons, Mean temp. 55° 76.
Nismes, Mean temp. 60° 36.

In the United States, the most favourable region for the phthisical invalid is that of Florida,—especially of Pensacola. St. Augustine is frequently chosen, but it is liable to north-east storms, which interfere with the out-door movements of the valetudinarian, and are the source of much discomfort. Still, great benefit has often been derived from it as a winter retreat. Of the Atlantic Isles, Madeira appears to be best adapted for the consumptive, and those affected with chronic bronchitis. In Italy, Rome, and Pisa,—and in England, Torquay and Undercliff, are to be preferred. Chronic rheumatism and gout are benefited by a warm climate, which, again, is unfavourable to those who are predisposed to cerebral diseases, especially to such as are characterized by debility and mobility of the nervous system—as paralysis, epilepsy, mania, &c. Hypochondriasis and dyspepsia require rather change of climate and travelling exercise than a sojourn in any one. (See the Author's Human Health, Phillad. 1844.)

For the mortality of different countries and cities, see Mortality.

CLIMATERIO, Climateric.

CLIMATIC, *Climaticus*. Belonging to, or dependent upon climate.

CLIMATIC DISEASES, *Morbi climatici*, are such as are caused by climate.

CLIMBER, WOODY, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

CLINE, κλινη, 'a bed.' Hence:

CLINIATER, Clinical physician.

CLINIATRIA, Clinical medicine.

CLINIATRUS, Clinical physician.

CLINIC, see Clinique.

CLINICA, Clinical medicine.

CLINICAL, *Clinicus*, (F.) *Clinique*, from κλινη, 'a bed.' Relating to a bed.

CLINICAL LECTURE, (F.) *Leçon Clinique*. One given at the bed-side, or on a particular case or cases.

CLINICAL MEDICINE, *Cliniatri'a*, *Clin'ica*, *Clin'ice*, (F.) *Médecine clinique*. That which is occupied with the investigation of diseases at the bed-side, or individually.

CLINICAL PHYSICIAN, *Cliniater*, *Cliniaterus*. One who teaches clinical medicine.

CLINICE, Clinical medicine.

CLINICUM, *Clinique*.

CLINIQUE (F.), Clinical. *Clinique*, *Clin'icum*, is also used substantively, for *École Clinique* or *Clinical School*: a school in which medicine is taught by examining diseases on the patients themselves. Thus, the French say,—*La Clinique de la Charité*: "The *Clinical School* of the Hospital *La Charité*." The term has been introduced into this country, and anglicised *Clinic*.

CLINODES, Clinoid.

CLINOID, *Clinoides*, *Olinoides*, *Clinoides*, from κλινη, 'a bed,' and εδος, 'form.' Resembling a bed.

CLINOID PROCESSES, (F.) *Apophyses clinoides*, are four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which have been compared to the posts of a bed. On them the pituitary gland rests. They are divided into *anterior* and *posterior*. Each of the anterior terminates in a point called *Transverse Spinous Process*.

CLINOÏDEUS, Clinoid.

CLINOPODIA, *Thymus mastichina*.

CLINOPIDIUM ARVENSE, *C. vulgare*—*c. Majus*, *C. vulgare*.

CLINOPIDIUM VULGARE, from κλινη, 'a bed,' and πους, 'foot,' so called from the shape of its flowers, *Clinopodium arvense* seu *majus*, *Oc'y-mum sylvestris*, *Thymus sylvaticus*, *Wild Basil*, (F.) *Grand Basilic sauvage*. A European plant,

which was formerly considered to be an antidote to the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate labour, relieve strangury, stop diarrhoea, &c.

CLIQUETIS, Crepitation.

CLISEOM'ETER, *Clisom'eter*, from κλιση, 'inclination,' and μετρον, 'a measure.' An instrument, intended to measure the degree of inclination of the pelvis and to determine the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.—Osiander, Stein.

CLITBUR, *Arctium lappa*.

CLITORICARCINO'MA, from κλειτορις, 'clitoris,' and καρκινωμα, 'cancer.' Cancer of the clitoris.

CLITORIDES INFERIORES LATI ET PLANI MUSCULI, *Constrictores cunni*.

CLIT'ORIS, from κλειτρον, 'a servant who invites guests.' (?) *Dulce'do Amor'is*, *Venus*, *Myrton*, *Murton*, *Murtum*, *Cestrum*, *Penis mulie'bris* seu *femineus*, *Men'tula mulie'bris*, *Membrum mulie'bre*, *Superla'bia*, *Cerco'ois*, *Hypoder'mis*, *Nympha*, *Nymphè*, *Epider'mis*, *Libi'dinis Sedes*, *Tunic'ula*, *Orista*. A small, round organ, situated at the upper part of the vulva, and separated by a small space from the anterior commissure of the labia. Its base is surrounded by a slight fold, similar to the prepuce; and it is, internally, of the same structure as the *corpora cavernosa penis*. The artery of the clitoris, (F.) *A. Clitorisane*, is a branch of the internal pudic. The vein communicates with the internal pudic, and the nerve with the pudic.

CLIT'ORISM, *Clitoris'mus*. A word, invented to express the abuse made of the clitoris. Also, an unusually large clitoris, *Cerco'ois externa* seu *Clitor'idis*, *Cauda'tio*.

CLITORI'TIS, *Clitorit'itis*, from κλειτρος, 'clitoris,' and ιτις, 'denoting inflammation.' Inflammation of the clitoris.

CLITORITIS, Clitoritis.

CLITORIUM, *Valva*.

CLOA'CA, (F.) *Cloaque*, from κλυζω, 'I wash.' The pouch at the extremity of the intestinal canal, in which the solid and liquid excretions are commingled in birds, fish and reptiles. In the male, it gives exit to the excrements, sperm and urine: in the female, to the eggs, fecal matters, and urine.

CLOANX, Orpiment.

CLOAQUE, Cloaca.

CLOCHE, (F.) A popular expression in France for a blister or other vesicle.

CLOISON, Septum—*c. des Fosses nasales*, Septum narium—*c. Transparente*, Septum lucidum.

CLONIC, *Clon'icus*, from κλονος, 'agitation,' 'motion.' (F.) *Clonique*. Irregular convulsive motions. Convulsion with alternate relaxation; in contradistinction to tonic, which signifies a constant rigidity;—*Clonus*, *Clon'ici partia'les*.

CLONIC SPASM, see Spasm.

CLONICI UNIVERSALES, *Synclonus*.

CLONIQUE, Clonic.

CLONIS, Sacrum.

CLONISM, *Clonis'mus*; same etymon. Clonic spasm.—Baumes.

CLONO'DES, from κλονος, 'agitation,' and εδος, 'resemblance.' Convulsive. Galen applies this term to the pulse, when convulsive, as it were, and unequal. He compares the sensation it communicates to the finger to that produced by a bundle of sticks or rods in vibration.

CLONOS EPILEPSIA, Epilepsy—*c. Hydrophobia*, *Hydrophobia*.

CLONUS, *Synclonus*—*c. Nictatio*, *Nictation*—*c. Palpitatio*, *Palpitation*—*c. Pandiculatio*, *Pandiculation*—*c. Pandiculatio maxillarum*, *Yawning*

—c. Singultus, Singultus—c. Sternutatio, Sneezing—c. Subultus, Subultus tendinum.

CLOPEMANIA, Kleptomania.

CLOPOTES ORDINAIRES, Onisci aselli.

CLOSE-STOOL, Lasanum.

CLOT, Coagulum—c. of Blood, see Blood.

CLOTBUR, Xanthium.

CLOTHING, Vestitus.

CLOTTY, *Grumous*, (F.) *Grumoleux*. Composed of clots.

CLOU, Clavus, Furunculus—c. *Hystericus*,

Clavus hystericus—c. *de l'Œil*, Clavus oculi.

CLODBERRIES, *Rubus chamaemorus*.

CLODBERRY TREE, *Rubus chamaemorus*.

CLOVE, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*—c. Bark,

see *Myrtus caryophyllata*—c. Pink, *Dianthus*

caryophyllus—c. July flower, *Dianthus caryo-*

phyllus.

CLUBFRET, *Kyllosis*.

CLUBMOSS, *Lycopodium*—c. Common, *Lycopodium*

complanatum—c. Fir, *Lycopodium*

selago—c. Upright, *Lycopodium selago*.

CLUNES, Nates.

CLUNESIA, from *Clunes*, 'the nates.' *Proctalgia*,

Proctitis. An inflammation of the buttocks.—Vogel.

CLUNIS, Sacrum.

CLUPEA THRYSSA. The *Yellow-billed*

Sprat; a very poisonous fish of the West Indies.

CLUTIA ELUTERIA, *Croton coascarilla*.

CLYDON, Flatulence.

CLYPEALIS (Cartilago.) Thyroid cartilage.

CLYSANTLIUM, Syringe, Clyster.

CLYSIS, *Clymus*. Same etymon as clyster.

The application of a clyster. Washing out by

means of a clyster.

CLYSMA, Clysis, Clyster, Enema—c. Ton-

icum, *Enema foetidum*.

CLYSMA'TION, same etymon as clyster. A

diminutive of clysmata. A small clyster.

CLYSMUS, Clysis, Enema.

OLYSOIRE, (F.) An apparatus for adminis-

tering enemata, consisting of a long funnel-shaped

tube of elastic gum, furnished with a pipe at the

apex.

CLYSOPOMPE, Syringe, Clyster.

CLYSTER, *Clysterium*, *Clyma*, *Enclysmata*,

Clymus, *Enema*, *Lavamentum*, from *κλύω*, 'to

wash.' (F.) *Clystère*, *Lavement*, *Remède*. A li-

quid, thrown into the large intestines by means

of a syringe, or bladder and pipe properly pre-

pared, &c.; the nozzle of the syringe or pipe

being introduced into the anus. See Enema.

CLYSTER, ANODYNE, *Enema anodynum*—c.

Common, *Enema commune*—c. Domestic, *Enema*

commune—c. Fetid, *Enema foetidum*—c. Pipe,

Elasma—c. Purging, *Enema catharticum*—c.

Starch and opium, *Enema anodynum*—c. Tobac-

co, *Enema tabaci*—c. Turpentine, *Enema tere-*

binthine—c. Uterinus, *Sparallium*.

CLYSTÈRE, *Enema*.

CNEME, Leg, Tibia.

CNEMODACTYLEUS, *Extensor communis*

digitorum pedis.

CNEMOLOORDOSIS, from *κνήμη*, 'the leg,'

and *ἄσπεσις*, 'the state of being bent forward.'

Bending of the leg forward.

CNEMOSCOLIOSIS, from *κνήμη*, 'leg,' and

σκολιωσις, 'bending,' especially sideways. Bend-

ing of the leg sideways. The state of being bow-

legged, or bandy-legged.

CNEORON, *Daphne gnidium*.

CNEORUM TRICOC'UM, *Aimera'ron*, *Ac-*

nestos, *Chamaele'a*, *Widow-wail*, *Spurge-Olive*,

(F.) *Camelle*. This plant, a native of Southern

Europe, contains a very irritating, acrid prin-

ciple. The ancients employed its leaves as a

powerful purgative. It is now sometimes used

for deterring ulcers.

CNESIS, *Cnesmos*, *Cnismos*. A painful itching.

—Galen.

CNESMA, Itching.

CNESMOS, Cnesis, Itching, Prurigo.

CNICELÆ'UM, from *κνικος*, 'carthamus,' and

λαιον, 'oil.' Oil of carthamus.—Dioscorides.

CNICUS, *Carthamus tinctorius*—c. *Sylvestris*,

Centaurea benedicta.

CNIDELÆ'ON, *Cnidela'um*, from *κνιδος*,

'cnidia,' and *λαιον*, 'oil.' Oil made from the

grana cnidia or mezereon berries.—Dioscorides.

CNID'IA GRANA, *Cnidii Cocci*, *Coccognid'ia*,

Ætio'lion, *Coccus*. The berries of the *Daphne*

gnidium.—Fossius.

CNIDIUM SILAUS, *Pucedanum silaus*—c.

Tenuifolium, *Sison ammi*.

CNIDO'SIS. A pungent itching, compared to

that produced by the *Urtica urens* or *Nettle*.

(*κνιδος*.)—Hippoc. *Urticaria*; *urticatio*.

CNIP'OTES, *Pruritus*. Itching. The dry

ophthalmia, *Xerophthal'mia*.

CNISMOREGMIA, *Pyrosis*.

CNISMOS, *Cnesmos*.

CNISSA, see *Nidorous*.

CNISSOREG'MIA, from *κνισσα*, 'the smell of

burnt fat,' and *ερεω*, 'I put forth;' *Ructus nido-*

rous. A nidorous eructation, as of rotten

eggs.

CNYMA, *κνυμα*. A slight itching. Also, a

puncture or vellication.—Galen.

COACUM, *Phytolacca decandra*.

COAGMENTATIO, *Gomphosis*.

COAGULABLE LYMPH, *Fibrin*, *Liquor san-*

guinis.

COAG'ULANTS, *Coagulant'ia*, from *coagu-*

lare,—itself from *co* and *agere*, 'to act together.'

Remedies, or poisons, supposed to possess the

power of coagulating the blood, or to give con-

sistency to animal fluids. The word and the ab-

surd notions connected with it are equally aban-

doned.

COAGULA'TION, *Coagula'tio*, *Thrombo'sis*.

The conversion of a liquid into a more or less

soft and tremulous mass. Many animal and

vegetable fluids are capable of coagulation.

COAG'ULUM, *Grumus*, (F.) *Caillot*, *Grumeau*,

('a small clot.') A soft mass formed in a coagu-

lable liquid. The *Clot of the Blood* is particu-

larly so called—the *Cruor*, *Inuita*, *Placenta*,

Hepar San'guinis, *Crassamentum*, *Sanguis con-*

cretus;—the red mass, composed of fibrin, serum,

and colouring matter, which separates when the

blood is left to itself. See Blood. The word is

also applied, in pathology, to the sanguineous

concretions, which form in different natural and

accidental cavities; and which, when they occur

at the mouth of a divided artery, sometimes sus-

pend the flow of blood. This is, indeed, one of

the means by which hemorrhage is arrested.

COAG'ULUM ALU'MINIS, *Coagulum Aluminos-*

um, *Cataplasma aluminis*, *Alum curd* or *cata-*

plasma. This is made by beating the white of

egg with a little alum, until a coagulum is formed.

It is applied in cases of ophthalmia, where an

astringent is necessary.

COALES'CENTCE, *Coalescen'tia*, *Coalit'io*

partium, from *coalescere*, 'to run together,' (from

cum, 'with,' and *alere*, 'to nourish,') *Sym'physis*,

Pro'physis. The adhesion or union of parts

previously separated, as in case of wounds and

preternatural adhesions or malformations. See

Monster.

COALITIO PARTIUM, *Coalescence*.

COALIT'ION, *Coalit'io*. The same etymon

as *coalescence*. It has been used in the same

cases; as well as to express the action of several

parts of the frame, which have the same nutrition.

COALITUS, Symphysis. . .
COALTER'NÆ FEBRES. A name given to two intermittents, which attack a person at the same time, but whose paroxysms are distinct: so that the attack of one supervenes when the other has ceased. The term *Double Intermittent* expresses the same meaning.

COAPTA'TION, *Coapta'tio*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *aptare*, 'to adjust,' 'adapt;' *Parago'gē*. The act of adapting the two extremities of a fractured bone to each other; or of restoring a luxated bone to its place. Coaptation must be effected gently. Usually, extension and counter-extension are, in the first place, necessary.

COARTICULATIO, Diarthrosis, Synarthrosis.
COARCTATIO, Arotatio, Coarctation, Stricture—c. Ventriculi, Stricture of the Stomach.

COARCTA'TION, *Coarcta'tio*, from *coarctare*, 'to straiten.' Stricture. Avicenna speaks of *Coarctation of the Pulse*.

COAT, BUFFY, Corium phlogisticum.

COBALT, PROTOXIDE OF, Smalt.

COBIAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Cobham is seven miles from Kingston, in Surrey, England. The waters are weak saline purgatives.

COBRA DI CAPELLO, *Crotalus horridus*.

COBWEB, *Aranæa tela*.

COCASH, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

COCCA'RIVM. A very small pill.

COCCHIA, *Cochia*.

COCCI GRANUM, Kermes—c. Orientales, see *Menispermum coeculus*.

COCIGIO-CUTANĒ SPHINCTER, Sphincter ani externus.

COCCINELLA, *Coccus cacti*.

COCCINELLA SEPTEMPUNCTATA, *Lady-bird*, *Lady-cow*, *Lady-bug*. This insect, bruised upon an aching tooth, has long been regarded as anti-dontalgic.

COC'CION, *κοκκίον*. A weight, mentioned by Myrsipus; the same as the *siliqua*.

COCCIONELLA, *Coccus cacti*.

COCCOBALSAMUM, see *Amyris opobalsamum*.

COCCOGNIDIA, *Cnidia grana*.

COCCOLOBA UVIFERA, see *Kino*.

COCCONES, see *Punica granatum*.

COCCULÆ OFFICINARUM, see *Menispermum coeculus*.

COCCULUS CRISPUS, *Menispermum tuberculatum*—c. *Indi aromatica*, see *Myrtus pimenta*—c. *Indicus*, see *Menispermum coeculus*—c. *Palmatus*, *Columba*—c. *Suberosus*, *Menispermum coeculus*.

COCCUM, *Cnidia grana*, *Kermes*—c. *Baphicum*, *Kermes*—c. *Infectorium*, *Kermes*—c. *Scarlatinum*, *Kermes*—c. *Tincturum*, *Kermes*.

COCCUS, *Coccus cacti*—c. *Americanus*, *Coccus cacti*.

Coccus CACTI. The systematic name of the *Coch'ineal Insect*, *Coccinell'la*, *Cochinil'la*, *Coccionell'la*, *Coccinill'la*, *Ficus India grana*, *Coccus Polonicus*, *Scarabæolus hemisphaericus*, *Cochinellifera cochinil'la*, *Coccus Americanus*, *Coccus Indicus Tinctivus*, *Cochinelle*, *Coccus*; the *Coch'ineal Animal*, (F.) *Cochinelle*, *Graine d'Écarlate*. The cochineal insects have a faint, heavy odour; their taste is acrid, bitterish, and astringent: colour blackish-red externally,—purple-red within. They are used chiefly for giving a red colour to tinctures, &c. They were, at one time, esteemed astringent, stimulant, diuretic, and anodyne.

Coccus LICIS, *Kermes*—c. *Indicus tinctorius*, *Coccus cacti*—c. *Indicus*, see *Menispermum coeculus*—c. *Polonicus*, *Coccus cacti*.

COCCYCEPH'ALUS, *Coccy'go-ceph'alus*, from

coccyx and *κεφαλή*, 'the head.' A monster whose head has the shape of the os coccygis.

COCCYGEAL, *Coccygeus*—c. *Nerve*, see *Sacral Nerves*.

COCCYGE'US, *Coccyge'us*, from *κεκρυφ*, because it is inserted into the coccyx; *Ischio-Coccygeus*, (F.) *Ischio-coccygien*. Belonging both to the ischium and coccyx. The muscle *Ischio-coccygeus*, *Leva'tor Coccy'gis*, *Triangula'ris Coccy'gis*. It arises from the spinous process of the ischium, and is inserted into the extremity of the sacrum; and into nearly the whole length of the os coccygis laterally. It retains the coccyx in place, and prevents it from being forced backwards during the evacuation of the fœces.

COCCYGIO-ANAL, Sphincter ani externus.

COCCYGIO-CUTANĒ SPHINCTER, Sphincter ani externus.

COCCYGOCEPHALUS, *Coccycephalus*.

COCCYMELEA, *Prunus domestica*.

COCCYX, 'a cuckoo,' whose bill it is said to resemble; *Os Coccy'gis*, *Cauda*, *Ossis sacri acemmen*, *Os Al'agis*, *Rump Bone*, *Crupper Bone*, *Cuculus*, *Uropyg'ion*, *Spondyl'ium*. An assemblage of small bones, attached to the lower part of the sacrum; the curvature of which it prolongs, and of which it seems to be an appendage. Generally, it consists of four bones. Behind the base of the coccyx are two small tubercular eminences. These are called *Cornua of the Coccyx*.

COCHEMAR, *Inoubus*.

COCHENILLE, *Coccus cacti*.

COCHERIA, *Cochia*.

COCHIA, *Cochia*, *Coch'e'ria*, from *κερασι*, 'berry,' 'seed,' or from *κεχυω*, 'to flow profusely.'

An ancient name for several officinal purgative pills; thus called, either because they produced copious evacuations, or were shaped like a seed.

COCHIN LEG, see *Elephantiasis*.

COCHINEAL, *Coccus cacti*.

COCHINELIFERA COCHINILLA, *Coccus cacti*.

COCHINILLA, *Coccus cacti*.

COCH'LEA. A *Snail's shell*, (F.) *Limaçon*, *Coquille*. Anatomists have given this name to the most anterior of the three cavities, which constitute the labyrinth of the ear, the *Pelvis Au'rium*, *Concha auris inter'na*, *Cav'itas cochlea'ta*, *C. buccina'ta*, *Antrum buccino'rum*, *Concha Labyrinthi*, *Troch'lea labyrinthi*:—and that of *Scala of the Cochlea*, (F.) *Rampes du limaçon*, to two spiral cavities in the interior of the cochlea. One of these *scalæ* terminates at the *Fenestra rotunda*, and is called *Scala tympani*: the other opens at the anterior and inferior part of the vestibule: it is called *Scala vestibuli*.

COCHLEA, *SCALE OF THE*, see *Cochlea*.

COCHLEAR, *Cochleare*—c. *Auriculare*, *Ear-pick*—c. *Nerve*, see *Auditory Nerve*.

COCHLEA'RE, *Coch'lear*, *Cochlea'rium*, from *cochlea*; its bowl resembling a shell. A *spoonful*, (F.) *Cuillerée*; abbreviated in prescriptions usually to *coch*. See *Abbreviation*. Also, a *spoon*.

COCHLEA'RE MAGNUM, a *tablespoonful*; *C. Medidum*, a *dessert or pap-spoonful*; and *C. Minimum*, a *teaspoonful*.

COCHLEA'RIA, from *cochleare*, 'a spoon,' so called from its resemblance. *C. officinalis*.

COCHLEA'RIA ARMORA'CIA, *Raph'anus rusticanus*, *Armoracia*, *A. sativa*, *A. rustica'na*, *Raph'anus mari'nus*, *Raph'anus sylv'es'tris*, *Raph'anus magna*, *Horserradish*. Family, *Cruciferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*. (F.) *Raisfort sauvage*, *Cran*, *Cran de Bretagne*. The root of horseradish is frequently used at table; and has long been in the *Materia Medica*. It is

stimulant and diuretic. Externally it is rubefacient.

COCHLEA'RIA CORON'OPUS, *Coron'opus*, *Coron'opus Ruslii* seu *depressus* seu *vulgaris*, *Lepidium squamatum*, *Senecio'ra coron'opus*, *Wild Scurvy Grass*, *Swine's Cress*, (F.) *Corne de Cerf*. This European plant is considered to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. The term *Coron'opus* was given, by the ancients, to various plants.

COCHLEA'RIA HORTENSIS, *Cochlearia officinalis*. **COCHLEA'RIA OFFICINA'LIS**, *Cochlearia*, *C. hortensis* seu *pyrena'ica* seu *vulgaris*, *Lemon Scurvy Grass*, *Common Scurvy Grass*, (F.) *Cranson*, *Herbe aux cuillers*. It has been considered a powerful antiscorbutic. It is sometimes eaten in salad.

COCHLEA'RIA PYRENA'ICA, *C. officinalis*—*C. vulgaris*, *C. officinalis*.

COCHLEARIFOR'MIS, from *cochleare*, 'a spoon,' and *forma*, 'shape'; (F.) *Bec de Cuiller*.

COCHLEARIFORMIS PROCES'SUS, *Cochlear'iform process*. A small, very thin plate, which separates the bony portion of the Eustachian tube from the canal for the passage of the tensor tympani.

COCHLEA'RIS. A gelatinous looking tissue, seen on opening the cochlea, by which the membranous zone is connected, at its outer or convex margin, with the outer wall. It is supposed by Todd and Bowman to be muscular; and to have a preservative office, being placed to defend the cochlear nerves from undue vibrations of sound, in a way analogous to that in which the iris protects the retina from excessive light.

COCHLEARIUM, *Cochleare*.

COCHO'NE, *cochyn*. The junction of the ischium, near the seat or breech.—Foësius. The breech proper, from the hip-bones to the anus. The perineum. The coccyx.

COCH'IO. A weight of eleven ounces.

COCKLE-BUR, *Agrimony*.

COCKLES, **INDIAN**, see *Menispermum coculus*.

COCKMINT, *Tanacetum balsamita*.

COCKUP HAT, *Stillingia*.

COCKLES, *Borgne*.

COCO, *Cocos nucifera*.

COCO OF THE MALDIVES, *Cocos de Maldive*. The fruit of a palm, called *Lodoicea* by Commerson. It was formerly termed, in the shops, *Nux Med'ica*, and enjoyed great reputation.

COCOA, *Cacao*.

COCOA CACA'IFERA, *Cacao*.

COCOBAY, *Mal de San Lazaro*.

COCOS BUTYRA'CEA. The name of the plant which affords the *palm oil*, *O'leum pal'mæ*, obtained chiefly from the fruit, by bruising and mixing the kernels with water, without the aid of heat, by which the oil is separated and rises to the surface. It is of the consistence of an ointment, with little taste, and a strong, though not disagreeable, smell. It is applied to sprains, &c.; but has no advantages over other oils. It has been called, also, *O'leum Palma' seba'ceum*, *O. Az'um nucum cocos butyra'cea* and *Mackaw fat*. It is procured likewise from the *Ela'is Guineen'sis*, and *Ela'is Occidentalis*, two species of palms.

COCOS NU'CI'FERA, *Palma cocos*, (F.) *Cocotier*. *Order*, *Palmeæ*. The systematic name of the plant whose fruit is the *cocos nut*. (F.) *Coco*. It is an agreeable kernel, but not easy of digestion. *Emulsions*, *orgeat*, &c., are made from it. The *juice* of the *cocos*, when fermented, forms *wine*, and *arrack* is distilled from it.

COCOTE, *Influenza*.

COCOTIER, *Cocos nucifera*.

COCTIO, *Coction*, *Digestion*—*c. Ciborum*, *Digestion*—*c. Morbi*, *Coction*.

COCT'ION, *Coctio*, *Pepsis*, *Pepan'sis*, *Pepas'mos*, *Sympep'sis*, *Coacoc'tion*, from *coquere*, 'to boil.' This word has been employed in various senses. 1. With the ancients, *coction* meant the particular kind of alteration which the food experiences in the digestive organs, particularly in the stomach. It meant a preparation from its *crude state*. 2. It expressed the *maturation* or *change*, which the humeral pathologists believed morbid matter experiences before elimination. It was considered, that *coction*, *Coctio morbi*, was produced during the violence of the disease; and hence this was called the *Period of Coction*. See *Humorism*.

COD, or **CODES**, *Scrotum*.

COD-OIL, *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

COD-LIVER OIL, *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

CODAGAPALA BARK, *Nerium antidysentericum*.

CODE, *Codex*.

CODEIA, *Codeine*.

CODE'INE, *Codei'a*, *Codei'num*, *Papaveri'num*, from *κεδία*, 'a poppy head.' An alkaloid, discovered, by Robiquet, in opium, in 1832. It is soluble in water, alcohol and ether, and unites readily with acids. As a hypnotic, Magendie thinks one grain of codeia equal to half a grain of morphia. The muriate of codeia appears to be stronger than the pure codeia.

CODESELLA, *Anthrax*.

CODEX. A collection of laws. (F.) *Code*. By extension, a collection of approved medical formulæ, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it. The Parisian Pharmacopœia is styled *Codex medicamentarius*.

CODEX MEDICAMENTARIUS, *Formulary*, see *Codex*.

CODIA, *Papaver (capsule)*.

CODOCELE, *Bubo*.

CODOCELLA, *Bubo*.

CŒCAL, *Cæcal*.

CŒCITAS, *Cæcitas*.

CŒCUM, *Cæcum*.

COEFFE, *Caul*.

CE'LIA, *κελία*, *κελη*, 'a hollow place.' This word generally meant a cavity in the body:—the abdomen, in particular. It has also been used for the alimentary canal, &c.:—*ανω κελία*, 'the stomach,' *κατω κελία*, 'the abdomen.' Also, an *alvine evacuation*; *excrement*.

CE'LIAC, *Cæliacus*, *Gastrocæ'liacus*, *Gastrocæ'licus*, (F.) *Cæliaque* ou *Céliaque*, from *κελία*, 'the cavity of the abdomen.' Relating to the cavity of the abdomen.

CELIAC ARTERY, *A. Cæ'liaca*, *Cæliac axis*, *A. opistogastrique*, *Ch.*, *A. Cæliaque*, *Tronc cæliaque*, *Trépiéd de la cæliaque*, is situated above the pancreas, and behind the upper part of the stomach. It arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, where it passes between the pillars of the diaphragm, and soon divides into the *coronaria ventriculi*, *hepatic*, and *splenic arteries*.

CELIAC FLUX, *Cæliac Passion*, *Cæliaca chylo'sa*, *Diarrhæ'a chylo'sa*, *D. chymo'sa*, *Fluxus chylo'sus* seu *cæliacus*, *Passio cæliaca*, *P. Ventriculo'sa*, *Chymoche'ria*, *Fluxor albus intestino'rum*, *Chylorrhæ'a*, *Chymorrhæ'a*, *Cæliaca lac'tea*, *Morbus cæliacus*, *Chylodiarrhæ'a*, *Galactodiarrhæ'a*, *Sedes lactescen'tea*, *Gastroorrhæ'a*, (F.) *Flux cæliaque*. A species of diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged by the bowels in an undigested condition. By some, defined to be diarrhœa attended with discharges of chyle or chyme. It is, in general, symptomatic of tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands. See *Lientery*.

CÆLIAC PASSION, Cœliac flux.

CÆLIAC PLEXUS, *Solar Plexus, Plexus mesenterii profundus et major, P. gangliiformis semilunaris*, (F.) *Plexus medianus ou epistomac-trique*, (Ch.) *Pl. Cœliac ou solaire, Ganglion de Vieussens*, is formed of numerous nervous filaments, which proceed from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic. It is strengthened by several branches of the right and left pneumogastric nerves; is seated around the trunk of the cœliac artery, behind the stomach, and furnishes the secondary plexuses—the *diaphragmatic, coronary of the stomach, splenic and hepatic*, which accompany the arteries of the same name.

CÆLIACA, from *κωλιακος*, 'cœliac.' Diseases of the digestive organs; the 1st class in Good's *Nosology*. It comprises two orders, *Enterica* and *Splanchnica*. Also, medicines that act on the digestive organs.—Pereira.

CÆLIACA CHYLOSA, Cœliac flux — c. Lactea, Cœliac flux — c. Renalis, Chyluria — c. Urinalis, Chyluria.

CÆLIÆMIA, *Hyperæmia abdominis, Congestio abdominalis*, from *κωλια*, 'the abdomen,' and *αιμα*, 'blood.' Hyperæmia or congestion of the blood-vessels of the abdomen.

CÆLIAGRA, *Gastritis seu Enteritis seu Colica seu Diarrhoea arthritica*. Gout of the abdomen.

CÆLIALGIA, Tormina.

CÆLIAQUE, *TRÉPIED DE LA*, Cœliac artery.

CÆLIOCELE, see *Hernia, hypogastric*.

CÆLIOCHYSIS, Ascites.

CÆLIOCYESIS, Pregnancy, abdominal.

CÆLIODYNIA, Colic.

CÆLIOLYSA, Diarrhoea.

CÆLION'CUS, *Cœliophyma*, from *κωλια*, 'the abdomen,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A tumour of the abdomen.

CÆLIOPHYMA, Cœlioncus.

CÆLIOPHYMATA, *Tubercula peritonæi*, from *κωλια*, 'the cavity of the abdomen,' and *φυμα*, 'a hard tumour.' Tubercles of the peritoneum.

CÆLIOPSOPHIA, Borborygmus.

CÆLIOPYOSIS, from *κωλια*, 'the abdomen,' and *πρωσις*, 'suppuration.' Suppuration in the abdomen or its parietes.

CÆLIORRHŒA, Diarrhoea.

CÆLIORRHŒUMA, *Rheumaticus abdominis*, from *κωλια*, 'the abdomen,' and *ρευμα*, 'defluxion, rheumatism.' Rheumatism of the muscles of the abdomen.

CÆLIOSPASMUS, from *κωλια*, 'abdomen,' and *σπασμος*, 'spasm.' Spasm or cramp of the abdomen.

CÆLO'MA, from *κωλος*, 'hollow.' A round ulcer of the cornea, broader and deeper than that described under the name *Bothriion*.

CÆLON, Cavity.

CÆLOPHTHAL'MUS, from *κωλος*, 'hollow,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.' One who is hollow-eyed.

CÆLOSTOM'IA, from *κωλος*, 'hollow,' and *στομα*, 'mouth.' A defect in speaking, when the voice seems as if it came from a cavern;—that is, obscure, and as if at a distance.

CÆLOS'TOMUS, same etymon. One who has a hollow voice.

CÆLOTES, Cavity.

CENÆSTHESIS, from *κοινος*, 'common,' and *αισθησις*, 'feeling.' *Conaesthesia*. Common feeling. Some German writers mean, by this, a sixth sense. It is the feeling of self-existence or individuality, and is manifested by the sense of buoyancy or depression, which we experience without

any known cause;—by involuntary shuddering, feeling of chill or glow, &c.

CENOLOGIA, Consultation.

CÆ'NOTES, *κοινωσις*, 'commonness,' from *κοινος*, 'common.' The physicians of the methodic sect asserted that all diseases arise from *relaxation, stricture*, or a mixture of both. These were called *Cænotes*: or what diseases have in common.

COETUS, Coition.

COEUR, Heart.

COFFEA ARAB'ICA, *C. vulgaris, Jasminum Arabicum*, (F.) *Cafier, and Cafeyer*. Family, *Bubiaceæ*. *Scr. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia*. The plant which affords coffee, (*Chouva, Bon, Bma*, (F.) *Café*). Originally from Yomen.

The infusion of coffee is an agreeable and wholesome article of diet. It is, to a certain extent, a tonic, and is employed as such in convalescence, especially from fevers, &c. In cases of poisoning by opium, and in old asthma, its use has been extolled. For this purpose the *Moka* is the best. It ought to be newly torrefied, but not too much burnt; should be strong, and drunk soon after grinding. *Facitious Coffees* have been, from time to time, recommended, but they are infinitely inferior to the genuine. Various substitutes have been proposed; *wheat, barley, hollyberries, acorns, sunflower seeds, beach-mast, peas, beans, succory-root, seeds of gooseberries* and *currants* left in making wine, and *washed, sliced turnips*, &c. These have been roasted, with the addition of a little butter or oil: but they have not the aroma of coffee. The best substitute is said to be the seeds of the *Yellow water flag, Gladiolus luteus* or *Iris pseudacorus*.

Hunt's Economical Breakfast Powder consisted of rye, roasted with a little butter.

COFFEE-TREE, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

COFFEE WILD, *Triosteum*.

COGNITIO PHYSIOLOGICA, Physiology.

COHABITATIO, Coition.

COHABITATION, *Cohabitatio*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *habitare*, 'to dwell.' The act of dwelling together. In legal medicine, it means the consummation of marriage.—*Copulation*.

COHESION, *Cohæsiō*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *hærere*, 'to stick.' *Vis cohæsiōnis*. *Vis adhesionis*, *Vis attractiōnis*, *Force of cohesion*. *Attraction of cohesion*, *A. of aggregation*, is that force in the particles of matter, whereby they are connected in such a way as to resist any attempt towards their removal or separation. This force has to be attended to, in the management of disease. Emollients, rubbed into a part, act by diminishing the cohesion.

COHIBENS, Episceticus.

COHOBATION, *Cohobatio, Cohobium, Cœhob, Cœhoph*. Distillation of a liquid—already distilled—on the same substances. When this is repeated three or four times, it is called *Recohabitation*.

COHOL, Synonym of Alcohol. Also, a dry collyrium.—*Avicenna*.

COHOSH, *Actæa racemosa, Caulophyllum thalictroides*—c. *Black, Actæa racemosa*—c. *Blueberry, Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

COHUSH, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

COIFFE, Caul.

COIGN, see *Pyrus cydonia*.

COIGNASSIER, *Pyrus cydonia*.

COÏNCIDENTIA. Some authors have translated, by this term, the word *paremptoria*, used by Galen to designate the occlusion of the foramen opticum by a humour, proceeding from the base of the brain, and occasioning blindness.—*Castelli*.

COÏNDICANT, *Coïndicans*, from *con*, 'with,' and *indico*, 'I indicate.'

COÏNDICANT SIGNS are those which furnish the same indications; or which confirm the indication afforded by another sign:—*συνειδικτικα*.

COIRA, Catechu.

COIRAS, Scrofula.

COIT, Coition.

COIT'ION, *Co'itus*, *Co'itus*, from *coïo*, (*con*, and *eo*, 'to go,') 'to go together.' *Copula'tion*, *Copula'tio*, *Cop'ula Carna'lis*, *Aphrodis'ia*, *Aphrodisiasm'us*, *Epip'loct*, *Acces'us*, *Basia'tio*, *Amplex'io*, *Amplex'us*, *Conven'tus*, *Complex'io*, *Complex'us*, *Agglutina'tio*, *Lagne'a*, *Lagne'ma*, *Lagne'sa*, *Mixis*, *Permis'tio*, *Permis'tio*, *Syndys'mus*, *Syndys'tia*, *Concu'bitus*, *Congres'sus*, *Cohabita'tio*, *Venus*, *Res Ven'e'ra*, *Concu'bitus ven'e'rus*, *Præ'lium*, *Duell'um ven'e'rum*, *Noctur'na bella*, *Concil'ia corpora'lia*, *Homil'ia*, *Ven'ery*, *Sexual intercourse*, (F.) *Coit*, *Approch*, *Acco'uplement*. The carnal union of the sexes.

COITUS, Coition—c. *Difficilis*, *Dysasynodus*—c. *Sodomiticus*, *Buggery*.

COL, *Collum*—c. *de la Matrice*, *Collum uteri*—c. *Uteri*, *Collum uteri*.

COLA, Articulation.

COLATIO, see Colatura.

COLATORIUM, *Hylister*, from *colare*, 'to strain.' A strainer of any kind. (F.) *Couloir*. A term by which the ancient physicians described every canal or conduit through which the excrementitious humours of the body are evacuated. Cloaca, fistula, setons, caustics, &c., have been called *artificial* or *accidental Colatoria*, because they were considered to be passages by which the animal economy is freed from some morbid matter.

COLATUM, see Colatura.

COLATURA, from *colare*, 'to strain.' *Colatura*, (F.) *Colature*. A filtered or strained liquor. It likewise means straining a liquid, — *Cola'tio*, *Dig'itica*, *Dig'itica*, *Hyli'ca*, *Hyli'mus*.

COLCHESTER, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Aqua Colcestren'sis*. The waters of Colchester are of the bitter purging kind, similar to those of Epsom.

COLCHICIA, see Colchicum autumnale.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNA'LE, from the country Colchia. *Meadow Saffron*, *Col'chicum*, *Ocus*, (F.) *Colchique*, *Tue-chien*, *Mort aux chiens*, *Safran des prés*, *Safran bâtarde*. Family, Colchicaceæ. Class, Hexandria. Order, Monogynia. The bulb or root (*Bulbus* vel *Radix* vel *Cormus*.) and the seeds are the parts used in medicine. The taste is acrid, excoerciating the mouth; but the acrimony is lost by drying. It is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic; and has been given in dropsy, gout, and rheumatism. Dose, from gr. j to vj of the fresh bulb. It is supposed to be the active ingredient of the *Eau médicinale d'Husson*. The active principle is called *Colchic'ia*. The Colchicum, in an over-dose, is an acro-narcotic poison.

Dr. Wilson's Tincture for the Gout is said to be merely an infusion of Colchicum, or *Col'chicin*.

COLCHICUM ZETLANICUM, *Kempferia rotunda*.

COLCHIQUE, Colchicum autumnale.

COL'COTHAR, *Col'cothar Vitrioli*, *Henri'cus rubens*, *Ubalci'tis*, *Brown red*, *Rouge*, *Crocus*, *Oxidum Ferri rubrum*, *Tritoc'ydim Ferri*, *Sulphas Ferri calcina'tus*, *Ferrum vitriola'tum utrum*, *Ferri vitrioli dulcis*, *Crocus martis vitriolatus seu adstrin'gens*, (F.) *Rouge d'Angleterre*, *Safran de Mars astringent*. The red oxide of iron, obtained by calcining sulphate of iron to redness, with or without the contact of air. It possesses the general properties of the preparations of iron, and has been applied to stanch blood, &c.

COLD, *Frigus*, *Psychos*, (F.) *Froid*. The sensation produced by the abstraction of caloric from our organs,—*Cheimæ*, *Chimæ*. See Heat.

Three degrees of cold are generally distinguished in disease. 1. The simple feeling of cold (*Algor*), 2. *Chilliness* (*Horror*), and 3. *Shivering* (*Rigor*). Cold is employed in medicine, chiefly, as a refrigerant and sedative.

COLD IN THE EYE, Ophthalmia, catarrhal—c. in the Head, Coryza.

COLEITIS, Colposis.

COLEOCÈLE, see Hernia.

COLECEDEMA, Elytrocedema.

COLEOPTOSIS, Prolapsus vaginæ.

COLEORRHÆX'IS, from *χολος*, 'a vagina or sheath,' and *ρηξις*, 'rupture.' Laceration or rupture of the vagina.

COLEOSITIS, Leucorrhœa.

COLEOSTEGNO'SIS, *Colpostegno'sis*, *Colpostenochor'ia*, *Colposynise'sis*, from *χολος*, 'a vagina or sheath,' and *στεγνωσις*, 'constriction.' Narrowness of the vagina, natural or acquired.

COLÈRE, Rage.

COLES, Penis.

COLEUS, Vagina.

COLIBERT, *Cagot*.

COLIC, *Co'licus*, from *κολων*, 'the colon.' (F.) *Colique*. Relating to the colon.

COLIC ARTERIÆ, *Arteris colicæ*, (F.) *Artères Coliques*, are six in number, three of which, given off by the superior mesenteric, are called *Colicæ dextra*; and three, proceeding from the inferior mesenteric, *Colicæ sinistra*. All proceed towards the colon, passing between the two laminae of the peritoneum, which form the mesocolon, where they ramify and anastomose with each other. The first, *Colica dextra*, *Ramus col'icæ dexter*, is called *C. dextra superior*, (*Méso-colique*,—Ch.) The second, *C. dextra media*, *Colica media*, *Ramus colicus medius*, *Arteria media anastomot'ica*, (*C. droite*, Ch.) and the third, *C. dextra inferior* or *Neo-colica*, (*A. caecale*,—Ch.) Of the three *Colicæ sinistra*, the first or superior is called, by Chaussier, *Colica magna sinistra*; the second or *media* is not distinguished from the preceding, as they often arise from a common trunk; and the third is called by Chaussier *Colica parva sinistra*. To these arteries as many veins correspond, which open into the great and little mesenteric.

COLIC LOBE OF THE LIVER is the great lobe of that organ.

COLIC, *Co'lica Passio*, *Colica*, *Bellyache*, *Col'icæ*, *Colicodyn'ia*, *Cœliodyn'ia*, *Dolor'es intestino-rum*, *Dolor col'icus*, *Dysenteronæ'ria*, *Anenteronæ'ria*, *Enteralg'ia*, *Gripes*, *Mulligrubs*. In its etymological acceptation, Colic signifies an affection or pain in the colon. But it is employed in a more extensive signification. It includes every acute pain of the abdomen, aggravated at intervals. The word has often, however, epithets affixed to it, which render it more or less precise. —See *Tormina*.

COLIC CRAPULENT, *Colicæ crapulosa*—c. Devonshire, Colic, metallic—c. Horn, Priapismus—c. Lead, Colic, metallic—c. Madrid, Colica Madridensis—c. Menstrual, Colica menstrualis—c. Metallica, Colica metallica—c. Painters', Colic, metallic—c. Plumbers', Colic, metallic—c. of Poitou, Colic, metallic—c. of Prostitutes, Colica scortorum—c. Saturnine, Colic, metallic—c. of Surinam, Colic, metallic—c. Uterine, Colica uterina—c. Weed, *Dicentra Canadensis*—c. Worm, Colica verminosa.

COLICA ACCIDENTALIS, *Colica crapulosa*—c. Acuta, Enteritis—c. Arthritica, Coliagra.

COLICA BILIO'SA, *Bil'ious Colic*, (F.) *Colique Biliense*. Colic, occasioned by an accumulation of bile in the intestines or in its own passages.

The treatment required resembles that proper for the next variety.

COLICA CALLO'SA. Colic attended with senso of stricture in some parts of the intestinal canal; often of flatulency and pain; the flatulency gradually passing off by the stricture; the bowels tardy; and at length discharging small liquid stools.

COLICA CONVULSIVA, C. Spasmodica, C. pituitosa, C. nervosa, C. idiopathica, Enterospasmus. Colic, not the symptom of any other affection. It is characterized by gripping pain in the bowels, chiefly about the navel, with vomiting and costiveness,—the pain increasing at intervals. The indications are to clear the intestines, and allay spasm. Calomel and opium—castor oil and opium—emollient and cathartic enemata, with fomentations, wet or dry, to the abdomen, usually succeed.

COLICA CRAPULO'SA, C. accidentalis, C. heliolum, Crapulent colic, Surfeit, Colic from overeating, (F.) Colique d'Indigestion. A colic, arising from eating indigestible aliments, or digestible aliments in too great abundance. The remedy is obvious.

COLICA DAMNOSIORUM, Colic, metallic—c. Febricosa, Colica inflammatoria—c. Figulorum, Colica metallica.

COLICA FLATULENTA, Inflatio, Gastrodynia flatulenta, Physospassus, Pneumato'sis enterica, (F.) Colique flatulente, C. flatueuse, C. renteuse. Colic, arising from an accumulation of air in the intestines. It is very common in infants, and may be relieved by aromatics, especially when combined with antacids—for example, oil of aniseed with magnesia.

COLICA HELLUONUM, Colica crapulosa.

COLICA HEMORRHOIDALIS, Hemorrhoidal Colic, (F.) Colique hémorrhoidale. A kind of colic, supposed to precede hemorrhoids or to supervene on their suppression.

COLICA HEPATICA, Hepatalgia, Hepatalgia Calculosa, Hepatic colic, (F.) Colique hépatique. Pain in the region of the liver, chiefly about the gall-bladder, occasioned by the passing of a biliary calculus through the cystic and choledoch ducts.

COLICA IDIOPATHICA, Colica convulsiva—c. Ileus, Ileus.

COLICA INFLAMMATO'RIA, C. Phlogistica, C. plethorica, C. febricosa, C. puleat'ilia, Inflam-matory colic. The same as enteritis.

COLICA LAPPONICA, see Seta equina—c. Lochialis, Dyslochis—c. Madridensis, Colic of Madrid—c. Nervosa, Colica convulsiva, Colic, metallic—c. Phlogistica, Colica inflammatoria.

COLICA MADRIDENSIS, Colic of Madrid, Madrid Colic. A species of colic, endemic in several provinces of Spain, whose nature is not clear. Its symptoms resemble those occasioned by lead.

COLICA MENSTRU'ALIS, Menstrual Colic, (F.) Colique menstruelle. Colic, which precedes or accompanies the menstrual evacuation, or which is owing to the suppression of that evacuation.

COLICA METAL'LICA, Metal'ic Colic, Painters' Colic, Colica Pictonum, Colic of Poitou, Colica Saturnina, C. Figulorum, Colic of Surinam', Bellon, Devonshire Colic, Dry Bellyache, Saturnine Colic, Lead Colic, Plumbers' Colic, Rachial-gia Pictonum, R. Pictavien'sium, Morbus Metal'licus, Colicople'gia, Colica Rachial'gia, Rachial'gia, Colica Damnoniorum, C. Plumbariorum, Paral'ysis rachialgia, Colica nervosa, Colica Pictonum, Palmus Plumbarius, (F.) Dysentéro-nervie Saturnine, Colique de Poitou, Colique végétale (?), Colique des peintres, Colique de plomb, C. métallique, C. Saturnine, C. des barbouilleurs.

Under this head is generally described the colic produced by lead, as well as the other colics mentioned in the synonymy; and they certainly resemble each other greatly, although some of them are more like bilious colic. There is not much to distinguish this variety of colic from others. The same violent pain about the navel is present, with retraction of the abdomen towards the spine. It is apt also to occasion palsy. The only difference of treatment is in the necessity for employing more opium along with the purgative. The paralytic sequelæ must be treated by change of air, rubbing the spine, exercise, &c. Treating the disease upon general principles is infinitely more philosophical, and more successful than the empirical management at La Charité, Paris, which it is unnecessary to detail.

COLICA NEPHRETICA, Nephretic Colic, (F.) Colique Néphrétique. Acute pains, which accompany nephritis, and especially calculous nephritis, or the passage of a calculus into the ureter.

COLICA PICTONUM, Colic, metallic—c. Pictonum, Colic, metallic—c. Pituitosa, Colica convulsiva—c. Plethorica, Colica inflammatoria—c. Plumbariorum, Colic, metallic—c. Pulsatilla, Colic, inflammatory—c. Rachialgia, Colic, metallic—c. Saturnina, Colica metallica.

COLICA SCORTORUM, Colic of Prostitutes. A form of colic, said by Dr. Martin Haasing, of Copenhagen, to have been frequently observed by him amongst that unfortunate class of beings. It may well be doubted whether any special affection of the kind appertains to them.

COLICA SPASMODICA, Colica convulsiva, Ileus.

COLICA STERCO'REA, Colica Stip'ita, Stercoraceous Colic, (F.) Colique stercorale. A species of colic, ascribed to the retention of fecal matters in the intestines. The retention is itself, however, an effect, that may be caused in the same manner as the colic pains themselves.

COLICA STIPATA, Colica stercorea.

COLICA UTERINA, Hystero-colica, Uterine Colic, (F.) Colique utérine. Pain seated in the uterus, sometimes called *Hyster'algia*.

COLICA VENTRICULI, Cardialgia.

COLICA VERMINOSA, Helminthocolica, Worm Colic, (F.) Colique vermineuse. Abdominal pain, occasioned by the presence of worms in the intestines.

COLICODYNIA, Colica.

COLICOPLEGIA, Colic, metallic.

COLIMAÇON, Limax.

COLIQUE, Colic—c. des Barbouilleurs, Colics metallica—c. Hépatique, Colica hepatica—c. d'Indigestion, Colica crapulosa—c. Métallique, Colica metallica—c. de Miserere, Ileus—c. de Mistricorde, Ileus—c. des Peintres, Colica metallica—c. de Plomb, Colica metallica—c. de Poitou, Colica metallica—c. Saturnine, Colica metallica—c. Venteuse, Colica flatulenta—c. Végétale, Colica metallica.

COLIQUES, Pains, (after.)

COLITIS, from κολον, 'the colon, and itis, denoting inflammation; Coloni'tis, Enteritis colica, (F.) Inflammation du colon. Inflammation of the peritoneal or mucous membrane of the colon. The former is termed *Serocolitis*, and *Exocolitis*; the latter, *Endocolitis* and *Dysentery*.

COLIX, Trochiscus.

COLLA PISCIIUM, Ichthyocolla.

COLLAPSE, Collapsus.

COLLAP'SUS, Collapsus, Concidentia; from col, or cum, 'with,' and labor, lapsus, 'to fall.' (F.) Affaissement. A complete prostration of strength, either at the commencement or in the progress of a disease.

COLLAR-BONE, Clavicle.

COLLARD, Dracontium festidum—c. Cow,

Dracontium fistidum—c. Polecat, *Dracontium fistidum*.

COLLARIUM SALINUM, Halodermum.

COLLATERAL, *Collateralis*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *latus*, 'side.' That which accompanies or proceeds by the side of another.

COLLATERAL ARTERIES OF THE ARM, *Arteria Collateralis Brachii*, (F.) *Artères collatérales du bras*. They are given off by the brachial, and are distinguished into, 1. The collateral—superior or external (*Grandes musculaires du bras*—Ch.) which arise from the inner part of the brachial, and extend as far as the inferior and external part of the arm. 2. The collateral—inferior or internal (*Collatérales du Coudé*—Ch.) which arise from the brachial, near the elbow-joint, and descend towards the upper part of the fore-arm.

The vessels which pass to the fingers and toes are also called collateral.

Speaking generally, collateral branches are those which follow nearly the same course as the vessel whence they emanate.

COLLATERALIS, Ischio-cavernosus.

COLLE-CHALIR, Sarcocolla.

COLLE DE POISSON, Ichthyocolla.

COLLECTION, *Collectio*, from *colligere*, 'to gather.' This word is often united to the epithet *purulent*, *serous*, &c., to express a gathering of pus, serum, &c.

COLLESIS, Agglutination.

COLLETICUS, Agglutinant.

COLLEY'S DEPILATORY, see Depilatory.

COLLIC' LÆ. 'Drains to collect and convey away water.' See *GOUTTIÈRE*. Union of the ducts passing from the puncta lachrymalia, *Collic'is puncto'rum lacrymalium*.

COLLICULI NERVI ETHMOIDALIS, *Corpora striata*—c. Nervorum optico'rum, Thalami nervorum optico'rum—c. Vaginae, Nymphæ.

COLLICULUS CAVÆ POSTERIORIS VENTRICULORUM LATERALIUM, Hippocampus minor.

COLLIER (F.), *A collar*. A name given to certain eruptions which surround the neck like a collar.

COLLIGAMEN, Ligament.

COLLIGATIO, Syndesmosis.

COLLINSO'NIA, *C. Canadensis*, *C. decussata*, *Horseweed*, *Horsebalm*, *Richweed*, *Richleaf*, *Heal-all*, *Stoneroot*, *Knotroot*, *Knotweed*. This indigenous plant is possessed of diuretic properties, which seem to reside in a volatile oil. Infusion is the best form of administration. The leaves in domestic practice are applied to wounds and bruises.

COLLINSO'NIA DECUSSATA, *C. Canadensis*.

COLLIQUAMEN'TUM, from *colliqueo*, (con and *liquo*), 'I melt.' The first rudiments of an embryo.—Harvey.

COLLIQUATION, *Colliquatio*, *Eliquatio*, *Syntex'is*, *Ectex'is*, *Solutio*, *Dissolutio*. The ancients meant, by this term, the progressive diminution of the solid parts, with copious excretion of liquids by one or more passages. They thought, that all the solids melted; and that the liquids, and particularly the blood, lost a portion of their density.

COLLIQUATIVE, *Colliquativus*, *Colliquescens*, from *colliquescere*, 'to grow liquid.' (F.) *Colliquatif*. An epithet given to various discharges, which produce rapid exhaustion. Hence we say, *Colliquative sweats*, *Colliquative diarrhoea*, &c.

COLLIQUESCENS, Colliquative.

COLLISIO, Contusion.

COLLIX, Trochiscus.

COLLODES, Glutinosus.

COLLO'DION, *Colloidium*, *Ethereal Solution*

of *Gun-cotton*, *Magnard's Adhesive Liquid*; from *κόλλα*, 'glue.' A solution obtained by dissolving *gun-cotton*, (F.) *Fulmicoton*, in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol, in the proportion of about 16 parts of the former to 1 of the latter. When applied to a part, the ether evaporates, and the solid adhesive material is left, which contracts. Hence it is used in cases of wounds, to keep their edges together. It forms, also, a coating, and has been applied in abrasions, and in cases of burns. In various chronic cutaneous diseases, it has been applied with advantage; and has been employed to give a coating to pills, which it deprives of their taste, without interfering with their action.

Collodion is in the last edition of the Ph. U. S. (1851.)

COLLODION, CANTHARIDAL, *Colloidium vesicans* seu *cantharidale*. Prepared by exhausting, by displacement, a pound of coarsely powdered *cantharides* with a pound of sulphuric ether, and three ounces of acetic ether. In two ounces of this saturated solution of cantharides, twenty-five grains of *gun-cotton* are dissolved. By painting the surface with a little of this solution, vesication is produced, as with the plaster of cantharides.

COLLODIUM, Collodion—c. *Cantharidale*, Collodion, cantharidal—c. *Vesicans*, Collodion, cantharidal.

COLLOID, *Colloides*, from *κόλλα*, 'glue,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance;' *Cancer alveolaris*, *Carcinoma alveolare*, (F.) *Cancer alvéolaire*, c. *Gélatiniforme*, *Gelatinous cancer*. An epithet applied to a product of morbid secretion, resembling glue, or particles of jelly inlaid in a regular alveolar bed. The three species of cancer or carcinoma are,—*Encephaloid*, *Scirrhus*, and *Colloid*. See *Cancer*.

COLLO'MA, from *κόλλα*, 'glue.' A name proposed by Dr. Walshe for the gelatiniform matter, which is of common occurrence in cysts. It is transparent, amorphous, and devoid of vessels and nerves.

COLLONE'MA, from *κόλλα*, 'glue.' A peculiar gelatinous tumour, consisting of a remarkably soft gelatiniform tissue, which trembles on being touched.—J. Müller.

COLLOSTRUM, Colostrum.

COLLOURION, Collyrium.

COLLUM, *Cervix*, *Trache'los*, *Auchen*, (F.) *Col*, *Cou*. The part of the body situate between the head and chest. Also, a part of an organ resembling the neck, as in the following cases.

COLLUM ASTRAG'ALI, *Cervix Astrag'ali*, *Neck of the Astragalus*, (F.) *Col de l'astragale*. A depression, which separates the anterior extremity of the astragalus from its body.

COLLUM COSTA'RUM, *Cervix Costa'rum*, *Neck of the Ribs*, (F.) *Col des Côtes*. The narrow part of the ribs, between the head and tubercle.

COLLUM DEN'TIUM, *Cervix Dentium*, *Neck of the Teeth*, (F.) *Col on Collet des Dents*. The part of the teeth between the corona and fang, which is embraced by the gum.

COLLUM FEM'ORIS, *Cervix Fem'oris*, *Neck of the Thigh-bone*, (F.) *Col du Fémur*. The long narrow, and oblique portion of the os femoris, which separates the head from the two trochanters.

COLLUM FIB'ULÆ, *Cervix Fib'ulæ*, *Neck of the Fibula*, (F.) *Col du Péron*. A slight narrowness seated below the head or upper extremity of the fibula.

COLLUM HU'MERI, *Cervix Hu'meri*, *Neck of the Humerus*. A circular, depressed portion, which separates the head of the os humeri from its two tuberosities. Some surgeons place the neck be-

low the tuberosities, no precise line of demarcation indicating its extent.

COLLUM MANDIBULÆ vel **MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS**, *Cervix Mandibulæ* seu *Maxilla Inferioris*, Neck of the lower jaw, (F.) *Col de l'os maxillaire inférieure*. A depression observable on each side of the lower jaw, immediately below the condyles.

COLLUM OBSTIPUM, Torticollis.

COLLUM OSSIS MAGNI vel **CAPITATI**, *Cervix ossis magni* vel *Capitati*, Neck of the Os Magnum, (F.) *Col du grand Os*. A circular depression beneath the head of this bone of the carpus.

COLLUM RADII, *Cervix Radii*, Neck of the Radius, (F.) *Col du Radius*. A narrow portion of the radius, which supports the head of the bone.

COLLUM SCAPULÆ, *Cervix Scapulæ*, Neck of the Scapula, (F.) *Col de l'Omoplate*. A narrow portion, observable below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, which seems to separate it, as it were, from the rest of the bone.

COLLUM UTERI, *Cervix Uteri*, *Jugulum Uteri*, Neck of the Uterus, (F.) *Col de la Matrice*, *Col uterini*. A narrow, cylindrical, and flattened portion of the uterus, which terminates inferiorly, and opens into the vagina by the *Os Uteri* or *Os Tineæ*. This neck is perceptible on examination per vaginam, until near the end of utero-gestation. As the uterus enlarges, however, it becomes shorter and wider, so that a manifest difference exists between its condition at seven and nine months.

COLLUM VESICÆ, *Cervix Vesicæ*, Neck of the Bladder, (F.) *Col de la Vessie*. The anterior part of the base of the bladder, which resembles the neck of a bottle, and is continuous with the urethra.

COLLURIUM, Collyrium.

COLLUTIO, Gargarism.

COLLUTO'RIUM, from *colluere*, 'to wash out.' A mouth-wash.

COLLUTORIUM ADSTRINGENS, Mel boracis.

COLLUVIES, from *colluo*, 'I cleanse.' Filth, excrement. Discharge from an old ulcer.

COLLVIES GASTRICA, *Embarras gastrique*.

COLLYRIUM, *Collurium*, *Collurion*, from *κόλλω*, 'I check,' and *ρῆς*, 'I flow,' or from *κόλλα*, 'glue,' and *οὐρα*, 'tail.' (F.) *Collyre*. The ancients designated, by this term, a solid medicine, of a long, cylindrical shape; proper to be introduced into the vagina, anus, or nostrils. They are said to have given it this name because it was shaped like a Rat's Tail, and because there entered into its composition powders and glutinous matters.—Celsus, Oribasius, Scribonius Largus. At the present day, Collyrium means an application to the eye. Some are pulverulent and dry, *Ophthalmempusma*, *Collyrium siccum*, but the greatest part are liquid, *Hygrocollyria*; and receive different epithets, as *astringent*, *emollient*, &c. The term is now little more than synonymous with *Eye-water*. Collyria are generally extemporaneous formulæ.

COLLYRIUM SICCUM, see Collyrium—c. *Siccum Alexandrinum*, see Alexandrine.

COLOBO'MA, *κολοβωμα*, 'any thing truncated or shortened.' A mutilated or maimed organ.

COLOBO'MA IRIDIS, *Irido-coloboma*. A congenital peculiarity of the iris, consisting in a fissure of its lower portion, and a consequent prolongation of the iris to the margin of the cornea.

COLOBO'SIS, *κολοβωσις*. The act of curtailing or mutilating.

COLOCHOLOSIS, from *κόλον*, 'the colon,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' Bilious dysentery, *Dysenteria biliosa*.

COLOCYNTH, *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLOMBINE, COMMON, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.
COLOMBA, Calumba.

COLON, *C. Cæcum*, *Monenteron*, *Colon*, *Intestinum majus*, *I. cellulatum*, *I. crassum et plenum*, *I. grande*, *I. laxum*. That portion of the large intestines which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. It is said to have been so called from *κόλον*, 'hollow,' or from *κόλωσθαι*, 'I arrest,' because the excrements are arrested, for a considerable time, in its sacs,—*col'lula*. The colon is usually divided into four portions. 1. The right lumbar or ascending, *Colon dextrum*, situate in the right lumbar region, and commencing at the cæcum. 2. *Transversum colon*, *Colon transversum*, *transverse arch of the colon*, the portion of the colon which crosses from the right to the left side, at the upper part of the abdomen. 3. The left lumbar or descending colon, *Colon sinistrum*, extending from the left part of the transverse arch, opposite the outer portion of the left kidney, to the corresponding iliac fossa. 4. The *Iliac colon* or *Sigmoid flexure of the colon*, (F.) *Colon ileæ* ou *S. du colon*, the portion of the intestine which makes a double curvature in the left iliac fossa, and ends in the rectum.

The muscular fibres, as in the cæcum, are in three flat stripes, *Tæniæ* seu *Fasciæ Ligamento'sæ*.

COLON, *Membrum*—c. Inflammation of the, Colitis.

COLON. TORPOR OF THE. A disease in which the muscular coat of the colon acts with deficient energy: giving occasion to distention of the intestine, which, by pressing upon the other organs, may interfere so much with their functions, as to lead to distressing gastric, cardiac and other disorders.

COLONITIS, Colitis, Dysentery.

COLONNE, *Columna*—c. *Vertebrale*, *Vertebral column*.

COLONNES CHARNUES, *Carnes columnæ*—c. *Charnues du Cervix*, *Columnæ carnes*.

COLOPHANE, Colophonia.

COLOPHANY, Colophonia.

COLOPHONIA, so called from Colophon, a city of Ionia; *Phrygæ*, *Fricæ*, *Pis Græca*, *Rosina nigra*, *Colophony*, *Colophony*, *Black Rosin*, *Pitch*, *Brown Rosin*, (F.) *Colophane*, *Colophane*, *Arcanson*, *Brai sec*. The black resin, which remains in the retort, after the distillation, by means of a strong fire, of common turpentine. It is used like the turpentine in general, and in some pharmaceutical preparations.

COLOPHONY, Colophonia.

COLOQUINTE, *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLOQUINTIDA, *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLOR VIRGINEUS PALLIDUS, *Chlorosis*—c. *Virginum fœdus*, *Chlorosis*.

COLORECTITIS, Dysentery.

COLOSTRA, Colostrum.

COLOSTRATIO, Colostration.

COLOSTRATION, *Colostratio*. Disease in new-born children, attributable to the colostrum.

COLOSTRUM, *Colostrum*, *Colostrum*, *Colostrum*, *Trophalis*, *Protogala*, *Neogala*, *Primum Puerperæ lac*, *Pytia*, *Pytia*, (*Breastings* or *Beastings* in the cow, &c.) from *κόλον*, 'food,' (?) (F.) *Bfton*. The first milk after accouchement. It contains more serum and butter, and less casein than common milk, and seems to possess an evacuant property, which renders it fit to aid in the expulsion of the meconium. *Colostrum* formerly meant an emulsion prepared of turpentine and yolk of egg.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS, *Achromatopsia*.

COLOURS, ACCIDENTAL, *Op'pauite colours*, *Complementary* and *Harmonic colours*. If the eye has been for some time regarding a particu-

lar colour, the retina becomes insensible to this colour; and if, afterwards, it be turned to a sheet of white paper, the paper will not seem to be white, but will be of the colour that arises from the union of all the rays of the solar spectrum, except the one to which the retina has become insensible. Thus, if the eye be directed for some time to a red wafer, the sheet of paper will seem to be of a bluish-green, in a circular spot of the same dimensions as the wafer. This bluish-green image is called an ocular spectrum, because it is impressed upon the eye and may be retained for a short time; and the colour bluish-green, is said to be the accidental colour of the red. If this experiment be made with wafers of different colours, other accidental colours will be observed, varying with the colour of the wafer employed, as in the following table:—

Colour of the Wafer.	Accidental colour, or colour of the ocular spectrum.
Red.....	Bluish green
Orange.....	Blue.
Yellow.....	Indigo.
Green.....	Violet with a little red.
Blue.....	Orange red.
Indigo.....	Orange yellow.
Violet.....	Yellow-green.
Black.....	White.
White.....	Black.

If all the colours of the spectrum be ranged in a circle, in the proportions they hold in the spectrum itself, the accidental colour of any particular colour will be found directly opposite. Hence, the two colours have been termed opposite colours. It will follow from what has been said, that if the primary colour, or that to which the eye has been first directed, be added to the accidental colour, the result must be the same impression as that produced by the union of all the rays of the spectrum—white light. The accidental colour, in other words, is what the primitive colour requires to make it white light. The primitive and accidental colours are, therefore, complements of each other; and hence accidental colours have also been called complementary colours. They have likewise been termed harmonic, because the primitive and its accidental colour harmonize with each other in painting.

COLPAL'GIA, from *καλος*, 'vagina,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the vagina.

COLPATRE'SIA, *Elytratre'sia*, from *καλος*, 'vagina,' and *απρητος*, 'without opening.' Imperforation of the vagina.

COLPEMPHRAX'IS, from *καλος*, 'vagina,' and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the vagina by foreign bodies.

COLPEURYNTER, *Speculum vaginae*.

COLPITIS, Colposis.

COLPOC'ACE, *Edæoti'tis gangraeno'sa*, *Gangra'na genitalium et vaginæ*. Putrescency or gangrene of the vagina and labia.

COLPOCACE INFANTI'LIS, *Edæoti'tis gangraeno'sa puella'rum*, *Noma pudendo'rum*. Gangrene or putrescency of the vagina and genitals in young children.

COLPOCACE PUERPERA'RUM, *Edæoti'tis Gangraeno'sa puerpera'rum*, *Tocodomycolodori'tis maligna vagina'tis* (Ritgen). Sloughing of the vagina and genitals in puerperal women.

COLPOCELE, Elytrocele.

COLPOCYSTOTOM'IA, from *καλος*, 'vagina,' *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' *Sectio vaginalis-æsthesiva*. Lithotomy through the vagina.

COLPODESMORRAPH'IA, from *καλος*, 'vagina,' *δεσμος*, 'ligament,' and *ρραφη*, 'sutura.' The removal of a part of the mucous membrane of the

vagina for the radical cure of prolapsus vaginae et uteri.

COLPEDEMA, Elytroedema.

COLPOPTOSIS, Prolapsus vaginae.

COLPORRHA'GIA, *Elytrorrhæ'gia*, from *καλος*, 'vagina,' and *ρρρρρρ*, 'I break forth.' Discharge of blood from the vagina.

COLPORRHAPHY, Elytrorrhaphy.

COLPORRHEX'IS, *Ruptu'ra vaginæ*; from *καλος*, 'vagina,' and *ρηξις*, 'rupture.' Rupture of the vagina. Also, colporrhagia.

COLPORRHEA, Leucorrhœa.

COLPOS, Sinus, Vagina.

COLPO'SIS, Inflammation of the vagina. Synonymous with *Elytro'i'tis*, *Elytri'tis*, *Cole'i'tis*, *Colpi'tis*. See Leucorrhœa.

COLPOSTEGNO'SIS, *Colecostegno'sis*, from *καλος*, 'vagina,' and *εργωσ*, 'I close.' Atresia, or obliteration of the vagina.

COLPOSTENOCHORIA, Colecostegnosis.

COLPOSYNIZESIS, Coleostegnosis.

COLPOT'OMY, *Colpotom'ia*, from *καλος*, 'vagina,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' An incision of the vagina in parturition.

COLT'S FOOT, *Asarum Canadense*, Tusillago.

COL'UBER BERUS, The systematic name of the viper, *Vipera*, (F.) *Couleuvre*, *Vipère*. A poisonous reptile—the poison lying in small sacs near its teeth. The flesh is innocent, and has been often taken in scrofula, and in cutaneous disorders in general, but it is inefficacious.

COLUBRINA, *Polygonum bistorta*—c. *Dracontia*, *Arum dracunculæ*—c. *Lusitanica*, *Euphorbia capitata*—c. *Virginiana*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

COLUM, Colon.

COLUMBINE, *Aquilegia vulgaris*—c. *Wild*, *Aquilegia Canadensis*.

COLUMBO, *Calumba*—c. *Americana*, see *Calumba*—c. *Marietta*, see *Calumba*.

COLUMELLA, *Pillar*, *Uvula*.

COLUM'NA, *Columna*, (F.) *Colonne*. Anatomists use this word for parts which resemble a column or pillar; hence for the penis.

COLUMNA ADSTANS INGUINIBUS, *Penis*—c. *Dorsi*, *Vertebral column*.

COLUM'NA NASI. The cartilaginous part of the septum of the nostrils. See *Nares*.

COLUMNA ORIS, *Uvula*—c. *Spinalis*, *Vertebral column*—c. *Virginitatis*, *Hymen*—c. *Foraminis ovalis*, see *Ovalis fossa*—c. *Valvulae Veuissenii*, see *Valvula Veuissenii*—c. *Vertebralis*, *Vertebral column*.

COLUM'NÆ CAR'NÆ, *Columnæ Cordis*, *Lacer'ti vel Lacer'tuli vel Funee vel Fasciculi teretes Cordis*, *Trabes seu Trabeculæ Cordis*, (F.) *Colonnes charnues du cœur*. Small, fleshy columns, which project, more or less, into the auricles and ventricles of the heart, whose use appears to be to prevent too great dilatation of those cavities. A few of these *columnæ*—see *Musculi papillares*—are attached by one extremity to the walls of the heart, and, by the other, give insertion to chordæ tendinæ.

COLUMNÆ CARNÆ of the Rectum, see *Rectum*—c. *Papillares*, see *Columnæ Carnæ*.

COLUMNEA LONGIFOLIA, *Bahel*.

COLUMNÆ, MËDIAN, POSTERIOR OF THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA, *Funiculi graciles*—c. of *Morgagni* or of the Rectum, see *Rectum*—c. of the Spinal Marrow, see *Vertebral Nerves*.

COLUS JOVIS, *Salvia sclarea*.

COLUSTRUM, *Colostrum*.

COLU'TEA, *C. Arborea'cena*, *C. hirsuta*, *Senna Germanica*, *Bladder Senna*, (F.) *Enguenaudier*, *Faux Séné*. Fam. Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. The leaves are slightly

purgative, and are often mixed with those of the cassia senna.

COLUVRINE DE VIRGINIE, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

COLYM'BADES, *Pickled Olives*. These, when bruised and applied to a burnt part, were supposed to be able to prevent vesication.—*Dioscorides*.

COLYMBIFERA MINOR, *Mentha crispata*.

COMA, *Semison'nia*, *Semisopi'tus*, *Semisop'rus*, *Subeth*, (Arab.) A profound state of sleep, from which it is extremely difficult to rouse the individual. It is a symptom which occurs in many diseases. Two varieties are distinguished, 1. *Coma vigil*, *Coma agrypnu'des*, *Perrigil'ium*, *Vigil'ia nim'ia*, *Typho'nia*, *Veter'nis*, *Veterno'stas*, *Agrypnoco'nia*, *Carus lethar'gus vigil*, *Typhoma'nia*, which is accompanied with delirium. The patient has his eyes closed, but opens them when called; and closes them again immediately. This state is accompanied with considerable restlessness. 2. *Coma Somnolen'tum*, *C. Comato'des*; — in which the patient speaks when roused, but remains silent and immovable in the intervals. *Coma* is a deeper sleep than *oppor*, but less so than *lethargy* and *curus*.

COMA, *Capillus* — c. *Agrypnodes*, see *Coma* — c. *Apoplexia*, *Apoplexy* — c. *Cæsarea*, *Plica* — c. *Comatodes*, see *Coma* — c. *Somnolentum*, *Somnolency*, see *Coma* — c. *Vigil*, see *Coma*.

COMACON, *Myristica moschata*.

COMAN'DRA UMBELLA'TA, *Bastard Toad-flax*; indigenous; *Order*, *Santalaceæ*: flowering in May and June; has been used in fevers by some of the Indian tribes.

COMAROS, *Arbutus unedo*.

COMARUM PALUS'TRÉ, *Potentilla palustris*, *Musk Cinquefoil*. An indigenous plant, *Family*, *Rosaceæ*, which flowers in June. It is possessed of astringent virtues.

COMATA, from *κωπα*. Diseases characterized by diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep or impaired state of the senses. — *Cullen*.

COMATEUX, *Comatose*.

COMATODES, *Comatose*.

COMATOSE, *Comato'des*, *Carot'icus*, *Caro'des*, (F.) *Comateux*. Relating to or resembling *coma*: — as *comatose sleep*, *comatose fever*, &c.

COMBUSTIBILITY, *PRETERNATURAL*, *Combustion*, human.

COMBUSTIO, *Burn* — c. *Spontanea*, *Combustion*, human.

COMBUSTION, *HUMAN*, *Spontaneous Combustion* or *Preternatural Combustibility*, *Catacau'sis*, *Tachencau'sis*, *Incedium spontaneum*, *Combustio spontanea*, *Autempresus*, *Catacau'sis ebriosa*, (F.) *Combustion humaine*, *C. spontaneë*. These terms have been applied to the extraordinary phenomenon of a rapid destruction of the human body, by being reduced to ashes either spontaneously or by the contact of an ignited substance. It is said to have occurred in the aged, and in those that were fat and hard drinkers. In such, Dr. Traill has found a considerable quantity of oil in the serum of the blood. Vicq d'Azyr, Lair, and Dupuytren think it necessary, that the body should be placed in contact with an ignited substance. Le Cat, Kopp, and Marc are of opinion that this is not necessary. The former appears to be the more probable view.

COMBUSTURA, *Burn*.

COMEDONES, see *Acne*.

COMES ARCHIATRORUM, see *Exarchiater*.

COMESTIBLE, (F.) *Édulis*, from *comedere*, 'to eat.' *Eatable*, (F.) *Édible*. *Esulent*. When this word is used substantively, in French as in English, it means solid food.

COMEZ. Half a drop.—*Ruland*.

COMFREY, *Symphytum*—c. *Spotted*, *Palmaria*.

COMISTE, *Aliment*.

COMMANDUCATIO, *Mastication*.

COMMEMORATIVE, *Commemorati'vus*, from *commemorare*, (con and memor,) 'to cause to remember.' That which recalls, or rather which is recalled.

COMMEMORATIVE SIGNS, (F.) *Signes commemorati'va*, are those, deduced from circumstances which have gone before; or rather, according to others, those which point out the preceding condition of the patient. They are also called *Amnes'tic signs*.

COMMENSUM, *Symmetry*.

COMMERCIMUM, *Sympathy*.

COMMI, *Gummi*.

COMMINUTED, *Comminu'tus*, from *comminuere*, (con and minuo,) 'to break to pieces.' (F.) *Comminutif*. A *comminuted fracture* is one in which the bone is broken into a number of pieces.

COMMINUTION, *Comminu'tio*, *Thrypsis*, *Leio'sis*. Same etymon. *Fracture of a bone into a number of pieces*.

COMMISSURA, *Articulation*.

COMMISSURA ANTERIOR CEREBRI, *Commissure anterior*, of the *Brain*.

COMMISSURA BREVIS. A lobule or prominence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situate in the incisura posterior, below the horizontal fissure.

COMMISSURA LABIORUM, *Prostomia*—c. *Magna cerebri*, *Corpus callosum*—c. *Nerveæ*, *Syndesmosis*—c. *Ossium carnea*, *Synsarcosis*.

COMMISSURA POSTERIOR CEREBRI, *Commissure posterior*, of the *Brain*.

COMMISSURA SIMPLEX. A small lobule or prominence of the superior vermiform process, near the incisura posterior of the cerebellum.

COMMISSURAL; same etymon as *commissure*. Of or belonging to a *commissure*.

COMMISSURE, *Commissu'ra*, *Compa'ga*, *Compaginat'io*, *Sym'physis*, *Sym'bolé*; from *committere*, (con and mitto,) 'I join together.' A point of union between two parts: thus, the *commissures of the eyelids*, *lips*, &c., are the angles, which they form at the place of union. See *Fibres*, *converging*.

COMMISSURE, ANTERIOR, OF THE BRAIN, *Commissu'ra anterior cerebri*, (F.) *Commissure antérieure du cerveau*. A small medullary fasciculus, situate transversely at the anterior part of the third ventricle, and uniting the two hemispheres.

COMMISSURE, GREAT, OF THE BRAIN, *Commissu'ra Magna Cerebri*, (F.) *Grande commissure du cerveau*, which unites the two hemispheres for some extent, is the *Corpus callosum*.

COMMISSURE, MIDDLE, OF THE BRAIN. A layer of gray substance uniting the thalami optici.

COMMISSURE, OBLIQUE OR INTERCEREBRAL, see *Valvula Vieussenii*—c. *Optic*, see *Chiasmus*.

COMMISSURE, POSTERIOR, OF THE BRAIN, *Commissu'ra posterior cerebri*. A medullary band, situate at the posterior part of the third or middle ventricle.

COMMISSURE OF THE UVEA, *Ciliary ligament*. **COMMISSURE DE LA CHOROÏDE**, *Ciliary ligament*.

COMMO'SIS, from *κοσμος*, 'I adorn.' The art of concealing natural deformities, as by painting the face. See, also, *Propolis*.

COMMO'TICE, in the older writers, meant the art of communicating factitious beauty to a person. *Painting the face*; *Comoporia*.

COMMOTIO, *Motion*, *Concussion*—c. *Cerebri*, *Concussion of the brain*.

COMMOTION, Concussion—*c. du Cerveau*, Concussion of the brain.

COMMUNICANS, from *communis*, 'common.' *Conjunctiva*. That which communicates or establishes a communication. Communicant. There are two *Arteriae Communicantes*, both within the cranium;—the one anterior, very short, and extending transversely from one anterior cerebral artery to the other,—the other posterior, called also *Communicans Willisii*, which passes from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery. It is a branch of the basiliary.

COMMUNICANS NONI. A long slender nervous branch, formed by filaments from the first, second and third cervical nerves, which descends upon the outer side of the internal jugular vein, and forms a loop with the *descendens noni* over the sheath of the carotids.

COMMUNICANS PERONEI, see *Communicans poplitei*.

COMMUNICANS POPLITEI, *C. tibiae* (*nervus*.) A large nerve, which arises from the popliteal; and, at a variable distance below the articulation of the knee, receives the *communicans peronei* from the peroneal nerve,—the two forming the *external saphenous nerve*.

COMMUNICANS TIBIALIS, *Communicans poplitei*.

COMPACT, *Compactus*, from *con* and *pangere*, 'to strike, to fix.' Solid, close. (F.) *Compacte*. The term *Compact Tissue* is given to the hardest and closest parts of bone.

COMPAGES, Articulation, Commissure—*c. Ossium per Lineam Simplicem*, Harmony—*c. Vertebrarum*, Vertebral column.

COMPAGINATIO, Commissure.

COMPAS D'ÉPAISSEUR, see *Pelvimeter*.

COMPASSIO, Sympathy.

COMPEBA, Piper cubeba.

COMPENSATION, *Balancement*.

COMPEPER, Piper cubeba.

COMPERNIS; from *con*, and *perna*, 'a gammon of bacon with the leg on.' One who has his knees turned inwards. A case of distortion of the legs.

COMPETENTIA MEMBRORUM OMNIUM, Symmetry.

COMPLAINT, Disease.

COMPLAINT, FAMILIAR, see *Hereditary*.

COMPLEMENTAL AIR, see *Respiration*.

COMPLEMENTARY AIR, see *Respiration*.

COMPLETIO, Plethora.

COMPLEX, *Complexus*, from *con*, 'with,' and *placere*, 'to twist.' Embracing several distinct things. Chassignier uses this term, in his anatomical descriptions, for *complicated*.

COMPLEXIO, Coition, *Complexio*, Confusio, Temperament.

COMPLEXION, *Complexio*. This is often employed, in English, for the colour of the face, as "He has a good complexion,"—a "sallow complexion," &c. It formerly had a more extensive signification, and still has in France. It signifies the aggregate of physical characters presented by any individual, considered with respect to his external arrangement or condition. It means more than *constitution*, for which it is used synonymously in many cases; and differs from *temperament*, which is less the external condition of the body than the state or disposition of the organs in health.—H. Cloquet.

COMPLEXUS, Complex.

COMPLEXUS MINOR, *Mastoides lateralis*, *Tracheo-mastoides*, (F.) *Trachéo-mastoidien*, *Muscle petit Complexus*. It arises from the transverse processes of the last four cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the mastoid process.

COMPLEXUS MUSCULUS, *Biconter Cervicis*, *Complexus Major*, *Dorso-trachion-occipitalis*, *Trachéo-occipitalis* (Ch.), (F.) *Muscle grand complexus*.

A muscle, situate at the hind part of the neck, where it extends from the interval that separates the two prominent ridges on the posterior surface of the os occipitis to the transverse and articular processes of the last six cervical vertebrae, as well as to those of the first five dorsal. It serves to straighten, incline, and turn the head.

COMPLICATIO, *Complicatio*, from *con*, 'with,' and *placere*, 'to fold.' In medicine, it means the presence of several diseases, *morbi complicati* seu *perplexi*, or of several adventitious circumstances foreign to the primary disease.

COMPOSITIO, *Compositio*, from *componere*, (*con* and *ponere*, 'to place'; 'to place together.' *Synthesis*. The act of composing or compounding,—of medicines for example; *Iamato-syntaxis*. Also, the *Compound*, *Compositum*, or thing compounded. Likewise, a *combination*.

COMPOSITUM, Compound.

COMPOUND. Same etymology; to mix medicines. To mingle different ingredients into one whole. Used adjectively, *compound* signifies the result of the union of several medicinal agents, as "a compound medicine."

COMPREHENSIO, Catalepsy.

COMPRESSIO, Catalepsy.

COMPRESS, *Compress*, *Splenium*, *Spleniola*, *Splenicus*, *Placula*, *Penicillum*, *Peniculum*, from *comprimere*, (*con*, and *primere*, 'to press,' 'to press together.' (F.) *Compress*. Folded pieces of lint or rag, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure upon any part. According to their shape, direction, and use, compresses have been called *long* ((F.) *longuettes*,) *square* (*carrées*,) *triangular*, *prismatic*, *graduated* (*graduées*,) *split* (*fenêtrées*,) *fenêtrées*, *criblées*, *croix de Malte*, *oblique*, *circular*, *dividing* (*divisives*,) *uniting* (*unissantes*,) *cribriform*, &c.

The Umschlag or compress of the hydropathists is a cloth, well wetted with cold water, applied to the surface near the supposed seat of disease, securely covered with a dry cloth, and changed as often as it becomes dry. It is sometimes covered with a layer of oiled silk, to prevent evaporation.

COMPRESSEUR DE DUPUYTREN, Compressor of Dupuytren—*c. du Nez*, Compressor nasi—*c. de la Prostata*, Compressor prostatae.

COMPRESSIO, Compression, Thlipsis.

COMPRESION, *Compressio*, *Energetica*.

Same etymology. Pressure; methodical compression. An agent frequently had recourse to in surgery. We *compress* a limb, affected with *œdema*, *varices*, *hydrops articuli*, *callous ulcer*, &c. The abdomen is *compressed* after delivery, after *paracentesis abdominis*, &c. The compression is produced by means of the roller, laced stocking, &c., according to the part, and to the particular case. *Moderate pressure* aids the contractility of parts, and excites the action of the absorbents; so that large tumours at times disappear after it has been used for some time. A greater degree of pressure occasions, still more, the emaciation of the part, but it is apt to impede the circulation. *Pressure* is often used to stop or moderate the flow of blood in cases of aneurism or wounds of arteries and veins. In such cases, the compression may be *immediate*, when applied upon the artery itself, or it may be *mediate*, when applied through the integuments and soft parts. The French use the term *Compression immédiate latérale* for that which is exerted perpendicularly to the axis of a vessel, so as to flatten its sides. It is practised with the finger, forceps, tourniquet, compresses, &c.

COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN. This may arise either from coagula of blood, a soft tumour, a

bony excrescence, a depressed portion of the skull, or the presence of some foreign body. The effects vary, according as the compression takes place suddenly or gradually. When suddenly, the symptoms are of the comatose or apoplectic character. When gradually, mania, convulsions, &c., are more likely to occur. Compression, arising from a depressed portion of skull, requires the use of the trephine.

COMPRES'SIVE, *Compressivus*. That which compresses. A compressive bandage is one that compresses the parts to which it is applied.

COMPRES'SOR or **COMPRES'SORIUM** OF **DUPUYTREN**, (F.) *Compresseur de Dupuytren*. An instrument for compressing the femoral artery, invented by Dupuytren. It is constructed on the same principles as the tourniquet of J. L. Petit, from which it only differs in this respect:—that, instead of being maintained in its place by a strap, which always compresses more or less the circumference of the limb, the two pads are placed at the extremities of a semicircle of steel, which, by passing from one to the other without touching the parts, limits the pressure to two opposite points of the thigh, and permits the collateral circulation to go on.

COMPRESSOR NARIS, *Reneus, Nasalis, Transversalis Nasi, Myrtiformis, Dilatator ala'rum nasi, Constrictor Nasi, C. Nasium, C. Naris, Triangularis Nasi*, (F.) *Maxillo-narinal, Sus-maxillo-nasal*, — (Ch.) *Compresseur du nez, Transversal du nez*. A muscle, situate at the sides of the nose; flat and triangular. It arises from the inner part of the fossa canina, and passes to the dorsum of the nose; where it is confounded with that of the opposite side.

COMPRESSOR or **CONTRACTOR** OF **NUCK**. An instrument for compressing the urethra, to obviate incontinence of urine. It consists of a girdle of iron, which surrounds the pelvis, to which is fixed a plate of the same metal, that compresses the urethra in *perinaeo*.

COMPRESSOR PROSTATÆ, *Prostaticus superior, Pubio-prostaticus, Sub-pubio-prostaticus*, (F.) *Compresseur de la prostate*. A muscle, admitted by ALBINUS, which is formed of the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, that embrace the prostate. It is the *Prostaticus superior* of WINSLOW.

COMPRES'SOR URE'THÆ. A muscle consisting of two portions—one of which is *transverse* in its direction, and, in consequence of its having been particularly described by Mr. Guthrie, has been called *Guthrie's muscle*. It arises from the ramus of the ischium, and passes inwards to embrace the membranous urethra. The other portion is *perpendicular*, descending from the pubis and passing down to be inserted into the transverse portion of the muscle. This portion has been considered by many to be only the anterior fibres of the *levator ani*; and having been described by Mr. Wilson, it has been called *Wilson's muscle*.

COMPRESSOR VENÆ DORSALIS PENIS. A small muscle, distinctly seen in animals, less distinctly in man, which arises from the ramus of the pubis, and ascending in a direction forwards is inserted above the *vena dorsalis*, joining with its fellow of the opposite side on the mesial line. Its use is supposed to compress the vein in erection. It is sometimes called the *muscle of Houston*, after Dr. Houston of Dublin.

COMPRESSORIUM, Compressor.

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFO'LIA, *Liquidambar peregrina, L. asplenifolia, Myrica asplenifolia*, Sweet Fern, Shrubby Sweet Fern, Sweet bush, Fern bush, Fern gale, Spleenwort bush, Meadow fern, Astringent root. An indigenous shrubby plant, which grows in sandy or stony

woods from New England to Virginia. It possesses tonic and astringent properties, and is used as a domestic remedy in diarrhoea, &c., in the form of decoction.

COMPUNCTIO, *Paracentesis, Puncturing*.

CONÆSTHESIS, *Cœnæsthesia*.

CONARIUM, Pineal gland.

CONATUS, Effort.

CONCARNATIO, *Sy sarcosis*.

CONCASSER, (F.), from *conquassare*, (*con*, and *quassare*, 'to shake much,') 'to break to pieces;' 'to comminute.' To reduce roots, woods, &c. into small fragments, in order that their active principles may be more readily separated from them.

CONCAU'SA, *Concausa, Synætion*. A cause which co-operates with another, in the production of disease.

CONCAVITAS CONCHULARIS CEREBRI, Infundibulum of the brain.

CONCAVUM PEDIS, Sole.

CONCENTRAN'TIA, from *con* and *centrum*, 'a centre.' A name once given to absorbents of acids.

CONCENTRA'TION, *Concentratio*. A word sometimes used, in medical theories, to express an afflux of fluids, or a convergence of sensibility or of vital force, towards an organ. It is applied, also, to the pulsation of arteries, when not easily felt under the finger.

POULS CONCENTRÉ, (F.) A term applied by the French to a pulse of the above character.

CONCEPTACULA SEMINARIA, *Vesiculae seminarie*.

CONCEPTACULUM, Uterus, Vessel.

CONCEPTIO, Conception — c. *Vitiosa*, Pregnancy, extra-uterine.

CONCEPTIO, *Conceptio, Conceptus, Cypsis, Syllipsis, Andropis, from concipio, (con and capio,)* 'I conceive.' The impregnation of the ovum by the positive contact of the male sperm, whence results a new being. The whole subject of conception is most mysterious. It seems to occur as follows. During the sexual union, the male sperm passes along the uterus and Fallopian tubes: the fimbriated extremities of the latter seize hold of the ovarium; and the sperm in this manner comes in contact with a matured ovum, and impregnates it. The fecundated ovum remains some time in the ovarium, but at length bursts its covering, is laid hold of by the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube, and passes along the tube into the cavity of the uterus, where it remains for the full period of utero-gestation. Some are of opinion, that the ovum is not impregnated until it has entered the Fallopian tubes, or uterus.

CONCEPTIO, FALSA, *Falsus Conceptus, Spurious germen*, (F.) *Fausse conception, Faux germe*. An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole or some similar production, instead of a properly organized fetus. See *Mole*.

CONCEPTUS. The first rudiments of the fetus, after conception. Also, conception.

CONCEPTUS FALSIUS, Conception, false.

CONCHA, *Conchus*. A liquid measure, amongst the Athenians, equal to half an ounce. Anatomists apply this term to several hollow parts of the body;—as the *Concha of the Ear*,—*Concha Auris, Concha Auricularis*; (F.) *Conque*—the hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear. It has, also, been applied to the genital organs of the female; to the patella, &c.

CONCHA, Patella, Turbinate bone (middle.) Vulva — c. *Auris interna, Cochlea* — c. *Cerebræ, Infundibulum of the brain* — c. *Genæ, Patella* — c. *Inferior, Turbinate bone, (inferior)* — c. *Laby-*

rinthi, Cochlea—*a.* Morgagniana, Turbinated bone, (superior)—*a.* Narium superior, Turbinated bone, (superior).

CONCHÆ NARIUM, Turbinated bones.

CONCHA'RUM ANTIFEBRI'LE. A febrifuge and sudorific preparation in Bates's *Pharmacopœia*. It was composed of vinegar, mussel-shells, and water of *Carduus benedictus*.

CONCHO-HELIX. A small, fleshy, fasciculus, attached to the concha of the ear and helix. It is also called the *small muscle of the helix*.

CONCHUS, *Concha*. The cranium. In the plural, it means the orbital cavities.—Castelli.

CONCUS OCVLI, Orbit.

CONCHYLIA, Turbinated bones.

CONCIDENTIA, Collapse.

CONCILIA CORPORALLA, Coitus.

CONCIL'IUM. A milky plant, referred to by Pliny as aphrodisiac and antiphthisical. Adanson considers it to be a *Campanula*.

CONCOC'TED, *Concoc'tus*, *Matura'tus*, *Pepei'rus*; from *con* and *coquere*, 'to boil.' Brought to maturity; ripe; concocted; digested.

CONCOCTIO, Coction—*c.* Tarda, Dyspepsia.

CONCOCTION, Coction.

CONCOMBRE ORDINAIRE, *Cucumis sativus*—*c.* *Sauvage*, *Momordica elaterium*.

CONCOMITANS, Concomitant.

CONCOMITANT, *Concom'itans*, from *con* and *comitare*, (itself from *comire*,—*cum* and *ire*,) 'to go with.' That which accompanies. A symptom which accompanies others.

CONCREMATIO, Calcination.

CONCREMENTA ZOOHYLICA, see *Zoohylica*.

CONCREMENTUM, Concretion.

CONCRETIO, Adherence, Concretion—*c.* *Palpebrarum cum bulbo oculi*, *Symblepharosis*.

CONCRETION, *Concretio*, *Concremen'tum*, from *concrecere*, (*con* and *crecere*,) 'to condense, thicken, become solid.' *Pexis*, *Sympex'is*, *σψίς*, *σψυψίς*. The act of becoming thick or solid. It was once used synonymously with adhesion or growing together,—as, "concretion of the toes."

Most commonly, it is applied to extraneous and inorganic bodies, of a solid character, met with in different textures, after certain chronic inflammations; or which make their appearance in the joints or in the reservoirs for excrementitious fluids. *Concretion* is, therefore, frequently synonymous with *Calculus*, and is then rendered, in Latin, by the word *Concrementum*. But *Concretion* has a more extensive signification than *Calculus*; thus, accidental ossifications or deposits of phosphate of lime in certain organs, and especially in the liver and lungs, are properly called *osseous concretions*. They could not well be called *osseous calculi*.

CONCRETION, FIBRINOUS, SANGUINEOUS, POLYPIFORM, or POLYPUS, OF THE HEART, see *Polypus*—*c.* *Intestinalis*, *Calculus of the Stomach and Intestines*.

CONCRETIONES ALVINÆ, *Calculi of the stomach and intestines*.

CONCUBITUS, Coition—*c.* *Venerens*, Coition.

CONCUR'SUS, from *concurrere*, (*con*, and *currere*, *currere*, 'to run,') 'to meet together,' *Syn'dromæ*. The congeries or collection of symptoms, which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

CONCUS'SION, *Commo'tion*, from *concutio*, (*con* and *quater*, 'to shake,') 'I shake together.' *Commo'sio*, *Thlasma Concus'sio*, *Commo'tio*, *Ana'sis'mus*, *Tinagnus*, (F.) *Commo'tion*. In Surgery, it is used for the agitation often communicated to one organ by a fall upon another; as to the brain from a fall on the breech, &c.

In all severe injuries; in sudden encephalic hæmorrhage, and in overwhelming emotions, a

concussion or shock is felt to a greater or less extent in the nervous system, which requires the careful attention of the physician.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN, *Commo'tio Cerebri*, *Apoplex'ia nervosa traumatica*, *Encephaloc'ismus*, (F.) *Commo'tion du Cerveau*, sometimes gives rise to alarming symptoms, even to abolition of the functions of the brain, yet without any sensible organic disease. Slight concussion of the brain, called *stunning*, consists in vertigo, tinnitus aurium, loss of memory, and stupefaction; all these being temporary. When more severe, there is instant loss of sensation and volition, vomiting, the patient being as if in a sound sleep, but there is no stertorous breathing. Pulse variable, generally more rapid and feeble than in compression; extremities cold. Little can be done here, till reaction has occurred: after this, the case must be treated according to general principles,—by bleeding, blisters, cold applied to the head, &c. After severe concussion, a patient, although apparently well, is not safe till some time after the accident.

CONDENSAN'TIA, from *con* and *densus*, 'dense;' *Incrassan'tia*. Medicines esteemed proper for inspissating the humours.

CONDENSATIO, Condensation, Stegno'sis.

CONDENSA'TION, *Condensa'tio*, *Inspissa'tio*. Increase in density of the blood and other liquids, or of the solids, which enter into the composition of the human body.

CONDENSER, see *Alembic*.

CONDEN'SER, LIEBIG'S. A distillatory arrangement, invented by Liebig, in which the tube conveying the vapour is made to pass through another tube, the calibre of which is such as to leave a space between the two, through which a stream of water may be made to run.

CONDIMENT. *Condimen'tum*, *Ar'tyma*, *Hody's'ma*, *Conditu'ra*, from *condire*, 'to season.' (F.) *Assaisonnement*. Some substances are called, at times, *aliments*, and at others, *condiments*, according as they constitute the basis or the accessory to any dish: such are cream, butter, mushrooms, olives, &c. Others are always *condiments*, as they are only used to improve the savour of food, and contain but little nutritive matter. Such are pepper, salt, cinnamon, &c. Almost all condiments are possessed of stimulant properties.

CONDIT, Confection.

CONDITUM, same etymon. A pharmaceutical compound of wine, honey, and some aromatics, especially pepper. Also, a confection.

CONDITURA CADAVERUM, Embalming.

CONDOM, *Armour*, (F.) *Baudruche*, *Redingote Anglaise*, *Gant des Dames*, *Calotte d'assurance*. The intestinum cœcum of a sheep, soaked for some hours in water, turned inside out, macerated again in weak, alkaline ley,—changed every twelve hours, and scraped carefully to abstract the mucous membrane, leaving the peritoneal and muscular coats exposed to the vapour of burning brimstone, and afterwards washed with soap and water. It is then blown up, dried, out to the length of seven or eight inches, and bordered at the open end with a riband. It is drawn over the penis prior to coition, to prevent venereal infection and pregnancy.

CONDUCTIO, Tonic spasm, Convulsion.

CONDUCTION, VIBRATIONS OF, see *Sound*.

CONDUCTOR, *Direct'or*, *Innerva'rium*, (F.) *Conducteur*; from *con*, 'with,' and *ducere*, 'to lead.' That which conducts. The *Conductor* was an instrument, formerly used in the high operation for the stone, for directing the forceps into the bladder.

CONDUIT, Canal—*c.* *Audif' externe*, *Audi-*

tory canal, external—*c. Auditif interne*, Auditory canal, internal—*c. Auriculaire*, Auditory canal, external—*c. Cholédoque*, Choledoch duct—*c. Déférent*, Deferens—*c. d'Eustache*, Eustachian tube—*c. Gutturale de l'oreille*, Eustachian tube—*c. Labyrinthique*, Auditory canal, internal—*c. Pterygoïdien*, Pterygoid canal—*c. Sousorbitaire*, Sub-orbital canal—*c. Spermatique*, Deferens (vas)—*c. Thoracique*, Thoracic duct—*c. Vidien*, Pterygoid canal.

CONDUITS ADIPEUX, Fatty canals—*c. Aqueux*, see Aquaceous—*c. Arcuelles de l'urètre*, see Cæcus—*c. Dentaires*, Dental canals—*c. Éjaculateurs*, Ejaculatory ducts—*c. Lacrymaux*, Lacrymal ducts—*c. Lactifères*, Lactiferous vessels—*c. Nourriciers*, Canals, nutritivo—*c. Nutriciers*, Canals, nutritive.

CONDYLARTHRO'SIS, from *κόνδυλος*, 'a condyle,' and *arthron*, 'a joint.' Articulation by condyles. An elongated head or condyle, received into an elliptical cavity.

CONDYLE, *Con'dyle*, *Con'dylus*, *Capitulum*, from *κόνδυλος*, 'a knot, eminence.' An articular eminence, round in one direction, flat in the other. A kind of process, met with more particularly in the ginglymoid joints;—such as the condyles of the occipital, inferior maxillary bone, &c. Some anatomists have applied the term, however, to eminences that are not articular,—as to the lateral tuberosities at the inferior extremity of the *os humeri*, and even to certain depressions,—as to the concave articular surfaces at the upper extremity of the tibia. Chaussier calls the transverse root of the zygomatic process *Condyle of the temporal bone*.

CONDYLI DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers.

CONDYLIEN, see Condylloid Foramina.

CONDYLIUS, Condylloid.

CONDYLOID, *Condyloïdeus*, *Condyloïdes*, *Condyli'us*, from *κόνδυλος*, a 'condyle,' and *ειδός*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a condyle.

CONDYLOID FORAMINA, *Foramina Condyloidea*, (F.) *Trous condyloïdiens*, *Fosses condyloïdiennes*. These are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They are four in number, seated in the occipital bone;—two anterior, and two posterior to the *condyles* or *condyloid processes* of the same bone, and to depressions, which are called *Fossæ Condyloideæ*.

As the word *Condyloïdien* means—'that which has the shape of a condyle,'—it has been judiciously proposed by some French anatomists that *condylien* should be used in preference, in the case of the foramina and fossæ.

CONDYLOIDIEN, see Condylloid Foramina.

CONDYLO'MA, *Condylo'ma*, *Con'dylus*, *Verruca carno'sa*, from *κόνδυλος*, 'a knot,' 'an eminence.' A soft, fleshy excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears near the orifice of the genital organs and rectum, and occasionally on the fingers and toes. It is a consequence of the syphilitic virus. Such tumours are also called *Dermophymata venerea*.

CONDYLOSIS, Condylosma.

CONDYLUS, Condylosma.

CONESSI CORTEX, *Nerium antidysentoricum*.

CONFECTIO, *Confectio*, from *conficio*, (*con*, and *facere*, 'to make,') 'I make up.' *Aligulus*, (F.) *Confiture*, *Condit*. In general it means any thing made up or preserved with sugar. In the late London Pharmacopœias, it includes the articles before called electuaries and conserves. *Confectio* or *Confectum* also means *Confectionary*.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES, Alkermes.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM, *Almond Confection*, *Almond Paste*, *Pasta regia*, *P. Amygdali'na*,

Pasta Emulsi'va, *Butyrum Amygdalarum Dulcium*, (F.) *Confection d'Amandes*. (Sweet almonds, ℥j; gum acacia, ℥j; white sugar, ℥iv. Blanch the almonds, and beat into a paste.) A good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit for making emulsions.

CONFECTIO ARCHIO'ENI, *C. Pauli'na*. (*Costa*, long pepper, black pepper, storax, galbana, costus, opium, of each ℥ss; saffron, ℥ij; syrup of wormwood, ℥ij.) It was much recommended as a stimulant in nervous affections.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA, *Electuarium Aromaticum*, *C. Cardi'ca*, *C. Raleigh'na*, *Aromatic Confection*, *Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial*. The following is the Ph. U. S. formula. (Pulv. aromat. ℥vss; croci, in pulv. ℥ss; syrup. aurant. ℥ij; Mel depurmat. ℥ij. Rub the aromatic powder with the saffron; then add the syrup and honey, and beat together until thoroughly mixed.) Dose, ℥j to ℥j.

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM, *C. Aurantii Corticis*, (Ph. U. S.), *Conser'va Corticium Aurantiorum*, *C. Corticis Exterioris Aurantii Hipopole'sis*, *C. Flaveldinis Corticium Aurantium Hipopole'sium*, *Conser'va Aurantii*, *C. Citri Aurantii*, *Confection of the Orange*, *Conserve of Orange Peel*. (Yellow part of the peel of the orange, ℔j; rectified sugar, ℔iij; beat into a conserve.) It is stomachic, and an agreeable vehicle, corrigent, and adjuvant for other remedies. Dose, ℥ss.

CONFECTIO CARDIACA, *Confectio aromatica*.

CONFECTIO CASI'Æ, *Electuarium Cassia Fidula*, *E. Cassia*, *E. e Cassia*, *E. laxativum*, *Conser'va Cassia*, *Electuarium Cassia tamarindatum seu lenitivum*, *Electuarium e Cassia*, *Diacassia cum Mannâ*, *Cassia Confection*. (*Cassia pulp*, ℔ss; manna, ℥ij; tamarind pulp, ℥j; syrup of rose, ℔ss. Bruise the manna, dissolve by heat, mix the pulp, and evaporate.) It is gently laxative. Dose, ℥ss.

CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS, Mithridate.

CONFECTIO HAMEC,—so called from an Arabian physician,—was composed of the bark of the yellow myrobalann, black myrobalann, violets, pulp of colocynth, polygodium of the oak, leaves of wormwood, thyme, aniseed, fennel, red roses, pulp of prunes, raisins, sugar, honey, senna, rhubarb, &c. It was used as a purgative in gylsters.

CONFECTIO HYACINTHI, *Hyacinth Confection*, *Electuarium seu Confectio de Cruco emendato olim dicta de hyacinthis*, (Ph. P.) A tonic and slightly astringent confection, composed, according to Baumé, of terra sigillata, crab's stomach, cinnamon, leaves of the dittany of Crete, myrrh, saffron, syrup of lemon, camphor, Narbonne honey, oil of lemon, &c.: and formerly the hyacinth was added, whence its name.

CONFECTIO OPII, *Electuarium Opia'tum*, *Confectio Opia'ta*, *Philonium Londinen'se*, *Theriac Edinc'nsis*, *Philonium Roma'num*, *Electuarium Theba'icum*, *Opium Confection*, (*Opium*, in powder, ℥ivss; Pulv. aromat. ℥vj; Mel depurmat. ℥xiv; mix thoroughly. One grain of opium is 36.—Ph. U. S.) It is narcotic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x to ℥j.

CONFECTIO PAULINA, *Confectio Archigena*—a ex Capibus papaveris, Diacodium.

CONFECTIO PIP'ERIS NIGRI, *Ward's Paste for Fistula*. (Black pepper, elecampene root, each ℔j; fennel seed, ℔ij; white sugar, ℔ij.) Dose, size of a nutmeg, three or four times a day.

CONFECTIO RALEIGHANA, *Confectio aromatica*.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CASI'Æ, *Conser'va Rosæ Cani'na*, *Conser'va Cynosbati*, *C. Cynosrhodi*, *Rob Cynos'bati*, *Confection of Conserve of Dog Rose*. (*Pulp of dog rose*, ℔j; sugar, ℥xx. Incorporate. Ph. L.) It is chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ, *C. Rosæ Gallicæ*, *Conser'va Rosæ Gallicæ*, *Conser'va Rosæ*, *C. Florum Rosarum Rubrarum*, *C. Florum Rosæ Rubræ*, *Rhododaccharum*, *Saccharum Rosaceum*, *C. Rosæ Rubræ*, *Confection of the Red Rose*. (Red roses, in powder, ℥iv; Sugar, in powder, ℥xxx; Clarified honey, ℥vj; Rose water, ℥viii.) Rub the roses with the rose water at a boiling heat; then add gradually the sugar and honey, and beat until thoroughly mixed. — Ph. U. S.) It is astringent, and chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ, *Confection of Rue*. (Rue leaves dried, caraway seeds, bay berries, of each ℥iss; capapenum, ℥iv; black pepper, ℥ij; honey, ℥xvj; Mix.) It is given in clysters, as an antispasmodic and carminative.

CONFECTIO DE SANTALIS, *Confection of the Sanders*, (F.) *Confection de Sandaux*. (Sandal wood, red coral, bole armeniac, terra sigillata, hermes berries, tormentil root, dittany, saffron, myrtle, red roses, calcined hartshorn, and cloves.) It was formerly used as an astringent.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONIÆ, *Electuarium Scammoniæ*, *Electuarium e Scammonio*, *Caryococinetum*, *Confection of Scammony*. (Powdered scammony, ℥iss; bruised cloves, powdered ginger, āā ℥vj; oil of caraway, ℥ss; syrup of roses, q. s.) A stimulating cathartic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ, *Electuarium Cassiæ Sennæ*, *E. Sennæ cum Pulpie*, *E. Sennæ compositum*, *Benedictum Lazarium*, *Electuarium aperiente*, *E. catholicum compositum*, *E. diaprunum*, *E. eocopropticum*, *E. Sennæ*, *E. e Sennâ*, *E. lenitivum*, *Confection of Senna*, &c. (Senna leaves, ℥vii; figs, ℞); tamarind pulp, casia pulp, pulp of French prunes, each ℞ss; coriander seed, ℥iv; liquorice root, ℥ij; sugar, ℞iiss; water, Oiv. Bab the senna and coriander together: separate 10 ounces of the powder with a sieve; boil the residue with the figs and liquorice root in the water to one-half; press out the liquor and strain. Evaporate the liquor by means of a water bath to a pint and a half; add the sugar, and form a syrup. Rub the pulps with the syrup, gradually added; throw in the sifted powder, and beat till thoroughly mixed. — Ph. U. S.) It is a laxative, and is used in habitual constipation, and in constipation during pregnancy. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ss.

CONFECTIO DE THURÆ, *Frankincense Confection*, (F.) *Confection d'Encens*. A compound of coriander seeds, nutmeg, thus, liquorice, mastick, cubeba, prepared hartshorn, conserve of red roses, sugar, &c.

CONFECTION, *Confectio*—*c. d'Amandes*, *Confection*, almond—*c. d'Encens*, *Confectio de Thure*—*c. Frankincense*, *Confectio de Thure*—*c. of the Orange*, *Confectio aurantiorum*—*c. of the Red rose*, *Confectio rosæ Gallicæ*—*c. of Rue*, *Confectio rutæ*—*c. de Sandaux*, *Confectio de santalis*—*c. of the Sanders*, *Confectio de santalis*.

CONFECTUM, *Confection*.

CONFERVA HELMINTHOCORTOS, *Coralina Corsicana*.

CONFERVA RIVALIS. This species of River Weed has been recommended in cases of spasmodic asthma, phthisis, &c.

CONFIRMANTIA, Tonics.

CONFIRMED, *Consummatus*.

CONFITURE, *Confection*.

CONFLUENT, *Confluens*, from *con*, and *fluere*, 'to flow.' An epithet for certain exanthematic affections, in which the pimples, pustules, &c., run together. It is particularly applied to small-pox, so circumstanced. Some authors have called scarlatina or scarlet fever *Confluent Measles*, *Morbilli Confluentia*.

CONFLUENT DES SINUS, *Torcular Herophilii*.

CONFLUENTIA, *Confederatio*; same etymon as *Confluent*. A term, employed by Paracelsus to express the concordance between a disease and its remedies.

CONFLUXIO, Sympathy.

CONFEDERATIO, *Confluentia*.

CONFORMATIO, *Conformation*, *Structure*.

CONFORMATION, *Conformatio*, *Diaplasis*, *Diaplasmus*, *Structure*, from *conformare*, (*con*, and *formare*, 'to form,') 'to arrange,' 'dispose.' The natural disposition or arrangement of the body.

Faulty conformation, (F.) *Vice de conformation*, is vice of original formation; existing, of course, from birth. In French surgery, *Conformation* is used synonymously with *Coaptation*, and both it, *Diaplasis* and *Anaplasis* mean, also, restoration to the original form—as in fractures, &c.

CONFORTANTIA, Tonics.

CONFORTATIVA, Tonics.

CONFORTER (F.), *Confirma'râ*, *Conforta'râ*, *Corrodora'râ*. To make stronger—to give energy. *Conforter l'estomac*, 'to strengthen the stomach.'

CONFRICTIO, *Confricatio*, from *conficare*, (*con*, and *fricare*, 'to rub.') The action of reducing a friable substance to powder, by rubbing it between the fingers; and of expressing the juice of a plant with the hand.

CONFRICTRIX, from *con*, 'with,' and *fricare*, 'to rub.' A female who practises masturbation.

CONFUSÆ FEBRES. Intermittents, whose paroxysms are irregular and confused.—Bellini.

CONFUSIO, from *confuso*, (*con* and *fundere*, 'to pour,') 'I mix together,' *Syncheisis*. A disease of the eye, which consists in the mixture of the humours.—Galen. In modern times, *Syncheisis* has been applied to a morbid state of the vitreous body, in which it is reduced to a diffused condition. It has, also, been used synonymously with *Complexio*.

CONFUSIONES ANIMI, Affections of the mind.

CONGEE DISCHARGES, Rice-water discharges.

CONGELANTIA, *Congelativa*.

CONGELATIO, *Catalsepy*.

CONGELATION, *Congela'tio*, *Conglacia'tio*, *Gela'tio*, from *congelare*, (*con* and *gelare*, 'I congeal,' 'I freeze.') The action of congealing, of passing to the solid state by the abstraction of heat; as *congelation of water*, *mercury*, &c. The term had once other acceptations. 1. It was synonymous with *concretion*. 2. With *coagulation*, in which sense it is still occasionally employed. 3. The ancients called all diseases, produced by cold, *congelations*, as well as those in which there was a kind of stupor or torpor—particularly *catalsepy*. Also, *Frostbite*.

CONGELATIVA MEDICAMENTA, *Conglutinantia*, *Congelan'tia*. Medicines, considered capable of uniting or consolidating wounds, &c.

CONGENER, *Congen'erous*, from *con*, 'with,' and *genus*, 'kind.' (F.) *Congénère*. Of the same kind or species. Resembling each other in some manner. When applied to muscles, it means, that they concur in the same action; in opposition to the word *antagonist*, or that which acts in an opposite direction.

In France *Congénères* is applied to those who join in the dissection of the same subject.

CONGENIALIS, *Congenital*.

CONGENITE NOTÆ, *Nævus*.

CONGENITAL, *Con'genita*, *Congenia'tis*, *Congen'itus*, *Syngen'itius*, from *con*, 'with,' and *geni-*

tus, 'begotten.' (F.) *Congenital* or *Congenital*. Diseases which infants have at birth: hence, *Congenital* affections are those that depend on faulty conformation; as *congenital hernia*, *congenital cataract*, &c. See *Connate*.

CONGESTED, *Hyperæmia*.

CONGESTIO, Congestion — c. *Abdominalis*, *Cœliæmia* — c. *Pectoris*, *Stethæmia* — c. *Pulmonum*, *Stethæmia* — c. *Sanguinis*, Congestion.

CONGEST'ION, *Conges'tio*, *Rhopè*, from *congerere*, 'to amass, 'accumulate,' &c. *Symph'ora*, *Hamatepago'gè*, *Hamatosymphore'is*, *Hamatosynago'gè*, *Hæmormè'sis*, *Symphore'ma*, *Symphore'sis*, *Synathrois'mus*, *Synathroè'sis*, *Sanguinis Conges'tio*, *Engorgement*. Accumulation of blood — *hyperæmia* — in an organ. It is an important symptom in febrile and other disorders. It may arise either from an extraordinary flow of blood by the arteries, or from a difficulty in the return of blood to the heart by the veins. More often, perhaps, it is owing to the latter cause, and is termed *venous congestion*, *stasis* or *stagnation* — being not unusually attended with symptoms of oppression and collapse.

CONGESTION OF THE ABDOMEN, *Cœliæmia* — c. of the Brain, *Stethæmia* — c. *Cérébrale*, *Cephalohæmia* — c. *du Cerveau*, *Cephalohæmia* — c. of the Lungs, *Stethæmia* — c. *des Poumons*, *Stethæmia* — c. *Sanguine rachidienne*, *Hypermyelohæmia*.

CONGESTIVE FEVER, see *Fever*, *congestive*.

CONGLACIATIO, *Congelation*.

CONGLO'BATE, *Congloba'tus*, from *conglobare*, (*con*, and *globus*, 'a ball,') 'to collect,' 'to gather into a ball.' (F.) *Conglobé*.

CONGLOBATE GLAND, *Glan'dula congloba'ta*, *Glandula Muc'osa*, *Hydraden*, *Globate gland*, *Lymphatic gan'gion*, (F.) *Glande Conglobée*, *Gan'gion lymphatique*. A round body, formed of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, but having neither a cavity nor excretory duct. The mesenteric, inguinal and axillary glands are of this class.

CONGLOBÉ, *Conglobate*.

CONGLOMERATE, *Conglomera'tus*, from *con*, and *glomerare*, 'to gather in a heap.' *Glom'erate*, *Glomera'tus*, (F.) *Conglomeré*. Heaped together.

CONGLOMERATE GLANDS, *Glan'dula conglomera'ta*, *Glan'dula vasculo'sæ*, are those whose lobules are united under the same membranè; as the liver, kidney, testicle, &c.

CONGLOMERATIO INTESTINORUM, *Epi-ploce intestinalis*.

CONGLUTINANTIA, *Congelativa*.

CONGRÈS, (F.) *Congress*, *Congres'sus*, from *congrèdi*, *congressus*, (*con*, and *gradi*, 'to go,') 'to go together.' This term, which has often been used synonymously with *Coition*, means, also, the ocular proof, formerly ordered by judicial authority, in the presence of surgeons and matrons, to test the impotence or capabilities of parties; — a most unsatisfactory and indecent exhibition. It was forbidden by the Parliament of Paris in the year 1667.

CONGRESSUS, *Coition*.

CONIVASCULO'SI. Conical bundles, formed by the vasa efferentia of the testis; having their base towards the epididymis, into the tube of which they enter.

CONIA, *kovia*. A wine, prepared by fermenting the must of the grape on tar previously washed in sea-water. — Orfila. See, also, *Lixivium*.

CONIASIS, *Inorustation*.

CONIOSTOSIS, *Pulverisation*.

CONIS, *Pulvis*.

CONISTERIUM, *Apodyterium*.

CONIUM, *C. macula'tum*, *Corian'drum macula'tum*, *Cicuta major* seu *macula'ta* seu *Stoerkii*, *Abi'otæ*, *Cicuta terre'stris*, *Cicuta major fa'tida*,

C. vulga'ris, *Common Hemlock*, *Hemlock*, *Poisin parsley*, *Spotted parsley*, (F.) *Ciguè ordinaire*, *U. grande*. *Nat. Ord.* *Umbellifera*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. The leaves and seeds are narcotic and poisonous in an over-dose. Light destroys the virtues of the leaves; and, therefore, the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked. It has been used as a palliative in cancer and other painful affections; but is not equal to opium. Externally, it has been applied in fomentation to cancerous and scrofulous ulcers. Dose, gr. ij to x.

Da'vidson's Remedy for Cancer is said to consist of powdered hemlock and arsenious acid.

CONIUM MOSCHA'TUM, *Araçacha*. A very agreeable and nutritive kind of tuberous vegetable, in flavour not unlike celery, which grows on the coast of Peru, but is more abundant on the projecting ridges of the Cordilleras, and on the eastern declivity of the Andes. It is cooked by being either simply boiled in water, or made into a kind of soup. — Tschudi.

CONJUNCTIVE, *Conjunctiva*.

CONJUNCTIVITE, see *Ophthalmia* — c. *Blennorrhagique*, see *Ophthalmia*.

CONJUGALISON, *Conjugation*.

CONJUGA'TION, *Conjuga'tio*, from *conjungere*, (*con*, and *jugum*, 'a yoke,') 'to yoke together.' (F.) *Conjugation*. *Assemblage*, *union*, — *Conjugi-um*.

CONJUGATIO'NIS FORAM'INA, (F.) *Trous de conjugation*. The apertures at the sides of the spine, formed by the union of the notches of the vertebrae. They give passage to the nerves of the spinal marrow, and to the vessels which enter or issue from the vertebral canal.

CONJUGIUM, *Coition*, *Conjugation*.

CONJUNCTI (MORBI), from *conjungere*, (*con* and *ungere*,) 'to join together.' Diseases joined together. Authors have distinguished two kinds of these: one, in which the diseases go on simultaneously — *morbi connex'i*; the other, in which they succeed each other — *morbi consequentes*.

CONJUNCTIO, *Articulation*.

CONJUNCTIVA, *CUTICULAR*, *Xerophthalmia* — c. *Granular*, *Trachoma*.

CONJUNCTIVA MEMBRA'NA, *Circumæscula'lis*, *Epipeph'ycois*, *Tu'nica agna'ta*, *Tu'nica adnæ'ta*, *T. conjuncti'va*, *Tunda oc'uli*, (F.) *Conjunctive*, *Membrane adnée*. A mucous membrane, so called because it unites the globe of the eye with the eyelids. It covers the anterior surface of the eye, the inner surface of the eyelids, and the *caruncula lachrymalis*. It possesses great general sensibility, communicated to it by the fifth pair.

CONJUNCTIVITIS, *Ophthalmia* — c. *Ægyptiaca*, *Ophthalmia*, *purulent* — c. *Blennorrhagica*, see *Ophthalmia* — c. *Catarrhalis*, *Ophthalmia*, *catarrhal* — c. *Gonorrhœica*, see *Ophthalmia* — c. *Puro-mucosa catarrhalis*, *Ophthalmia*, *catarrhal* — c. *Puro-mucosa contagiosa vel Ægyptiaca*, *Ophthalmia*, *purulent*.

CONJUNGENS, *Communicans*.

CONNATE, from *con* and *natus*, 'born with.'

CONNATE DISEASES, (F.) *Maladies connées*, *Morbi connati*, are such as an individual is born with: — connate having the same signification as *congenital*. A difference has been made by some, however; those diseases or conditions which are dependent upon original conformation, being called *congenital*; — whilst the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery, are termed *connate*.

CONNEC'TICUT, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. There is a mineral spring at Stafford, in this state, twenty-four miles from Hartford, which has obtained more celebrity than any one in New Eng-

land. Its principal ingredients are iron and carbonic acid. It, consequently, belongs to the class of acidulous chalybeates. There are other springs in the state, of which, however, little that is accurate is known.

CONNERVATIO, Syndesmosis.

CONNEXIO OSSIUM CARNOSA, Syssarcosis—c. Cartilaginea, Synchondrosis—c. Ligamentosa, Syndesmosis.

CONNUTRI'TUS, *Syn'trophos*, from *con*, 'with,' and *nutrio*, 'I am nourished.' A disease is so called which has grown up, as it were, with an individual, or has been connate with him.—Hippocrates, Galen.

CONOID, *Conoi'deus*, *Conoi'des*, from *κωνος*, 'a cone,' and *ειδης*, 'shape.' (F.) *Conoide*. Resembling a cone.

CONOID Lig'AMENT. A ligament, passing from the coracoid process to the scapula, and forming part of the coraco-clavicular ligament of some anatomists.

CONOIDAL SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney.

CONOIDES CORPUS, Pineal gland.

CONOPHTHALMIA, Staphyloma cornæ.

CONQUASSANT, (F.) *Conquassans*, from *con*, 'with,' 'together,' and *quassare*, 'to shake.' *Douleurs conquassantes* are the pains of parturition, at the time of their greatest intensity, when the head is engaged in the pelvis.

CONQUASSATION, *Conquassatio*, *Quassa'tio*, *Quassatu'ra*. Same etymon. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in dividing, with a pestle, fresh vegetables, fruits, &c. See Confrication.

CONQUASSATIONES ANIMI, Affections of the mind.

CONQUE, Concha.

CONSCIOUSNESS, DOUBLE. A somnambulistic condition, in which the individual leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other. See Duality of the Mind.

CONSEC'UTIVE, *Consecuti'vus*, from *con*, 'with,' and *sequor*, 'to follow.'

CONSECUTIVE PHENOM'ENA OR SYMPTOMS, (F.) *Phénomènes ou accidens consécutifs*, are such as appear after the cessation of a disease, or, according to others, during its decline; but without having any direct connexion with it.

CONSENSUAL, see Instinctive.

CONSENSUS, Assent of parts, Sympathy.

CONSENSUS OCULO'RUM. The intimate association between the two eyes, as exemplified in their consentaneous action in health, and often in disease.

CONSENT OF PARTS, *Consens'us*, *Consens'us partium*, *Sympathi'a*, from *con*, and *sentire*, 'to feel;' (F.) *Consentement des Parties*. That relation of different parts of the body with each other which is more commonly denominated sympathy.

CONSETEMENT DES PARTIES, Consent of parts.

CONSERVA'TION, *Conserva'tio*, *Phylax'is*, from *conservare*, (*con*, and *servare*,) 'to preserve;' (F.) *Conservation*, *Asservation*. The art of preserving any object of pharmacy, any remedial agent, &c., from decay.

CONSER'VA, *Conserve*. Same etymon. A pharmaceutical preparation, composed of a vegetable substance and a sufficient quantity of sugar. The London and American pharmacopœias prefer the term CONFECTION.

CONSERVA ABSIN'THII, *C. absinthii marit'imi*, *Conserve of Wormwood*. (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.)

It has been employed as a tonic, stomachic, and vermifuge.

CONSERVA ANGEL'ICÆ, (Ph. P.) *Conserve d'Angélique*, *C. of Angel'ica*. (Pulp of root 250 parts; white sugar, boiled in a decoction of the root, and reduced to the consistence of a solid electuary, 1000 parts.) It is tonic, aromatic, and stomachic.

CONSERVA DE A'PIO GRAVEOLEN'TE (Ph. P.), *Conserve d'Ache*, *Conserve of Smallage*. Prepared like the preceding. Reputed to have the same properties.

CONSERVA ARI, *Conserve of Arum*. (Fresh root ℔ss, sugar ℔ss.) Esteemed to be diuretic and stimulant.

CONSERVA AURANTII, *Confectio aurantiorum*—c. Cassiæ, *Confectio cassiæ*—c. Citri aurantii, *Confectio aurantiorum*.

CONSERVA COCHLEA'RIS HORTEN'SIS, *Conserve of Lemon Soury Grass*. (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) Reputed to be stimulant and antiscorbutic.

CONSERVA CORTICIS EXTERIORIS AURANTII HISPALENSIS, *Confectio aurantiorum*—c. Corticum aurantiorum, *Confectio aurantiorum*—c. Florum rosarum rubrarum, *Confectio rosæ Gallicæ*—c. Cynosbati, *Confectio rosæ caninæ*—c. Cynorrhodi, *Confectio rosæ caninæ*—c. Flavodinis corticis aurantiorum Hispalensium, *Confectio aurantiorum*.

CONSERVA LU'JULÆ, *C. Folio'rum lu'julæ*, *Conserve of Woodsorrel*. (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) Gratefully acid and refrigerant.

CONSERVA MENTHÆ, *C. Mentha folio'rum*, *C. Mentha sativæ*, *Conserve of Mint*. (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) Stomachic in nausea and vomiting.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVES'TRIS, *Pulpa prunorum sylvestrium condita*, *C. Prunæ sylvestris*, *Conserve of Sloes*, (Pulp 1 part, sugar 3 parts.) Possessed of astringent properties.

CONSERVA ROSÆ, *Confectio rosæ Gallicæ*—c. Rosæ caninæ, *Confectio rosæ caninæ*—c. Rosæ Gallicæ, *Confectio rosæ Gallicæ*.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ, *Conserve of Squill*. (Fresh squill ʒi, sugar ʒx.) Possesses the diuretic and other virtues of the squill.

CONSERVE, *Conserve*, see *Confectio*—c. *d'Ache*, *Conserve de apio graveolente*—c. of Aloes, *Conserve pruni sylvestris*—c. of Lemon scurvy grass, *Conserve cochleariæ horten'sis*—c. of Mint, *Conserve menthæ*—c. of Orange, *Confectio aurantiorum*—c. of Roses (red), *Confectio rosæ gallicæ*—c. of Smallage, *Conserve de apio graveolente*—c. of Woodsorrel, *Conserve lujulæ*—c. of Wormwood, *Conserve absinthii*.

CONSERVES, Spectacles.

CONSIDEN'TIA. This word has two acceptations. 1. It is synonymous with *Apocatastasis*; and, 2. It signifies contraction of any cavity or canal:—See Synæsis.

CONSISTEN'TIA. A Latin term employed in two senses. 1. When joined to the word *Morbi* or *Ætatis*, it expresses the acme of a disease, or the age at which the constitution has acquired its full strength. 2. By *Consistentia humoris* is meant the density of a humour.

CONSOLIDA MAJOR, *Symphytum*—c. *Medicæ*, *Ajuga*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*—c. *Minor*, *Prunella*—c. *Regaliæ*, *Delphinium consolida*—c. *Rubra*, *Tormentil*—c. *Saracenicæ*, *Solidago virgaurea*.

CONSOLIDAN'TIA, *Consolidati'va Medicamen'ta*, from *con*, and *solidus*, solid. Substances, formerly given for the purpose of consolidating wounds, or strengthening cicatrices.

CONSOLIDATIVA, Consolidantia.

CONSOMMÉ, *Consumma'tum*, *Zomos*. Soup, strongly charged with gelatin, and consequently very nutritious, although not proportionally easy of digestion.

CONSUMPTION, Consumption.
CONSONANCE, see Sound.
CONSONANT, *Consonans*, from *consono*, 'to sound together,' (*con*, 'with,' and *sono*, 'to sound,') because it is generally believed that a consonant cannot be properly expressed, except when conjoined with a vowel. Physiologically, a breath, or a sound produced in the larynx, which suffers more or less interruption in its passage through the vocal tube.

CONSORTIUM, Sympathy.
CONSOUDE, GRANDE, Symphytum.
CONSOUND, MIDDLE, Ajuga.
CONSPERSIO, Catapasma.
CONSPICILLA, Spectacles.
CONSPIRATIO, Sympathy.

CONSTELLATUM UNGUENTUM. An ointment composed of cleaned earthworms! dried and pulverized; and of the fat of the bear or wild boar. It was formerly employed in tooth-ach, and to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

CONSTERNATIO, Stupor.
CONSTIPATED, *Constipatus*. (F.) *Constipé*. Affected with constipation. Costive.

CONSTIPATIO, Constipation, Stegnosis.
CONSTIPATION, *Constipatio*, from *constipare*, (*con* and *stipare*), 'to cram close.' *Obstipatio*, *Adstipatio*, *Arctatio*, *Obstipatio* seu *Retentio alvi*, *Ichocolia*, *Alvine adstipatio*, *A. Tarda*, *A. Dura*, *Obstipatio* seu *Suppressio alvi*, *O. Ductus alimentarii*, *O. intestinalis*, *Torpor intestinalium*, *Stypsis*, *Constipatio alvi*, *Coprostasis*, *Acopria*, *Acoprosia*, *Coproptischesis*, *Ichocopria*, *Dyscolia*, (F.) *Échauffement*, *Ventre resserré*, *Costiveness*, *Fæcal Retention*, *Alvine obstruction*. A state of the bowels, in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual; or are inordinately hard, and expelled with difficulty. It may be owing either to diminished action of the muscular coat of the intestines, or to diminished secretion from the mucous membrane, or to both. Cathartics will usually remove it; after which its exciting and predisponent causes must be inquired into and obviated to render the cure permanent.

CONSPIPATUS, Constipated.
CONSTIPÉ, Constipated.

CONSTITUENS, Vehicle, see Prescription.
CONSTITUTIO, Constitution, Habit of body — c. *Aeris*, Constitution of the atmosphere — c. *Epidemica*, Constitution, epidemic — c. *Nervosa*, Nervous diathesis.

CONSTITUTION, *Constitutio*, *Catas'tasis*, *Status*, from *con*, and *stature*, from *stare*, 'to stand.' A collection of several parts, forming a whole. In medicine, *Constitution* means the state of all the organs of the human body considered in regard to their special and relative arrangement, order, or activity. A *good constitution* is one in which every organ is well developed, and endowed with due energy, so that all perform their functions with equal facility. Any want of equilibrium in their development and energy forms a difference in the constitution. We say that a man is of a *good* or *robust*, a *delicate* or *weak constitution*, when he is commonly healthy, or commonly labouring under, or unusually susceptible of, disease.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE, *Constitutio Aeris*, (F.) *Constitution Atmosphérique*. The condition of the atmosphere, as regards dryness and humidity, temperature, heaviness, direction of the winds, &c., considered as respects its influence on the animal economy.

CONSTITUTION, EPIDEMIC, *Constitutio epidemica*, *Medical Constitution*, (F.) *Constitution médicale*, *C. épidémique*. The aggregate of meteor-

ological conditions, so far as they are appreciable, during which diseases prevail epidemically.

CONSTITUTIONAL, (F.) *Constitutionnel*. Belonging to the constitution of an individual; to his manner of being; as *constitutional phthisis*, *c. gout*, &c. By some, this epithet has been given to diseases, produced by the constitution of the atmosphere; but this acception is not common.

CONSTRICTEURS DE LA VULVE, *Constrictores cunni*—c. *du Vagin*, *Constrictores canni*.

CONSTRICATIO, *Astrictio*, *Systola*.

CONSTRICATIVA, *Styptics*.

CONSTRIC'TOR, from *constringere*, (*con*, and *stringere*), 'to bind.' (F.) *Constrictor*. That which binds in a circular direction. A sphincter. Different muscles are so called.

CONSTRIC'TOR ANI, *Sphincter ani externus*—c. of Nuck, *Compressor* of Nuck.

CONSTRICTORES ALABUM NASI, *Depressor alae nasi*.

CONSTRICTORES CUNNI, *C. Vaginalis* seu *Vulvae*, *Clitoridis inferioris lateralis et plani musculi*, *Sphincter Vaginalis*, (F.) *Constrictor du vagin*, *C. de la Vulve*. Small muscles, which originate beneath the clitoris, descend along the sides of the vagina, and terminate by becoming confounded with the *transversus perinei* and *external sphincter ani* muscles. Their use is to contract the entrance of the vagina.

CONSTRICTORES ISTMI FAUCIUM, *Glossostaphylinus*.

CONSTRICTORES LARYNGIS. Lieutaud describes, under the name *Grand constrictor du Larynx*, the muscle *Crico-arytenoideus lateralis* with the *Thyro-arytenoideus*.

CONSTRICTORES NASI, *Compressor naris*.

CONSTRIC'TOR OESOPHAGI, *Constrictor of the Oesophagus*, (F.) *Constrictor de l'Œsophage*, *Muscle œsophagien*. A fasciculus of fleshy, circular fibres, at the upper part of the œsophagus.

CONSTRICTORES ORIS, *Orbicularis oris*—c. *Palpebrarum*, *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

CONSTRICTORES PHARYNGIS, *Constrictors of the Pharynx*, *Sphincter Gulæ*. Muscular expansions which assist in forming the parietes of the pharynx. Three of these are generally admitted.

1. The *Constrictor Pharyngis inferior*, *Crico-Pharyngeus* and *Thyro-pharyngeus*, (F.) *Cricothyro-pharyngien*. It is broad, very thin, quadrilateral, seated superficially, extending from the thyroid and cricoid cartilages as far as the middle of the pharynx, and uniting, on the median line, with that of the opposite side.

2. The *Constrictor Pharyngis Medius*, *Hyo-pharyngeus* and *Chondro-pharyngeus*, *Syndesmo-pharyngeus*, (F.) *Hyo-glosso-basi-pharyngien*, occupies the middle part of the pharynx. It is triangular, and attached; anteriorly, to the great and little cornu of the os hyoides; to the stylohyoid ligament; and terminates, posteriorly, by joining its fellow of the opposite side.

3. The *Constrictor Pharyngis superior*, *Cephalo-pharyngeus*, *Glosso-pharyngeus*, *Mylo-pharyngeus*, *Pterygo-pharyngeus*, (F.) *Pterygo-syndesmo-staphili-pharyngien*, is quadrilateral, and extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process, from the inter-maxillary ligament, from the internal oblique line of the jaw, and from the base of the tongue to the posterior part of the pharynx.

The constrictors of the pharynx contract it. They can likewise approximate the ends to each other. Chaussier considers those and the *stylo-pharyngeus* as but one muscle, and includes all under this last name.

CONSTRICTORES VAGINÆ, *C. cunni*—c. *Vulvae*, *C. cunni*.

CONSTRINGENTIA, *Astringents*, *Styptics*.

CONSUETUDO, *Habit*—c. *Menstrua*, *Menses*.

CONSULTATION, *Consulta'tio, Delibera'tio, Consu'ltatio, Consu'ltatio, Symboleu'tis*, from *con-sulere, consulere*, 'to hold council.' This word has several acceptations. In English, it means, almost always, the meeting of two or more practitioners, to deliberate on any particular case of disease. In France, it signifies the written result of such deliberations, as well as the opinion of a physician, given to a patient, who consults him, either personally or by writing.

CONSULT'ING PHYSIC'IAN or **SURGEON**, (F.) *Médecin ou Chirurgien consultant*. One who consults with the attending practitioner, regarding any case of disease. Some physicians, surgeons, and accoucheurs confine themselves to consulting practice.

CONSUMMATUM, *Consummé*.

CONSUMMAT'US, from *con, cum*, 'with,' and *sumas*, 'the whole.' Confirmed; established; developed,—as *Phthisis consummata*, 'confirmed consumption.'

CONSUMPTION, from *consumere*, (*con* and *sumere*,) 'to waste away;' *Consump'tio, Consum'tio, Syntex'tis*, (F.) *Consumption*. Progressive emaciation or wasting away. This condition precedes death in the greater part of chronic diseases, and particularly in *phthisis pulmonalis*: on this account it is, that phthisis has received the name *consumption*.—See *Phthisis*. *Fièvre de Consumption, Consumptive fever*, is the same as *hectic fever*.

CONSUMPTION OF THE BOWELS, Enterophthisis—*c. Pulmonary, Phthisis pulmonalis*.

CONSUMPT'IVA. Same etymology. Cautics, used for the destruction of fungi. *Burnt alum, lunar caustic, &c.*, were formerly so called.

CONSUMTIO, Consumption.

CONTABESCENT'IA, from *contabescere*, (*con* and *tabescere*,) 'to grow lean.' Consumption, marasmus, atrophy, &c.

CONTACT, *Contactus*, from *con* and *tangere*, 'to touch.' The state of two bodies that touch each other. In the theory of contagious diseases, we distinguish *immediate* or *direct contact*, as when we touch a patient labouring under one of those diseases; and *mediate* or *indirect contact*, when we touch, not the patient himself, but objects that have touched or emanated from him. The air is, most commonly, the medium by which this last kind of contact is effected.

CONTA'GION, *Contag'io, Conta'ges, Conta'gium, Aporkh'e'a, Apoc'rysis*. Same etymon. The transmission of a disease from one person to another by direct or indirect contact. The term has, also, been applied, by some, to the action of miasmata arising from dead animal or vegetable matter, bogs, fens, &c., but in this sense it is now abandoned. Contagious diseases are produced either by a virus, capable of causing them by inoculation, as in small-pox, cow-pox, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c., or by miasmata, proceeding from a sick individual, as in plague, typhus gravior, and in measles and scarlatina. Scrofula, phthisis pulmonalis, and cancer, have, by some, been esteemed contagious, but apparently without foundation. Physicians are, indeed, by no means unanimous in deciding what diseases are contagious, and what not. The contagion of plague and typhus, especially of the latter, is denied by many. It seems probable, that a disease may be contagious under certain circumstances and not under others. A case of common fever, arising from *common causes*, as from cold, if the patient be kept in a close, foul situation, may be converted into a disease, capable of producing emanations, which may excite a similar disease in those exposed to them. *Contagion* and *infection* are generally esteemed *synonymous*.

Frequently, however, the former is applied to diseases not produced by contact; as measles, scarlet fever, &c., whilst *infection* is used for those that require positive contact; as itch, syphilis, &c., and conversely. Diseases, which cannot be produced in any other way than by contagion, are said to have their origin in *specific contagion*; as small-pox, cow-pox, measles, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c. Those which are produced by contagion, and yet are supposed to be sometimes owing to other causes, are said to arise from *common contagion*; as typhus, cynanche parotidæa, &c.

CONTA'GIONIST. One who believes in the contagious character of a particular disease,—as of yellow fever.

CONTA'GIOUS, *Contagio'sus*. Capable of being transmitted by mediate or immediate contact;—as a *contagious disease, contagious fever, contagious effluvia, &c.*

CONTAGIUM, Contagion, Miasm.

CONTEMPLABLES DIES, Critical days.

CONTEMPLAT'IF, (F.) *Contemplat'ivus, (con* and *templum*,) Appertaining to contemplation. The predominant idea of the melancholic—is sometimes called *contemplative*.

CONTEMPLATIO, Catalepsy.

CONTEMPLATIVUS, *Contemplatif*.

CONTENSIO, Tension.

CONTENTIO, Consultation.

CONTEXTURE, *Contextu'ra, Contex'tus*, from *con* and *texere*, (quasi *tegere*, from *tegere*, 'to cover,') 'to weave,' 'to make a web.' Arrangement of parts;—texture. A name given, metaphorically, to the structure of organized bodies; as the *texture of muscles, fibres, &c.* See *Tissue*, and *Texture*.

CONTIGUITY, DIARTHROSIS OF, see *Continuity*.

CONT'INENCE, *Continen'tia*, from *continere*, (*con* and *tenere*, 'to hold or keep,') 'to contain oneself,' 'to restrain.' Restraint. Abstinence from, or moderation in, the pleasures of physical love.

CONTINENS, Continent.

CONT'INENT, *Continens*. Restrained. This word is synonymous, also, with *Continued*; (F.) *Continu*.

CONTINENT CAUSE, *Causa conjuncta*, is a cause, real or presumed, which, having given rise to a disease, continues to act during the whole of its duration. It may be considered synonymous with proximate cause. A *continent fever, Febris continens*, is one which preserves during its whole course, the same degree of intensity, without any remission or sensible exacerbation. A disease which continues uninterruptedly, has been also called *Ætiopath'e'a, Acipath'e'a* or *Aipath'e'a*.

CONTINENTIA, Contenance.

CONTINUED FEVER, *Febris contin'ua, F. continens, F. anabat'ica, F. assid'ua*. A fever which presents no interruption in its course. Continued fevers form a division in the class *Pyrexia* of Cullen, and include three genera,—*Synocha, Synochus*, and *Typhus*. It is proper to remark, that some of the older writers make a distinction between the continual fever, *ovexyge, febris continua*, and the *synochus* or *febris continens*. Thus, Rhases states that the *synochus* or *continens* is a fever, which consists of one paroxysm from beginning to end; whilst the *continua* is allied to intermittents.

CONTINU'ITY, *Continu'itas*. An adhesion of two things between each other, so that they cannot be separated without fracture or laceration.

CONTINUITY, DIARTHROSES OF, (F.) *Diarthroses de Continuité*, are movable joints, in which the bones are continuous, but do not touch imme-

diately, there being between them a ligamentous substance, whose flexibility permits motion. The vertebral articulations are examples of this. *DIARTHROSES OF CONTIGUITY*, *Diarthroses de Contiguité*, on the other hand, are movable articulations, in which the bones are not continuous, but touch by surfaces covered with a cartilaginous layer, which is always moistened by synovia.

CONTINUITY, SOLUTION OF, *Solutio continui*, is any division of parts, previously continuous. Wounds and fractures are solutions of continuity. The word *Continuity* is opposed to *Contiguity*: the latter meaning the condition of two things which are near each other, or touch without uniting. There is *contiguity* between the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula, but not *continuity*.

CONTONDANT, Contunding.

CONTORSIO, Contorsion—*c. Columnæ vertebralis*, *Rhachistrophosis*.

CONTORSION, *Contortio*, from *contorqueo*, (*con* and *torquere*, 'to wring,') 'I twist about.' Violent movement of a part, accompanied with a kind of torsion; as *contortion of the face*.

CONTRAAPERTURA, from *contra*, 'against,' and *apertio*, 'I open.' A counter-opening; *Contra-incisio*, *Incisio prioris opposita*, (F.) *Contro-ouverture*. An incision, made in the most depending part of a wound or abscess, when the first opening is not situate in a manner favourable for the discharge of the pus.

CONTRAEXTENSIO, Counter-extension.

CONTRACTILE, *Contractilia*, from *contra-here*, (*con* and *trahere*,) 'to draw together.' Capable of contracting. The fibre of muscles is *contractile*.

CONTRACTILITÉ, *Contractility*—*c. par défaut d'Extension*, *Elasticity*—*c. de Tissu*, *Elasticity*.

CONTRACTILITY, *Contractilitas*: same etymon; (F.) *Contractilité*. That vital property, which gives, to certain parts, the power of contracting. The muscles of locomotion are endowed with a power of *voluntary contractility*, or one dependent immediately on the action of the brain:—the muscles of the viscera of digestion, and other internal organs, enjoy an *involuntary contractility*. *Contractility* and *irritability* are frequently used synonymously to signify the property possessed by any tissue of *contracting* on the application of an appropriate stimulus.

CONTRACTILITY, *Irritability*.

CONTRACTIO CORDIS, *Systole*.

CONTRACTION, *Contractio*. Same etymon; *Systole*. Action of contracting. When we speak of the *contraction of a muscle*, we mean the phenomenon it exhibits during the time it is in action.

CONTRACTOR UTERI, *Abortive*.

CONTRACTURA. Same etymon. *Acamp'sia*, *Entesia articularis*, *Rigor artuum*, *Muscular Stiff-joint*. A state of permanent rigidity and progressive atrophy of the flexor muscles, which prevents the motions of extension beyond a certain limit. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin. On dissection, they are found converted into tendinous fibres, the fleshy fibres having almost disappeared, when the disease has been of any duration. It succeeds, frequently, other diseases, particularly rheumatism, neuralgia, convulsions, syphilis, colica pictonum, &c. The warm bath, vapour bath, or thermal waters, oleaginous embrocations, mechanical extension of the limbs, &c. are the chief means of treatment.

CONTRAFISSURA, from *contra*, 'against,' and *findo*, *Asrum*, 'I cleave;' *Repercussio*, *Resonatus*, *Catagma Fissura contrajacens*, *Apeche'ma*, *Anticom'ma*, *Antic'opt*, *Anticru'sis*, *Anticrurama*, *Infertur'ium*, *Counterstroke*, (F.) *Contre-coup*, *Con-*

tra-fente, *Contre-fracture*. A fracture, contusion, or injury, produced, by a blow, in a part distant from that which is struck. Five species of *contra-fissures* or *contre-coups* may occur in the skull. 1. When the internal table yields and fractures. 2. When the bone breaks in any other part than the one struck. 3. When a bone, which has been struck, remains uninjured, and its neighbour is fractured. 4. When the bone is fractured in a place diametrically opposite to that struck, as in fractures at the base of the cranium, from a fall on the vertex; and lastly, when the violence of the blow produces a separation of the neighbouring or distant sutures. These fractures of the skull are also called *Fractures par résonance*.

CONTRAHENTIA, *Astringents*, *Styptics*.

CONTRAÏNCISIO, *Contra-apertura*.

CONTRAÏNDICATIO, *Counter-indication*.

CONTRAÏRRITATIO, *Counter-irritation*.

CONTRALUNA'RIS, from *contra*, 'against,' and *luna*, 'the moon.' An epithet for a woman who conceives during the menstrual discharge.—*Dietrich*.

CONTRASTIMULANS, *Contro-stimulants*.

CONTRAYERVA, *Dorstenia contrayerva*—*c. Lisbon*, *Dorstenia contrayerva*—*c. Mexican*, *Psoralea pentaphylla*—*c. Nova*, *Psoralea pentaphylla*—*c. Virginiana*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

CONTRECOUP, *Contra-fissura*.

CONTREEXTENSION, *Counter-extension*.

CONTREFENTE, *Contra-fissura*.

CONTREFRACTURE, *Contra-fissura*.

CONTREÏNDICATIO, *Counter-indication*.

CONTREOUVERTURE, *Contra-apertura*.

CONTREXEVILLE, *MINERAL WATERS* OF. *Contrexeville* is a town in France in the department of Vosges, four leagues from Neufchâteau. The waters contain carbonate of iron, chloride of calcium, and carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, a bituminous substance, and free carbonic acid. They are frequented by those labouring under cutaneous, serofulous, and calculous affections.

CONTRIT'IO, *Syntrim'ma*, *Syntrip'sis*, *Tritu'ra*, *Tritus*, *Trit'io*, *Tripsis*, from *contero*, 'I bruise or make small:' *Comminution*, *Trituration*.

CONTROSTIMULANT, *Contrastimulans*, *Hypothen'ic*, from *contra*, 'against,' and *stimulus*, 'that which excites.' A substance that possesses a particular, debilitating property, acting upon the excitability in a manner opposite to stimulus. A name given to therapeutical agents, which, according to the Italian theory of *Contro-stimulus*, are endowed with the property of diminishing excitement by a specific action. These agents are by no means clearly defined.

CONTROSTIMULUS. Same etymon. The name given by Rasori, about thirty years ago, to a new medical doctrine, of which he was the originator—*La nuova Dottrina Medica Italiana*. It is founded on the contro-stimulant property attributed to a certain number of medicines. In this doctrine, as in that of Brown, under the name *excitability*, a fundamental principle of physiology is admitted, by virtue of which living beings are endowed with an aptitude for feeling the action of external agents or exciting influences, and of reacting on these influences. When this excitability is too great, there is excess of stimulus or *Hyperthen'ia*: when too little, there is deficiency or *Hypothen'ia*. Diseases, *general* and *local*, are divided into three great classes, or into, 1. *Hyperthenic*; 2. *Hypothenic*; 3. *Irritative*. The contro-stimulant physicians admit only two classes of medicines—*stimulants* and *contro-stimulants*.

CONTUNDING, *Contu'sing*, *Contu'dens*, from *contundere*, (*con* and *tundere*), 'to bruise.' (F.) *Contondant*. That which causes contusions. An epithet given to round, blunt, vulnerating projectiles, which bruise or lacerate parts without cutting them.

CONTUS, Contused.

CONTUS, Penis.

CONTU'SED. Same etymon. (F.) *Contus*. Affected with contusion. Thus we say—a *contused wound*.

CONTU'SION, *Contu'sio*, a *Brui'e*, *Collis'io*, *Phlasma*, *Thlas'is*, *Thlas'ma*, *Th.contu'sio*, *Rheg'e*, *Rhegma*, *Rhegmus*, *Famex*, *Famis*, *Famiz*, (F.) *Meur'risure*. Same etymon. An injury or lesion arising from the impulse of a body with a blunt surface—which presents no loss of substance, and no apparent wound. If the skin be divided, the injury takes the name of *contused wound*. The differences of contusions, as to extent, are of course infinite. When slight, the blood stagnates in the capillaries of the skin, or is effused into the subcutaneous areolar tissue. Time and cold applications remove it. When the texture of the parts has been lacerated, there is effusion of blood, with more or less torpor in the part. Cooling applications, general or topical bleeding, emollients, poultices, &c., are here necessary, according to circumstances. In the severest kinds of contusion, all the soft and solid parts, except the skin, are bruised, and, at times, reduced to a kind of pap. When the disorganisation is to this extent, there is no hope except in amputation. A deep contusion of the soft parts has been called *Sarcot'h'las'is*, and *Sarcot'hlas'ma*.

CONUS ARTERIOSUS, *Infundib'ulum of the Acert*. The portion of the right ventricle from which the pulmonary artery proceeds, forms a prominence on the right side of the anterior furrow of the heart, and is prolonged towards the left, becoming narrower at the same time, so as to form a funnel-shaped projection, which extends a little beyond the base of the ventricle. This is the *Conus arteriosus*.

CONUS VASCULOSUS, see *Coni Vasculosi*.

CONVALES'CENCE, *Convalescen'tia*, *Analep'sis*, *Anas'tasis*, *Reconvalescen'tia*, from *convalescere*, (*con* and *valere*) 'to grow well.' *Ezanas'trophé*. Recovery of health after disease. The time which elapses between the termination of a disease and complete restoration of strength.

CONVALLARIA ANGULOSA, *C. polygonatum*.

CONVALL'RIA MAIA'LIS, from *convallis*, 'a valley,'—from its abounding in valleys. *Lil'ium Convall'ium*, *Convalla'ria*, *C. mappi*, *Maian'themum*, *Lily of the Valley*, *May Lily*, (F.) *Muguet*, *Muguet de Mai*. The recent flowers are reputed to be aromatic, cephalic, errhine, and cathartic. They are not used.

CONVALLARIA MAPPI, *C. Maialis*.

CONVALL'RIA MULTIFLO'RA, *Polygon'atum multiflorum*, which grows in this country and in Europe, has analogous properties.

CONVALL'RIA POLYGON'ATUM. The systematic name of *Solomon's Seal*, *Convalla'ria angulosa*, *Polygon'atum uniflorum* seu *anceps* seu *vulgar'e*, *Sigil'ium Salomo'nis*, *Polygon'atum*. The root was once used as an astringent and tonic. It is, also, a reputed cosmetic.

CONVENTUS, Coition.

CONVER'SION, *Conver'sio*, from *con* and *vertere*, 'to turn.' Change from one state into another.

CONVERSION OF DISEASES, (F.) *Conversion des maladies*, is the change or transformation of one disease into another.

CONVOLU'TION, *Convolu'tio*, from *convolvere*, (*con* and *volvere*) 'to entwine;' *Epi'phra'ion*,

Gyrus, *Helig'mus*, (F.) *Circonvolution*. The rolling of any thing upon itself.

CONVOLU'TIONS, CEREBRAL, *Gyri* seu *Plicatu'ræ* seu *Spira* seu *Processus entero'dei* *Cerebri*, are the round, undulating, tortuous projections observed at the surface of the brain. In them Gall's organs, of course, terminate.

CONVOLU'TION, INTER'NAL, *C. of the Corpus Callo'sum*, *Convolution d'Ourlet* (Foville). A cerebral convolution of great extent, the principal portion of which is found on the inner surface of each hemisphere above the corpus callosum. In front it bends downwards and backwards to the fissure of Sylvius, and behind it extends to the middle lobe and forms the hippocampus major.

CONVOLU'TIONS, INTES'TINAL, are the turns made by the intestines in the abdomen.

CONVOLU'TION, SUPRA-ORBITAR. A convulsion of the brain, which exists on the inferior surface of the anterior lobe, and rests upon the roof of the orbit.

CONVOLVULUS, *Intussusceptio*, *Ileus*.

CONVOLVULUS BATA'TAS. Same etymon. *C. Indicus*, *Camotes*; the *Sweet Potato*, *Spanish Potato*. This is the only esculent root of the genus *Convolvulus*. It is much eaten in the United States.

CONVOLVULUS CANTAB'RICA, *Cantab'rica*, *Laender-leaved Bindweed*, has been considered anthelmintic and actively cathartic.

CONVOLVULUS INDI'CUS, *C. Batatas*.

CONVOLVULUS JALA'PA. A systematic name of the Jalap plant, properly *Ipomœ'a Jalapa*, seu *macrorrh'iza*, *Jala'pium*, *Jalo'pa*, *Mechoaca'na nigra*, *Jalappa*, *Jalapa*, *Jalap Root*, *Gialappa*, *Xalappa*, *Bryo'nia Mechoacan'a nigricans*, *Bryo'nia Peruvia'na*, *Chela'pa*, *Rhabar'barum Nigrum*, *Gelappium*, (F.) *Jalap*, is procured from South America. Its odour is nauseous; taste sweetish and slightly pungent. It is solid, hard, heavy, brittle; fracture resinous; internally, light gray; externally, covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Its operation is cathartic, the resinous part griping violently. Dose, 10 gr. to ʒss. A drop or two of any essential oil may prevent it from griping. An active principle has been separated from Jalap, to which the names *Jalapin* and *Cathartin* have been given.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR ALBUS, *Convolvulus sepium*—*c. Maritimus*, *Convolvulus soldanella*.

CONVOLVULUS MECOACAN, *Mechoaca'na Radix*, *Jalappa alba*, *Rhabar'barum album*, *Mechoacan*, (F.) *Rhabar'be blanche*. A Mexican convolvulus, the root of which possesses aperient properties, and was once extensively used instead of jalap.

CONVOLVULUS MEGALORHIZUS, *C. Panduratus*.

CONVOLVULUS PANDURA'TUS, *C. Megalorh'izus*, *Pseudo-mechoaca'na*, *Fiddle-leaved Bindweed*, *Hog Potato*, *Virginian Bindweed*, *Wild Potat'o*, *Mech'ameck*, *M. Bindweed*, *Wild Jalap*, *Man in the ground*, *Wild Rhubarb*, *Wild Potato-Vine*, *Kassau'der*, *Kassa'der*, *Kussau'der*, (F.) *Liaeron Mechamec*. In Virginia, and some other parts of the United States, the root of this plant has been much recommended in cases of gravel. It is used either in powder or decoction.

CONVOLVULUS PERENNIS, *Humulus lupulus*.

CONVOLVULUS PES CA'PREÆ, *Bargada*. A plant used in India as a cataplasm in arthritic cases.

CONVOLVULUS REPENS, *C. sepium*.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMO'NEA seu *SCAMMO'NIA*, *C. Syriacus*. The systematic name of the *Scammony Plant*. A Syrian and Mexican plant; the concrete gummi-resinous juice of which, *Scammony'nia*, *Scammonia Gummi Resi'na*, *Scammonium*, *S. Syriacus*, *Diagryd'ium*, *Dacrydion*, *Scammo-*

ny, *Mahmoudy*, (F.) *Scammonée d'Alep*, comes to us in blackish-gray fragments, becoming whitish-yellow when touched with wet fingers. It is a drastic, hydragogue cathartic. Dose, gr. iij to gr. xv, triturated with sugar.

CONVOLVULUS, SEA, *Convolvulus Soldanella*.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM, *Convolvulus major albus seu repens seu Tugurio'rum, Calyset'gia se'pium, Great Bindweed*, (F.) *Liseron des Haies: Grand Liseron*. The juice of this plant is violently purgative, and is given in dropsical affections.

CONVOLVULUS SOLDANEL'LA. The systematic name of the *Sea Convolvulus, Bras'sica Mari'na, Calyset'gia Soldanella, Sea Bindweed, Convol'vulus Mari'timus, Soldanel'la*, (F.) *Chou Marin*. The leaves of this plant are said to be drastic cathartic; but they are not much, if at all, used.

CONVOLVULUS STRIACUS, *Convolvulus scammonia*—c. *Tuguriorum, C. sepium*.

CONVOLVULUS TURPR'RHUM, *Turpe'thum*. The systematic name of the *Turbith plant*. (F.) *Racine de Turbith*. The cortical part of the root of this species of convolvulus is brought from the East Indies. It is a cathartic, but not used.

CONVULSIBILITAS, see *Subsultus tendinum*.

CONVULSIF, *Convulsive*.

CONVULSIO, Convulsion—c. *Canina*, see *Canine laugh*.

CONVUL'SIO CEREAL'IS, *Convulsio ab Ustilag'ine, Ergotis'mus spasmod'icus, Myrmec'ianis, Raphan'ia, Myrmecias'mus, Convul'sio Solonien'sis, Myrmecias'mus, Myrmeco'sis, Cereal Convulsion*, (F.) *Convulsion céréale, Ergotisme convulsif, Convulsion de Sologne*. A singular disorder of the convulsive kind, attended with a peculiar tingling and formication in the arms and legs: hence called by the Germans *Kriebelkrankheit*. It is said to be endemic in some parts of Germany, and to arise often from the use of spoiled corn.

CONVULSIO HABITUALIS, *Chorea*—c. *Indica, Tetanus*—c. *Raphania, Raphania*—c. *Solonien'sis, C. cerealis, Ergotism*—c. *Tonica, Tonic spasm*—c. *Uteri, Abortion*.

CONVUL'SION, *Spasmus, Convul'sio*, from *convellere*, (con and vellere,) 'to tear,' 'to pull together;' *Conduct'io, Hieran'osis, Disten'tio nervo'rum, Spasmus clon'icus, Convul'sio clon'ica, Eclamp'sia, Symp'sia Convul'sio, Hyperspasm'ia, Clonic Spasm*. This word has several acceptations. It means any violent perversion of the animal movements. The word *Convul'sions* generally, however, signifies alternate contractions, violent and involuntary, of muscles, which habitually contract only under the influence of the will. This alternate contraction, when slight, is called *tremor*; when strong and permanent, *tetanus, trismus*, &c. *Spasms, Cramp, Risus Sardoniacus*, and *St. Vitus's Dance* are *convulsions*.

CONVULSION, SALAAM', *Eclamp'sia nutans*. A name given to a singular kind of convulsion in children, in which there is a peculiar bobbing of the head forward.—Sir Charles Clarke.

CONVULSION DE SOLOGNE, *Convulsio cerealis*.

CONVULSIONNAIRE, (F.) A name given, during the last century, to individuals who had, or affected to have, convulsions, produced by religious impulses.

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN, *Eclampsia*—c. *des Enfants, Eclampsia*—c. *des Femmes enceintes et en couches, Eclampsia gravidarum et parturientium*—c. *Puerperal, Eclampsia gravidarum et parturientium*. See *Mania, dancing*.

CONVUL'SIVE, *Convuls'vus, Spasmo'des, Agitato'rius*, (F.) *Convulsif*. That which is ac-

companied by, or is analogous to, convulsions, a *convulsive cough, convulsive disease*.

CONYZA, *Inula dysenterica*—c. *Coma aurea Solidago Virgaurea*—c. *Major, C. squarrosa*—c. *Media, Inula dysenterica*.

CON'ZA SQUARRO'SA, *C. Major, Brephe'te non, In'ula squarro'sa, Great Fleabane or Spiknard*, (F.) *Herbe aux mouches*. A European plant, whose strong and disagreeable odour was formerly considered to be destructive to flies, fleas, &c. Its infusion in wine was once used as an emmenagogue and anti-icteric; and in vinegar as an anti-epileptic.

COOKERY, *Culinary art*.

COOLWEED, *Pilea pumila*.

COONTIE or COONTI, see *Arrowroot*.

COOPERCULUM OCULI, *Palpebra*.

COOPERTORIUM, *Thyroid cartilage*.

COOSTRUM. The middle part of the diaphragm.—Ruland.

COPAHI', *Copaiba*.

COPAIBA. The resinous juice of *Copaifera officinalis seu Jacquinii, Copaiva officinalis*, and other species of *Copaifera*; *Family, Leguminosae. Ser. Syst. Decandria Monogynia*. It is the *Copaifera officinalis Resin'a, Balsamum Copaiba, B. Brasilien'se, B. de Copaiba, B. Capivi, Balsam of Copaiba or Copaiva*, (vulgarly pronounced *capee'ry*.) (F.) *Copahu, Baume de Copahu, B. du Brésil, Térébinthe de Copahu*. Its odour is peculiar, but not unpleasant; taste pungent, bitter; consistence, syrupy; colour yellowish, and transparent. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and the expressed oils. S. g. 0.950. Its properties are stimulant and diuretic; in large doses it is purgative. It acts on the lining membrane of the urethra, and on mucous membranes in general. It is given in gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea, &c., in the dose of gr. x to ʒj, twice or thrice a day. Should symptoms of urticaria or diarrhoea arise, the dose is too large, and must be diminished. It can be inspissated by means of magnesia so as to be made into pills, and a plan has been devised for enveloping it in gelatin, so that its taste is entirely concealed. See *Capsules, gelatinous*.

COPAIFERA JACQUINI, see *Copaiba*—c. *Officinalis*, see *Copaiba*.

COPAIVA OFFICINALIS, see *Copaiba*.

COPAL', *Copale, Resina Copal, Gummi copaliv'num*. A resinous substance brought from the East Indies, South America, and the western coast of Africa, which flows spontaneously from *Elaocar'pus Copalif'era* or *Vate'ria Ind'ica*, and probably from different species of *Hymen'a*. It is a stimulant like all the resins, and, dissolved in rectified spirit of wine, has been used in cases of spongy gums and looseness of the teeth; but it is now only employed in varnishes.

COPE, *Cut*.

COPHOMA, *Cophosis*.

COPHONIA, *Acouphonia*.

COPHO'SIS, *Coph'oma, Coph'otes, Sur'ditas, Paracu'sis, Dyacanth'esia audit'oria*; from *σῶφος*, 'deaf.' (F.) *Surdité*. Diminution or loss of hearing. Cullen uses the word synonymously with *Dyseccra*, and Pinel with *Paracous'ia* or *Parac'oë*. According to Sauvages, *Cophosis* differs from both,—from *Dyseccra*, because in it the sonorous rays cannot reach the labyrinth; and from *Paracous'ia*, which consists in a confused state of hearing.

Cophosis seems, usually, to be synonymous with deafness,—*Paracu'sis Sur'ditas*.

COPIIOTES, *Cophosis*.

COPOS, *Lassitu'do, Fatiga'tio, Las'citude, Fatigue*. A state of body in which most of the animal functions are exerted with less promptitude

and vigour than common. The ancients admitted three species: 1. That arising from plethora, *Lassitu do tenui'va, toni'des*; 2. From plethora and increased heat combined, *Lassitu do phlegmono'sa, astuo'sa, phlegmono'des*; and, 3. Owing to a morbid condition of the humours, *Lassitu do ulcero'sa, helco'des*.

COPPER, Cuprum—c. Ammoniated, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Ammonio-sulphate of, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Subacetate of, Cupri subacetat—c. Sulphate of, Cupri sulphas—c. Ammoniacal sulphate of, Cuprum ammoniatum.

COPPERAS, Ferri sulphas—c. White, Zinci sulphas.

COPPER-NOSE, Gutta rosea.
COPRACRASIA, Scoracrasia.
COPRACRATIA, Scoracrasia.
COPRAGO'GUM, from *copros*, 'faeces,' and *gum*, 'I bring away.' *Stercus à primis viis educens*. A cathartic. The name of a laxative electuary, mentioned by Ruland.

COPRECRITICUS, Coprocriticus.
COPREM'ESIS, *Copriem'esis, Vom'itus faeculentus seu ster'coris*: same etymon as the next. Vomiting of faeces.

COPREM'ETUS, *Coproem'etus, Copriem'etus, Merdiv'omus*, from *copros*, 'excrement,' and *metus*, 'I vomit.' One who vomits faeces.—Hippocrates.

COPRIEMESIS, Copremesis.

COPRIEMETUS, Copremetus.
COPROCRIT'ICUS, *Coprecrit'icus*, from *copros*, 'excrement,' and *epros*, 'I separate.' A mild cathartic; an ecoprotic.

COPROEMETUS, Copremetus.
COPROEPISCHESIS, Constipation.
COPROLITHUS, see Calculi of the stomach and intestines.

COPROPHORESIS, Catharsis.
COPROPHORIA, Catharsis.
COPRORRHOEA, Diarrhoea.
COPROS, Excrement.

COPROSCLEROMA, Coprosclerosis.
COPROSCLERO'SIS, from *copros*, 'excrement,' and *σκληρος*, 'I harden.' Induration of fecal matters: *Coprosclero'ma*.

COPROSTASIS, Constipation.

COPE, *Copton*, from *kopros*, 'I beat or pound.' A sort of cake, composed of vegetable substances, which the ancients administered internally, and applied to the epigastric region in the form of cataplasm.

COPTIS, *Coptis trifolia, Nigella, Helleborus trifolius, Fibra aurea, Chrysa fibraw'rea, Anemone Grœtan'dica, Gold thread, Mouth root*. The root of this—*Coptis*, (Ph. U. S.)—is much used in Massachusetts, in aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth, as a local application. It is a pure bitter, and can be used, wherever such is indicated.

COPTIS TETA, *Mishme Tecta*, (Upper Assam), *Honglane*, (Chinese). The root of this plant is considered to be a powerful tonic and stomachic.

COPTON, Copte.

COPULA, Ligament—c. Carnalis, Coition—c. Cartilaginea, see Synchronosis—c. Magna cerebri, Corpus callosum.

COPULATION, Coition.

COPYO'PIA, *Kopyo'pia*, (F.) *Lassitude oculaire*, from *kopos*, 'fatigue,' and *ψ*, 'the eye.' Fatigue of vision. Weakness of sight. Inability of the eye to sustain continued exertion.

COQ, Phasianus Gallus.

COQUE DU LEVANT, see Menispermum cocculus—c. *d'œuf*, see Ovum—c. *Levant*, see Menispermum cocculus.

COQUELICOT, Papaver rhœas.

COQUELOURDE, Anemone pulsatilla.

COQUELUCHE, Influenza, Pertussis.

COQUEN'TIA MEDICAMENT'A, from *coquere*, 'to digest.' Medicines which were formerly believed to be proper for favouring the coction or digestion of food.

COQUERET, Physalis.

COQUETTE, Influenza.

COQUILLE, Cochlea—c. *d'œuf*, see Ovum.

COR, A corn. Also, Heart.

COR BOVINUM, Heart, hypertrophy of the.

CORACOBRA'CHIALIS, Coracobrachialis.

COR'ACO-BRA'CHIAL, *Cor'aco Brachia'lis*.

Belonging both to the coracoid process and arm.

CORACO-BRACHIALIS (Muscle), *Coracobrachia'æus, Coraco-humeral*—(Ch.), *Perforatus* CASSE'RII, *Perforatus*, is situate at the inner and upper part of the arm. It arises from the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted at the middle part of the inner side of the humerus. It carries the arm forwards and inwards, raising the humerus a little. It can, also, by acting inversely, depress the shoulder.

CORACO-CLAVIC'ULAR, *Coraco-clavicula'ris*. Belonging to the coracoid process and clavicle.

CORACO CLAVICULAR LIGAMENT,—called, also, *Omo-clavicular*,—serves to unite the clavicle to the coracoid process. It is very irregular, and formed of two fasciculi, which the greater part of anatomists have described as particular ligaments, under the names *Comoid* and *Trapezoid*.

CORACODES, Coracoid.

CORACO-HUMERALIS, *Coraco-brachialis*—c. *Hyoideus, Omohyoideus*—c. *Radialis, Biceps flexor cubiti*.

COR'ACOID, *Coracoi'deus, Coracoi'des, Coraco'des, C. Processus, Cornicula'ris Processus, Crow's-beak-like Process, Processus anchoralis, rostriform'is, ancyroi'des*, from *κοραξ*, 'a crow,' and *idos*, 'resemblance.' (F.) *Coracoida*. Resembling the beak of a crow. A name given by Galen, (and still retained,) to the short, thick process, situate at the anterior part of the upper margin of the scapula; which has some resemblance to the beak of a crow. This process gives attachment to the *Coraco-clavic'ular* and *Coraco-acrom'ial* ligaments, and to the *Coraco-brachia'lis, Pectoralis minor*, and *Biceps* muscles.

CORACOID LIG'AMENT, *Ligamentum coracoi'deum*, (F.) *L. Coracoidien*. This name is given to the small fibrous fasciculus, which converts the notch, at the superior margin of the scapula, into a foramen.

CORAIL, Coral—c. *des Jardins, Capsicum annum*.

CORAL, *Corallium, Corall'us, Arbor Maris, Azur, Boleis*, from *kepto*, 'I adorn,' and *αλς*, 'the sea.' (F.) *Corail*. One of the most beautiful productions of the deep. It is fixed to submarine rocks, in the form of a shrub; and is of a bright red colour. It is the habitation of a multitude of animals, of the Zoophyta order, and is formed of a calcareous substance, secreted by the animals themselves. It is in very hard, concentric layers; covered, externally, by a species of porous bark, full of cellulæ, each of which contains one of these animals. Linneus calls the red coral, *Isis nob'ilis*, and M. de Lamarck, *Corallium rubrum*. It is much fished for on the coasts of Barbary and Sicily. Coral was formerly esteemed tonic, absorbent, astringent, &c.; but analysis has shown, that it contains only carbonate of lime and a little gelatin.—Dioscorides, Pliny, Oribasius, the *Geoponica*, &c. The *Corallium album* is a hard, white, calcareous brittle substance, the nidus of the *Madrep'ora ocula'ta*. It has been given as an absorbent.

CORALLI'NA. Diminutive of *Corallium*: *Mucus marit'imus, Corallina officina'lis, Brion*,

Corallina alba, *Sea Cor'alline*, *White Worm-weed*. The production of an animal, which belongs to the genus *Pol'ypi*, and which is found in all the seas of Europe;—particularly in the Mediterranean. It has the appearance of a plant, is homogeneous, an inch or two in height, of a white, reddish, or greenish colour, salt taste, and marine smell. It contains gelatin, albumen, chloride of sodium, phosphate, carbonate and sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron, and a colouring principle. It was once much used as a vermifuge; but is not now employed. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j, in powder.

CORALLINA CORSICA'NA, *C. rubra*, *Helminthochorton*, *Helminthochort'um*, *Elminthochorton*, *Mucosus helminthochortos*, *Melithochorton*, *Mucosus coralli'nus* seu *Mari'nus* seu *Cor'icus*, *Confer'ea Helminthochortos*, *Sphaerococcus helminthochortos*, *Gigarti'na helminthochorton*, *Coralli'na melithochorton*, *Lemithochorton*, *Fucus Helminthochorton*, *Ceramium helminthochort'us*, *Corican Worm-weed*, (F.) *Coralline de Corse*, *Mousse de Corse*. It is a mixture of several marine plants and zoophytes, as the *fucus*, *ceramium*, *ulva*, *coralline*, *confer'ea*, &c., and has gained great reputation for destroying all kinds of intestinal worms, when given in strong decoction. The Geneva Pharmacopœia directs an officinal syrup—the *Sirope de Coralline*.

CORALLINE DE CORSE, *Corallina Corsicana*.

CORALLOIDES FUNGUS, *Clavaria coralloides*.

CORALWORT, *Clavaria coralloides*.

CORD, *Funis*, *Funic'ulus*, *Charnos*, *Chor'nion*, *χοιρος*, *χοιριον*, from the Latin *Chorda*, which is itself derived from *χορδη*, 'intestine;' and, afterwards, was applied to musical cords or strings, made of the intestines of animals. See *Chorda*.

CORD, UMBILICAL, *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

CORDS, VOCAL, *Cords of Ferrein*, *Chorde vocales*, *Ch. Ferre'ni*. A name given to the ligaments of the glottis, which Ferrein compared to stretched cords, and to which he attributed the production of voice. See *Thyreo-arytenoid Ligament*.

CORD'A, *Chorda*—c. *Hippocratis*, *Achillis tendo*—c. *Magna*, *Achillis tendo*—c. *Spinalis*, *Medulla spinalis*.

CORDE DU TAMBOUR, *Chorda tympani*—c. *du Tympan*, *Chorda tympani*.

CORDEE, *Chordee*.

CORDIA AFRICANA, *Sebestina*—c. *Domestica*, *Sebestina*—c. *Myxa*, *Sebestina*—c. *Obliqua*, *Sebestina*—c. *Sebestina*, *Sebestina*—c. *Smooth-leaved*, *Sebestina*.

COR'DIAL, *Cordia'lis*, *Cardi'acus*, from *cor*, *cordis*, 'the heart.' A tonic or excitant medicine, judged to be proper for exciting the heart. A warm stomachic.

COR'DIAL, GODFREY'S, see *Godfrey's Cordial*—c. *Nervous*, *Brodum's*, see *Tinctura gentianæ composita*—c. *Sir Walter Raleigh's*, *Confectio aromatica*—c. *Warner's*, see *Tinctura rhei et sennæ*.

CORDIFORM TENDON OF THE DIAPHRAGM, *Centre*, *phrenic*.

CORDINE'MA, from *kapa*, 'the head,' and *δενω*, 'I move about.' Headach, accompanied with vertigo. See *Carebaria*.

CORDIS EMUNCTORIUM, *Axilla*.

CORDOLIUM, *Cardialgia*.

CORDON (F.), *Funic'ulus*, diminutive of *funis*, 'a cord.' A term applied to many parts, which resemble a small cord.

CORDON NERVEUX, *Ramus Nervo'sus*. A principal division of a nerve, or the nervous trunk itself.

CORDON UMBILICALE, *Funiculus umbil-*

calis—c. *Spermatique*, *Spermatic chord*—c. *Tentaculaire*, *Spermatic chord*.

CORDONS SUS-PUBIENS, *Round ligaments of the uterus*—c. *Vasculaires*, *Round ligaments of the uterus*.

CORE, *Pupil*, see *Furunculus*.

CORECTOMIA, *Coretomia*.

CORECTOP'IA, from *κορη*, 'the pupil,' *α*, 'out of,' and *τοπος*, 'place.' Displacement of the pupil. A condition of the iris in which one segment is larger than the other; so that the pupil is not in the centre.—Von Ammon.

COREDIALYSIS, *Coretomia*.

CORE'MATA, from *καρη*, 'I cleanse.' Remedies proper for cleansing the skin.—Paulus of Ægina.

COREMETAMORPHOSIS, *Dyscoria*.

COREMORPHO'MA, same etymon as the next. A morbid change in the shape of the pupil.

COREMORPHO'SIS, *Conformatio pupillæ artificial'is*; from *κορη*, 'the pupil,' and *παισις*, 'formation.' The operation for artificial pupil. See *Coretomia*.

COREON'CION, *Coron'cion*, *Coreon'cium*, from *κορη*, 'the pupil,' and *ογκυρον*, 'a hook.' An instrument, used for the formation of artificial pupil by Langenbeck. It is hooked at its extremity. A *double-hooked forceps*, used by Von Gräfe, is similarly named.

COREOP'SIS TRICHOSPER'MA, *Tickweed sunflower*, *Tickweed sunflower*. An indigenous plant, of the Composite Family, with large golden-yellow rays, which flowers in September. It is said to have been used as an alterative.

CORETODIALYSIS, *Coretomia*.

CORETOMEDIALYSIS, *Coretodialysis*.

CORETOM'IA, from *κορη*, 'the pupil,' and *τομειν*, 'to cut.' *Corotom'ia*, *Coretotom'ia*, *Iridotom'ia*, *Corectom'ia*, *Coretonectom'ia*, *Iridectom'ia*, *Iridectomedial'ysis*, *Iridectomodial'ysis*, *Core-dial'ysis*, *Corodial'ysis*, *Coretodial'ysis*, *Coretomedial'ysis*, *Iridodial'ysis*. Various operations for the formation of artificial pupil are so termed. The last five signify the separation or tearing asunder of the iris from the ciliary ligament; the preceding five the incision of the iris, with loss of substance; and the remainder signify a simple incision of the iris, without loss of substance. When a portion of the iris is left strangulated in the wound, it is termed *Iridencl'e'isis*, *Iridencl'e'idismus*, and *Iridotencl'e'isis*.

CORETONECTOMIA, *Coretomia*.

CORETOTOMIA, *Coretomia*.

CORIAN'DER, *Coriandrum sativum*.

CORIAN'DRUM CICUTA, *Cicuta virosa*—c. *Maculatum*, *Conium maculatum*.

CORIAN'DRUM SATI'VUM, *Corian'der*, *Corians'non*, (F.) *Coriandre*. Family, *Umbelliferae*. *See Syst. Petandria Digynia*. The systematic name of the *Corian'drum* of the pharmacopœias; *Corian'non*. The seeds of the coriander have an aromatic odour, and grateful, pungent taste. They are carminative; but are chiefly used to cover the taste of other medicines.

CORIAN'NON, *Coriandrum sativum*.

CORIGEN, *Fucus crispus*.

CORII'TIS, *Cytitis*.

CORINTHIACÆ, see *Vitis corinthiaca*.

CORION, *Corium*, *Hypericum perforatum*.

CORIS, *Cimex*—c. *Monspeliensis*, *Symphytum Petruscum*.

CO'RIUM, *Corion*, (F.) *Cuir*. The skin of animals is so called, especially when tanned. The *cutis vera*, or the thickest part of the human skin.

CORIUM PLEGGIS'TICUM, *Crusta pleur'etica*, *C. inflammato'ria*, *C. phlogis'tica*, *Inflam'matory Crust* or *Buff*, *Buffy Coat*, (F.) *Couenne*, *C. Pleur'etique*, *C. Inflammatoire*. The grayish crust or buff,

varying in thickness, observed on blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, &c. It is particularly manifest in pleurisy, and hence one of its names. For its production, it appears to be requisite, that there should be an increase in the proportion of the fibrinous element of the blood over that of the red corpuscles, with increased aggregation of those corpuscles. Under such circumstances, the buffy coat assumes a concave appearance on its upper surface, and the blood is, therefore, said to be *cupped*.

The buff is generally believed to consist of fibrin; but, according to the researches of Mulder, it is composed of a binoxide of protein, which is insoluble in boiling water, and a tritoxide which is soluble. These oxides are comprehended by him under the name *oxyprotein*.

When the blood presents the above appearance, it is said to be *buffy*.

CORK, *Saber*.

CORNIER, *Sorbus domestica*.

CORMUS. In botany, when the stem of a plant, without creeping or rooting, is distended under ground, retaining a round or oval form, it is so called. The *Cormus* is vulgarly termed a root,—*radix*.

CORN, (Saxon *corn*;) (G.) Kern. In England, this word means the *Cerealia*, or those seeds, which grow in ears, not in pods. In the United States, *Corn* always means *Indian Corn*. Its English sense corresponds to the French *Blé* or *Bled*.

CORN, *Clavus, Clavus Pedis, Ecthyma Clavus, Genu'sa*, (F.) *Cor*, *Ognon*, from *cornu*, a 'horn.' A small, hard, corneous tumour, which forms upon the foot, generally on the toes; and is commonly produced on the most projecting parts, by the pressure of too tight shoes. A part of the corn is raised above the skin, and forms a round tumour, like the head of a nail: the other portion, which serves as its base, is buried more or less deeply in the integuments, and occasionally extends as far as the tendons and periosteum. Corns may, sometimes, be removed, by immersing the feet in warm water, but commonly they return. They can, likewise, be destroyed by the knife or caustic, or by paring them down and pulling them out by the roots; but these operations are not always as simple as they seem. In the way of palliation, they must be constantly pared; and, for the purpose of preventing pressure, any soft plaster, spread upon linen or leather, may be applied, with a hole in the centre to receive the corn; and layer after layer of plaster be added, until they attain the level of the corn. When very irritable, the lunar caustic, rubbed over the surface, will generally diminish irritability surprisingly, and in a mode not easy of explanation.

CORN, *Zea mays*—*c. Guinea*, *Panicum Italicum*—*c. Indian*, *Zea mays*—*c. Wild*, *Matricaria chamomilla*—*c. Flag*, *Gladiolus vulgaris*—*c. Flower*, *Centaurea cyanus*—*c. Salad*, *Valeriana dentata*—*c. Squirrel*, *Dicentra Canadensis*.

CORNALINE, *Cornelian*.

CORNE, *Cornu*—*c. d'Ammon*, *Cornu ammonis* *c. de Biliot*, *Cornu ammonis*—*c. de Cerf*, *Cervus*, *Cornu cervi*, *Cochlearia coronopus*—*c. de Chamois*, *Cornu rupicapra*—*c. de la Peau*, *Corrau*.

CORNE, *Corneous*.

CORNEA, *Cornea transparen's*, *C. pellucid'a*, *C. la'cida*, *Ceras*, *Sclerot'ica cerato'id'es*, *Cerato'id'es seu Cerato'id'es membra'na*, 'Ceratomy'ninx', *Membra'na cornea*; from *cornu*, 'horn.' The transparent cornea. (F.) *Cornée*. One of the coats of the eye, so called because it has some resemblance to horn. It is termed transparent to distinguish it from the opaque—*Cornea opa'ca*

or *Sclerot'ica*. It is convex, anteriorly; concave, posteriorly; forming nearly one-fifth of the anterior part of the eye, and representing a segment of a sphere about seven lines and a half, or in. 0.625 in diameter. It seems to be constituted of laminae in superposition, but of the precise number anatomists are not agreed. Henle assigns it four; the third, a very solid cartilaginous lamella, being called *Membrane de Demours* or *M. de Desce'met*. Messrs. Todd and Bowman assign it five layers.

CORNEA, CONICAL, *Staphyloma* of the cornea—*c. Opake*, *Caligo*—*c. Opaca*, *Sclerot'ica*—*c. Sugar-loaf*, *Staphyloma* of the cornea.

CORNEE, *Cornea*.

CORNEITIS, *Ceratitis*.

CORNEL, AMERICAN RED-ROD, *Cornus sericea*—*c. Large-flowered*, *Cornus Florida*—*c. Panicled*, *Cornus paniculata*.

CORNE'LIAN, *Carnel'ian*, *Chalcedo'nus*, *Carn'e'olus*, *Lapis Carn'e'olus*, *Corn'e'lus*, *Corn'e'olus*, *Lapis Sard'ius*, (F.) *Cornaline*. A precious, semi-transparent stone, found in Sardinia. The ancients ascribed to it a number of absurd properties.

CORNELUS, *Cornelian*.

CORNEOLUS, *Cornelian*.

COR'NEOUS, *Cor'neus*, (F.) *Corn'd*. Having the nature or appearance of horn.

CORNEOUS TISSUE is that which forms the nails. The *corneous membrane* is the *cornea*.

CORNES DE LIMACON (F.), *Snail's Horns*. A name given by Anel to the lachrymal puncta and ducts.

CORNES DE LA MATRICE, *Cornua uteri*—*c. de la Peau*, *Horny excrescences*.

CORNESTA, *Retort*.

CORNET ACOUSTIQUE, *Ear-trumpet*—*c. Moyen*, *Turbinated bone*, middle—*c. de Morgagni*, *Turbinated bone*, superior.

CORNETS DE BERTIN, *Sphenoidal cornua*—*c. Sphénoïdaux*, *Sphenoidal cornua*.

CORNICHON, see *Cucumis sativus*.

CORNICULARIS PROCESSUS, *Coracoid process*.

CORNIC'ULUM, diminutive of *cornu*, 'a horn.' 'a little horn.' A species of cupping instrument, shaped like a trumpet, having a hole at the top for sucking the air out, to diminish the pressure in its interior.—*Scultetus*, *Hildanus*.

CORNICULUM LARYNGIS, *Capit'ulum Santori'ni seu Laryng'is*, *Supra-arytenoid Cartilage*, *Capit'ulum Cartilag'inis arytenoid'ea*. A small, very movable, cartilaginous tubercle, found on the arytenoid cartilages.

CORNIER, *Cornus Florida*.

CORNIFICATION, *Racornissement*.

CORNINE, see *Cornus Florida*.

CORNOUILLER, *Cornus Florida*—*c. d Feuilles arrondies*, *Cornus circinata*—*c. d Grandes fleurs*, *Cornus Florida*—*c. Soyeux*, *Cornus sericea*.

CORNU, *Ceras*, *Corn*, *Horn*. (F.) *Corne*. A conical, hard, epidermoseous projection, which grows on the heads of certain animals, serving them as a weapon of offence and defence. Anatomists have given this name to parts of the human body, which have nearly the same shape as the horns of animals.

CORNU. A horny excrescence; a corneous wart, which occasionally forms on the skin, and requires the use of the knife; (F.) *Corne de la Peau*.—See *Corn*. Also, *Cornu Cervi*.—See *Cervus*. Also, a *Retort*.

CORNU ACOUSTICUM, *Ear-trumpet*.

CORNU AMMONIS, *Cornu Arie'tis*, *Hippocamp'us major*, *Pes hippocamp'i major*, *Pes hippopot'ami major*, *Protuberan'tia cylind'r'ica*, *Vermis Bombyc'inus*, *Processus cer'e'br'i latera'lis*, (F.) *Corna d'Ammon*, *Corna de Biliot*, *Grande Hippocampe*,

Pied de cheval marin, Protubérance cylindroïde (Ch.), *Bourrelet roulé*. A broad, considerable eminence, curved on itself, and situate at the posterior part of the lateral ventricle. Its surface presents two or three tubercles separated from each other by shallow grooves.

The *Accessorius Pedis Hippocampi*, (F.) *Accessoire du pied d'hippocampe*, is a prominence, usually formed by the base of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. It is merely a fold of the hemisphere, and was by Malacarne called *Cuissart* ou *Armure des Jambes*.

CORNU ANTERIUS seu ANTI'CUM VENTRIC'ULI LATERA'LIS; *Anterior Cornu of the Lat'eral Ventricle*. The portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain, which is lodged in the middle of the lobe, and forms the commencement of that cavity.

CORNU CERVI, *Cornu, Cornu Cervi'num, Cervi El'aphi Cornu, Hartshorn*, (F.) *Corne de cerf*. The horns of various species of the stag. They contain about 27 per cent. of gelatin. The *Shavings, Raspat'ra* seu *Ras'ura Cornu Cervi, U. C. rasp'tum*, boiled in water, have, consequently, been esteemed emollient and nutritive.

Hartshorn Jelly may be made as follows:—*Hartshorn shavings*, ℥vj; boil in water Oiv to Oij; strain, and add, whilst hot, of lemon-juice, two tablespoonfuls; white sugar, ℥vj; and *Sherry wine*, two glasses.

A good nutriment for the sick, where wine is not improper.

When burnt, the shavings constitute the *Cornu cervi calcinat'um, Cornu satum, Phosphas Calcis, Oalc'ria phosphor'ica*, (F.) *Corne de cerf calcinée*, which consists of 57.5 per cent. of phosphate of lime. It has been used as an antacid, but is wholly inert, as its composition would indicate. It contains only 1 per cent. of carbonate of lime.

Hartshorn was once supposed to possess a bezoardic power.

CORNU CERVINUM, *Cervus, Plantago coronopus*—c. Ethmoidal, Turbinate bone, middle.

CORNU DESCEN'DENS VENTRIC'ULI LATERA'LIS, *Dig'ital Cav'ity, Descending or inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle*. The termination of the lateral ventricle in the middle lobe of the brain, behind the fissure of Sylvius.

CORNU, MIDDLE, Turbinate bone, middle.

CORNU POSTE'RIOUS seu POSTI'CUM VENTRIC'ULI LATERA'LIS, *Car'itas digita'ta, Posterior Cornu of the Lateral Ventricle*. The triangular prolongation of the lateral ventricle of the brain into the substance of the occipital lobe.

CORNU RUPICA'PRÆ, (F.) *Corne de Chamois*. The horn of the chamois. It has the same properties as the *Cornu Cervi*.

CORNUA, Turbinate bones.

CORNUA CARTILAG'INIS THYROIDÆ. Eminences on the thyroid cartilage, distinguished into *great* or *superior*, which are articulated with the great cornu of the os hyoides;—and into *small* or *inferior*, united with the cricoid cartilage.

CORNUA COCCY'GIS, *Cornua of the Coccyx*. Two small, tubercular eminences at the base of the coccyx, which are articulated with those of the sacrum.

CORNUA CUTANEA, Horny excrescences.

CORNUA HYOIDEI OSSIS, *Radi'ces ossis hyoi'dei, Cornua of the Hyoid Bone*. Four fragments of the os hyoides, situate above the body of the bone, and distinguished into the *small* or *superior*, and the *great* or *lateral*.

CORNUA LACHRYMALIA, Lachrymal ducts—c. Limacum, Lachrymal ducts, see Lachrymal puncta.

CORNUA SACRA'LIA, *Cornua of the Sacrum*. Two tubercles, situate at the posterior and inferior surface of the sacrum, which are sometimes united.

CORNUA, STYLOID, see Hyoides, os.

CORNUA U'TERI, *Cornua of the U'terus, Cornuæ, septa, Plec'tana*, (F.) *Cornes de la Matrice*. The angles of the uterus, where the Fallopian tubes arise. Sometimes applied to the Fallopian tubes themselves.

CORNUE, Retort.

CORNUE TUBULÆE, see Retort.

CORNUMUSA, Retort.

CORNUS AMOMUS, C. sericea—c. Blue berried, C. Sericea.

CORNUS CIRCINA'TA, *Round-leaved Dogwood, (F.) Cornouiller à feuilles arrondies*. The bark of this variety has been used for similar purposes with the next.

CORNUS FLOR'IDA, *Dogwood, Dogtree, Boxrus, Bitter Redberry, Large-flowered Cornel, Male Great-flowered Dogwood, Florida Dogwood, Virginia Dogwood, Boxwood (New England)*, (F.) *Cornouiller, Cornier, C. d grandes fleurs*. The bark of this beautiful tree, which grows everywhere in the United States, has been long employed as a substitute for cinchona. Dose, from ℥ss to ℥j. Its active principle has been separated from it, and received the name of *Cornine*.

CORNUS FÆMINA, C. sericea—c. *Mas odoratus, Laurus sassafras*.

CORNUS PANICULA'TA, *Pan'icled Cornel*, indigenous, has been used as a substitute for *Cornu Florida*.

CORNUS RUBIGINOSA, C. sericea—c. *Sanguinea, Sebestina, C. sericea*.

CORNUS SERI'CEA, *Cornus amomus, C. fer'winæ, C. rubiginosa, C. Sanguinea, Swamp Dogwood, Red Willow, Rose Willow, New England Dogwood, Female Dogwood, Silky-leaved Dogwood, American Red-rod Cornel, Blueberried Dogwood, Blueberried Cornus, (F.) Cornouiller voyeur*. The bark, it is said, has been found little inferior to *Cinchona Pallida* in intermittents.—Barton.

CORNUTA, Retort.

CORODIALYSIS, Coretomia.

CORONA, Crown—c. Ciliaris, Ciliary body—c. Dentis, Crown of a tooth—c. Glandia, Crown of the glans—c. Posterior ulnae, Olecranon.

CORONA RA'DIANS, *Radiating Crown of Retil*. Fasciculi of white fibres radiate in all directions from every part of the surface of the optic thalamus, excepting its inner side, which is free and corresponds to the third ventricle; the anterior of these fibres pass directly forwards, the middle fibres outwards, and the posterior backwards, forming the *corona radians*.

CORONA REGIA, *Trifolium melilotus*—c. Ulnæ, Olecranon—c. Veneris, Crown of Venus.

CORONÆ CILIARIS MEMBRANULA, Ciliary zone—c. Palpebrarum, see Tarsus.

CORONAD, see Coronal Aspect.

CORONAL, *Corona'lis, Corona'rins*. Relating to the crown; from *corona*, 'a crown.' A name formerly given to the frontal bone, because on it partly reposes the crown of kings.

CORONAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the plane of the *corona* or crown of the head. *Coronad* is used adverbially to signify 'towards the coronal aspect.'—Barclay.

CORONAL SUTURE, *Sutu'ra corona'lis, S. Frontoparieta'lis, Puppis Sutu'ra, S. Arcua'lis*. The suture of the head, which extends from one temporal bone to the other, over the crown of the head, and unites the parietal bones with the frontal. The *Suture Coronale* of the French anatomists is the suture which unites the two halves of the os frontis at the early period of life. It is a prolongation of the sagittal.

CORONALE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are found near Lucca, in Italy. They received their name from an erroneous

notion, that they are particularly adapted for curing diseases of the os frontis. Their temperature is 95° Fahrenheit. They contain free carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, chlorides of sodium and magnesium, &c., and some iron.

CORONARIUS, Coronar.

CORONARY, Coronarius, (F.) Coronaire, from *corona*, 'a crown.' Resembling a crown.

CORONARY ARTERY OF THE STOMACH, Arteria Coronaria Ventriculi, A. Gastrica superior, (F.) Artère coronaire stomacique, A. Stomogastrique (Ch.), is one of the branches of the cœliac, which passes towards the superior orifice of the stomach, extends along its lesser curvature, and ends by anastomosing with the pyloric branch of the hepatic. This artery furnishes branches to the inferior part of the œsophagus, the cardiac orifice, the great *cul-de-sac*, the middle part of the stomach, the lesser omentum, and anastomoses with the other arteries of those organs.

CORONARY LIGAMENT OF THE LIVER is a reflection of the peritoneum, which surrounds the posterior margin of the liver. The same term is likewise applied to ligaments which unite the radius and ulna.

CORONARY PLEXUS OF THE HEART. The anterior and posterior coronary plexuses of the heart are derived from the anterior and posterior cardiac plexuses. See Cardiac Plexus.

CORONARY PLEXUS OF THE STOMACH. This plexus of nerves is given off from the upper part of the solar plexus.

CORONARY SINUS OF THE HEART, Sinus, coronary, venosus—c. Sinus of Ridley, Sinus coronarius.

CORONARY VEIN OF THE STOMACH, Vena Coronaria Ventriculi, accompanies the artery, and terminates in the vena porta. Sömmering, and some other anatomists, call all the four arteries of the stomach *Coronaria Stomachica*.

CORONCION, Coreoncion.

CORONE, from *κоруνη*, 'a crow.' The coronoid process of the lower jaw.

CORONOID, Coronoides, from *κоруνη*, 'a crow,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Resembling the beak of a crow. This name has been given to two processes. One, situate at the anterior and superior part of the ramus of the os maxillare inferius, and affording attachment to the temporal muscle: the other, called, also, *sharp process*, situate at the superior part of the ulna, anterior to the great sigmoid fossa, and forming a part of the hinge of the elbow-joint.

CORONOPIDIUM, Plantago coronopus.

CORONOPUS, Cochlearia coronopus—c. Depressus, Cochlearia coronopus—c. Ruellii, Cochlearia coronopus—c. Vulgaris, Cochlearia coronopus.

COROTOMIA, Coretomia.

CORPORA ALBICANTIA, Mammillary tubercles—c. Arantii, Noduli Arantii, Tubercula A.—c. Bigemina, Quadrigemina corpora—c. Candidantia, Albicantia corpora, Mammillary tubercles—c. Caverosa, Caverosus bodies—c. Fibrosa, Corps Fibreux.

CORPORA FIMBRIATA, Tænia Hippocampi, Fimbriated or fringed bodies, (F.) Corps Frangés, C. Bordés, Bandolettes des Cornes d'Ammon, Bandolette de l'Hippocampe. The thin, flattened, and very delicate band, situate along the concave edge of the cornu ammonis, which is a continuation of the posterior crura of the fornix.

CORPORA GESICULATA, (F.) Corps Géciculés, C. génoùillés. Eminences situate at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami. Each optic tract commences at the *corp'us gesticulatum externum*. The *corp'us gesticulatum internum* is

merely a tubercle inserted into the bend or knee, formed by the corpus geniculatum externum.

CORPORA GLOBOSA CERVICIS UTERI, Nabothi glandulæ—c. Lutea, see Corpus luteum.

CORPORA MALPIGHIANA, Malpighian Bodies, Ac'ini, Corp'uscles or Glom'erules of Malpighi. Scattered through the plexus formed by the blood-vessels and uriniferous tubes in the kidney, a number of small dark points may be seen with the naked eye, which received their name from Malpighi, their describer. Each of these, under the microscope, is found to consist of a convoluted mass of blood-vessels, which constitutes the true *glandule, corpuscle or glomerate of Malpighi*. It was at one time supposed that the tubuli uriniferi originate in them; but this does not appear to be the case. Their use is not positively known, but as they have been traced by Mr. Bowman into the commencement of the urinary tubes, in which they lie uncovered, it has been supposed that their office may be to separate the watery portions of the blood to be mixed with the proper urinous matter.

CORPORA MAMMILLARIA, Mammillary tubercles—c. Nervio-spongiosa Penis, Corpora cavernosa—c. Nervosa, Corpora cavernosa.

CORPORA OLIVARIA, C. ova'ta, Eminen'tiæ Olivares seu ova'les laterales, Oli'væ, Prominen'tiæ Semi'ovales Medulla Oblonga'ta, (Eminences latérales, Ch.) Oblong, whitish eminences, situate at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, exterior to the corpora pyramidalia.

CORPORA OVATA, Corpora olivaria—c. Plaisiformia, Mammillary tubercles.

CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA, Eminen'tiæ pyramida'les seu media'næ inter'na, Pyramides, (F.) Corps pyramidaux, Pyramides antérieures (Gall), Eminences pyramidales (Ch.) Two small medullary eminences, placed alongside each other, at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, between the corpora olivaria. These bodies have also been called *Corpora Pyramidalia antica*, to distinguish them from the *C. olivaria*, which have been called *Corpora Pyramidalia lateralia*.

CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA POSTERIORA, Corpora restiformia—c. Quadrigemina, Q. corpora.

CORPORA RESTIFORMIA, Crura medullæ oblongatæ, Pedunculî medullæ oblongatæ, Corpora pyramidalia posterio'ra, Processus a cerebell'o ad medull'am oblongatam, Posterior pyramide, Peduncles of the medulla oblongata, Inferior peduncles of the cerebellum, (F.) Corps restiformes, Cuisses postérieures, Pyramides postérieures, Racines, Bras ou Jambes du cervelet, Pé'tites branches de la moëlle allongée, Pédoncules du cervelet. Two medullary projections, oblong, and of a whitish appearance, which proceed from each side of the upper extremity of the medulla oblongata, and contribute to the formation of the cerebellum.

CORPORA STRIATA, Grand ganglion supérieur du cerveaux (Gall), Couches des nerfs ethmoïdaux, Corps cannelés, Eminen'tiæ Lenticula'res, Collic'uli Nervi Ethmoïdalia, Ap'ices Crurum medullæ oblongatæ, Gan'gion cer'ebrî ant'rius, Anterior cerebral ganglion, (F.) Corps striata. Pyriform eminences of a slightly brownish-gray colour, which form part of the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain. When cut, a mixture of gray and white substance is seen, arranged alternately, to which they owe their name. The tract of fibres that ascends from the anterior pyramids passes chiefly into them. Willis considered that the soul resided there.

CORPORA STRIATA SUPERNA POSTERIORA, Thalami nervorum opticorum—c. Wolfiana, see Corpus Wolfianum.

CORPUS, Body—*c. Bordés*, Corpora fimbriata *c. Calleux*, Corpus callosum—*c. Cannelés*, Corpora striata—*c. Caverneux*, Corpora cavernosa—*c. Cendré*, Corpus dentatum—*c. Ciliaire*, Corpus dentatum—*c. Dentelé*, Corpus dentatum—*c. Étranger*, Extraneous body—*c. Festonné*, Corpus dentatum.

CORPUS FIBREUX, Corpora Fibrosa. Bayle has given this name to adventitious fibrous productions of a round form, more or less adherent, and sometimes having a pedicle, which form in certain parts of the body, particularly in the substance of the uterus.

CORPUS FRANGÉS, Corpora fimbriata—*c. Géniculés*, Corpora geniculata—*c. Godronné*, Fascia dentata—*c. Hyaloïde*, Corpus vitreum—*c. d'Hygmore* ou *d'Highmore*, Corpus Highmori—*c. Jaune*, Corpus luteum—*c. Muqueux*, Corpus mucosum—*c. Organisés*, Organized bodies—*c. Pampiniforme*, Corpus pampiniforme—*c. Pyramidaux*, Corpora pyramidalia—*c. Restiformes*, Corpora restiformia—*c. Rhomboïde*, Corpus dentatum—*c. Striés*, Corpora striata—*c. Thyroïde*, Thyroid gland—*c. Varicoïde*, Epididymis—*c. Variqueux*, Corpus pampiniforme, Epididymis—*c. Vitré*, Corpus vitreum.

CORP'ULENT, Corpulentus, Obesus, Crassus, Fat, Fleeshy. Having an unusual development of fat or flesh in proportion to the frame of the body.

CORPULENTIA, Corpulence, from corpus, 'the body,' and lentus, 'thick,' is synonymous with Obesity and Polygarcia.

CORPULENTIA CARNOSA, Torositas.

CORPUS, Soma, A Body. Any object which strikes one or more of our senses. Gases, liquids, metals, vegetables, animals, are so many bodies. Natural bodies have been divided into animal, vegetable, and mineral; or into inorganic, including the mineral kingdom; and organic, including the animal and vegetable. The chief differences between organized and inorganic bodies consists in the former having an origin by generation, growth by nutrition, and termination by death: the latter a fortuitous origin, external growth, and a termination by chemical or mechanical force.

Many parts of the frame have, also, been distinguished by this name, as Corpus Callosum, C. Mucosum, &c. See Body.

CORPUS ADENIFORME, Prostate—*c. Adenoides*, Prostate—*c. Adiposum*, Pinguedo—*c. Alienum*, Extraneous—*c. Annulaire*, Pons varolii.

CORPUS CALLO'SUM, Commissura Magna cerebri, Trabe Medullaris seu Cerebri, Trabecula seu Copula magna cerebri, (F.) Corps Calleux, Voûte médullaire, Plafond des ventricules du cerveau, Mésolobe (Ch.) A white, medullary band, perceived on separating the two hemispheres of the brain, which it connects with each other. La Peyronie regarded it as the seat of the soul. On it are seen longitudinal and transverse fibres—*Stria longitudinalis Lancisii*, and *Stria transversa Willisii*. The anterior portion, which bends downwards, is termed genu; the posterior flexure, eple'sium. The fibres, which curve backwards into the posterior lobes from the posterior border of the corpus callosum, have been termed Forceps; those which pass directly outwards into the middle lobes from the same point, Tapetum; and those which curve forwards and inwards from the anterior border to the anterior lobes, forceps anterior.

CORPUS CILIARE, Ciliary Body, Corpus dentatum, see Ciliary—*c. Cinereum*, Corpus dentatum—*c. Conoïdes*, Pineal gland—*c. Crystalloïdes*, Crystalline.

CORPUS DENTA'TUM, C. Denticulatum, C. Ciliatè, (F.) Corps dentelé, Corps festonné. A con-

tral, oval nucleus, of cineritious substance, met with in the cerebellum; the circumference of which exhibits a number of indentations, surrounded by medullary substance.—Vieq d'Asyr. It is seen by dividing the cerebellum vertically into two equal parts.—The same body has been called Corps cendré ou ciliaire ou rhomboïde, Corpus Cine'reum, C. Rhomboïdeum seu Rhomboïdalè, Ganglion du cervelet, Noyau central des Pédoncules du cervelet, Nucleus dentatus seu fimbriatus seu centralis seu rhomboïdalis, Substantia rhomboïdea, Ganglion ciliaire, Ganglion cerebelli. The term Corpus dentatum, Nucleus olivæ, is also given to the ganglion of the corpus olivare, which, like that of the cerebellum, is a yellowish-gray dentated capsule, open behind, and containing medullary matter, from which a fasciculus of fibres proceeds upwards to the corpora quadrigemina and thalami optici.

CORPUS DENTICULATUM, c. Dentatum—*c. Discoïdes*, Crystalline—*c. Externum*, Extraneous body—*c. Extraneum*, Extraneous body—*c. Genuiculatum*, see Corpora Genuiculata—*c. Glandiforme*, Prostate—*c. Glandosum*, Prostate—*c. Glandulosum*, Prostate.

CORPUS GLANDULO'SUM MULIE'RUM, Glandulæ Prostatae mulierum. A vascular, spongy eminence, which surrounds the orifice of the urethra, and projects at its under part.

CORPUS HIGHMORI, C. Highmoria'num, Mediastinum testis, Meatus semina'rius, (F.) Corps d'Hygmore ou d'Highmore, Sinus des Vaisseaux séminifères, (Ch.) An oblong eminence, along the superior edge of the testicle, which seems formed of a reflection of the tunica albuginea, through which the principal trunks of the seminiferous vessels pass before they reach the epididymis.

CORPUS INCOMPREHENSIBLE, Thymus.

CORPUS LUTEUM, (F.) Corps jaune. A small yellowish body, perceived in the ovarium, and left after the rupture of one of the vesicles. It was, for a long time, considered an evidence of previous impregnation; but it is now maintained that Corpora lutea may be met with in unquestionable virgins; although the corpora lutea of virgins have been generally regarded to differ materially, in size and character, from those of impregnation, which have been called true corpora lutea, in contradistinction to the other, which have been called false corpora lutea.

CORPUS MUCO'SUM, C. reticulatè, Retè mucosum, Mucus seu Retè seu Stratum Malpig'hi, Reticulum cutaneum seu mucosum, Meo'derm'um, Mucous web, (F.) Corps muqueux. The second layer of the skin has been so called. It is situated between the cutis vera and cuticle, and gives colour to the body. In the white varieties of our species it is colourless; in the negro, black. By some anatomists the existence of such a layer, distinct from the epidermis, is denied.

CORPUS OKENSE, Corpus Wolffianum.

CORPUS PAMPINIFORME, C. Varicosum, from pampinus, 'a tendril.' Corpus pyramidalè, Hæderacæus plexus, Plexus pampiniformis, Plexus vasculosus funiculi spermatici pampiniformis, (F.) Corps pampiniforme, C. Variqueux. The plexus or retiform arrangement of the spermatic arteries and veins in the cavity of the abdomen, anterior to the psoas muscle.

CORPUS PAPILLARE, Textus Papillaris, Corpus reticulatè. The nervous and vascular papillæ situate beneath the epidermis, called by Breschet Neurothætic apparatus.

CORPUS PHACOÏDES, Crystalline—*c. Pituitare*, Pituitary gland—*c. Psalloïdes*, Lyra—*c. Pyramidale*, Corpus pampiniforme—*c. Reticulare*, Corpus mucosum, Corpus Papillare—*c. Rhomboïdale*,

Corpus dentatum—c. Rhomboideum, **Corpus dentatum**—c. Thymiamum, Thymus—c. Thymicum, Thymus—c. Thyroideum, Thyroid gland—c. Turbinatum, Pineal gland—c. Varicosum, **Corpus pampiniforme**, Spermatic chord—c. Varicosum testis, Epididymis.

CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRÆ, *Substantia spongiosa urethræ*. This substance arises before the prostate gland, surrounds the urethra, and forms the bulb. It then proceeds to the end of the corpora cavernosa, and terminates in the glans penis, which it forms. Kobelt describes, in the female, as the analogue to the corpus spongiosum of the male, a venous plexus, which, as it lies between the glans clitoridia, and the part that corresponds, in the male, to the bulb of the urethra, he terms *pars intermedia*.

CORPUS VITREUM, *Humor Vitreus*, *H. Hyaloides seu hyalinus*, *Glacialis humor*, *Vitreous humor*, (F.) *Corpe vitré*, *c. hyaloide*, *Humeur hyaloide*. The transparent mass, of a gelatinous consistence, which fills the eye, behind the crystalline. It is contained in cells, formed by the *tunica hyaloidea*.

CORPUS WOLFFIIANUM, *Corpus Oken'se*, *Wolfian body*. At a very early period of foetal formation, bodies are perceptible, which were first described by Wolf, as existing in the fowl, and in the mammalia by Oken. According to Müller, they disappear in man very early, so that but slight remains of them are perceptible after the 9th or 10th week of pregnancy. They cover the region of the kidneys and renal capsules, which are formed afterwards; and they are presumed to be the organs of urinary secretion during the first periods of foetal existence.

CORPUSCLES, BLOOD, Globules of the blood—c. Bone, see **Lacuna** of Bone—c. Caudate, see **Caudate**—c. Chyle, see **Chyle**.

CORPUSCLES, EXUDATION. The organisable nuclei contained in fibrous fluids, which are the origin of the new tissues formed from such fluids.

CORPUSCLES, GANGLION, see **Neurine**—c. Glandiform, **Acinus**—c. Lymph, see **Lymph**—c. of Malpighi, **Corpora Malpighiana**—c. Mucous, see **Mucous**—c. Osseous, see **Lacuna** of bone.

CORPUSCLES, PACINIAN, so called from Filippo Pacini, an Italian physician, who, it is generally conceived, first noticed them in 1830. They appear, however, to have been depicted in 1741 by Lehmann, from a preparation by A. Vater, who called them *Papille* and *P. nervæ*. Hence, it has been proposed by J. C. Strahl (1848) to call them *Vaterian corpuscles* or *Corpuscles of Vater* (Vater'sche Körperchen.) Small bodies connected with the cutaneous nerves of the palm and sole. They have also been found sparingly and inconstantly in nerves at the wrist and elbow; in the upper arm, fore-arm, and thigh, and intercostal nerve, the sacral plexus, solar plexus and the plexuses adjacent to it. In each corpuscle there is the termination of a nervous filament. Their uses are not known.

CORPUSCLES OF PURKINJE, see **Canaliculus**—c. Pus, see **Pus**—c. Pyoid, see **Pus**—c. Splenic, see **Spleen**—c. of Vater, C. Pacinian—c. White granulated, see **Globulin**.

CORPUSCULA ARANTII, **Tubercula A.**—c. **Glandularum similia intestinorum**, **Peyeri glandulae**—c. **Globosa cervicis uteri**, **Nabothi glandulae**—c. **Ossium**, see **Lacuna** of bone.

CORPUSCULUM ARANTII, see **Sigmoid valves**—c. **Sesamoideum**, see **Sigmoid valves**.

CORRAGO, **Borago officinalis**.

CORRE, *Corrè*, from *exipere*, 'I shave.' (?) The temples or the part of the jaws, which it is usual to shave.—**GORREUS**.

CORRECTIF, **Corrigent**.

CORRECTION, *Correctio*, from *corrigerè*, (*con*, and *regere*, 'to rule or order,') 'to correct.' The act of correcting medicines; that is, of diminishing their energy or obviating unpleasant effects, by mixing them with substances which mitigate their operation.

CORRECTORIUS, **Corrigens**.

CORRELATION, see **Synergy**.

CORRIGEEN MOSS, **Fucus crispus**.

CORRIGENT, *Corrigens*, *Correctorius*, *Castigans*, *Infringens*, *Emendans*: same etymon. (F.) *Correctif*. That which corrects. A corrigent, in a pharmaceutical formula, is a substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action. In the following formula, the aloes, if not corrected, might induce tormina. The *Oleum Menthae* is added as a corrigent.

R Aloes ʒ
Olei Menthae gr. v
Syrup q. s. ut fiant Pillule xvj

CORRIG'IA. A leathern strap. By extension, the term has been applied to the tendons and ligaments.

CORROBORANT, *Corrob'orans*, *Rob'orans*, *Muscularis*, *Restaurans*, *Restoratives*, *Bracing*, from *corroborare*, (*con*, and *robur*, 'strength,') 'to strengthen.' (F.) *Corroborant*, *Corroboratif*, *Fortifiant*. Any substance which strengthens and gives tone. Wine, for example, is a corroborant. See **Tonic**.

CORROBORANTIA, **Tonics**.

CORROBORATIF, **Corroborant**.

CORRODANT, **Corrosive**.

CORRODENS, **Corrosive**.

CORROSIF, **Corrosive**.

CORROSION, *Corrosio*, *Diabro'sis*, *Anabro'sis*, *Erosio*, from *con*, and *rodere*, *rosum*, 'to gnaw.' The action or effect of corrosive substances.

CORROSIVE, *Corrodens*, *Diabroticus*, *Corrosivus*, same etymon. (F.) *Corrosif*, *Corrodant*, **Corrosives** are substances, which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually diorganize them. *Caustic alkalis*, *Mineral acids*, *Corrosive sublimate*, are *corrosives*. They act either directly, by chemically destroying the part,—or indirectly, by causing inflammation and gangrene. **CORROSIVE POISON**, see **Poison**.

CORRUGATIO, **Corrugation**—c. **Cutis**, **Wrinkle**.

CORRUGA'TION, *Corrugatio*, *Synærema*, from *con*, and *rugare*, 'a wrinkle.' **Wrinkling**, **Frowning**, (F.) **Froncement**; the contraction of the *Corrugatores Supercilii* muscles. **Corrugation** of the skin is often owing to the application of styptic medicines: it is rendered by them unequal and rugous.

CORRUGATOR COITERII, **Corrugator supercillii**.

CORRUGATOR SUPERCILII, from *corrugare*, 'to wrinkle;' same etymon. *Musculus supercilii*, *Superciliaris*, *Musculus frontalis verus* seu *Corrugator Coiterii*, (F.) *Cutaneo-sourcilier*, *Muscle Sourcilier* ou *Surocilier*, *M. Fronto-Sourcilier*. A muscle situate in the eyebrows. It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superciliary ridge, and is confounded, externally, with the occipitofrontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum. It carries the eyebrow inwards, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead.

CORRUPTION, *Corruptio*, *Phthora*, *Diaphthora*, from *corrumpere*, *corruptum*, (*con*, and *rumpere*, 'to break,') 'to destroy.' Act of corrupting. State of being corrupted. Reaction of the particles of a body upon each other. It is probable that something like corruption may take place even in the living body.

CORSE, Corra.

CORSET, from (F.) *corps*, 'the body.' *Stethodesm'ium*, *Stethodesm'is*, *Stethodesm'us*, *Tu'nica Thorac'is*, *Thorax*, *Pectora'lis*. An article of dress, which closely embraces the trunk, and is much used by females in civilized countries. When corsets or stays are worn very tight, many serious evils result from the unnatural compression.

Different bandages, more or less complicated, which embrace the greater part of the trunk, are likewise so called.

CORSET DE BRASDOR. The name of a bandage invented by one Brasdor, to keep *in situ* the fragments of a fractured clavicle.

CORTALON, Senecio.

CORTEX, *Phlois*, *Phloos*, *Phloos*, *Lemma*, *Bark*, (F.) *Écorce*. This word has often been applied exclusively to Cinchona: thus, we say *Bark*—the *cortex* or *bark* *καὶ ἑξοχῆς*. It means, also, any bark.

CORTEX ADSTRINGENS BRASILIENSIS. An astringent bark introduced from Brazil into Germany in the year 1828. It is said to be obtained from *Mimosa cochlearifera* seu *virginalis*. It has been used with advantage in all cases in which astringent barks in general are indicated. Dose of the powder ℞j to ℥ss.

CORTEX ALCOMOCO, *Alcomoque*—c. *Anisi stellati*, see *Illicium anisatum*—c. *Antiscorbuticus*, *Canella alba*—c. *Aromaticus*, *Canella alba*—c. *Aurantii*, see *Citrus aurantium*—c. *Canellæ Malabaricæ*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Cardinalis del Lugo*, *Cinchona*—c. *Caryophyllatus*, see *Myrtus caryophyllata*—c. *Caryophylloides*, *Laurus cullilawan*.

CORTEX CEREBRI. The *Cortical*, *Cinerit'ious*, *Vesic'ular* or *Gray substance of the Brain*. The gray portion observed at the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum; so called because it forms a kind of bark of the medullary substance. Gall considers, that this substance forms the nerves; and therefore calls it *Substance matrice des Nervis*.

The name *cortical* is likewise given to the external substance of the kidneys, because it is of a deeper colour than the inner part of the organ, and forms a kind of envelope to it.

CORTEX CHACARILLA, *Croton Cascarilla*—c. *Chinæ*, *Cinchona*—c. *Chinæ regius*, *Cinchona*—c. *Crassior*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Cullilaban*, see *Laurus Cullilawan*—c. *Cullilawan*, *Laurus Cullilawan*—c. *Elutheriæ*, *Croton cascarrilla*—c. *Flavus*, *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Lavola*, see *Illicium anisatum*—c. *Magellanicus*, see *Winters aromatica*.

CORTEX OVI, *Cortical membrane*. This membrane, so called by Boer and Granville, is usually regarded as a uterine production, and designated *Decidua reflexa*. They consider it to surround the ovule, when it descends into the uterus, and to enclose the shaggy chorion. It is absorbed during the first months of utero-gestation, so as to expose the next membrane to the contact of the decidua, with which a connexion takes place at the part where the placenta is to be formed. In that part, Boer and Granville consider, that the *Cortex Ovi* is never altogether obliterated, but only made thinner, and in process of time is converted into a mere pellicle or envelope, which not only serves to divide the filiform vessels of the chorion into groups or cotyledons, in order to form the placenta, but also covers those cotyledons. This Dr. Granville calls *membrana propria*. See *Decidua membrana*.

CORTEX PALLIDUS, *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex*—c. *Patrum*, *Cinchona*—c. *Peruvianus*, *Cinchona*—c. *Profluvi*, *Nerium antidysentericum*—c. *Ruber*, *Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex*—c. *Striata dentium*, *Enamel of the teeth*—c. *Thuris*, *Croton cascarrilla*—c. *Winteranus*, see *Winters aromatica*—c. *Winteranus spurius*, *Canella alba*.

COR'TICAL, *Cortica'lis*; from *cortex*, 'bark.' Belonging to bark.

CORTICAL MATTER OF THE BRAIN, *Cortex Cerebri*—c. *Membrane*, *Cortex Ovi*—c. *Substance of the Kidney*, see *Kidney*—c. *Substance of the Teeth*, see *Tooth*.

CORTUSA AMERICANA, *Heuchera cortusa*. CORU. An Indian tree, the bark of whose root furnishes a milky juice, which is employed in diarrhoea and dysentery. It is also called *Coru Canar'ica*.

CORUSCATIO, *Astrape*.

CORVISARTIA HELENTIUM, *Inula helenium*.

CORYBAN'TIASM, *Corybantias'mus*, *Corybantias'mus*, from *Κορυβας*, one of the *Corybantæ*. A name formerly given to a kind of phrensy, in which the sick were tormented by fantastic visions, and perpetual want of sleep.

CORYDALIS BULBOSA, *Fumaria bulbosa*—c. *Cava*, *Fumaria bulbosa*—c. *Tuberosa*, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

COR'YLUS AVELLA'NA, *Bundurh*, *Cor'ylius*, *Avela'na*, *The Hazel-nut Tree*, (F.) *Coudrier*, *Noisetier*; *Family*, *Amentaceæ*; *Sex. Syst.* *Monœcia Polyandria*. The nut.—*Filbert*, (F.) *Aveline*; *Hazel-nut*, (F.) *Noisette*,—of this tree, is much eaten in many countries. Like all nuts, it is by no means easy of digestion. It is the *Νεξ αβελλα'να*, *καρπὸς Ἰωρριανῶν*, of the ancients.

COR'YLUS ROSTRA'TA, *Beaked Hazel*. An indigenous shrub, *Nat. Ord.* *Amentaceæ*; *Sub-order*, *Cupuliferæ*; *Sex. Syst.* *Monœcia Polyandria*; the nut of which is surrounded by a coriaceous and scaly involucre, terminating in a tube covered with short and thick bristles. These bristles have been given as an anthelmintic in the same cases and doses as mucuna.

CORYMBETRA, *Hedera helix*.

CORYNE, *Penis*.

CORYPHE, *Acme*, *Vertex*—c. *Cordis*, see *Mucro*.

CORYZA, *Grave'do*, *Rhin'itis*, *Catarrh'ag'ia*, *Catarrh'ag'ia*, *Stillicid'ium Na'rurium*, *Phlegmatorrhag'ia*, *Blennorrhœa'naasa'lis*, *Blennorrhin'ia*, *Des'tillatio*, *Catar'rhus ad Nares*, *C. naas'lis*, *Rhinocatar'rhus*, *Angi'na naas'lis*: vulgarly, 'running at the nose,' 'a cold in the head.' in French, *Rhume de cerveau*, *Catarrhe nasal*, *Enchifrènement*; in Old English, *Pose* or *Mur*; whence *Murren* and *Murrain*; from *κορυς*, or *κορυς*, 'the head,' and *ζωω*, 'I boil.' Inflammation, attended with increased discharge, of the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose, and the sinuses communicating with it. The affection generally subsides without any medical treatment.

Chronic *Coryza* is termed, also, *Ozœ'na benigna*.

CORYZA ESTONICA, *Ozœna*—c. *Maligna*, *Ozœna*—c. *Ozœnosa*, *Ozœna*—c. *Purulenta*, *Ozœna*—c. *Scarlatinosa*, *Rhinocœce*—c. *Ulcerosa*, *Ozœna*—c. *Virulenta*, *Ozœna*.

COSCINISMUS, *Cribration*.

COSCINOI, see *Cribration*.

COSMESIS, *Cosmetics*.

COSMETICS, *Ars cosmet'ica*, *Callip'istria*, *Cosme'tia*, (F.) *Coemétique*, from *κοσμεω*, 'to adorn,' 'to embellish.' The art of improving the beauty. *Cosmetic*, *Stilbo'ma*, is, also, used for the different means employed for that purpose; as the compounds which enter into the oxides of lead, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, &c. All these, however, injure the skin, and often give rise to unpleasant cutaneous affections. Frequent abluion with cold water and bathing are the best cosmetics. Essences, soaps, and all the preparations intended for the toilet, fall, also, under this head.

COSMÉTIQUE, Cosmetics.

COSMETOL'OGY, Cosmetolog'ia, from *kosmetus*, 'to adorn;' and *logos*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the dress, and cleanliness of the body.

COSMOS, from *kosmos*, 'the world,' 'order,' &c. The order which was supposed to preside over critical days. Hippocrates and others have termed *kosmoi*, 'bracelets,' employed, not only as ornaments (*kosmos*, 'to adorn,') but as therapeutical agents.

COSSA, Haunch.

COSSUM. A malignant ulcer of the nose, often of a syphilitic character.—Paracelsus.

COSSUS, Cossis. A sort of white, short, thick worm or larve, found in trees, logs of wood, &c., and used by the Romans as a great article of *gourmandise*. They were, also, applied to ulcers.—Pliny. The term has, likewise, been given to small vermiform pimples on the face—Acne—which arise from inflammation of the sebaceous follicles.

COSTA, Pleura, Pleurum, Pleuro'ma. A Rib, from *custodire*, 'to guard,' 'defend:' (F.) *Côte*. The ribs are 24 in number;—12 on each side. They are irregular, long, bony curves; slightly flattened, and situate obliquely at the sides of the chest. The intervals between them are called *Intercostal spaces*, (F.) *Espaces intercostaux*, and they are numbered *first, second, third, &c.*, reckoning from above to below. They have been distinguished into *Costa vera, Pleurapophyses* of Owen, *True ribs*, (F.) *Vraies Côtes, Côtes sternales, Côtes vertébro-sternales* (Ch.), and into *Costa spuria, Mendoc'sa Costa, Nothæ Costæ, False ribs, Côtes asternales* (Ch.), *Fausses Côtes*. The *true or sternal ribs*, as they have also been called, are the first 7; which are articulated at one extremity to the spine, and at the other, by means of their cartilages, *kamapophyses* of Owen, to the sternum. The *false ribs* are the remaining 5: the uppermost three being united, by means of their cartilages, to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their external extremity, and, hence, have been called *Floating ribs, Côtes flottantes*. The vertebral extremity of each rib is slightly expanded. It is called the head of the rib—*Capitulum Costæ*: the space between this and the tubercle is the *collum* or *neck*. Anterior to the tubercle is the *angle*. The angle is the part where the bone bends to form the lateral part of the thorax.

COSTÆ CAPITULUM, see *Costa*—c. *Mendocæ*, see *Costa*—c. *Spuriaz*, see *Costa*—c. *Veræ*, see *Costa*.

COSTAL, Costa'lis, from *costa*, 'a rib.' Appertaining or relating to a rib—as 'costal cartilage.'

COSTIVE, Constipated.

COSTIVENESS, Constipation.

COSTMARY, Tanacetum balsamita.

COSTO-ABDOMINAL, Obliquus externus abdominalis—c. *Basi-scapulaire, Serratus magnus*—c. *Claviculaire, Subclavian muscle*.

COSTO-CLAVICULAR, Costo-Clavicula'ris. Belonging to the ribs and clavicle.

COSTO-CLAVICULAR LIQ'AMENT, Cleidocostal Ligament, is a fibrous, flattened fascia, which extends, obliquely, from the cartilage of the first rib to the inferior surface of the clavicle.

COSTO-CORACOIDIEN, Pectoralis minor—c. *Scapulaire, Serratus magnus*.

COSTO-STERNAL, Costo-Sterna'lis. Relating to the ribs and sternum. The articulation of the sternum with the anterior extremity of the first seven ribs.

COSTO-TRACHELIANUS. Relating to the ribs and to the *trachelian* or transverse processes of the neck. Under the name *Costo-trache'lian*,

Chaussier designates the *anterior* and *posterior scaleni*.

COSTO-TRANSVERSA'RIOUS. Relating to the ribs, and to the transverse processes.—Bichat gave this name to the articulation of the tuberosities of the ribs with the transverse processes of the spine.

COSTO-VERTEBRAL, Costo-vertebra'lis. Belonging to the ribs and vertebrae.—Bichat gave this name to the articulation of the head of the ribs with the vertebrae, and to the ligaments connected with it.

COSTO-XIPHOID, Costo-xiphoid'eus. The name of a ligament, which unites the cartilage of the seventh rib to the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage.

COSTUS. The ancients seem to have given this name to several plants. One has borne the appellation, since the time of Dioscorides,—the *Costus Arab'icus, Costus Ind'icus, C. speciosus* seu *amarus, dulcis, orientalis, Amomum hirsutum, Helle'nia grandiflora, Bank'sia speciosa, Triana*, (F.) *Canne Congo, Canne de Rivière: Family, Amomes, Ser. Syst. Monandria Monogynia*; the root of which is aromatic, and has been considered tonic, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, &c. The virtues of the ancient *costus* are highly extolled.—Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen.

COSTUS AMARUS, &c., Costus—c. *Arabicus, Costus*—c. *Corticosus, Canella alba*—c. *Hortorum, Tanacetum balsamita*—c. *Hortorum minor, Achillea ageratum*—c. *Indicus, Costus*—c. *Nigra, Cyana scolymus*—c. *Speciosus, Costus*.

COSTYLE, Cotyle.

COTA, Anthemis cotula.

COTARONIUM; an obscure term, used by Paracelsus for a universal solvent: such a thing as does not exist.

CÔTE, Costa.

CÔTES, COL DES, Collum costarum—c. *Asternales*, see *Costa*—c. *Fausses*, see *Costa*—c. *Flottantes*, see *Costa*—c. *Sternales*, see *Costa*—c. *Vertébrosternales*, see *Costa*—c. *Vraies*, see *Costa*.

COTIGNAC, (pron. *cotinniac*.) A kind of conserve or preserve, prepared from quinces not entirely ripe, and sugar. It is esteemed stomachic and astringent.

COTON, Gossypium.

COTONIA, Pyrus cydonia.

COTTON, Gossypium.

COTULA, Anthemis cotula—c. *Fœtida, Anthemis cotula*.

COTULA MULTIP'IDA. A South African plant, which is used by the Hottentots in rheumatism, scalds and cutaneous diseases.

COTUN'NIUS, LIQUOR OF, Liq'or Cotun'nii, L. of Cotug'no, Aquila acustica, Aqua auditoria, Per'ilymph, (F.) *Lymphæ de Cotugno*. A transparent, slightly viscid fluid, which fills all the cavities of the internal ear, and of which Cotugno made mention. It is also called *Aqua Labyrinthi*.

COTURNIX, Tetrao coturnix.

COT'YLE, Cot'yla, Cotyle'don, Cost'yle; the same as *Acetabulum*. A hollow cavity in a bone, which receives the head of another bone: particularly 'the cotyloid cavity.' *Κοτύλη* signified a drinking cup, and, indeed, any thing hollow, as the hollow of the hand.—Athenæus.

COTYLEDON, Cotyle—c. *Marina, Umbilicus marinus*.

COTYLEDON ORBICULA'TA. A plant of South Africa, *Nat. Ord. Crassulaceæ*. The fresh juice is used in epilepsy; and Dr. Pappe speaks well of it. The leaves form a good application to hard corns. *Crassula arborescens* has the same properties.

COTYLE'DON UMBILICUS, *C. U. Veneris*, *Navelwort*, *Venus's Navelwort*, (F.) *Nombri de Venus*. A plant of the Family, *Crassulaceæ*, which grows in Europe on old walls and rocks. The leaves are emollient and applied externally to piles, inflamed parts, &c. Internally, the juice has been given in epilepsy. The flowers have been used in calculous cases, and in dropsy.

COTYLE'DONS, (*κοτυλῶδες*, 'the hollow of a cup,') *Acetab'ula uteri'na*. The lobes which, by their union, form the placenta.

COT'YLOID, *Cotyloï'des*, *Cotyloï'deus*, *Cotyloï'des*, from *κοτυλή*, 'a drinking cup,' and *ειδός*, 'form.' Resembling the ancient *κοτυλή*. The name of a hemispherical cavity, situate in the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris;—*Fossa cotyloidea*, *Sinus Cocæ*, *Acetab'ulum*, *Pyxis*.

COT'YLOID LIG'AMENT, *Ligamentum Cotyloï'deum*, (F.) *Ligament cotyloïdien*, is a very thick, fibro-cartilaginuous ring, surrounding the cotyloid cavity, the depth of which it increases.

COU, Collum—*c. du Pied*, *Instep*—*c. Gros*, *Bronchocele*.

COUCH GRASS, *Triticum repens*.

COUCHE, *Couchee*, (F.), from *coucher*, 'to lie down.' This word is used, 1. For *parturition*, *accouchement* or *delivery* (*puerpe'rium*, *parturi'tio*); hence, *une couche heureuse*, 'a happy delivery;' *une fausse couche*, 'a premature delivery;' and, 2. For the time during which a female remains in bed on account of delivery,—*Tempus puerpe'rii*, the *child-bed state*. The *Lochia* have been termed *Suites de couches*. *Couche* also means a layer, bed or thalamus, as,

COUCHE CELLULEUSE, *Membrana granulosa*.

COUCHER, *Decubitus*.

COUCHES DES NERFS ETHMOÏDAUX, *Corpora striata*—*c. des Nerfs oculaires*, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*—*c. des Nerfs optiques*, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*—*c. Optiques*, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*.

COUCHING, see *Cataract*.

COUCINEA COCCINEA, *Cacoucia coccinea*.

COUDE, *Elbow*.

COUDE-PIED, *Instep*.

COUDÉE, *Cubitus*.

COUDRIER, *Corylus avellana*.

COUENNE, (F.), *Cutis suilla*. A term given to various parts of the human skin, which are prominent, hard, brownish, and often covered with rough hairs, so as to form patches not very unlike the skin of the hog. It is a malformation, occurring during intra-uterine existence, and remaining for life. See also *Nævus*, and *Corium phlogisticum*.

COUENNE INFLAMMATOIRE, *Corium phlogisticum*—*c. Pleurétique*, *Corium phlogisticum*.

COUGH, *Tussis*—*c. Bronchial*, *C. tubal*—*c. Root*, *Trillium latifolium*.

COUGH, *TUBAL*, *Bronchial cough*, *Tussis bronchica*, (F.) *Toux tubaire*, *T. bronchique*. Cough is so termed, when the succussion communicated by it to the parietes of the chest is very energetic, and a sensation is experienced by the ear as if a column of air was traversing with much noise, strength, and rapidity, tubes with solid walls.

COUGH, *WINTER*, *Bronchitis*, (chronic.)

COUGHING, *Tussis*.

COULER, To strain.

COULEUVRE, *Coluber berus*.

COULEUVRÉE, *Bryonia alba*.

COULISSE, (F.) 'A groove, a gutter.' Anatomists designate, by this name, every deep groove or channel in a bone, in which a tendon plays;—such as the *Coulisse Bicipitale* or *Bicipital Groove* of the *Humerus*.

COULISSE BICIPITALE, *Bicipital groove*—

c. Humérale, *Bicipital groove*.

COULOIR, *Colatorium*.

COUM, *Colchicum autumnale*.

COUNTENANCE, *Vultus*, *Vultus*, *Viage*, (F.) *Figure*, *Viage*: from *cum*, 'with,' and *tenco*, 'I hold.' The form of the face. The system of features.

COUNTER-EXTEN'SION, *Contra-exten'sio*, *Anti'avis*, (F.) *Contre-extension*, from *contra-tendere*, 'to extend in a contrary direction.' It consists in retaining firmly and immovably the upper part of a limb, whilst extension is practised on the lower, in cases of fracture or luxation.

COUNTER-INDICA'TION, *Contra-indica'tio*, *Ante'deiz'is*, *Ante'deiz'is*, *Antideiz'is*. An indication contrary to another. (F.) *Contre-indica'tion*. Any circumstance, which acts as an obstacle to the employment of such therapeutical means seem to be indicated by other circumstances.

COUNTER-IRRITANT, see *Counter-irritation*—*c. Granville's*, (*Lotion*), *Granville's Counter-irritant*.

COUNTER-IRRITA'TION, *Contra-irrita'tio*. An irritation, excited in a part of the body, with the view of relieving one existing in another part. The remedies used for this purpose are called *Counter-irritants*, and form a most valuable class of remedial agents. See *Derivation*.

COUNTERSTROKE, *Contraffusura*.

COUNTING, *METHOD OF*, *Method*, *numeri-cal*.

COUP, *Blow*—*c. de Feu*, *Wound*, *gunshot*.

COUP DE MAÎTRE or **TOUR DE MAÎTRE**, (F.) A masterly stroke or performance. Applied to a mode of introducing the sound catheter into the bladder, which consists in first passing it with its convexity towards the abdomen of the patient, and giving it a half turn towards the right groin, when its extremity has reached the root of the penis under the symphysis pubis. There is no advantage in this mode of introduction.

COUP DE SANG, (F.) A common term, used by some physicians in France, to designate the loss of sensation and motion, which results from hemorrhage in the brain, or from simple congestion in the vessels of that organ. See *Apoplexy*. Some authors have comprehended, under the same denomination, different hemorrhages, which occur in the areolar texture of the face, lungs, skin, &c.

COUP DE SOLEIL, (F.) *Siri'asis*, *Sciri'asis*, *Siri'asis*, *Ægyptiacus*, *Ictus solis*, *Ictus solaris*, *Insola'tio*, *Encephal'itis insola'tionis*, *Phreni'tis calenta'ra*, *Stroke of the sun*, *Ægyptian Strok* or *Sunstroke*. Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body:—head, hands, arms, &c. A very common effect of exposing the naked head to the sun is inflammation of the brain or its meninges, which Sauvages call *Carna ab Insola'tionē*, *Morbus solis'itis*.

COUPE-BRIDE, *Kiotome*.

COUPEROSE, *Gutta rosea*.

COUPURE, *Cut*, *Wound* (incised.)

COURANTE, *Diarrhœa*.

COURAP. A distemper, very common in India, in which there is a perpetual itching of the surface, and eruption. It is of an herpetic character, and appears chiefly on the axilla, groins, breast, and face.

COURBARIL, see *Anime*.

COURBATURE, (F.) *Acer'ba lassitu'do*, *Violent lassitude*, *Fatigue*. An indisposition, characterized by a sensation, as if the limbs were bruised; general feeling of debility, extreme lassitude; and, sometimes, slight fever. It appears immediately after severe exercise, but sometimes not till the next day. Rest removes it.

COURBURE, *Curvatura*.

COURGE, *Cucurbita pepo*.

COURMI or **CURMI**, *ceppi, ceppi*. A fermented liquor, made from barley. A kind of ale or beer.—Dioscorides.

COURO-MORLLI. An Indian tree, the bark of which is said to be anti-venomous.

COURON'DI, *Couron'da*. An evergreen tree of India, the juice of which, mixed with warm whey, is said to cure dysentery.—Ray.

COURONNE CILIAIRE, *Godronné canal*—*c. du Dent*, Crown of a tooth—*c. du Gland*, Crown of the gland—*c. du Trépan*, Crown of the trepan—*c. de Véus*, Crown of Venus.

COURONNE RAYONNANTE (F.) A term given by Reil to the fan-shaped terminations of the crura cerebri in the brain.

COURONNEMENT (F.), *Coro'na*. A vulgar expression, sometimes used to designate the circular ring, which the os uteri forms around the head of the child at a certain period of accouchement:—the head seeming to be surrounded, as it were, by a crown. The head is then said to be *au couronnement*.

COURS DE VENTRE, Diarrhœa.

COURSE, Running.

COURSES, Menses.

COURT, Short.

COURTE HALEINE, Dyspnoea.

COUSIN, Culex.

COUSSINET, Pad.

COUTEAU, Knife—*c. à Amputation*, Knife, amputation—*c. à Cataracte*, Knife, cataract—*c. Courbe*, Knife, crooked—*c. à Crochet*, Knife, crochet—*c. Désarticulateur*, Knife, double-edged—*c. Droit*, Knife, amputation—*c. de Feu*, *Culle-laire*—*c. Interoesceux*, Knife, double-edged—*c. Lenticulaire*, Knife, lenticular—*c. Lithotome*—Knife, lithotomy—*c. en Serpette*, Knife on ser-pette—*c. Symphyseien*, see Symphyseotomy—*c. à Deux tranchans*, Knife, double-edged.

COUTOU'BEA ALBA, *Es'acum epica'tum*, *P'yerium epica'tum*. A plant of Guiana, which is very bitter, and is considered, in the country, to be emmenagogue, anthelminthic, and antidy-speptic.

COUTURES PAR LA PETITE VÉROLE, see Cicatrix.

COUTURIER, Sartorius.

COUVERCLE, see Crucible.

COUVRECHEF (F.), *Cucul'us*, *Fascia'tio cuculla'ta*, *Scapaster'ium*, *Scapas'trum*. A bandage, applied to the head for retaining certain dressings, &c. *in situ*. The French surgeons distinguish two kinds. 1. The *Grand Couvrecchef* ou *Servette en carré* (*Cucul'us major*), which is formed of a napkin or large square compress: and, 2. The *Petit Couvrecchef* ou *Mouchoir en tri-angle* (*Cucul'us minor*), formed of a napkin or other square compress, folded from one angle to the other diagonally opposite to it.

COUVRECHEF, see Bandage, Galen's.

COVE, CLIMATE OF. On the northern side of Cork Harbour, in Ireland, is the Island of Cove. The town of Cove is on the southern acclivity of a hill running from east to west. It is, consequently, sheltered from the north winds, and receives the full force of the sun. It is one of the mildest climates in Great Britain, and corresponds in its influence on disease with the south-west of England. It is well adapted as a winter retreat for the phthisical.

COVOLAM, *Crata'ea Marmelos*. The bark of this tree is tonic: the unripe fruit is astringent: but, when ripe, is delicious.

COWBANE, *Cicuta aquatica*.

COWBERRY, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

COWHAGE, *Dolichos pruriens*.

COWITCH, *Dolichos pruriens*.

COWPARSNEP, *Heraclæum lanatum*.

COWPER'S GLANDS, *Ac'cessory glands*, (F.) *Glandes accessoires*, *G. de Cowper*, *Prostates infé-rieures* ou *Petites prostates*. Two small ovoid groups of mucous, reddish follicles, situate behind the bulb of the urethra, before the prostate, the excretory ducts of which open into the bulbous portion of the urethra. They are also called *Glan'dula antepros'tata*, and *G. pros'tata infé-rie'ra*.

COWPER'S GLANDS IN THE FEMALE, *Glands of Duvernoy*, *Glands of Bartholinus*, *Pro'stata mulie'bris* seu *Bartholi'ni*, are situate at each side of the entrance of the vagina, beneath the skin covering the posterior or inferior part of the labia. They are rounded, but elongated, flat, and bean-shaped; their long diameter varying from five to ten lines; their transverse, from two and a half to four and a quarter; and their thickness from two and a quarter to three lines. Like Cowper's glands in the male, they are not invariably present. The secretion from them is a thick, tenacious, grayish-white fluid, which is emitted in great quantity during sexual intercourse; and is probably the fluid, supposed, of old, to be the female sperm.

COWPOX, *Vaccina*—*c.* Inoculation, Vaccination—*c.* Itch, see Itch, cowpox—*c.* Vesicle, see Vaccination.

COWRAP, Impetigo.

COWSLIP, *Primula veris*—*c.* Jerusalem, Pul-monaria.

COWWEED, *Chærophyllum sylvestre*.

COXA, Haunch.

COXÆLUVIUM, Bath, hip.

COXAGRA, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.

COXAL'GIA, *Merocoxal'gia*, *Oephyal'gia*, *Oe-phyalge'ma*. A word of hybrid origin, from *coxa*, 'hip,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Pain in the hip. A sign of rheumatic or other inflammation—*Cox'itis*, or of some disease about the hip-joint. See Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa, and Coxarum morbus.

COXARTHRTIS, Coxitis.

COXARTHROACE, Coxarum morbus.

COXA'RUM MORBUS, *Coxen'dicus* seu *Coxa'rius morbus*, *Arthro'acè coxa'rum*, *Coxarthroc'acè*, *Oephyarthroc'acè*, *Coxal'gia* (of some), *Hip disease*. A serofulous caries, and often spontaneous luxation of the head of the os femoris, occasioning permanent shortening of the limb, and not unfrequently hectic and death.

COXEN'DIX, Haunch. This word has been used synonymously with ischium; and anatomists have also applied it to the ilia, *Ossa Coxen'dicis*.

COXITIS, *Coxarthri'tis*, a hybrid term, from *Coxa*, 'the hip,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the hip-joint.

COXO-FEM'ORAL, *Coxo-femora'lis*. Belonging to the coxal bone or ileum, and to the os femoris. *Ilio-femoral* has the same signification.

COXO-FEM'ORAL ARTICULA'TION, *Ilio-Femoral A.*, (F.) *Articulation de la Hanche*, the *Hip joint*. The head of the femur and the articular cavity are covered by a *diarthrodial cartilage* and *synovial capsule*; and by a very strong *capsular or articular ligament* attached to the circumference of the cotyloid cavity, and to the neck of the femur. There is, also, a *round or interarticular ligament*, passing from the inferior notch of the cotyloid cavity to the rough depression at the top of the caput femoris; and a *cotyloid ligament*,—a sort of thick, cartilaginous ring, situate on the edge of the cotyloid cavity, and converting the inferior notch into a foramen. These are the great means of union in this extensive articulation.

CRAB, *As'tacus fluviat'ilis*, *Cancer*, *Gam'marus*, *Gam'barus*, *Cam'marus*, (F.) *Crabbe*, *Écra-visse*, *Écrevisse*. A shell-fish much used as an

article of diet. Like other shell-fish it is apt to disagree, and excite urticaria, &c.

CRABE, Crabyaws.

CRABLOUSE; a species of *Pediculus*, *P. Pubis*, which infests the pudendum and axilla. (F.) *Morpion*. It is easily destroyed by the white precipitate of mercury, or by mercurial ointment.

CRABS' EYES, Cancrorum ocellus—c. Stones, Cancrorum ocellus.

CRABYAWS, (F.) *Crabe*. A name in the West Indies for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard, that they are difficult to cut.

CRACHAT, Sputum.

CRACHEMENT, Exoreation—c. *de Pus*, Vomica, Phthisis pulmonalis—c. *de Sang*, Hæmoptysis.

CRACHOTEMENT (F.), from *cracher*, 'to spit.' The frequent spitting of a small quantity of saliva.

CRACKLING OF LEATHER, see *Craquement de cuir*.

CRACOW GROATS, Semolina.

CRADLE, Sax. *cradel*, *Arculus*, *Solen*, (F.) *Arceau* ou *Archet*. A semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bed-clothes in wounds, fractures, &c. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers and nurses to sleep with a child near them, unless it was placed under a solid cradle of this kind, in order that no accident might arise from *overlying*.

CRÆ'PALE, from *κραίπαλη*, *Cræ'ula*, 'drunkenness, surfeit.' A derangement of the functions of the brain, &c., produced by wine or any other fermented liquor.—Galen.

CRAIE, Crata.

CRAMA, *κραμα*, from *κραμα*, 'I mix.' A mixture of any kind. Dilute wine.

CRAMBE, Cabbage.

CRAM'BION, from *κραββη*, 'cabbage.' A decoction of cabbage.—Hippocrates.

CRAMP, from (G.) *krampf*, 'to contract.' *Crampus*, *Enta'sia systrem'ma*, *Tet'anus dolorif'icus*, *Myospas'mus*, *Spasmus muscularis*, *Myalgia*, *Rhegè*, *Rhegma*, *Rhegmus*. A sudden, involuntary, and highly painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. It is most frequently experienced in the lower extremities, and is a common symptom of certain affections:—as of *Colica Pictonum* and *Cholera Morbus*. Friction and compression of the limb, by means of a ligature applied round it above the muscles affected, will usually remove the spasm.

CRAMP, SCRIVENERS', Cramp, Writers'.

CRAMP OF THE STOMACH, (F.) *Crampe de l'Es-*

tomac. A sudden, violent, and most painful affection of the stomach, with sense of constriction in the epigastrium. It seems to be the effect of the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach, and requires the use of the most powerful stimulants and antispasmodics, of which opium is the best.

CRAMP, WRITERS', *Graphoepasm'us*, *Mogigraph'ia*, (F.) *Crampe des Écrivains*, *Scriv'eners' Cramp*, *Stam'mering of the Fingers*. A condition of the fingers, in which they are unable to hold the pen, or in which one or more of the muscles of the fingers are irregularly and irresistibly contracted.

CRAMPE DES ÉCRIVAINS, Cramp, Writers'.

CRAMPE DE L'ESTOMAC, Cramp of the stomach.

CRAN DE BRETAGNE, Cochlearia armoracia.

CRANBERRY, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*—c. American, Common, see *Vaccinium oxycoccus*—c. Upland, *Arbutus uva urii*.

CRANE, Cranium—c. *Humain*, Cranium humanum.

CRANE'S BILL, Geranium—c. Spotted, *Geranium maculatum*—c. Stinking, *Geranium Robertianum*.

CRANIOCELE, Encephalocele.

CRANIOHÆMATONCUS, Cephalæmatoma.

CRANIOL'OGY, *Cranioscopy*, *Cranilog'ia*,

Phrenology, *Cranioscop'ia*, *C. Gallia'na*, *Encephaloscop'ia*, *Doctri'na Gallia'na*. Words, introduced, since Gall, into medical language. The

first two terms are respectively derived from *κρανιον*, 'cranium,' *λογος*, 'a discourse,' and *ερασκω*, 'to examine.' They signify a description, or simply an examination of the different parts of the external surface of the cranium, in order to deduce from thence a knowledge of the different intellectual, and moral dispositions. Strictly speaking, it is by *Cranioscopy* that we acquire a knowledge of *Craniology*, *Organology* or *Cranology*, as it has been variously termed. These words are generally, however, used in the same sense. The cranium being moulded to the brain, there are as many prominences on the bone, as there are projections at the surface of the brain. According to Gall, each projection, which he calls an *organ*, is the seat of a particular intellectual or moral faculty, and all persons endowed with the same faculty, have, at the same part of the brain, a prominence, which is indicated, externally, by a bump or projection in the bony case. The *System* of Gall is made to comprise 27 prominences, which answer to 27 faculties. The following Table exhibits these supposed organs, and their seat.

CEREBRAL ORGANS AND THEIR SEAT, ACCORDING TO GALL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <i>Instinct of generation, of reproduction; amativity; instinct of propagation; venereal instinct.</i>
(German.) Zeugungstrieb, Fortpflanzungstrieb, Geschlechtstrieb.</p> | <p>Seated in the cerebellum. It is manifested at the surface of the cranium by two round protuberances, one on each side of the nape of the neck.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Love of progeny; philoprogenitiveness.</i>
(G.) Jungenliebe, Kinderliebe.</p> | <p>Indicated at the external occipital protuberance.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>Attachment, friendship.</i>
(G.) Freundschaftsinn.</p> | <p>About the middle of the posterior margin of the parietal bone, anterior to the last.</p> |
| <p>4. <i>Instinct of defending self and property; love of strife and combat; combativeness; courage.</i>
(G.) Muth, Raufsinne, Zanksinn.</p> | <p>Seated a little above the ears, in front of the last, and towards the mastoid angle of the parietal bone.</p> |
| <p>5. <i>Carnivorous instinct; inclination to murder; destructiveness; cruelty.</i>
(G.) Würgsinn, Mordsinn.</p> | <p>Greatly developed in all the carnivorous animals; forms a prominence at the posterior and superior part of the squamous surface of the temporal bone, above the mastoid process.</p> |

6. *Cunning; finesse; address; secretiveness.*
(G.) List, Schlaueheit, Klugheit.
7. *Desire of property; provident instinct; cupidity; inclination to robbery; acquisitiveness.*
(G.) Eigenthumssinn, Hang zu stehlen, Einsamlungssinn, Diebsinn.
8. *Pride; haughtiness; love of authority; elevation.*
(G.) Stolz, Hochmuth, Hohensinn, Herrschsucht.
9. *Vanity; ambition; love of glory.*
(G.) Eitelkeit, Ruhmsucht, Ehrgeiz.
10. *Circumspection; foresight.*
(G.) Behutsamkeit, Vorsicht, Vorsichtigkeit.
11. *Memory of things; memory of facts; sense of things; educability; perfectibility; docility.*
(G.) Sachedächtniss, Erziehungsfähigkeit, Sachsin.
12. *Sense of locality; sense of the relation of space; memory of places.*
(G.) Ortsinn, Raumsinn.
13. *Memory of persons; sense of persons.*
(G.) Personensinn.
14. *Sense of words; sense of names; verbal memory.*
(G.) Wortgedächtniss, Namensinn.
15. *Sense of spoken language; talent of philology; study of languages.*
(G.) Sprachforschungssinn, Wortsin, Sprachsin.
16. *Sense of the relations of colour; talent of painting.*
(G.) Farbensinn.
17. *Sense of the relations of tones; musical talent.*
(G.) Tonsinn.
18. *Sense of the relations of numbers; mathematics.*
(G.) Zahlensinn.
19. *Sense of mechanics; sense of construction; talent of architecture; industry.*
(G.) Kunstsinn, Bausinn.
20. *Comparative sagacity.*
(G.) Vergleichender Scharfsinn.
21. *Metaphysical penetration; depth of mind.*
(G.) Metaphysischer Tiefsinn.
22. *Wit.*
(G.) Witz.
23. *Poetical talent.*
(G.) Dichtergeist.
24. *Goodness; benevolence; mildness; compassion; sensibility; moral sense; conscience; bonhomie.*
(G.) Gutmüthigkeit, Mitleiden, moralischer Sinn, Gewissen.
25. *Imitation; mimicry.*
(G.) Nachahmungssinn.
26. *God and religion; theosophy.*
(G.) Theosophisches Sinn.
27. *Firmness; constancy; perseverance; obstinacy.*
(G.) Stetigkeit, Festersinn.

The first nineteen of these, according to Gall, are common to man and animals; the remaining eight, man possesses exclusively. They are, consequently, the attributes of humanity.

ORGANS ACCORDING TO SPURZHEIM.

1. Amativeness.—2. Philoprogenitiveness.—3. Inhabitiveness.—4. Adhesiveness or Attachment.—5. Combativeness.—6. Destructiveness.—

Above the meatus auditorius externus, upon the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone.

Anterior to that of cunning, of which it seems to be a prolongation, and above that of mechanics, with which it contributes to widen the cranium, by the projection which they form at the side of the frontal bone.

Behind the top of the head, at the extremity of the sagittal suture, and on the parietal bone.

Situate at the side of the last, near the posterior internal angle of the parietal bone.

Corresponds to the parietal protuberance.

Situate at the root of the nose, between the two eyebrows, and a little above them.

Answers to the frontal sinus, and is indicated externally by two prominences at the inner edge of the eyebrows, near the root of the nose, and outside of the organ of memory of things.

At the inner angle of the orbit.

Situate at the posterior part of the base of the two anterior lobes of the brain, on the frontal part of the bottom of the orbit, so as to make the eye prominent.

Also at the top of the orbit, between the preceding and that of the knowledge of colour.

The middle part of the eyebrows, encroaching a little on the forehead.

A little above and to one side of the last; above the outer third of the orbitar arch.

On the outside of the organ of the sense of the relation of colour, and below the last.

A round protuberance at the lateral base of the frontal bone, towards the temple, and behind the organs of music and numbers.

At the middle and anterior part of the frontal bone, above that of the memory of things.

In part confounded with the preceding. Indicated at the outer side of the last by a protuberance, which gives to the forehead a peculiar hemispherical shape.

At the lateral and outer part of the last; and giving greater width to the frontal prominence.

On the outer side of the last; divided into two halves by the coronal suture.

Indicated by an oblong prominence above the organ of comparative sagacity; almost at the frontal suture.

At the outer side of the last.

At the top of the frontal bone and at the superior angles of the parietal bone.

The top of the head; at the anterior and most elevated part of the parietal bone.

7. Constructiveness.—8. Acquisitiveness.—9. Secretiveness.—10. Self-esteem.—11. Love of Approbation.—12. Cautiousness.—13. Benevolence.—14. Veneration.—15. Firmness.—16. Conscientiousness or Justice.—17. Hope.—18. Marvelousness.—19. Wit.—20. Ideality.—21. Imitation.—22. Individuality.—23. Form.—24. Size.—25. Weight and Resistance.—26. Colour.—27. Locality.—28. Numeration.—29. Order.—30. Eventu-

ality.—31. Time.—32. Melody or Tune.—33. Language.—34. Comparison.—35. Causality.

A fundamental principle with the *Craniologists* or *Phrenologists* is,—that the brain does not act as a single organ, but that it consists of a plurality of organs: but, were we able to admit this, the assignment of the seat of different faculties could not but be considered premature.

CRANIOMETRY, *Craniomet'ria*; from *κρανιον*, 'the cranium,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' Measurement of the skull.

CRANIOPATHIA: from *κρανιον*, 'the cranium,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' Disease of the cranium.

CRANIOSCOPY, Craniology.

CRANIO-SPINAL, Cephalo-spinal.

CRANIOTABES; from *κρανιον*, 'the skull,' and *ταβη*, 'wasting.' A softening of the bones of the cranium, and a consequent thinness of those bones,—as the occiput. (*soft occiput*.)—which are much exposed to pressure. It is a variety of rickets.—Elsässer.

CRANIOTOMY, *Craniotom'ia*; from *κρανιον*, 'the cranium,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' The operation of opening the head in parturition.

CRANIOTOMY FORCEPS. An instrument, resembling the lithotomy forceps, for laying hold of and breaking down the bones of the head, in parturition.

CRANIUM, *Cran'ion*, *Cranum*, *Crate'ria*, *Sea'phion*, *Conchus*, *Calva*, *Olla cap'itis*, *Theca cerebri*, *Brain-pan*, the skull; from *κρανιος*, 'a helmet,' or from *κρανον*, 'head.' (F.) *Crane*. The collection of bones which form the case for lodging the brain and its membranes, as well as their vessels, and some of the nerves. These bones are eight in number—the *frontal*, *occipital*, two *parietal*, two *temporal*, the *sphenoid*, and *ethmoid*. Besides these, there might be considered, as belonging to the cranium, the *cornua sphenoidalia*, the bones of the ear, and the *osna Wormiana*. Dr. Prichard has characterized the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *Bregma*, or space between the parietal bones: 1. The *Stenobregmate*, (*στενος*, 'narrow,') or Ethiopian variety. 2. The *Mesobregmate*, (*μεσος*, 'middle,') or Caucasian variety; and 3. The *Platybregmate*, (*πλατος*, 'broad,') or Mongolian variety.

CRANIUM HUMANUM, *Human Cranium*, (F.) *Crane human*. This was anciently inuch used in prescriptions, and was considered anti-epileptic, alexipharmic, antilimic, &c.

CRANOMANCY; *Cranomanti'a*, from *κρανον*, 'the head,' and *μαντι'a*, 'divination.' (F.) *Cranomancie*. The art of divining—from the inspection of the head or cranium—the moral dispositions and inclinations of individuals.

CRANSON, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

CRANSSAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Cranssac* is a village in the department of Aveyron, six leagues from Rhodéz, which possesses acidulous chalybeate springs, that have been known for a long time.

CRANTER, from *κραναιν*, 'to finish,' 'render perfect.' The *Dona Sapientia* has been so called.

CRANUM, Cranium.

CRAPULA, *Crépale*.

CRAQUEMENT DE CUIR, (F.) 'Crackling of leather.' A sound like the crackling of new leather, sometimes heard on examining the heart with the stethoscope. It has been supposed to be symptomatic of pericarditis.

CRAQUEMENT PULMONAIRE, (F.) 'Pulmonary crackling.' This *bruit* or sound consists in a succession of small cracklings, heard during inspiration, and almost always at the top of the lung. It is heard at the commencement of phthisis.

CRASIS; from *κρασσις*, 'I mix.' A mixture of the constituents of a fluid; as the *crasis* of the

blood, *humours*, &c. The word has also been employed in a more extensive signification, as synonymous with *Constitution*, *Temperament*, &c.

CRASPEDON, *Staphyloedema*.

CRASSAMENTUM, from *crassus*, 'thick.' The thick part or deposit of any fluid. It is particularly applied to the clot of the blood.

CRASSAMENTUM SANGUINIS, see *Blood*.

CRASSE, (F.) Dirt or impurity. A sort of layer or *enduit*, which covers the skin, where cleanliness is not attended to; and which is sometimes the result of the cutaneous exhalation; at others, of extraneous matter adhering to the surface of the body.

CRASSE'NA. A term by which Paracelsus designated the saline, putrescent, and corrosive principles, which, he thought, gave rise to ulcers and tumours of different kinds.

CRASSULA, *Sedum telephium*—c. *Arborea*—cens., see *Cotyledon orbiculata*—c. *Portulacaceae*, c. *Tetragona*.

CRASSULA TETRAG'ONA. A South African succulent plant, which is somewhat astringent. Boiled in milk it is used in diarrhœa. *Crassula portulacæcea* is said to be used in similar cases.

CRASSUS, Corpulent.

CRATE'GUS A'RIA, from *κρατος*, 'strength,' owing to the hardness of the wood. *Mespilus*, *M. A'ria*, *Aria* seu *Sorbus*, *S. Aria* seu *Alpir*, *White Bean Tree*, (F.) *Alisier blanc*, *Alouchier*. The fruit, which is of the size of a small pear, is slightly astringent, and somewhat agreeable to the taste. It has been employed in diarrhœa.

CRATEVA MARMELOS, *Covolam*.

CRATERAUC'HEN, from *κρατισπος*, 'strong,' and *αυχνη*, 'neck.' One with a strong neck: as well as a strong neck itself.

CRATEVÆSIUM, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

CRATOS, Force.

CRAUTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Craute* is a village five leagues from Autun, in France, where are mineral springs, containing sulphate of hydrate of magnesia, chloride of sodium, chloride of lime, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia.

CRAVATE SUISSÉ (F.) A band of the longitudinal or superficial layer of the muscular fibres of the stomach, along the lesser curvature of the organ, the shape of which it assists in preserving;—so called, on account of a fancied resemblance to a Swiss cravat.

CRAVEUX, Cretaceous.

CRAYON NOIR, Graphites.

CRAZINESS, Insanity.

CRAZY, Insane.

CREA, Shin.

CREAM, *Crémor*, (F.) *Crème*. A thick, unctuous matter, of a yellowish-white colour, and sweet agreeable taste, which rises to the surface of milk if kept at rest. It is composed of butter, serum, and casein.

Crème is a name given in France to *bovillie* prepared with farina of different kinds; as the *Cream of Rice*, (F.) *Crème de Riz*, *C. of Barley*, (F.) *C. d'Orge*, &c.

CREAM, COLD, *Ceratum Galeni*, *Unguentum Aquæ rosæ*—c. of Tartar. *Potassæ supertartar.*

CREASOTE, *Cre'osote*, *Creaso'tum*, *Kre'asote*, *Creaso'ton*, *Creazo'ton*; from *κρεας*, 'flesh,' and *σωτηρ*, 'a preserver.' A substance discovered not long ago by Reichenbach. It is obtained from tar, by distillation, and appears to be the active antiseptic and medicinal agent in tar-water and crude pyroligneous acid. It is a colourless transparent fluid, of a penetrating and disagreeable odour, and is freely soluble in alcohol and acetic acid. Its taste is bitter. S. g. 1.037. It coagulates albumen, whence its hæmostatic power. It

is a most powerful antiseptic; and has been largely administered in hemorrhages both internally and externally. As an external application, it has been used in burns, ulcers, especially those of a sloughing character, chronic cutaneous affections, and has been applied to tapeworm when protruded, &c. Internally, it has been administered in phthisis, vomiting, diabetes mellitus, nervous diseases, chronic glanders, &c. The dose internally is one or two drops. Externally, it is sometimes applied pure; at others, diluted, and commonly with water, (fʒss to fʒvj;) or in the form of ointment, (fʒss to ʒj of cerate.)

CREATINE, *Cre'atin*, *Creati'na*, *Kre'atine*, from *creas*, 'flesh.' A nitrogenized crystallizable neutral substance, obtained by the agency of water and heat in making broths and soups. It does not combine either with acids or alkalis.

By the action of strong acids, creatine is converted into *Creatinine* or *Kreatinine*, a substance which has a strong alkaline reaction, and forms crystallizable salts with acids. It preëxists to a small extent in the juice of flesh; and is found in conjunction with creatine in urine.

CREATININE, see *Creatine*.

CREATOPHAGUS, *Carnivorosus*.

CREAZOTON, *Creasote*.

CREEPEE, **TRUMPET**, *Tecoma radicans*—c. Virginia, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, *Tecoma radicans*.

CREMASON, *Pyrosis*.

CREMAS'TER, *Suspendic'ulum*, *Eleva'tor Testic'uli*, *Mus'culus Testis*, *M. Testic'on'dus*. That which suspends; from *cremas*, 'I suspend.' The Greeks designated, by this term, the spermatic chord, or all the parts by which the testicle is, as it were, suspended; but, since Vesalius, it has received its present limited meaning. The cremaster is a very thin, muscular fascia—sometimes hardly perceptible—which detaches itself from the internal oblique muscle; passes through the abdominal ring, and vanishes around the tunica vaginalis; serving to draw up the testicle, and to move it slightly. It has been, also, called *Tunica Erythro'des* and *Suspens'o'rium Testis*.

CREMAS'TERIC, *Cremaster'icus*, same etymon as *Cremaster*. Appertaining or relating to the cremaster,—as 'cremasteric artery,'—a branch of the epigastric.

CRÈME, *Cream*—c. *de Soufre*, Sulphur præcipitatum—c. *de Tartre*, Potassæ supertartaras.

CREMER. The common name for a disease frequent in Hungary, which is produced by excess in eating and drinking.—Chomel.

CREMNOI, plural of *κρηνος*, 'a steep bank.' The lips of an ulcer. The *Labia pudend'i*.—Hippocrates, Foësius. Hence:

CREMNON'CUS, from *κρημος*, 'the labia pudendi,' and *κυσ*, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the labia pudendi.

CREMOR, *Cream*—c. *Tartari*, Potassæ supertartaras—c. *Urinæ*, see *Urine*.

CRENA, *Crenatu'ra*, *Dentic'ulus*, (F.) *Crênélure*. In the plural, the small teeth or projections in the bones of the cranium, by means of which an accurate junction is formed at the sutures. *Crênélure* has also been used in surgery, for the gutter or groove in certain instruments, which is generally intended to secure the passage of cutting instruments; the groove, for example, of a director.

CRENATURA, *Crena*.

CRÊNELURE, *Crena*.

CRÉOLE, (S.) *Criolla*; from (S.) *criar*, 'to create or foster.' A native of America, or of the West Indies, born of parents who have emigrated from the Old World, or from Africa. Hence

there may be white as well as black creoles.—Tschudi.

CREOPHAGUS, *Carnivorosus*.

CREPALIA TEMULENTA, *Lolium temulentum*.

CREPANELLA, *Plumbago Europæa*.

CREPA'TIO, *Crepa'tura*, from *crepare*, 'to make a noise.' The action of bursting any seed by ebullition. *Coque ad crepatu'ram*, 'Boil till it bursts.'

CREPATURA, *Hernia*.

CREPIDINES PALPEBRARUM, see *Tarvus*.

CREP'ITANT, *Crep'itans*, *Crep'itans*; same etymon. Crackling.

Rôle Crépitant Sec & Grosses Bulles, 'dry crackling noise with formation of large bubbles,' is heard in pulmonary emphysema, when the distention becomes greater and greater, and is followed by rupture of the vesicles. The air forcing itself a passage in the interlobular areolar tissue, gives rise to this *Rôle* during inspiration.

Rôle Crépitant Sec of Laënnec, *R. vésiculaires*.

The *crepitant rattle*, heard, during respiration, in severe pneumonia and in œdema of the lung; so termed on account of the analogy between the sound and that occasioned by pressing a healthy lung between the fingers. It resembles the sound produced by rubbing slowly and firmly between the finger and thumb a lock of hair near the ear. The *Rhonchus crepitans redux*, (F.) *Rôle crépitans redux*, is the sound heard in respiration coexistent with the resolution of pneumonia. It indicates the return of the cells to the previous condition.

CREPITA'TION, *Crep'itus*, from *crepitare*, 'to make a noise.' *Crackling*. Crepitation or *crep'itus*, (F.) *Cliquetis*, has been used, in *Surgery*, to designate the noise occasioned by the friction of fractured bones, when the surgeon moves them in certain directions. When it cannot be heard at a distance, it may be detected by the immediate application of the ear, or by the use of the stethoscope. *Crepitus* or *crackling* is, likewise, met with in cases of gangrene, when air is effused into the areolar membrane—provided the part be carefully examined with the fingers. The same term is used for the cracking of the joints in health or disease.

CREPITUS, *Crepitation*, *Fart*—c. *Lupi*, *Lycooperdon*.

CRESCENTIA, *Growth*.

CRESCEN'TIA CUS'URE; called after *Crescentia*, an Italian writer on agriculture; *Cujete*, *Narrow-leaved Calabash Tree*. The pulp of the fruit of this West India plant is acidulous. It is used in diarrhœa and headach; and, in syrup, for diseases of the chest.

CRESCENTIÆ, *Waxing kernels*.

CRESERA, see *Cribration*.

CRESPINUS, *Oxycantha Galeni*.

CRESS, BITTER, COMMON, *Cardamine pratensis*—c. *Garden*, *Lepidium sativum*—c. *Indian*, *Tropæolum majus*—c. *Penny*, *Thlaspi*—c. *Swines'*, *Cochlearia coronopus*—c. *Water*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*—c. *Water, marsh*, *Nasturtium palustre*.

CRESSÉS, DOCK, *Lapsana*—c. *Scitatica*, *Lepidium Iberia*.

CRESSI, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

CRESSON ALÉNOIS, *Lepidium sativum*—c. *Élegant*, *Cardamine pratensis*—c. *de Fontaine*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*—c. *des Indes*, *Tropæolum majus*—c. *des Jardins*, *Lepidium sativum*—c. *du Mexique*, *Tropæolum majus*—c. *de Para*, *Spilanthes oleraceus*—c. *des Près*, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CREST, *Crista*—c. of the *Ilium*, see *Crista* of the *Ilium*—c. of the *Pubis*, see *Crista* of the *Pubis*—c. of the *Tibia*, see *Crista* of the *Tibia*—c. of the *Urethra*, see *Crista urethralis*.

CRETA, *Car'bonas calcis friab'ilis*, *Car'bonas calcareus*, *Gliomar'go*, *Melia Terra*, *Chalk*, *Carbonate of Lime*, (F.) *Crâie*. Native friable carbonate of lime.

CRETA PREPARATA, *Car'bonas Calcis præparatus*, *Prepared Chalk*. (Prepared by levigation.) Used externally, as an absorbent; internally, as an antacid. Dose, gr. x to ʒj or more.

CRETA'CEOUS, *Creta'ceus*, (F.) *Crayeux*, from *creta*, 'chalk.' Containing, or relating to, or having the characters of, chalk; as 'cretaceous mixture, cretaceous tubercles.'

CRÊTE, *Crista*—*c. de Coq*, *Crista galli*—*c. de l'Ethmoïde*, *Crista galli*—*c. Uréthrale*, *Gallinaginis caput*.

CRÊTES DE COQ, see *Crista*.

CRÉTIN. One affected with cretinism. The word is said to come from *Chrétien*, "Christian," because the Crétin, being in a state of idiocy, is incapable of committing any sin (?) See *Cagot*.

CRETINISM, *Cretinis'mus*, *Cret'inage*, *Cyrtosis Cretinis'mus*, *Kretinis'mus*, *Micrencephalon*. An epidemic affection in the low, deep, narrow situations of the Valais; in the valley of Aost, Maurienne, a part of Switzerland, the Pyrenees, Tyrol, &c. It is a state of idiocy, commonly accompanied by an enormous goitre, and is often hereditary. The unfortunate crétin is little better than the animals around him. He rarely attains an advanced age. Like idiocy, cretinism has been divided into complete and incomplete.

CREUSET, *Crucible*.

CREUX DE L'AISSILLE, see *Axilla*.

CREUX DE L'ESTOMAC, *Fossette du cœur*.

CREUX DE LA MAIN, *Palm*.

CREUZNACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. The springs of Creuznach are in Germany. They contain iodine, bromine, and the chlorides of sodium and calcium.

CREUZOT, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a mountain to the north-east of Mount Cenis. Near it is a saline chalybeate spring.

CREVASSE, (F.) *Rima*, from *crever*, 'to break or crack.' A crack, a cleft. The words *crevasse*, *gerçure*, *fissure*, and *rhagade* are often used synonymously for small longitudinal cracks or chaps of a more or less painful character. Sometimes, *crevasse* is employed to designate the solutions of continuity or ruptures, which supervene in distended parts, in the urinary passages, uterus, &c.: it is then synonymous with rupture.

CRI, *Cry*.

CRIBLÉ, *Cribratus*.

CRIBRA, see *Cribration*.

CRIBRATION, *Cribratio*, *Coscinis'mus*, from *cribrare*, 'to sift.' *Sifting*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating the finer parts of drugs from the coarser. *Sieves*. *Drum-sieves* are used for this purpose. These were formerly called *Cribræ*; *Cos'cinoi*. A sieve for separating the bran from meal was termed *Cre'sera*, *Aleurote'is*, *Cribrum Pollina'rium*.

CRIBRATUS, *Cribratus*, from *cribrum*, 'a sieve.' (F.) *Criblé*. Having holes like a sieve. *Lame criblée*, *Cribriform plate*, is the horizontal lamina of the ethmoid bone—so called because it is perforated like a sieve. Through the perforations the olfactory nerves pass.

Lamina Cribr'ea of Albinus; *Cribriform lamella*—a circular spot, perforated with small holes, seen when the optic nerve is regarded from the inside, after removing the retina and choroid. From these holes the medullary matter may be expressed.

CRIBRIFORM, *Cribriformis*, from *cribrum*, 'a sieve,' and *forma*, 'form.' The ethmoid bone was formerly so called:—*Os Cribriforme*.

CRIBIFORM COMPRESS. A square piece of linen pierced with a number of holes. This is spread with cerate and applied to a suppurating surface, the holes being intended for the escape of the pus.

CRIBIFORM FASCIA, see *Fascia*, *cribriform*—*Lamella*, see *Cribratus*—*c. Plate of the Ethmoid*, see *Cribratus*.

CRIBROSUS, *Cribratus*.

CRIBRUM POLLINARIUM, see *Cribration*.

CRICARYTENODES, *Crico-arytenoid*.

CRICELLA'SIA, *Cricilla'sia*, from *epicos*, 'a circle,' and *κλῆνω*, 'I drive.' An exercise with the ancients, which appears to have been the same as the childish play of rolling the hoop.

CRICK IN THE NECK. A painful rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck, which causes the person to hold his head to one side in a characteristic manner.

CRICO-ARYTENOÏD, *Crico-arytenoïdeus*, *Cricaryteno'des*. Relating to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

CRICO-ARYTENOÏD MUSCLE, *Crico-arytenoïdeus lateralis*, *Crico-latéro-arytenoïdien*. A muscle which proceeds from the lateral part of the superior edge of the cricoid cartilage to the outer and anterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It carries the arytenoid cartilage outward and forwards.

CRICO-ARYTENOÏD, POSTERIOR; *Crico-arytenoïdeus posticus*, *Crico-crêti-arytenoïdien*, *Dilatateur postérieur du Larynx*. A small, triangular muscle, seated at the back part of the larynx. It extends from the prominent line, at the middle of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, to the outer and posterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage.

CRICO-ARYTENOÏDES SUPERIOR, of Winslow, forms part of the *Arytenoïdeus* of modern anatomists.

CRICO-CRÊTI-ARYTENOÏDIEN, *Crico-arytenoid*, posterior—*c. Latéro-arytenoïdien*, *Crico-arytenoid*.

CRICO-PHARYNGEAL, *Crico-Pharyngem*. Belonging to the cricoid cartilage and pharynx.

CRICO-PHARYNGEUS muscle, of Winslow, is a fleshy bundle, which forms part of the *Constrictor Pharyngis inferior*. He calls the other part *Thyro-pharyngeus*, and proposes to call the whole *Thyro-crico-pharyngem*.

CRICO-THYREOÏDES, *Crico-Thyroïdean*.

CRICO-THYROÏDEAN, *Crico-thyroid*, *Crico-thyreo'des*, *Crico-thyreo'ides*, *Crico-thyreoïden*. Belonging to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

CRICO-THYROID MEMBRANE is of a fibrous nature, and extends from the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage to the inferior edge of the thyroid.

CRICO-THYROID MUSCLE, *Crico-thyroides*, (F.) *Dilatateur antérieur du larynx*, is a small fleshy bundle, of a triangular shape, at the anterior and inferior part of the larynx. It extends from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage to the lateral parts of the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage; and its use is, to approximate, anteriorly, the corresponding margins of the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; and thus to stretch the ligaments of the glottis, which it contracts by separating the thyroid cartilage from the arytenoid.

CRICO-THYRO-PHARYNGIEN, *Constrictor pharyngis*.

CRICOID, *Cricoides*, *Cricoides*, *Cricoides*, *Annular'is*, *Cymbala'ris*, from *epicos*, 'a ring,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Having the form of a ring. A name given to one of the cartilages of the larynx, *Cartilago innominata*, (F.) *Cartilage anonyme*, which is situate at its lower part, between the thyroid and first ring of the trachea. It is much higher behind than before.

CRICOIDES, Annular, Cricoid.

CRICOS, Ring.

CRIMNO'DES, *Crimno'des*, from *κρῖνον*, 'coarse meal,' and *αἶδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling meal.

CRIMNO'DES URINA. Urine that deposits a sediment like meal.

CRIMNON, Farina.

CRINA'LE, from *crisis*, 'hair.' An instrument formerly used to compress in cases of fistula lachrymalis. It has its name from the circumstance of its having at one end a small cushion stuffed with hair.—Sculletus.

CRINATUM. A species of fumigation, used by Paulus of Ægina. The roots of lilies entered into the process; hence its name,—from *κρῖνον*, 'the lily.'

CRINES, Hair.

CRINIS, Capillus.

CRINOM'YRON, from *κρῖνον*, 'the lily,' and *μαγνόν*, 'ointment.' *Unguentum liliaceum*, *U. Egyptium album*, *U. Suis'num*. An ointment, composed of lilies and some aromatic plants.—Gorræus.

CRINON, *Lilium candidum*.

CRIO'LO, Croele.

CRIO'MYX'OS. In antiquity, one who had much mucus flowing from his nasal fossæ, like the ram; from *κρῖνος*, 'a ram,' and *μύξα*, 'mucus.'

CRISIS, *Diac'risis*, *Dijudica'tio*, 'decision;' from *κρίνω*, 'I decide.' This word has been used in various acceptations. Some mean by *crisis* of a disease, when it augments or diminishes considerably, becomes transformed into another, or ceases entirely. Some have used the word to signify only the favourable changes which supervene in disease; others, for the change going on in the acme or violence of the disease. Others, again, have given this name only to a rapid and favourable change, joined to some copious evacuation or eruption; whilst others have applied the term to the symptoms that accompany such change, and not to the change itself;—thus including, under the same denomination, the critical phenomena and the *crisis*.

CRISPA'TION, *Crispata'ra*, from *crispare*, 'to wrinkle.' A contraction or spasmodic constriction, which supervenes in certain parts, either spontaneously or by the influence of some morbid cause or therapeutical agent. The capillary vessels of a wound are, by the French, termed *crispés*, when, immediately, after an operation, the blood does not flow from them. The skin is said to be *crispée*, when contracted, and the baibs of the hair become more prominent. *Crispation* of the nerves is a slight convulsive motion of external or internal parts, much less than that which occurs in convulsion.

CRISTA, *Ambè*, *Ambon*. A crest. (F.) *Crête*. A name given to several bony projections; also, to the clitoris.

The word *Crêtes* (F.), *Crista*, is also used, in France, for fimbriated excrescences, which form at the anus, and near the genital organs; and are commonly owing to the syphilitic virus. *Crêtes de Coq* are syphilitic excrescences, resembling, in form, the crest of the cock.

CRISTA GALLI; two Latin words, signifying the comb of a cock, (F.) *Crête de l'ethmoïde*, *Crête de Coq*. A flat, triangular process, rising above the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and resembling a cock's comb. It gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri.

CRISTA OR CREST OF THE ILLIUM, is the superior margin of the ilium:—the *Crista* or *Crest* of the *Tibia*, the anterior edge, the shin; and the *Crista* or *Crest* of the *Pubis*, the posterior sharp edge on the upper surface of the bone. Winslow

calls the nymphæ *Crista* of the *clitoris*; and Chaussier, the *veru montanum*, *Crista Urethralis*, *Crest* of the *Urethra*.

CRISTA INTERNA, Frontal spine—c. Tibiæ, Shin—c. Urethralis, Gallinæginis caput.

CRISTA VESTIB'ULI, *Eminentia pyramidalis*. A crest which divides the vestibule of the ear into two fossæ,—one inferior and hemispherical, called *Fovea hemispha'rica*; the other superior and semi-elliptical, *Fovea elliptica* seu *semi-elliptica*. Morgagni has described a third groove-like fossa, *Recessus* seu *Fovea suliformis*, situate at the mouth of the common orifice of the two superior semicircular canals.

CRISTÆ CLITORIDIS, Nymphæ.

CRISTALLIN, Crystalline.

CRISTALLINE, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

CRITHE, *Hordeolum*, *Hordeum*, Penis.

CRITHIDION, *Hordeolum*.

CRITHMUM MARITIMUM, *Crithmum*, *Cachrys maritima*, *Feniculum marinum*, *Sampshire*, (F.) *Passe-pierre*, *Perce-pierre*, *Fenouil marin*, *Bacile*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A plant which grows on the sea-coasts, has a spicy, aromatic flavour, and is used, pickled, as a condiment.

The *Caaponga* of Brazil is a kind of crithmum.

CRITICAL, *Criticus*. Belonging to a crisis.

CRITICAL DAYS, *Dies critici*, *D. judicatorii*, *D. Decretorii*, *D. Princ'ipes*, *D. Radicales*, *D. Contemplab'iles*, *D. Internuncii*, (F.) *Jours critiques*, are those on which a crisis, it is imagined, is most likely to happen. According to Hippocrates and Galen, the greatest number of fevers terminate favourably on the 7th day, and many on the 14th;—these two days being the most propitious. Next to these come, in order of efficiency, the 9th, 11th, 20th or 21st, 17th, 5th, 4th, 3d, 18th, 27th, and 28th. The sixth day was called by Galen, the *Tyran*, *repaves*, because the crises that happened then were generally unfavourable. After this, the most unfavourable were the 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th. The 13th was a sort of neutral day; the crises which happened on it being neither favourable nor unfavourable. Days were, also, divided into *Intercalary*, on which the crises happened less frequently, and were less complete than on the *critical* or *indicator*;—and into *vacant* and *non-decretory*, on which a crisis hardly ever occurred. According to this division, they were enumerated as follows:

Critical days 7th, 14th, 20th, 27th, 34th, 40th, 60th, &c.

Indicator days 4th, 11th, 17th, 24th, &c.

Intercalary days 3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, &c.

Non-decretory days 2d, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, &c.

Fortunate crises were considered to be indicated by favourable signs appearing three days before.

CRITICAL PERIOD, see *Menses*.

CROCHET, Crochet.

CROCIDISMUS, Carphologia.

CROCIDIXIS, Carphologia.

CRO'CINUM, from *κροκος*, 'saffron.' Made with saffron; coloured with saffron.

CROCO'DES, from *κροκος*, 'saffron,' and *αἶδος*, 'resemblance.' Certain troches into which saffron entered as an ingredient.—Paulus of Ægina.

CROCODILEA, *Stercus Lacer'tæ*. The excrements of the crocodile, which the Arabists extolled as a remedy for cutaneous diseases, and which was long used as a cosmetic.

CROCODILUM, Echinops.

CROCOMAG'MA, from *κροκος*, 'saffron,' and *μαγνόν*, 'a kneaded or squeezed mass.' A kind

of troch, composed of saffron and spices.—Galen, Dioscorides, Paulus of Ægina, Scribonius Largus.

CROCUS, *C. sativus* seu *officinalis* seu *Austricus*, *Medici'na Tristit'ia*, *Panacea vegetabilis*, *Zaffran*, *An'ima Pulmo'num*, *C. Orienta'lis*, *Jovis flos*, *Saffron*, (F.) *Safran*. Order, Iridæ. The stigmata are the parts used in medicine. They are brought from the East. The odour is aromatic, and the taste aromatic, pungent, and bitter:—the colour deep orange red. Its virtues are yielded to alcohol, wine, vinegar and water. Its operation has been considered stimulant, exhilarating and diaphoretic. It is not much used.

Cake Saffron is sometimes met with. It consists of one part of saffron and nine of marigold, made into a cake with oil, and pressed.

CROCUS. *Colcothar*—c. *Antimonii*, *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum*—c. *Austricus*, *Crocus*—c. *Germanicus*, *Carthamus tinctorius*—c. *Indicus*, *Curcuma longa*—c. *Martis astringens*, *Colcothar*—c. *Martis aperiens*, *Ferri subcarbonas*—c. *Martis vitriolatum*, *Colcothar*—c. *Metallo'rum*, *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum*—c. *Officinalis*, *Crocus*—c. *Orientalis*, *Crocus*—c. *Saracenicus*, *Carthamus tinctorius*—c. *Sativus*, *Crocus*.

CROCYDISMUS, *Carphologia*.

CROISÉ, (F.) *Crossed*. An epithet given to paralysis, when it attacks the arm of one side and the leg of another.

CROISSANCE, *Growth*.

CROISSANCES, *Waxing kernels*.

CROISSANTS, *Waxing kernels*.

CROIX DE MALTE, *Sple'nium Cruciatum*, *Maltese Cross*, *Cross of Malta*. A compress, having the form of the Maltese cross. It is made of a piece of square linen, folded in four, and divided with scissors from each angle to a small distance from the centre. It is used especially after amputation of the fingers, penis, and limbs.

When the compress is cut in two of its angles only, it is called the *Half Maltese Cross*,—*Demi-croix de Malte*.

CROMMYON, *Allium cepa*.

CROMMYOXYREG'MIA, from *κρομμυον*, 'an onion,' *οξυς*, 'acid,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'to break out.' Sour, fetid eructations, exhaling a smell similar to that of onions.

CROPALE, *Nerium antidysentericum*.

CROPSIA, *Chromopsis*.

CROSS, MALTESE, *Croix de Malte*.

CROSSE DE L'AORTE, *Arch of the aorta*.

CROSSES PALMAIRES, *Palmar arches*.

CROSSWORT, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, *Lysimachia quadrifolia*.

CROTALOPHORUS, *Crotalus horridus*.

CROTALUS HOR'RIDUS, *Crotaloph'orus*. The *Rattlesnake*, *Cobra di Capello*, (F.) *Crotale*. A venomous reptile of North America. Its poison is virulent. It is so called from the rattle in its tail, (*κροταλον*, 'a rattle,' 'a small bell.')

CROT'APHE, *Crotaphium*, from *κροταφος*, 'temple.' *Cephalalg'ia Pulsat'ilia*, *Cephalalg'ia Pulsat'ilia*, *Sphygmoceph'alus*. A pulsatory pain, chiefly in the temples, with drumming in the ears.

CROTAPHITE ARTERIES, *Temporal arteries*.

CROTAPHITES, *Temporal muscle*.

CROTAPHIUM, *Crotaphie*.

CROTAPHUS, *Temple*, *Temporal bone*.

CROTCHET, *Hanus*. A small hook or crook.

(F.) *Crochet*. An obstetrical instrument, whose name indicates its shape, and which is used in the extraction of the fœtus, when it becomes necessary to destroy it to expedite delivery. Crotchets are differently formed; some are sharp, others blunt; some contained in a sheath, others naked.

CROTON BENZOË, *Benjamin*.

CROTON CASCARILLA, *Cortex Eleutheria*, *Croton Eleutheria* seu *Eleutheria*, *Cl'itia Eleutheria*, *Thus Judæorum*, *Chacari'lia cortex*, *Cascarilla*, *Eleutheria*, *Gascari'lla*. Order, Euphorbiaceæ. Ser. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia. (F.) *Quisquina aromatique*, *Cascarille*. The bark of *Croton Cascarilla* of the Bahamas, *Cortex Thauria*, has a slightly aromatic odour, and bitterish, aromatic taste. The smoke has the odour of musk. The active parts are an essential oil and bitter extractive. They are completely extracted by proof spirit. It is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒss or more, in powder.

CROTON ELEUTHERIA, *Croton cascarrilla*—c. *Jamalyota*, *C. tiglium*—c. *Lacciferum*, see *Lacca*—c. *Oil*, *Croton tiglium*.

CROTON RACEMO'SUM, *Beenel*. A small Malabar tree, whose aromatic root, boiled in oil of sesame, is employed, by the orientals, as a liniment in headach and rheumatism.

CROTON TIG'LIVUM, c. *Jamalyota*, *Cadel-Avanacu*. A Ceylonese plant, every part of which is endowed with medicinal power. The root is a drastic cathartic: the wood, *Lignum Para'ne*, *Parana wood*, and the seed, have like virtues. The seeds have been long known under the names, *Grana Moluc'ca*, *Til'ii Grana*, and *Grana Tig'lii* seu *Tig'lia*. From these seeds the *Croton Oil*, *O'leum Tig'lii*, is expressed. It is of a pale, brownish-yellow colour, and hot, biting taste; and is a most powerful drastic cathartic. Dose, from half a drop to three drops, made into pills with crumb of bread. It is also applied externally as a rubefacient, 3 to 5 drops being rubbed on the part; or one part of the oil and three parts of olive oil may be added together, and a little of this be rubbed on.

CROTO'NE, *απορωρυ*. A fungus, which grows on trees, and is produced by an insect, from *απορωρυ*, 'a tick.' By extension, applied to a fungous tumour developed on the periosteum.

CROUP, *Cynanche trachealis*—c. *Bronchial*, *Polypus bronchialis*—c. *Cerebral*, *Asthma thymicum*—c. *Cerebral spasmodic*, *Carpo-pedal spasm*—c. *Chronic*, *Polypus bronchialis*—c. *Faux*, *Asthma thymicum*, see *Cynanche trachealis*.

CROUP, HYATER'IC. A spasmodic affection of the laryngeal muscles by no means unfrequent in hysterical females,—the paroxysm consisting in a long protracted, loud and convulsive cough, followed at times by crowing respiration, and by dyspnoea so great as to threaten suffocation. The treatment is that advised for hysteria.

CROUP, PSEUDO, *Asthma thymicum*—c. *Pseudo-nerveux*, *Asthma thymicum*—c. *Spasmodic*, see *Asthma thymicum*, and *Cynanche trachealis*—c. *Spurious*, *Asthma thymicum*.

CROUPE, see *Croupion*.

CROUPION (F.) *Uropyg'ium*, *Orus*, *Orrhoes*, the *Rump*. The region of the coccyx. The *Croupier*, (F.) *Croupe*.

CROUP-LIKE INSPIRATION OF INFANTS, *Asthma thymicum*.

CROÛTE, *Crusta*—c. *De lait*, *Porrigo larvalis*—c. *Laitieuse*, *Porrigo larvalis*.

CROÛTEUX, *Crustæ*.

CROWFOOT, *Geranium maculatum*—c. *Bristly*, *Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus*—c. *Bulbous-rooted*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*—c. *Marsh*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*—c. *Meadow*, *Ranunculus acris*—c. *Small-flowered*, *Ranunculus abortivus*—c. *Water*, smaller, *Ranunculus flammula*.

CROWN, *Coro'na*, *Stéph'ane*. In anatomy, this name is given to parts of a circular form, which surmount other portions of the same body. Thus, the *Crown of a Tooth*, *Coro'na Dentis*, (F.) *Couronne du Dent*, is the portion of the tooth which projects above the gum.

CROWN OF THE GLANDS, *Coro'na seu Tor'ulus glandis*, (F.) *Couronne du gland*, is the round, almost circular, ring, which circumscribes the base of the glands.

CROWN OF THE TREPAN, *Mod'olus*, (F.) *Couronne du Trépan*, is a species of saw, in form of a crown, or rather of a portion of a cylinder, having grooves on its external surface, and teeth at its lower extremity; the other being fitted to the handle of the trepan.

CROWN OF VENUS, *Coro'na Ven'eria*, *Gutta Rosacea Syphilitica*, (F.) *Couronne de Vénus*. Red, rose pustules, dry or moist, on the face; but particularly on the forehead and temples, owing to constitutional syphilis.

CROWSBEAK-LIKE PROCESS, *Coracoid process*.

CRUCIAL, from *crux*, *crucis*, 'a cross.' *Crucialis*, *Crucia'tus*. Having the shape of a cross. Appertaining to a cross.

CRUCIAL BANDAGE, *T Bandage*.

CRUCIAL INCISION, *Inci'sio'ra crucia'lis*, (F.) *Incision cruciale*. An incision made in the form of a cross. Often employed for exposing the cranium, for the purpose of applying the trepan.

CRUCIAL LIGAMENT OF THE ATLAS, *Annular ligament of the Atlas*.

CRUCIAL LIG'AMENTS, (F.) *Ligaments croisés*, *L. cruciformes*. Two strong ligaments within the knee-joint. The anterior passes obliquely from a depression anterior to the spine of the tibia to the posterior and inner part of the external condyle of the femur:—the other, the posterior, extends from the posterior part of the spine of the tibia to the anterior and outer part of the internal condyle.

CRUCIATI DOLORES, Excruciating pains.

CRUCIBLE, from *crux*, *crucis*, 'a cross;' so called—it has been supposed—from being made in the shape of a cross, or from having a cross impressed upon it: *Crucibulum*, *Cati'nus fuan'ria*, *Tigill'um*, *Albat*, *Cement'rium*, (F.) *Cruenet*. A vessel of earth, silver, platinum, gold, black-lead, &c., for receiving substances, which have to be exposed to a strong heat. It is sometimes covered with a *top* or *lid*. (F.) *Coverecle*.

CRUCIFORM, from *crux*, *crucis*, 'a cross,' and *forma*, 'shape;' *Cruciform'is*, *Cross-shaped*. A name given to the ligaments which close the articulations of the phalanges; and likewise to the crucial ligaments.

CRUDE, *Crudus*, *Omus*: Raw, unripe, not cocted.

CRUDITAS MORBI, see *Crudity*—c. *Ventriculi*, see *Crudity*.

CRUDITY, *Cruditas*, *Om'otes*, *Status Cruditatis*, from *crudus*, 'crude,' 'unprepared,' *Incoctus*, *Rauucus*, *Crudeness*. This has received several acceptations. 1. It expresses the quality of certain aliments, which have not experienced the action of fire. 2. The condition of matters in the digestive tube, which have not undergone the digestive changes,—*cruditas ventric'uli*: and, 3. In the language of the Humorists, it means the condition of the morbid matter in a sick individual, *cruditas morbi*, when it has not yet been prepared or conducted by the action of the organs,—*Asym'ia humo'rum*.

The word is used in the plural, *Crudities*, synonymously with *crude matters*. (F.) *Matières crues*. It is applied to those, when contained in the stomach and intestines.

CRUELS, *Serofula*.

CRUENTA EXSPUITIO, *Hæmoptysis*.

CRUES (*Matières*), see *Crudity*.

CRUENA VESICÆ. The cavity of the urinary bladder.

CRUOR. The signification of this word is

very vague. It has been used to designate blood in general, venous blood, extravasated or coagulated blood, and the colouring matter.

CRUOR SANGUINIS, see *Blood*.

CRUORIN, *Hæmatin*.

CRUPPER, *Crupion*—c. *Bone*, *Coccyx*.

CRUPSIA, *Metamorphopsia*.

CRURA. The plural of *Crus*, 'a leg.' (F.) *Cruræ*. Applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to legs or roots; as the *Crura cerebri*, *Crura cerebelli*, &c.

CRURA ANTERIORA MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ, Peduncles of the brain—c. *Cerebelli ad Corpora Quadrigemina*, see *Peduncles of the cerebellum*—c. *Cerebelli ad Pontem*, see *Peduncles of the cerebellum*—c. *Clitoridis interna*, *Bulbus vestibuli*—c. *Medullæ oblongatæ*, *Corpora restiformia*, *Thalami nervorum opticorum*, see *Peduncles of the cerebellum*—c. *Posteriora medullæ oblongatæ*, *Peduncles of the cerebellum*.

CRURÆUS, *Cruralis*.

CRURAL, *Crura'lis*, from *crux*, 'the thigh, and lower limb.' What belongs to the thigh or lower limb.

CRURAL ARCH, *In'guinal Arch*, *Fem'oral Arch*, (F.) *Arcade crurale*, *A. inguinale* (Ch.), *PouPART'S Ligament*, *L. of Fallo'pina*. This arch is formed by the internal portion of the inferior edge of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus muscle, which is attached, at one end, to the pubis; at the other, to the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium. At its posterior and inner part, the aponeurosis, forming the arch, sends off a falciform reflection, which is attached along the crest of the pubis, and is known under the name of *GIMBERNAT'S Ligament*. Beneath this arch, the vessels, nerves, and muscles make their exit from the pelvis to the thigh.

CRURAL ARTERY, *Fem'oral Artery*, (F.) *Arteria crurale*, *A. Pelvi-crurale*,—(Ch.) is the continuation of the external iliac. It extends from the crural arch to the aperture in the triceps, or to the ham. *CHAUSSIER* applies the name *Arteria crurale* to the trunk, which extends from the primitive or common iliac to the tibial arteries; embracing, of course, the external iliac, femoral, and popliteal.

CRURAL CANAL, *Crural Ring*, *Fem'oral canal* or *ring*. *M. Jules Cloquet* has described this canal with minuteness, and given it the name *Anneau crural*, *Anneau femoral*. It is nearly an inch long, triangular, more spacious above than below, and shorter and broader in the female than in the male. Its upper orifice is bounded, anteriorly, by the crural arch; posteriorly, by the crista of the pubis; on the outer side by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by the iliac aponeurosis, and, at the inner, by *GIMBERNAT'S* ligament. This orifice is covered by the peritoneum, and, according to *M. Cloquet*, is closed by a more or less resisting septum, which he has named *Septum crurale*, *Crural septum*. In its course, the crural canal has its anterior parietes formed by the superficial expansion of the fascia lata: the posterior by the pectineus, covered by the deep-seated expansion of the fascia; and more externally by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by an expansion of the *fascia ilinea*. Its inferior orifice is formed by the foramen of the fascia lata, which gives passage to the vena saphena. It is at the upper orifice of this canal, that *Fem'oral* or *Crural Hernia*, *Hernie inguinale* of *CHAUSSIER*, occurs; which would be more common, were it not for the fibrous cellular septum there situate.

CRURAL NERVE proceeds from the lumbar plexus, and is situate at the outer side of the psoas muscle and crural artery. After it has

lin, Humeur crystalline, Corps crystallin, Lentille crystalline. A lenticular, transparent body, situate between the vitreous and aqueous humours of the eye, at the union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of the organ. It is composed of a soft exterior substance; and an interior, forming a solid nucleus, in which a number of elliptical layers is perceptible. It is contained in a capsule, called *Tu'nica aranea* vel *crystal'lina*, *Cap'sula lentis*, and receives, at its posterior surface, a small branch of the central artery of the retina, which is always readily distinguishable in the fetus, prior to the seventh month of utero-gestation.

The use of the crystalline is to refract the rays of light, and to serve as an achromatic glass: for which its laminae or layers, increasing in refractive power from the circumference to the centre, admirably adapt it.

CRYSTALLINO-CAPSULITIS, see Phacitis.

CRYSTALLION, *Plantago psyllium*.

CRYSTALLITIS, Phacitis.

CRYSTALLOID, *Crystalloi'des*, from *εσφραλ'λος*, 'crystal,' and *ειδος*, 'form,' 'resemblance.' Resembling crystal or the crystalline. The capsule or membrane of the crystalline. Also, the crystalline itself.

CRYSTALLUS MINERALIS, *Potassa nitras fusus sulphatis panicillo mixtus*.

CRYPHTE, Hordeolum.

CTEDON, Fibre.

CTEIS, Pubes.

CTESIPHON'TIS MALAG'MA. A plaster employed and described by Celsus.

CUBA, see Havana.

CUBAL SINI, Piper cubeba.

CUBATIO, Decubitus.

CUBEBA, Piper Cubeba.

CUBIFORMIS, Cuboid.

CUBIT, Ulna—c. Top of the, Olecranon.

CU'BITAL, *Cubitalia*, *Ulnar*, *Ulna'ris*. Connected with or relating to the cubitus, or to the inner and posterior part of the forearm.

CUBITAL ARTERY, *Arteria cubitalia*, *A. ulna'ris*, arises from the humeral a little below the bend of the elbow; proceeds along the anterior and inner part of the forearm; passes anterior to the ligamentum annulare of the carpus, and goes to form, in the palm of the hand, the superficial palmar arch. Besides the numerous muscular branches, which it gives off in its course, it sends posteriorly the common trunk of the interosseous arteries, and internally, the two cubital recurrent, anterior and posterior,—articular branches, which anastomose on the inside of the elbow with the divisions of the humeral artery.

CUBITAL MUSCLES are two in number. 1. The *Cubitalia anterior*, *O. inter'nus*, *Flexor carpi ulna'ris*, *Ulna'ris inter'nus*, *Epitrochli-cubito-carpium*, *Cubito-carpium*—(Ch.), is a long muscle, situate at the anterior and inner part of the forearm. It arises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, at the inner side of the olecranon, and from the posterior edge of the ulna, and is inserted by a tendon into the os pisiforme. Its use is to bend the hand on the forearm, by directing it slightly inwards. 2. The *Cubitalia posterior* seu *exter'nus*, *Extensor Carpi ulna'ris*, *Ulna'ris exter'nus*, *Cubite'us exter'nus*, *Cubite'us-metacarpium*—(Ch.), is situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the superior extremity of the fifth bone of the metacarpus. Its use is to extend the hand, inclining it a little inwards.

CUBITAL NERVE, *Ulnar nerve*, *Cubito-digital*—(Ch.), is furnished by the last two or three nerves of the brachial plexus, and is distributed to the

inner and anterior side of the forearm; to the inner part of the palm and of the back of the hand, and to the last two or three fingers.

CUBITAL VEINS, DEEP-SEATED, and the *Recurrent cubital veins*, accompany the corresponding arteries. The superficial cubital veins belong to the basilic. Chaussier calls them *cutaneous cubital*.

CUBITALE (OS), Cuneiform bone.

CUBITALIS RIOLANI, see Anconeus.

CUBITEUS EXTERNUS, see Cubital muscles.

CUBITO-CARPIEN, see Cubital muscles—c. *Cutane' (nerf)*, Cutaneous nerve—c. *Phalangetien commun*, Flexor profundus perforans—c. *Radii-sus-metacarpium du pouce*, Abductor longus pollicis—c. *Radial*, Pronator radii quadratus.

CUBITO-SUPRAPALMA'RIS. Belonging to the cubitus and to the supra-palmar or dorsal surface of the hand. Chaussier gives this name: 1. To a small artery, which is given off by the cubital or ulnar, a little above the wrist. 2. To a vein, which accompanies this artery.

CUBITO-SUS-METACARPIEN, see Cubital muscles—c. *Sus-metacarpium du pouce*, Abductor longus pollicis—c. *Sus-Phalangetien de l'index*, Extensor proprius indicis—c. *Sus-phalangetien du pouce*, E. longus pollicis—c. *Sus-phalangien du pouce*, E. pollicis brevis.

CU'BITUS, *κυβιτον*, *Cy'biton*. The Elbow. Also, one of the bones of the forearm. See Ulna, and Forearm.

CUBITUS, (F.) *Coudée*, the ancient name of a measure 18 inches long.

CUBITUS SUPINUS, see Decubitus.

CU'BOID, *Cubo'i'des*, *Cubo'i'deus*, *Cubo'i'des*, *Cubiformis*, *Cybo'i'des*, *Cyrtoi'des*, *Grandino'eum Os*, *Tes'sara*, *Tessera os*, *Os va'rium*, from *κυβος*, 'a cube,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Having the form of a cube. This name was given, by Galen, to one of the bones of the tarsus, and is still retained. It is situate at the anterior and outer part of the tarsus; and is articulated, behind, with the calcaneum; before, with the last two metatarsal bones, and within, with the third os cuneiforme, and sometimes with the scaphoides. Its inferior surface has an oblique groove for the tendon of the *peroneus longus*.

CUCKOO FLOWER, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CUCKOW BREAD, *Oxalis acetosella*.

CUCKOW PINT, *Arum maculatum*.

CUCU'BALUS BEHEN, *Behen officinarum* seu *vulga'ris*, *Sile'ne infla'ta* seu *crassifo'lia* seu *Tho'ri*, *Visca'go behen*. This plant was once considered alexipharmic and cordial. It is the *Spalling Poppy*.

CUCULLARIS, Trapezium.

CUCULA'TUM MAJUS. A barbarous term, used by Ruland, for brandy and spirit of wine.

CUCULLATA, Sanicula.

CUCULLUS, *Couvrechef*, Cucupha, Infundibulum of the cochlea.

CUCULUS, Coccyx, Pertusis.

CUCUMBER, *Cucumis sativus*—c. Indian, *Medeola Virginica*—c. Squirting or wild, *Momordica elaterium*—c. Star, one-seeded, *Sycios angulatus*—c. Tree, *Magnolia acuminata*.

CUCUMER, *Cucumis sativus*.

CUCUMIS, Penis—c. *Agrestis*, *Momordica elaterium*.

CU'CUMIS COLOCYNT'HRIS, *Citru'lus Colocynthia*. Official names of the *Colocynth* or *Bitter Apple*, *Colocyn'this*, *Coloquint'ida*, *Alkan'dal* (Arab.), *Bitter Gourd*, *Bitter Cucumer*, (F.) *Coloquinte*. Family, Cucurbitaceae. *See*. *Syst. Monocia Monadelphia*. A Turkey and Cape of Good Hope plant. The spongy part or medulla of the fruit, *Colocyn'thisidis Pulpa*, *Cucu'meris Colocyn'thisidis Pulpa*, has a bitter, nauseous, and acrimo-

mious taste, and is a strong cathartic, acting chiefly on the upper part of the intestines. It is scarcely ever used, except in combination.

CUCUMIS MELON. The systematic name of the *Melon Plant*, *Melo*, *Common Melon*, (F.) *Melon*. The fruit is an agreeable article of diet, but not very digestible, unless when ripe. The seeds possess mucilaginous properties.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS. The systematic name of the *Ok-cucumber plant*, *Cucumis*, *Angourion*, *Citricolus*, *Cu'cumer* or *Cu'cumer*, from its curved shape. (F.) *Concombre ordinaire*. The cucumber is used, when young, as a pickle, when it is called a *Gherkin*, (F.) *Cornichon*. It is not a fruit easy of digestion. The seeds are mucilaginous.

CUCUMIS SYLVESTRIS, *Momordica elaterium*.
CUCUPHA, *Cu'culus*, *Pileus*, *Sac'culus cephalicus*. A sort of coil or cap, with a double bottom, between which is enclosed a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic.

CUCURBITA, *d'curvitate*, owing to its shape. A gourd. See Cupping-glass.

CUCURBITA ANGURIA, *C. citrullus*.

CUCURBITA CITRULLUS, *C. Anguria* seu *pinatifida*. The systematic name of the *Water-melon plant*; *Citrullus*, *Anguria*, *Tetrangu'ria*, *Sicilian Citrul*, *Water-melon*. Family, Cucurbitaceæ; *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphica. (F.) *Melon d'eau*, *Pastèque*. The juice of the fruit is very abundant, whence its name. The *Water-melon* is extremely refreshing and agreeable, when made cool, and is eaten like the common melon. It is very much used in the United States.

CUCURBITA LUCANTHA, *C. lagenaria*.

CUCURBITA PEPO, *Pepo*. The systematic name of the *Common Pompion*, *Ocur'bita*. The seeds of this plant, as well as those of *Cucur'bita lagenaria*, *Bottle-gourd*, contain a large proportion of oil, capable of forming emulsions; but they are not used.

Both the fruit of **CUCURBITA LAGENARIA**, *C. lucantha*, *Pepo lagenaria*, (F.) *Calebasses*, and that of **CUCURBITA PEPO**, *Pepo vulgaris*, (F.) *Poitron*, *Courge*, are eaten.

CUCURBITA PINNATIFIDA, *C. citrullus*.

CUCURBITAIN, *Cucurbitinus*.

CUCURBITATIO, Cupping.

CUCURBITE, see Alembic.

CUCURBITINUS, (F.) *Cucurbitain*. This name was formerly given to the *Tenia solium*, because composed of rings which resemble the seeds of the *gourd*,—*cucurbita*. The ancients believed, that the rings, which are sometimes discharged, were so many separate worms. See *Tenia*.

CUCURBITULA, Cupping-glass.

CUCURBITULÆ CRUENTÆ, Cupping with the scarificator—*c. cum Ferro*, Cupping with the scarificator—*c. Sicco*, Cupping, dry.

CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*.

CULLERÉE, *Cochlearæ*.

CUIR, *Corium*.

CUISSART. A wooden leg. See *Cornu ammonis*.

CUISSE, Thigh, *Crus*—*c. Postérieure du cercelet*, *Corpus rostriforme*.

CUISSON, (F.) A smarting, burning pain.

CUIVRE, *Cuprum*—*c. Ammoniacal*, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—*c. et Ammoniacque sulfate de*, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—*c. Limailles de*, see *Cuprum*—*c. Sous-acétate de*, *Cupri subacetat*—*c. Sulfate de*, *Cupri sulphas*.

CUIVREUX, (F.) *Copper-coloured*, (F.) *Teint cuivreux*. A copper-coloured complexion, such as is observed in cancerous affections. Syphilitic ulcers of the throat, &c., are often copper-coloured.

CUJETE, *Crescentia cujeta*.

CULBIC'IO. A Latin word, employed by old writers as synonymous with *ardor urinae* and gonorrhœa.

CULBUTE, (F.) 'A tumble head-over-heels' A movement which the fetus has been supposed to execute at the end of the 7th month of uterogestation; and by means of which, it was presumed, the head presented towards the orifice of the uterus; a change of situation, which is impracticable in ordinary circumstances.

CULCITA SALINA, *Halotyle*.

CULEON, *Anus*.

CULEUS. A measure containing 20 barrels, or 40 urns, equal to 180 gallons.—*Pliny*, *Georgæus*.

CULEX, (F.) *Cousin*. A genus of insects, unhappily too well known in almost every part of the world, on account of their bites, which give rise to painful, local inflammation. The *gnats* and *mosquitoes* belong to this genus.

CULI FLOS, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CULILAWAN, see *Laurus culilawan*.

CULINARY ART, from *culina*, 'a kitchen.' *Cookery*, *Res culina'ria*, *Res coqua'ria*, *Arts culina'ria*, *A. coquina'ria*, *Maget'ricæ*. The art of preparing meats for the table. In judging of the dietetic properties of various kinds of aliment, the culinary process to which they have been subjected will always have to be considered. Many of the writers on the culinary art have been physicians.

CULLITLAWAN, see *Laurus culilawan*.

CULMINATIO, *Acme*.

CUTELLAIRE, (F.) from *cutellus*, a 'little knife.' *Le cautére cutellaire*, known also under the name *Couteau de feu*, *Fire-knife*, is used for what the French term the *Cautére transcurraent*. (See *Cauterization*.) It is shaped like a small hatchet.

CUTELLUS, *Culter*, *Knife*—*c. Anceps*, *Knife*, double-edged—*c. Uncus*, *Knife*, crocheted.

CULTER, *Cultellus*, from *colo*, *culturn*, 'I cultivate.' A *coulter*, a *knife*, *scalpel*, *macha'ra*, *macha'ron*, *macha'ria*. Also, the third lobe of the liver, so called from some fancied resemblance.—*Theophilus Protospatarius*.

CULTER CURVUS, *Knife*, crooked—*c. Falcatus*, *Knife*, crooked—*c. Lenticularis*, *Knife*, lenticular—*c. Rectus*, *Knife*, amputation—*c. Tonsorius*, *Razor*.

CULTRIV'OROUS, *Cultriv'orus*, from *culter*, 'a knife,' and *vorare*, 'to devour.' Individuals, who have seemed to swallow knives with impunity, have been so called;—*Knife-eaters*.

CULUS, *Anus*.

CULVERT ROOT, *Leptandria purpurea*.

CUMAMUS, *Piper cubeba*.

CUMIN, *Cuminum cyminum*—*c. des Fris*, *Carum*.

CUMINUM CYMINUM. The systematic name of the *Cumin plant*, *Cuminum minutum* seu *Roma'num*, *Cym'imum*, *Cumi'num*, *Carabadi'dium*. Family, *Umbelliferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. (F.) *Cumin*, *Anis aigre*. The seeds of cummin, which is a native of Egypt, have a warm, bitterish, disagreeable taste. Water extracts their odour, and spirit takes up both odour and taste. They are not used, except in a plaster, which bears their name. When drunk in wine, the ancients believed they produced paleness; hence, *Horace* called cummin *exanguis*; and *Juvenal*, *pallens*.—*Dioscorides*, *Pliny*.

CUMINUM MINUTUM, *C. cyminum*—*c. Nigrum*, *Nigella*—*c. Pratense*, *Carum*—*c. Romanum*, *C. cyminum*.

CUMMIN, *Cuminum cyminum*.

CUMULUS, 'a heap or pile.' A rounded pro-

minues, in the centre of the prolligerous disk, in which there is a small opaque cavity that contains the ovum. See *Tache embryonnaire*.

CUVULUS, GERMINAL, Tache embryonnaire—c. *Germinalivus, Tache embryonnaire*—c. *Proligerus, Tache embryonnaire*.

CUNEA'LIS SUTU'RA. The suture formed between the great and little ala of the sphenoid bone and the os frontis.—Blasius.

CUNÉEN (F.), *Cuneanus*. Relating to the cuneiform bones.

Articulations Cuneennes;—the joints between the cuneiform bones, as well as between them and other parts.

Ligaments Cuneennes;—the ligaments which hold the cuneiform bones together.

CUNEIFORM, *Cuneiformis, Sphenoides*, from *cuneus*, 'a wedge,' and *forma*, 'shape,' *Wedge-shaped*. This name has been given to several bones. 1. To the sphenoid. 2. To a bone of the carpus, situate between the os lunare and os orbiculare. It is, also, called *Os Pyramidale*, *Os Triquetrum*, and *Os Cubitale*. 3. To the basilar process of the occipital bone: and, 4. To three of the bones of the tarsus, which are distinguished, according to *situation*, reckoning from within outwards, into *first, second, and third*,—or *internal, middle, and external*: and according to *size*, reckoning in the same order, into *great, small, and middle-sized*. The posterior surface of these bones is united to the anterior face of the scaphoides; the anterior surface with the corresponding metatarsal bones; and, in addition, the external surface of the third is articulated, behind, with the cuboides. They are also called *Chalcoidea* or *Chalcoidea ossicula*.

CUNEIFORM CARTILAGES OF THE LARYNX are two small cylinders of fibro-cartilage, about seven lines in length, and enlarged at each extremity. By the base, the cartilage is attached to the middle of the external surface of the arytenoid; and its upper extremity forms a prominence on the border of the aryteno-epiglottidean fold of membrane. They are sometimes wanting.

CUNEO-CUBOID, *Cuneo-cuboides*. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and cuboides.

CUNEO-CUBOID ARTICULATION is formed by the third cuneiform bone and cuboides. It is furnished with a synovial capsule, and two *cuneo-cuboid ligaments*:—a *dorsal* and a *plantar*.

CUNEO-SCAPHOID, *Cuneo-scaphoides*. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and scaphoid.

CUNEO-SCAPHOID ARTICULATION is formed by the posterior surfaces of the three ossa cuneiformia, and the anterior surface of the scaphoid. It is furnished with a synovial capsule and ligaments, some of which are *dorsal*, others *plantar*.

CUNILA, *Satureia capitata*—c. *Babula, Origantum*.

CUNILA MARIA'NA, *Satureia organoides, Callamintha erecta Virginia'na, Dittany, American Dittany, Mountain Dittany, Mint-leaved Cunila, Maryland Cunila, Stonemint, Wild Basil, Sweet Horsemint*, (F.) *Cunille d'Amérique*. A small indigenous herb, growing on dry, shady hills, from New England to Georgia, and flowering in June and July. Its medical properties are dependent upon essential oil, like the mints.

CUNILA, MARYLAND, *Cunila mariana*—c. *Mint-leaved, C. mariana*—c. *Muscula, Inula dysenterica*—c. *Pulegioides, Hedecoma pulegioides*—c. *Esiva, Satureia hortensis*.

CUNILAGO, *Inula dysenterica*.

CUNILE D'AMÉRIQUE, *Cunila mariana*.

CUNNUS, *Valva*.

CUP, *Scutella, Cati'na, Patel'la, Escip'ula*, (F.) *Palette, Pollette, Polette, Vase à signer*.

A small vessel of a determinate size, for receiving the blood during venesection. It generally contains about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is, consequently, one of eight ounces.

CUPIDITAS, *Voluntas*—c. *Desedendi, Voluntas desedendi*.

CUPIDO, *Appetite*. Also, *Cupid*, the god of love, in ancient mythology;—*Deus copulatio'nis*.

CUPOLA, see *Infundibulum of the cochlea*.

CUPPED, see *Corium phlogisticum*.

CUPPING, *Catacasm'us*, from (F.) *couper*, 'to cut;' or to draw blood in vessels resembling *cups*; *Applicatio cucurbitarum seu cucurbitularum, Cucurbitatio*. A species of blood-letting, performed by a *scarificator*, and glass, called a *cupping-glass, Cucurbit'ula, Cucurbit'ula, Sic'ua*, (F.) *Ventouse*. The lancets are placed in such a manner in the scarificator, that, when it is applied upon the affected part, the whole are, by means of a spring, pushed suddenly into it. After scarification, the cupping-glass, which has been previously exhausted by heat, or by an exhausting syringe, is applied. The pressure of the air within the glass being thus diminished, the necessary quantity of blood may be drawn. See *Bdellometer*. *Dry cupping, Cucurbit'ula sicca*, is the application of the glasses, without previous scarification. (F.) *Ventouses sèches*. It is used to prevent the activity of absorption from any wounded part; occasionally, to excite suppuration in indolent abscesses; and to remove the pus when an abscess is opened. *Cupping*, taken without any epithet, means the abstraction of blood by means of the scarificator and cups:—(F.) *Ventouses scarifiées, (L.) Cucurbitulae eructa, C. cum Ferro*. The verb 'to cup,' signifies to draw blood by cupping.

CUP-PLANT, *Süphium perfoliatum*.

CUPRESSUS, *C. sempervirens*—c. *Arbor vitæ, Thuja occidentalis*.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS, *C. pyramidalis*. The systematic name of the *Cupressus, Cypariss'us, Cypress*, (F.) *Cyprès*. The berries, leaves, and wood, have been considered astringent and useful in intermittents. The whole plant abounds with a bitter, aromatic, and terebinthinate fluid.

CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—c. et *Ammonies sulphas, Cuprum ammoniatum*—c. *Diâcetas, C. subacetas*.

CUPRI LIMATU'RA, *filings of Copper*, (F.) *Limailles de Cuivre*, have been used in hydrophobia. It has been remarked under *Cuprum*, that they are inert.

CUPRI RUBIGO, *Cupri subacetas*.

CUPRI SUBACETAS, *C. Diacetas, Æru'go, Verdigris, Hispan'icum viridè, Prasinum viridè, Cupri Rub'go, Crystals of Venus, Viridè Æria, Æru'ca, Cal'cihus, Subac'etate of Copper*, (F.) *Sous-acétate de Cuivre, Vert-de-gris, Crystaux de Vénus, Verdè*. Impure subacetate of copper. This, as usually met with, is in masses, difficult to break; not deliquescent; foliaceous; of a fine bluish-green colour, and salt taste. It is tonic, emetic, escharotic, and detergent; but scarcely ever employed internally. Chiefly used in detergent ointments. Dose, as a tonic, under $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.: emetic, from gr. j to gr. ij. Powdered verdigris appears to be the active ingredient in *Smellon's Eye-salve*, which may be imitated by rubbing half a drachm of finely powdered verdigris with a little oil, and then mixing it with an ounce of yellow basilicon.

An ointment composed of one drachm of finely powdered verdigris, with an ounce of lard or spermaceti ointment, is used in psoriasis, tetter, &c.

CUPRI SULPHAS, *Vitriolum Cupri, Vitriolum Ven'erie, V. Cyp'rium, V. Cyp'rinum, V. Caru'*

lens, *V. Roma'num*, *Cuprum Vitriola'tum*, *Lapis Caruleus*, *Sulphate of Copper*, *Blue Stone*, *Blue Vitriol*, *Roman Vitriol*, *Mortooth*, (F.) *Sulfate de Cuivre*, is in rhomboidal, rich, blue, semi-transparent, efflorescing crystals. The taste is harsh, styptic, and corrosive. It is soluble in four parts of water at 60°, and is tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic. As a tonic, it has been used in epilepsy, intermittents, &c. Dose, as a tonic, gr. ʒ to gr. ij, in pill; as an emetic, gr. ij to x, in water. A very weak solution is sometimes used in ophthalmia and in gleet; and it forms the basis of BATES's *Aqua camphora'ta*, which has been recommended, diluted with sixteen parts of water, in the purulent ophthalmia of children.

CUPRI SULPHAS AMMONIACALIS, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—c. *Vitriolum*, *Cupri sulphas*.

CUPRUM, *Chalcos*, *Æs*, *Venus* of the Alchemists: *Copper*, *Cyprium*, *Vit'idè monta'num*, (F.) *Cuivre*. Its odour is peculiar and sensible when rubbed; taste disagreeable and metallic; colour red-yellow. S. g. 7.87; ductile; very malleable; less hard than iron; easily oxidized. In its metallic state, it exerts no action on the system. When swallowed, it undergoes no deleterious change. Copper cannot be dissolved whilst tin is in the mixture, and hence the utility of tinning copper vessels. Copper culinary vessels are harmless under ordinary cleanliness, provided the substances be not suffered to remain in them till cold. The salts of copper are very deleterious.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, *C. Ammoniacalè*, *C. Ammoniacum*, *C. ammoniaco-sulphuricum*, *Ammoniated Copper*, *Ammoniacal Sulphate of Copper*, *Ammoniatum Cupri*, *Sal anti-epilepticus* of WEIRMAN, *Sulfas Cupri ammoniacalis*, *S. ammoniaca cupra'tus*, *Sub-sulfas Ammonio-cupricus*, *Sulfas Cupri et Ammonia*, *Deuto-Sulfas Cupri et Ammonia*, *Cupri Ammonio-sulphas*, *Ammonia Cupro-sulphas*, *Ammonio-sulphate of Copper*, (F.) *Sulfate de cuivre et d'ammoniaque*, *Cuivre ammoniacal*. (*Cupri Sulph. ʒss*; *Ammon. Carb. ʒvj*. Rub in a glass mortar till effervescence ceases. Wrap the ammoniated copper in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat. Keep in a well-stopped glass bottle.—Ph. U. S.) A crystalline powder of a rich violet colour, and hot, styptic taste. By exposure to air, it becomes partly converted into carbonate of copper. It is tonic and astringent, and has been chiefly employed in epilepsy and other obstinate spasmodic diseases. Dose, gr. ʒ gradually increased to gr. iv, in pill.

CUPRUM VITRIOLATUM, *Cupri sulphas*.

CUPULAR, *Cupularis*, (F.) *Cupulaire*; from *cupula*, 'a small cup.' Of or belonging to a cupula.

CUPULAR CAUTERY, *Cautère cupulaire*, is an iron in the shape of a cupula, formerly used to cauterize the skin of the cranium in certain diseases, as epilepsy, chronic headach, &c.

CURA, *Cura'tio*, *Merim'na*, *Merim'nè*. Attention to, or treatment or cure of, a disease. Keuchen defines *Cura*, 'medicine,' and *Curator*, 'the physician.' *Curatio*, also, sometimes means purification; as, *Adeps stilla curata*.—Scribonius Largus.

CURA AVENA'CEA. A decoction of oats and succory roots, in which a little nitre and sugar are dissolved. Used as a refrigerant.

CURA DERIVATIVA, *Derivation*—c. *Fumigatoria*, *Thymiatechny*.

CURA MAGNA. 'Great cure.' A term employed, at times, for a method of treatment preferable to all others. Thus ptyalism has, by many, been considered the "cura magna" for syphilis.

CURA MEDIANA, *Transfusion*—c. *Palliatio*,

see *Palliatio*—c. *Radicalis*, see *Palliatio*—c. *Reversoria*, see *Derivation*.

CURABLE, *Sanabilis*, *Aces'tos*, *Aces'mim*, *Iàs'imos*, (F.) *Guérissable*. That which is susceptible of cure. An epithet applied to both patients and diseases.

CURARE, *Wourali*, *Woorara*, *Wourari*, *Wooraru*, *Wurali*, *Urari*, *Urali*, *Owary*, *Voovaru*. A very energetic vegetable poison, employed by the South American Indians to poison their arrows. It is said to be obtained from the bark of a species of convolvulus, called *Vejuco de Macacure*, but is referred by Martius to *Strychnos Guianensis*, and by Dr. Schomburg to *S. toxicaria*.

CURATIO, *Mede'la*, *Sana'tio*, *A'cessis*, *Althex'is*, *Althax'is*, *Therape'ia*, *Iùsis*, *Curatio*. The aggregate of means employed for the cure of disease. See *Therapeutics*.

CURATIO, *Cura*, *Cure*—c. *Contrarium per Contraria*, *Allopathy*—c. *Morbi per Inediam*, *Limotherapeia*.

CURATIVE, *San'ative*, *Healing*, *Acesoph'ron*, *Acessino'sus*. Relating to the cure of a disease. *Curative Indications* are those which point out the treatment to be employed. *Curative Treatment*, that employed in the cure of disease, in opposition to *preservative* or *prophylactic treatment*. We say, also, *Curative Process*, *Curative Means*, &c.

CURATOR INFIRMORUM, *Infirmier*.

CURCULIO, *Penis*.

CURCUMA ANGUSTIFOLIA, see *Arrow-root*—c. *Aromatica*, *Kæmpferia rotunda*.

CURCUMA LONGA, *Cur'cuma*, *Amo'mum Cur'cuma*, *Borri*, *Bor'riberry*, *Cober'ri*, (*Hindoostan*) *Crocus Indicus*, *Terra Mer'ita*, *Cannacorus rad'icè cro'ceo*; *Family*, *Amomese*; *See. Syst. Monandria Monogynia*; *Mayet'la*, *Kua Kaha*, *Cyperus Indicus*, *κυπάρος Ινδικός*; of *Dioscorides* (?), *Turmeric*, (F.) *Racine de Safran*, *Safran des Indes*, *Souchet des Indes*. Turmeric root—the rhizoma of *curcuma longa*—is brought from the East Indies; but is possessed of very little, if any, medicinal efficacy. It is one of the ingredients in *Curry Powder*.

CURCUMA ZEDOARIA, see *Kæmpferia rotunda*—c. *Zerumbet*, see *Kæmpferia rotunda*.

CURD, *ALUM*, *Coagulum aluminosum*.

CURDS, *Curds of Milk*, (F.) *Caillébotte*, *Lait caillé*. The coagulated part of milk.

CURE; from *cura*, 'care.' *Aces'ia*, *A'cessis*, *Aces'mus*, *Cura'tio*, *C. felix*, *Sana'tio*, *San'itas*, (F.) *Guérison*. A restoration to health; also, a remedy; a restorative.

CURE-ALL, *Gum Virginianum*, *Cnothera biennis*.

CUREDENT, *Dentiscalpium*.

CURE DU RAISIN, *Grape-cure*.

CURE-LANGUE, (F.) *Lingua scalpium*, *Tongue-scraper*. An instrument of ivory, tortoise-shell, &c., shaped like a knife or rasp, for removing the mucous coating which covers the tongue after sleep, &c.

CURE-OREILLE, *Ear-pick*.

CURETTE, *Scoop*.

CURMI, *Courmi*.

CURRENT, BLACK, *Ribes nigrum*—c. *Red*, *Ribes rubrum*.

CURRENTS, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

CURRY or CURRIE POWDER. A condiment, formed of various spices, and eaten with rice, particularly in India. The following is one of the forms of its preparation: *Sem. coriand. ʒxviii*, *pip. nigr. ʒij*, *cayen. ʒij*, *rad. curruca, sem. cumini, aa ʒiij*, *sem. fœnugr. ʒiv*; *mix*.

CURSUMA HÆMORRHOIDALIS HERBA, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

CURSUS, Running—c. *Matricis*, *Leucorrhœa* a. *Menstruus*, *Menses*.

CURVAMEN, Curvature.

CURVATEUR DU COCCYX, Curvator Coccygia.

CURVATIO, Campaia.

CURVATOR COCCY'GIS, (F.) *Curvateur du Coccyx*. Sömmering gives this name to a small bundle of fleshy fibres, which descends on the middle of the coccyx, uniting on each side with the ischio-coccygei muscles. It is a part of those muscles.

CURVATURE, *Curvatu'ra*, *Curva'men*, *Flexu'ra*, *Guamp'nis*, from *curvus*, 'crooked'; *Cyrtosma*, (F.) *Courbure*. The condition of a line or surface, which approximates more or less to the form of an arc; as the curvatures of the spine, duodenum, stomach, &c. Accidental curvatures of bones are the effect of rickets, or *Mollities ossium*. The Greeks called the curvature of the spine, *ἄβος*, *εὐλαϊος*, and *λόφος*, according as the deviation was backwards, laterally, or forwards.

CURVE OF CARUS, see *Pelvis*.

CURVED LINES, (F.) *Courbes Lignes*. Two crooked lines or projections on the posterior surface of the occipital bone. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. Some lines on the os innominatum are also so called.

CURVIMER, *Ocunmis sativus*.

CUSCO-CINCHONIA, *Aricina*.

CUSCUTA, C. *Europæa*.

CUSCUTA CHLOROCARPA, see C. *Glomerata*.

CUSCUTA EPITH'YMUM, C. *minor*. The systematic name of the *Dodder of Thyme*. *Epith'ymum*, *Epith'ymum Cuscu'ta* seu *Ore'ticum*. A parasitical plant, possessed of a strong, disagreeable smell, and a pungent taste, very durable in the month. It was once used as a cathartic in melancholia.

CUSCUTA EUROPE'A seu *major* seu *vulgaris* seu *tetrandra* seu *filiformis*, *Cuscu'ta*, *Epith'ymum officina'rum*, was conceived to possess similar properties.

CUSCUTA FILIFORMIS, C. *Europæa*.

CUSCUTA GLOMERATA, and **CUSCUTA CHLOROCARPA**, *Dodder*, *American Dodder*, indigenous plants, are bitterish, subastringent, tonic, and anti-periodic.

CUSCUTA MAJOR, C. *Europæa*—c. *Minor*, C. *Epithymum*—c. *Tetrandra*, C. *Europæa*—c. *Vulgaris*, C. *Europæa*.

CUSPARIA BARK, see C. *Febrifuga*—c. *Bark*, *False*, *Brucea antidysenterica*, and *Strychnos nux vomica*.

CUSPARIA FEBRIFUGA, *Bonplan'dia trifolia'ta* seu *angustu'ra*, *Angustu'ra*, *Galipa'a febrifuga*. *Order*, *Rutaceæ*. The South American tree, which furnishes the *Cuspa'ria* or *Angustura Bark*, (F.) *Angustura vraie*, *Quinquina faux de Virginie*. According to Dr. Hancock, however, the *Angustura bark* is derived from *Galipa'a officinalis*, *Sec. Syst. Decandria Monogynia, Nat. Ord. Diosmeæ*; and this view has been adopted in the *Pharmacopœia of the United States*. Its odour is peculiar; taste intensely bitter and slightly aromatic; pieces thin; externally, gray and wrinkled; internally, yellowish-fawn; fracture, short and resinous. It yields its virtues to water and to proof spirit. It is tonic, stimulant, and aromatic. Dose, gr. v to xx or more, in powder.

CUSPIS. A spear. This name has been given to the glans penis.—*Rolink*. It meant, also, a kind of bandage.

CUSTODIA VIRGINITATIS, *Hymen*.

CUSTOS, *Vulva*.

CUT, from (F.) *couteau*, 'a knife,' or from West Gothic, *kota*, 'to cut;' or from *corro*, 'I cut.' *Cera'ra*, *Tomē*, *Incis'io*, *Vulnus simplex*, *Traie vulnus simplex*, *Copt*, (F.) *Coupure*. A

common expression for the division or solution of continuity made by a sharp instrument.

CUTAM'BULUS, from *cutis*, 'skin,' and *ambulo*, 'I walk.' 'Walking in the skin.' An epithet given to certain parasitical animals, which creep under the skin; such as the Guinea-worm; and to certain pains felt between the skin and flesh, as it were.

CUTANEAL, *Cutaneous*.

CUTANÉO-SOURCILIER, *Corrugator supercillii*.

CUTANEOUS, *Cuta'neal*, *Cuta'neus*, (F.) *Cutané*, from *cutis*, 'the skin.' Belonging to the skin.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES, *Eruptions*, *Epiphy'mata*, are the numerous affections of a morbid character to which the skin is liable,—*Dermatopathi'a*, *Dermato'ses*.

Chronic cutaneous diseases may be thus classified:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Exanthematous | { | Urticaria. |
| | | Roseola. |
| | | Erythema. |
| | | Pemphigus. |
| | | Rupia. |
| 2. Vesicular..... | | Herpes. |
| | | Eczema. |
| | | Impetigo. |
| 3. Pustular..... | | Ecthyma. |
| | | Scabies. (?) |
| | | Lichen. |
| 4. Papular..... | | Strophulus. |
| | | Prurigo. |
| | | Lepra. |
| 5. Squamous..... | | Psoriasis. |
| | | Pityriasis. |
| | | Acne. |
| | | Sycosis. |
| 6. Folliculous.... | | Ichthyosis. |
| | | Trichosis. |
| | | Favus. |

CUTANEOUS EXHALATION AND ABSORPTION are those which take place from the skin.

CUTANEOUS, MIDDLE POSTERIOR, see *Sciatic nerve*, lesser.

CUTANEOUS NERVES, *Cutaneal Nerves*, so called, of the upper extremity, are two in number. They are given off from the brachial plexus. The *internal cutaneous*, *Cubito-cutané*, (Ch.,) descends along the inner part of the arm, and divides above the elbow into two branches; the outermost of which follows the outer edge of the biceps, and spreads over the anterior and inner part of the forearm; and the innermost accompanies the basilic vein, passing to the corresponding side of the hand and little finger. The *external cutaneous*, *Radio-cutané* (Ch.,) *Mus'culo-Cuta'neus*, *Perforans CASSE'RII*, passes outwards, perforates the coraco-brachialis; descends along the anterior and outer part of the arm; passes as far as the middle fold of the elbow under the median cephalic; and descends along the anterior and outer edge of the forearm. At some distance above the wrist, it divides into two branches; an *outer*, which is distributed on the back of the hand, the thumb and index finger; and an *inner*, which descends on the muscles of the thumb into the palm of the hand, and divides into fine filaments, which may be traced to the fingers.

Cutaneous nerves, *Middle cutaneous*, two in number, are branches of the crural or femoral nerve. They are distributed to the integument of the middle and lower part of the thigh and of the knee.

Nervus Cutaneus Minor, *Lesser internal cutaneous nerve*, *Nerve of Wrisberg*, takes its origin from the axillary plexus, but is more particularly connected with the ulnar nerve. It soon separates from the ulnar, running afterwards between it and the inner side of the arm. A little

below the axilla it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the arm.

Chaussier calls the *cephalic* and *basilic veins* the *Radial* and *Cubital Cutaneous*.

CUTCH, Catechu.

CUTI, Catechu.

CUTICULA, Epidermis.

CUTIO, Oniscus.

CUTIS, *Pellis, Pella, Co'rium, Derma, Deris, Anthro'pè, Anthro'pen, Skin, (F.) Peau*. A dense, resisting membrane, of a flexible and extensible nature, which forms the general envelope of the body; and is continuous with the mucous membranes, through the different natural apertures. It is generally considered to be formed of three distinct layers—the *epidermis, rete* or more properly *corpus mucosum, and corium*. Some anatomists, however, separate it into several others. Its outer surface is covered by a number of small eminences, called *papillæ*, which are generally regarded as essentially nervous and vascular. The skin is our medium of communication with external bodies. It protects the subjacent parts; is the seat of touch, and through it are exhaled the watery parts of the blood, which are not needed in the nutrition of the body. The state of the skin, as regards heat and dryness, affords useful information in pathological investigations. Its colour, too, requires attention: the paleness of disease is as characteristic as the rosy complexion of health. The colour of the skin varies according to the age, sex, &c. As a general rule, it is finer in the female and child than in the male and adult. In old age it becomes light-coloured, thin, and dry. It likewise varies according to the races, &c.

CUTIS ANSERINA, *Horrida cutis*—c. *Carnosa, Panniculus carnosus*—c. *Extima, Epidermis*—c. *Linguae, see Tongue*—c. *Suilla, Couenne*—c. *Summa, Epidermis*—c. *Tensa Chronica, Induration of the cellular tissue*—c. *Ultima, Epidermis*.

CUTITIS, Cytitis, Erysipelatous inflammation.

CUTTING ON THE GRIPPE, see Lithotomy.

CUTTLE FISH, Sepia.

CUTTUBUTH, *Cutubuth, Leucomoria, Melancholia errabunda*. The Arabian physicians gave this name to a species of melancholy, accompanied with so much agitation, that the patients cannot remain tranquil for the space of an hour.

CUURDO CANELLA, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

CYANODERMIA, Cyanopathy.

CYANOGEN, (F.) *Cyanogène*; from *κvaνος*, 'blue,' and *γεννω*, 'I generate.' So called from its being an ingredient in Prussian blue. It forms, with oxygen, the cyanic and other acids; with hydrogen, the hydrocyanic acid.

CYANOP'ATHY, *Cyanopathia, Cyanosis, C. cardiaca, Cyanoder'mia, Aclitro-cardia* (Piorry), *Hæmato-cyano'sis, Kyano'sis, Morbus cæru'leus, Cæru'le'sis neonatorum*, from *κvaνος*, 'blue,' and *παθος*, 'affection.' (F.) *Cyanose, Maladie bleu, Jeldre bleu*. A disease in which the surface of the body is coloured blue. It is often symptomatic, and commonly depends on a direct communication between the cavities of the right and left side of the heart. Such communication does not, however, always occasion the *blue disease*, but it is generally thought that the disease never exists without this state of parts; or without some obstacle to the circulation in the right side of the heart. The blueness does not seem to be owing to the admixture of black and red blood. A child affected with blueness is said to be *cyanosed*, (F.) *Cyanosè*.

CYANOSE, Cyanosis.

CYANOSE, see Cyanosis.

CYANOSIS, Cyanopathy—c. *Pulmonalis, Atelectasis pulmonum*.

CYANURETUM FERRO-ZINCICUM, *Zinc ferro-hydrocyanus*.

CYANUS, *Centaurea cyanus*—c. *Ægyptiacus, Nymphaea nelumbo*.

CY'ANUS SEG'ETUM, *Bluebottle, (F.) Bluet des Moissons, Barbeau, Aubifoin, Casse-Lancton*. The flowers of this European plant, when distilled with water, have been used in ophthalmia.

CYAR, *κvaπ*. 'The eye of a needle,' 'a small hole.' The *Meatus auditorius internus*. See Auditory canal, (internal.)

CYATHIS'CUS, diminutive of *κvaθες*, 'a bowl.' The concave part of a sound, made like a small spoon, as in the case of the ear-pick.

CY'ATHUS, 'a bowl.' A measure, both of the liquid and dry kind, equal to about an ounce and a half, or to the tenth part of a pint. According to Pliny and Galen, about 10 drachms.

CYATHUS CEREBRI, Infundibulum of the brain.

CYBE, Head.

CYBITON, Cubitus.

CYBOIDES, Cuboid.

CYCAS CIRCINALIS, see Sago—c. *Revoluta, see Sago*.

CYC'EON, from *κvaος*, 'I mix together.' The ancient name of a medicine of the consistence of pap, composed of wine, water, honey, flour, barley meal, and cheese.—Hippocrates.

CYCLAMEN EUROPE'UM, *Arthanita, A. cyclamen, Cyclam'inus, Cysan'themon, Cysan'phyllon, Panis porci'nis, Cas'amum, Chylis'ni, 'sow-bread.'* Fam. Primulaceæ. Sez. Syn. Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Pain du Porcean*. The fresh root is said to be acrid, bitter, drastic, and anthelmintic. Dose, ʒj. For external use, see Arthanita.

CYCLE, *Cyclus*, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle.' A period or revolution of a certain number of years or days. The Methodists gave this name to an aggregate of curative means, continued during a certain number of days. Nine was the usual number.

CYCLE, HEBDOM'ADAL OR HEPTAL. A period of seven days or years, which, according to some, either in its multiple or submultiple, governs an immense number of phenomena of animal life.

CYCLISCUS, Cyclismus.

CYCLIS'MUS. A *Troch, Trochiscus*. The name, as well as *Cycliscus*, was also given to a circular kind of rasp. They have the same etymon as cycle.

CYCLOCEPH'ALUS, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster whose eyes are in contact, or united in one.

CYCLOPHORIA, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle,' and *φερω*, 'I bear.' The circulation of the blood or other fluids.

CYCLO'PIA. Same etymon as *Cyclops*. State of a monster that has both eyes united into one. Called, also, *Monops'ia* and *Rhinencephal'ia*.

CYCLOPIA GENISTOI'DES; *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*. A South African plant, the decoction and infusion of which are used as expectorants in chronic bronchitis and in phthisis.

CYCLOPS, *κυκλωψ*, from *κυκλος*, 'an orb or circle,' and *ωψ*, 'an eye.' *Monoc'ulus, Monops, Monophthal'mus, Monom'matus, Unio'culus, Unoc'ulus*. A monster having but one eye, and that placed in the middle of the forehead, like the fabulous Cyclops.

CYCLOTOME, *Cyclo'tomus*, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle,' and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.' An instrument, composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the ball of the eye can be fixed, whilst the cornea is cut. It was invented by a surgeon of Bordeaux, named Guérin, for extracting the cataract. It is not used.

CYCLUS, Circulus.

CYDONIA, *Pyrus cydonia*—c. Maliformis, *Pyrus cydonia*—c. Vulgaris, *Pyrus cydonia*.

CYDONIA'TUM, *Cydonia'tum*, *Dyaeydonites*. A composition of the *Cydonia mala* or quinces, with the addition of spices.—Paulus of Ægina.

CYDONIUM MALUM, see *Pyrus cydonia*.

CYEMA, *κυμα*, from *κυω*, 'I conceive.' Conception. Likewise the product of conception. See Embryo and Fœtus.

CYESIOGNO'MON, from *κυνσις*, 'pregnancy,' and *γνωμων*, 'a sign, a token.' A sign of pregnancy.

CYESIOGNO'SIS, from *κυνσις*, 'pregnancy,' and *γνωσις*, 'knowledge.' Diagnosis of pregnancy.

CYESIOL'OGY, *Cyesiolog'ia*, from *κυνσις*, 'pregnancy,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of gestation.

CYSIS, Conception, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

CYSTEINE, Kiesteine.

CYLICH'NE, *Oyllichnis*. A pill-box or earthenware pot, or small cup; from *κυλιξ*, 'a cup.'—Galen, Fœsius.

CYLINDRI, see Villous membranes—c. Membranæi renum, see Calix.

CYLINDROID, *Cylindroi'des*, from *κυλινδρος*, 'cylinder,' and *ειδης*, 'form.' Having the form of a cylinder. Chaussier calls the Cornu Ammonis, *Protuberance cylindroide*.

CYLINDROIDES, Teres.

CYLLOEPUS, see Kyllosis.

CYLLOPODA, see Kyllosis.

CYLLOPODION, see Kyllosis.

CYLLO'SIS, *κυλλωσις*. Lameness, mutilation, or vicious conformation.—Hippocrates, Galen. See Kyllosis.

CYLOSISMUS; from *κυλλος*, 'crooked.' A malformation by defect, in which the fissure and evagination are lateral, chiefly in the lower part of the abdomen, the inferior extremity of the side affected with the fissure absent, or very little developed.—Vogel.

CYMATO'DES, *Undo'sus*, from *κυμα*, 'a wave,' and *ειδης*, 'resemblance.' The vacillating, undulatory character of the pulse in weak individuals.

CYMBA, Vulva.

CYMBALARIA ELATINE, *Antirrhinum elatine*—c. Muralis, *Antirrhinum linaria*.

CYMBALARIS, Cricoid.

CYMBIFORME OS, Scaphoid bone.

CYMBOPOGON SCHENANTHUS, *Juncus odoratus*.

CYMINUM, *Cuminum cyminum*.

CYNAN'CHĒ, *Angi'na*, from *κυων*, 'a dog,' and *αγγω*, 'I suffocate' (?), *Sore Throat*, *Paracyan'chē*, *Synan'chē*, *Prunel'la*, *Squinan'thia*, *Empres'ma Paristhm'itis*, *Canma Paristhm'itis*, *Isthm'itis*, *Paristhm'itis*, *Inflammatio Fau'cium*, 'Dog choak.' Inflammation of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, and of the lining membrane of the upper part of the air-passages:—(F.) *Angine*, *Esquinancie*, *Mal de Gorge*, *Synancie*, *Squinancie*, *Kisancie*. It comprises the following chief varieties.

CYNANCHE EPIDEMICA, *Cynanche maligna*—c. Externa, C. Parotidæa—c. Fau'cium, C. tonsillaræ—c. Gangrænosa, *Cynanche maligna*—c. Laryngea, *Laryngitis*.

CYNANCHE MALIGN'A, *C. gangræno'sa*, *Angi'na ulcero'sa*, *Febria epidem'ica cum Angi'nâ*, *Empres'ma Paristhm'itis Malign'a*, *Tonsilla'rum gangræno'sa*, *Tonsill'is pestilenti's*, *Cynanchē epidem'ica*, *C. pur'puro-parotidæ'a*, *Cynanchē ulcero'sa*, *Epidem'ica gutturis lues*, *Pestilens fau'cium affectus*, *Pædan'chonē* (?), *Gangræna Tonsilla'rum*, *Ulcus Syriacum*, *Garrotis'io*, *Carbunculus anginosus*, *Angina ulcero'sa*, *A. epidem'ica*, *A. gangræno'sa*, *A. malign'a*, *A. fau'cium malign'a*, *Isthm'iphæus*, *Putrid*, *Ulcerous Sore Throat*, *Gangrenous Inflammation of the Pharynx*, (F.)

Angine gangrænuse, *A. Maligne*. It is characterized by crimson redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils; ulcerations, covered with mucus, and spreading sloughs, of an ash or whitish hue; the accompanying fever typhus. It is often epidemic, and generally contagious; and is frequently found accompanying scarlet fever,—giving rise to the variety, *Scarlatina maligna*. *Cynanche maligna* has been made to include both diphtheritic and gangrenous pharyngitis. See Pharyngitis, diphtheritic.

The general treatment is the same as in typhus; and stimulant antiseptic gargles must be used, consisting, for example, of the decoction of bark and muriatic acid.

CYNANCHE MAXILLARIS, c. Parotidæa—c. Œsophagea, Œsophagitis.

CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆ'A, *Empres'ma Parotit'is*, *Parotitis*, *P. epidem'ica*, *P. erysipelato'sa*, *P. contagio'sa*, *P. epu'ria*, *P. sero'so-gu'tinē tu'mens*, *Parot'ia*, *Parotidit'is*, *Cynan'chē Parotidæ'a*, *C. exter'na*, *Angina maxilla'ria*, *Gissa*, *Angina exter'na*, *Angi'na parotidæ'a exter'na*, *Erythrochæ'ras*, *Cynan'chē maxilla'ria*, *Genyocynan'chē*, *Gnathocynan'chē*, *Inflammat'io parotidum*, *Inflatio parotidum*, *Catar'rhus Bellinsula'nus*, *Branks* (Scotch), *Mumps*, (F.) *Inflammation de la Parotide*, *Oreillons*, *Ourles*. The characteristic symptoms are:—a painful tumour of the parotid gland, or of the cellular tissue surrounding it, or of both, not of the suppurative kind; frequently extending to the maxillary gland. It is very conspicuous externally, and is often accompanied with swelling of the testes in the male, and of the mammae in the female; the testes being sometimes absorbed afterwards. It is generally epidemic, and apparently contagious. (?) The treatment is very simple; the adoption merely of the antiphlogistic plan, under which it usually soon disappears. When inflammation of the mammae or testes supervenes, it must be treated as if idiopathic.

Epidem'ic Parotit'is or *Mumps* is also termed *Parotit'is polymor'pha*, *P. epidem'ica*, *P. specif'ica*.

CYNANCHE PHARYNGÆ'A, *Empres'ma Paristhm'itis Pharyngea*, *Isthm'itis*, *Pharyngit'is*, *Inflammat'io Pharyng'is*, *Paracyan'chē*, *Angina inflammator'ia*, *Sp. iv.*—(Boerhaave.) (F.) *Angine Pharyngée*, *Catarrhe pharyngien*. Inflammation of the pharynx.

This disease can hardly be said to differ, in pathology or treatment, from *Cynanche tonsillaræ*. The same may be remarked of the *Cynanchē Œsophage'a*, *Œsophagit'is*.

CYNANCHE PRUNELLA, C. Tonsillaræ—c. Purpuro-parotidæa, *Cynanche maligna*—c. Simplex, *Isthmitis*—c. *Stridula*, C. trachealis.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS, *Empres'ma Paristhm'itis Tonsilla'ris*, *Synan'chē*, *Cynan'chē fau'cium Amygdali'tis*, *Branci*, *Branchi*, *Hyan'chē*, *Tonsillit'is*, *Cynanchē Prunel'la*, *Paristhm'ia*, *Paristhm'itis*, *Dysphæ'gia inflammato'ria*, *Antiadi'tis*, *Angina inflammato'ria*, *A. cum tumo're*, *A. tonsilla'ris*, *A. Synocha'lis*, *A. Sanguinea*, *A. vera et legit'ima*, *Inflammat'io Tonsilla'rum*, *Antiadon'eus inflammato'rius*, *Inflammatory Sore Throat*, *Common Squinancy*, *Squinay* or *Quinsy*, (F.) *Amygdalite*, *Inflammation des Amygdales*, *Angine tonsillaire*, *Pharyngite tonsillaire*, *Esquinancie*, *Squinancie*, *Catarrhe guttural*, *Angine gutturale inflammatoire*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are, swelling and florid redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and especially of the tonsils; painful and impeded deglutition, accompanied with inflammatory fever. It is generally ascribed to cold, and is one of the most common affections of cold and

temperate climates. It usually goes off by resolution, but frequently ends in suppuration.

Common sore throat is an affection of no consequence. It requires merely rest, and the observance of the antiphlogistic regimen. When more violent,—in addition to this,—bleeding, local or general, or both,—purgatives, inhalation of the steam of warm water; acid, or emollient gargles; rubefacients externally, or sinapisms or blisters. When suppuration must inevitably occur, the continued use of the inhaler must be advised, and an opening be made into the abscess as soon as pus shall have formed. If the patient be likely to be suffocated by the tumefaction, bronchotomy may be necessary.

CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS; the *Cynanche laryngea* of some, *Suffocatio strid'ula*, *Angi'na perniciosa*, *Asthma infantum*, *Cynanche strid'ula*, *Catarhus suffocatus Baraden'sis*, *Angina polyposa* sive *membrana'cea* sive *pulpo'ea*, *Empre'ma Bronchi'tis*, *E. Bronchlemmitis*, *Angina inflammato'ria*, *A. suffocato'ria*, *A. strepito'ria*, *Angina canina*, *A. exudato'ria*, *Laryngi'tis et Trachei'tis infantilis*, *Laryngot'asis seu Laryngo-trachei'tis*, *Laryngo-trachei'tis with diphtheri'ic exuda'tion*, *Laryngo'ac'e*, *Orthopna'a cynanchica*, *Cynanchorthopna'a*, *Pedanchon'e (?)*, *A. Tracheali's*, *Morbus Strangulato'rius*, *Trachi'tis*, *Trachei'tis*, *Tracheli'tis*, *Diphtheri'tis tracheali's*, *Expectora'tio Sol'ida*, *Cuuma Bronchi'tis*, *Croup*, *Roup*, *Hivee*, *Chnok*, *Stuffing*, *Rising of the lights*, (F.) *Angine laryngée et trachéale*, *Laryngite avec production de fausses membranes*, *Laryngite pseudo-membraneuse*. A disease characterized by sonorous and suffocative breathing; harsh voice; cough, ringing, or like the barking of a dog; fever, highly inflammatory. It is apt to be speedily attended with the formation of a false membrane, which lines the trachea beneath the glottis, and occasions violent dyspnoea and suffocation, but is sometimes expectorated. The dyspnoea, as in all other affections of the air-passages, has evident exacerbations. It differs in its character in different situations; being infinitely more inflammatory in some places than in others, and hence the success obtained by different modes of treatment. It chiefly affects children, and is apt to recur, but the subsequent attacks are usually less and less severe.

As a general rule, it requires the most active treatment; bleeding from the arm or neck, so as to induce paleness; leeches applied to the neck, &c., according to the age,—the warm bath, blisters to the neck or chest, and purgatives. Formidable as the disease may be, if this plan be followed early, it will generally be successful. Many specifics have been recommended, but the search has been idle and fruitless. The majority of cases of what are called croup are not of this inflammatory cast; but are more of a spasmodic character, and have been termed by the French *faux croup*, and with us are occasionally termed *spasmodic croup*. They generally yield to an emetic and the warm bath.

CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS SPASMODICA, *Asthma acutum*, *A. Thymicum*—c. *Ulcerosa*, *Cynanche maligna*.

CYNANCHICA. Medicines used in cases of quincy were formerly so called.

CYANCHORTHOPNŒA, *Cynanche trachealis*.

CYNANCHUM. Same etymon. A genus of plants, *Nat. Ord.* *Asclepiadaceæ*, of which the following are used in medicine.

CYNANCHUM ARGEL, *C. oleæfolium*—c. *Ipecacuanha*, *Asclepias asthmatica*.

CYNANCHUM MONSPELIACUM, *Scam'mony* of *Montpellier*. The plant furnishes a blackish kind

of gum-resin, which is purgative, and but little used.

CYNANCHUM OLEÆFOLIUM, *C. argel*, *Solemetem'ma argel*, *Argel*. An Egyptian, Nubian and Arabian shrub, the leaves of which form a portion of most samples of Alexandrian senna. They resemble senna in their action.

CYNANCHUM VINCEOXICUM, *Asclepias vine-toxicum*.

CYNANCHUM VOMITO'RIMUM, *Ipecacuan'ha* of the *Ile of France*. As its name imports, this plant resembles ipecacuanha in properties. It is emetic, in the dose of from 12 to 24 grains of the powder.

CYNANTHEMIS, *Anthemis cotula*.

CYNANTHROP'IA, from *κυν*, 'dog,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'man.' A variety of melancholia, in which the patient believes himself changed into a dog; and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

CYN'ARA, *C. Scolymus*, *Cin'ara scolymus*. The systematic name of the *Artichoke*, *Alcoolum*, *Artico'alus*, *Artisco'cus Lævis*, *Costus nigra*, *Carduus sativus non spinosus*, *Cinara berten'sis*, *Scolymus sativus*, *Carduus sativus*, *Carduus domesticus capit'e major'e*, *Carduus al'tiss*, (F.) *Artichaut*. *Family*, *Carduaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia equalis. Indigenous in the southern parts of Europe. Much used as an agreeable article of diet. The juice of the leaves, mixed with white wine, has been given in drupias.

CYN'ICUS, *Cyno'des*, from *κυν*, 'a dog,' *Cynic*. Relating to, or resembling a dog. *Cynic spasm* is a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face,—dragging the eye, cheek, mouth, nose, &c., to one side. See *Canine*.

CYNIPS QUERCUS FOLII, see *Quercus insectoria*.

CYNOCOPRUS, *Album græcum*.

CYNOCRAMBE, *Mercurialis perennis*.

CYNOCTONON, *Aconitum*.

CYNOCTYSIS, *Rosa canina*.

CYNODEC'TOS, from *κυν*, 'a dog,' and *δεν*, 'I bite.' One who has been bitten by a dog.—*Dioscorides*.

CYNODES, *Cynicus*.

CYNODESMION, *Frænnum penis*.

CYNODESMUS, *Frænnum penis*.

CYNODONTES, *Canine teeth*.

CYNOGLOS'SUM, from *κυν*, 'a dog,' and *γλωσσα*, 'a tongue.' *Cynoglossum officinale seu bicolor*, *Lingua Cani'na*, *Hound's tongue*, *Cabal'lation*, (F.) *Langue de Chien*. *Family*, *Borraginæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. It is aromatic and mucilaginous, and has been supposed to be possessed of narcotic properties.

CYNOLOPHOI, *Spinous processes of the vertebrae*.

CYNOLYSSA, *Hydrophobia*.

CYNOMETRA AGALLOCHUM, *Agallochum*.

CYNOMOIA, *Plantago psyllium*.

CYNOMOR'IUM COCCIN'EUM, from *κυν*, 'a dog,' and *μοριον*, 'the penis.' (F.) *Champignon de Malte*. Improperly called *Fungus Meliten'sis*, or *Fungus of Malta*, as it is not a fungus. The powder has been given as an astringent in hemorrhage, dysentery, &c.

CYNOREXIA, *Boulimia*.

CYNORRHODON, *Rosa canina*.

CYNOSBOTOS, *Rosa canina*.

CYNOSORCHIS, *Orchis mascula*.

CYNOSPASTUM, *Rosa canina*.

CYON, *κυν*. The word sometimes signifies the frænnum of the prepuce; at others, the penis.

CYOPHORIA, *Pregnancy*.

CYOT'ROPHY, *Cyotroph'ia*, *Embryot'rophy*, *Embryotroph'ia*, from *κυν*, 'embryo,' and *τροφειν*, 'to nourish.' Nutrition of the embryo. Fœtal nutrition.

CYPARISSUS, *Cupressus sempervirens*.
CYPHERUS ANTIQUORUM, *Lawsonia inermis*—c. Indicus, *Curcuma longa*.
CYPHERUS LONEUS, *C. Roma'nus*, from *κυματος*, 'a round vessel,' which its roots have been said to resemble. *Galangale*, (F.) *Souchet odorant*. It possesses aromatic and bitter properties, but is not used. See, also, *Dorstenia contrayerva*.
CYPHERUS ODORUS, *Dorstenia contrayerva*—c. Peruanus, *Dorstenia contrayerva*—c. Romanus, *C. longus*.
CYPHERUS ROTUNDUS, *C. tetras taahye*, the *Round Cypress*, (F.) *Souchet rond*. It is a more gratefully aromatic bitter than the *C. longus*.
CYPHERUS TETRASTACHYS, *C. rotundus*.
CYPHO'MA, *Cyphos*, *Cypho'ria*, *Cyrto'ma*, *Cyrto'ria*, *Opiathocypho'ria*, from *κυφος*, 'gibbous,' Gibbosity of the spine. See Vertebral Column, &c. *Cyrto'ria* forms a genus in the order *Dysithe'ria*, and class *Hama'to'ria* of Good, and is defined: 'head bulky, especially anteriorly; stature short and incurvated; flesh flabby, tabid, and wrinkled.' It includes *Cretinism*, and *Rickets*.
CYPHOSIS, *Gibbositas*, see *Hump*, and *Kyphosis*.
CYPRES, *Cupressus sempervirens*.
CYPRESS, *Cupressus sempervirens*—c. Tree, *Liriodendron*.
CYPRINUM O'LEUM, *Oil of Cypress*; prepared of olive oil, cypress flowers, calamus, myrrh, cardamom, inula, bitumen of Judaea, &c. It was formerly employed in certain diseases of the uterus, pleuritis, &c., and was regarded to be both stimulant and emollient.
CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULIS, *Stemless Ladies' Slipper*; *Moccasin Flower*; indigenous; flowers in May and June. The roots are used by steam-doctors in nervous diseases, like valerian.
CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS, *C. Luteum*—c. *Flavescens*, *C. Luteum*.
CYPRIPEDIUM LUTEUM, *C. Calce'olus*, *C. Flavescens*, *C. Pubes'cens*, *C. Parviflorum*, *Yellow ladies' slipper*, *Moccasin flower*, *Yellow*, *Bleeding heart*, *Amer'ican valerian*, *Yellow umbil*, *male Mervine*, *Noah's ark*, (F.) *Sabat de Venus jaune*. An indigenous plant, *Nat. Order*, *Orchidaceae*, which is found all over the United States; blossoming in May and June. The root is considered to be antispasmodic, and is used in the same cases as valerian.
CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM, *C. Luteum*—c. *Pubescens*, *C. Luteum*.
CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILIS, *Showy ladies' slipper*, is the most beautiful of the genus.
CYPRIDIUM, *Cuprum*.
CYPSELE, *Cerumen*.
CYRCEON, *Anus*.
CYRTOIDES, *Cuboid*.
CYRTOMA, *Curvature*, *Cyphoma*.
CYRTONOSOS, *Rachitis*.
CYSSANTHEMON, *Cyclamen*.
CYSSARUS, *Anus*, *Rectum*.
CYSSOPHYLLON, *Cyclamen*.
CYS'SOTIS, from *κυσος*, 'the anus.' The lower part of the rectum: *tenesmus*.
CYST, *Kyst*.
CYSTAL'GIA, *Cystidal'gia*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the bladder.
CYSTANENCEPH'ALIA, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' and *ancepha'lia*, 'absence of brain.' A monstrosity, in which, in place of a brain, a bladder is found filled with fluid.—G. St. Hilaire.
CYSTAUCHENOTOM'IA, *Cystotrachelotom'ia*, *Cystotrachelotom'ia*, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' *αυξω*, 'the neck,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' An incision into the neck of the bladder. See *Lithotomy*.
CYSTAUX'E, *Hypertroph'ia vesic'ae urinariae*, *Callositas vesic'ae*; from *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and

αυξω, 'increase.' Hypertrophy of the coats of the urinary bladder.—Fuchs. See *Cysthyperar-cosis*.

CYSTECTASY, *Lithectasy*.

CYSTENCEPH'ALUS, from *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster having a head with a vesicular brain.—G. St. Hilaire.

CYSTEOL'ITHOS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' Stone in the bladder. Also, a medicine, employed to dissolve or break stone.

CYSTERETHIS'MUS, *Vesic'ae Irritabil'itas*; from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *επιθ'ω*, 'I irritate.' Irritability of the bladder.

CYSTHEPATICUS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ηπαρ*, 'the liver.' Belonging to the gall-bladder and liver. This name was given, formerly, to imaginary excretory ducts for the bile, which were supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

CYSTHEPATOLITHI'ASIS, *Cystidepatolithi'asis*, *Cholelith'ia*, *Cholelithi'asis*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *ηπαρ*, 'the liver,' and *λιθιασις*, 'pain caused by a calculus.' The aggregate of phenomena caused by the presence of biliary calculi. See *Calculi*, *biliary*.

CYSTHITIS, *Kysthitis*.

CYSTHUS, *Anus*.

CYSTHYERSARCO'SIS, from *κυστις*, 'bladder,' *υπερ*, 'over,' and *σαρκωσις*, 'a fleshy growth,' *Excrescen'tia Vesic'ae urinariae*. A fleshy thickening of the coats of the bladder.

CYSTIC, *Cysticus*, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder.' Belonging to the gall-bladder.

CYSTIC ARTERY, *Ar'teria Cyst'ica*, is given off from the right branch of the hepatic, and divides into two branches, which proceed to the gall-bladder. It is accompanied by two *cystic veins*, which open into the *vena porta abdominalis*.

CYSTIC BILE. Bile contained in the gall-bladder.

CYSTIC CALCULI. *Calculi* formed in the gall-bladder.

CYSTIC DUCT, *Ductus cysticus*, *Meatus cysticus*. The duct proceeding from the gall-bladder, which, by its union with the hepatic, forms the *ductus communis choledochus*.

CYSTIC OXIDE CALCULI, see *Calculi*.

CYSTIC SARCO'MA, of *ΑΒ'ΕΡΝΕΡΘΥ*, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma cellul'o'sum*. Tumour, cellulose or cystose; cells oval, currant-sized or grape-sized, containing serous fluid; sometimes caseous. Found in the thyroid gland (forming bronchocele), testis, ovary, &c.

CYSTICA, *Cystic Remedies*. Such medicines as were formerly believed proper for combating diseases of the bladder.

CYSTICER'CUS, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' and *κερκος*, 'a tail.' A genus of entozoa of the family of the hydatids, distinguished by the caudal vesicle in which the cylindrical or slightly depressed body of the animal terminates. The *Cysticer'cus cellul'o'sus* seu *cellulo'sa*, *Hy'datis finna*, has been often found in the cellular membrane.

CYSTIDALGIA, *Cystalgia*.

CYSTDILCO'SIS, from *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *δαρσις*, 'ulceration.' Suppuration or ulceration of the urinary bladder.

CYSTIDEPATICUS, *Hepatocystic*.

CYSTIDEPATOLITHIASIS, *Cysthepatolithi-asis*.

CYSTIDOBLENNORRHOEA, *Cystirrhoea*.

CYSTIDOCATARRHUS, *Cystirrhoea*.

CYSTIDOCLELE, *Cystocoele*.

CYSTIDOPLEGLIA, *Cystoparalysis*.

CYSTIDORRHAGIA, *Cystorrhagia*.

CYSTIDORRHEXIS, *Cystorrhexis*.

CYSTIDORRHŒA, *Cystirrhœa*.
CYSTIDOSOMATOTOMIA, *Cystosomatotomia*.

CYSTIDOSPASMUS, see *Cystospastic*.
CYSTIDOSTENOCHŒLA, Stricture of the urinary bladder.

CYSTIDOTOMIA, *Cystotomia*.
CYSTIDOTRACHELOTOMIA, *Cystauchenotomia*.

CYSTINURIA, Urine, cystinic.

CYSTINX, Vesicula.

CYSTIPHLOGIA, *Cystitis*.

CYSTIRRHAG'IA, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ρῆγνυμι*, 'I break forth.' *Hemorrhage from the bladder*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie de la Vessie*. By some used synonymously with *cystirrhœa*.

CYSTIRRHEUMA, *Cystorrhœuma*.

CYSTIRRHŒA, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ρῆμα*, 'I flow.' *Par'uria Stillati'tia Mucosa*, *Blenn'uria*, *Blennorrhœa urinaria*, *B. vesicæ*, *Cysto-blennorrhœa*, *Cystorrhœa*, *Cystido-blennorrhœa*, *Ischu'ria*, *Cysto-phlegmat'ica*, *Tenes'mus Vesicæ Mucosus*, *Uri'na mucosa*, *Cystocatar'rhus*, *Cystido-catar'rhus*, *Cystidorrhœa*, *Urocysto-catar'rhus*, *Dysu'ria Mucosa*, *Pys'uria Mucosa*, *P. vis'cida*, *P. serosa*, *Morbus cystophlegmat'icus*, *Catar'rhus vesicæ*, (F.) *Cystite muqueuse*, *Flux muqueux de la vessie*, *Catarrhe vésical*. A copious discharge of mucus from the bladder, passing out with the urine, and generally attended with dysuria. It is commonly dependent upon an inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the lining membrane. The treatment must be regulated by the cause. If it be not produced by an extraneous body: the antiplogistic plan,—the exhibition of warm diluents, and keeping the surface in a perspirable state, by wearing flannel, are indicated. Some of the turpentine may, at times, be given with advantage; and astringent or other appropriate injections be thrown into the bladder.

CYSTIS, Follicle, Urinary bladder—c. *Cholechochus*, Gall-bladder—c. *Fellea*, Gall-bladder c. *Serosa*, Hygroma.

CYSTITE, *Cystitis*—c. *Muqueus*, *Cystitis*.

CYSTITIS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder.' *Inflammatio Vesicæ*, *Empres'ma Cystitis*, *Cystitis urica*, *Uro-cystitis*, *Cystiphlogia*, *Cystophlogia*, *Inflammation of the bladder*, (F.) *Cystite*, *Inflammation de la vessie*; characterized by pain and swelling in the hypogastric region; discharge of urine painful or obstructed, and tenesmus. It may affect one or all of the membranes; but commonly it is confined to the mucous coat. In the chronic condition, it appears in the form of *cystirrhœa*. It must be treated upon the same energetic principles as are required in other cases of internal inflammation. Venesection, general and local, the warm bath, warm fomentations, warm, soothing enemata, diluents, &c. Cantharides must be avoided, even in the way of blisters, unless with precautions, as the disease is often occasioned by them.

CYSTITIS FELLEA, *Cholecystitis*—c. *Urica*, *Cystitis*.

CYSTITOME, *Cystit'omus*, *Kibid'itome*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *τεμνωμι*, 'to cut.' An instrument, invented by Lafaye, for dividing the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline in the operation for extracting cataract. It was formed like the *Pharyngotome*.

CYSTOBLAST, *Cyblast*.

CYSTO-BLENNORRHŒA, *Cystirrhœa*.

CYSTO-BUBONOCE'LE, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *βουβων*, 'the groin,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the bladder through the abdominal ring*.

CYSTO-CATARRHUS, *Cystirrhœa*.

CYSTOC'E'LE, *Cystocœ'lia*, *Cistocœ'lia*, *Cystido-*

cœ'lia, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,' *Hernia vesicæ urinaria*, *Hernia of the bladder*, (F.) *Hernie de la Vessie*. It is not common. It occurs, most frequently, at the abdominal ring; less so at the crural arch, perinæum, vagina, and foramen thyroideum. It may exist alone, or be accompanied by a sac, containing some abdominal viscus. The tumour is soft and fluctuating; disappears on pressure, and increases in size, when the urine is retained. It must be reduced and kept in position by a truss. *Vaginal cystocœle* is kept in place by a pessary.

CYSTOCE'LE BILIOSA, *Turgescentia vesiculis felleæ*.

CYSTODYN'IA, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *δύνη*, 'pain.' Pain of the bladder; particularly rheumatic pain.

CYSTOID, *Cystoid'euus*, *Cyst-like*, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder or cyst,' and *ομοιος*, 'resemblance.' That which resembles a cyst, as 'cystoid tumour.'

CYSTO-LITHIASIS, see *Calculi vesical*.

CYSTO-LITH'IC, *Cystolith'icus*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *λίθος*, 'a stone.' Relating to stone in the bladder.

CYSTOMA, see *Kyst*.

CYSTO-MEROCE'LE, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *μυρος*, 'the thigh,' and *κηλη*, 'hernia.' Femoral hernia, formed by the bladder protruding beneath the crural arch.

CYSTON'CUS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ογκος*, 'tumour.' Swelling of the bladder.

CYSTOPARALYSIS, *Cystidoparalysis*, *Cystidople'gia*, *Cystople'gia*, *Cystoplex'ia*, from *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *παράλυσις*, 'palsy.' Paralysis of the urinary bladder. See *Enuresis*.

CYSTO-PHLEGMAT'IC, *Cystophlegmat'icus*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *φlegμα*, 'mucus, phlegm.' Belonging to the vesical mucus. *Morbus cystophlegmat'icus*. *Cystirrhœa*.

CYSTOPHLOGIA, *Cystitis*.

CYSTOPHTH'ISIS, *Phthisis vesicæ'lis*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *φθισις*, 'I consume.' Consumption from ulceration of the bladder,—*Ul'cera seu Helco'ria vesicæ*.

CYSTOPLAST'IC, *Cystoplast'icus*: from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *πλασσωμι*, 'I form.' An epithet for operations for the cure of fistulous openings into the bladder; sometimes restricted to the cure by translation of skin from a neighbouring part.

CYSTOPLEGIA, *Cystoparalysis*.

CYSTOPLEG'IC, *Cystopleg'icus*. Belonging to paralysis of the bladder; from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *πλησσωμι*, 'I strike.'

CYSTOPLEX'IA, *Cystoparalysis*.

CYSTOPTO'SIS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *πτωσις*, 'to fall.' Relaxation of the inner membrane of the bladder, which projects into the canal of the urethra.

CYSTOPY'IC, *Cystopy'icus*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

CYSTORRHAG'IA, *Hamatu'ria cyst'ica*, *Hæmorrhag'ia vesicæ*, *Strangu'ria cruenta*, *Sanguinis fluor vesicæ*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ρῆγνυμι*, 'rupture.' A discharge of blood from the vessels of the urinary bladder.

CYSTORRHEUMA, *Cystirrhœ'ma*, *Rheumatismus vesicæ urinariæ*; from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ρῆμα*, 'effluxion,' rheumatism.' Rheumatism of the bladder.

CYSTORRHEX'IS, *Cystidorrhœx'is*; from *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *ρηξις*, 'rupture.' Rupture of the urinary bladder.

CYSTORRHŒA, *Cystirrhœa*.

CYSTOSARCO'MA, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder or cyst,' and *sarcoma*. A tumour consisting of a combination of cysts and cystoids, so called by J. Müller.

CYSTOSOMATOM'IA, *Cystosomatotom'ia*, *Cystosomatotom'ia*, from *cystis*, 'the bladder,' *eupe*, 'body,' and *tomē*, 'incision.' An incision into the body of the bladder.

CYSTOSPASMUS, see *Cystospastic*.

CYSTOSPAS'TIC, *Cystospas'ticus*, from *cystis*, 'the bladder,' and *cras*, 'I contract.' Relating to spasm of the bladder, and particularly of its sphincter; — *Cystidospas'mus*, *Spasmus Ves'icæ*, *Ichu'ria spasmod'ica*, (F.) *Spasme de la Vessie*.

CYSTOSTENOCHO'RIA, *Cystidostenochor'ia*, *Strictu'ra ves'icæ*, *Ves'icæ siccata*. A stricture, narrowness, inequality or saccated condition of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOTHROM'BOID, *Cystothrombot'ides*, from *cystis*, 'the bladder,' and *θρομβος*, 'a clot.' Relating to the presence of clots in the bladder.

CYSTOTOME, *Cystotomus*, from *cystis*, 'the bladder,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' An instrument intended for cutting the bladder. Instruments of this kind have been more frequently, although very improperly, called *Lithotomes*.

CYSTOTOM'IA, *Cystidotom'ia*, same etymon. Incision of the bladder. *Sectio vesicæ*, *Oyotomia* means cutting into the bladder for any purpose; (F.) *Incision de la vessie*. Commonly, it is applied to the puncturing of the bladder for the purpose of removing the urine; whilst *Lithotomy* has been employed for the incisions made with the view of extracting calculi from the bladder. See *Lithotomy*.

CYSTOTRACHELOTOMIA, *Cystauchenotomia*. See *Lithotomy*.

CYT'INUS, *Cytinus Hypocist'is*, *Hypocist'is*, *A'arum Hypocist'is*. A small parasitical plant, which grows in the south of France and in Greece, on the roots of the woody cistus. The juice of its fruit is acid, and very astringent. It is extracted by expression, and converted into an extract, which was called *Sucus Hypocist'idis*, and was formerly much used in hemorrhages, diarrhoea, &c.

CYTIS'INA, *Cytisine*. An immediate vegetable principle, discovered by Chevalier and Lassaigne, in the seeds of *Cytisus Laburnum* or *Bean-Trefoil tree*. Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. Cytisine has analogous properties to emetine. In the dose of one or two grains, it produces vomiting and purging; and, in a stronger dose, acts as an acrid poison. The seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum*, (F.) *Aubours*, have been long known to produce vomiting and purging.

CYTISMA ECZEMA, *Eczema* — c. Herpes, Herpes.

CYTISO-GENISTA, *Spartium scoparium*.

CYTISUS LABURNUM, see *Cytisine* — c. *Scoparius*, *Spartium scoparium*.

CYTTIS, *Scytt'itis*, *Dermat'itis*, *Cuti'tis*, *Cori'tis*, from *cystis*, 'the skin,' and *itis*, 'denoting inflammation.' Inflammation of the skin.

CY'TOBLAST, *Cytoblast*, from *κωκ*, 'cell,' and *βλαστος*, 'germ.' *Cell-germ*, *Nucleus*, (F.) *Noyau*. A primary granule, from which all animal and vegetable bodies are presumed to be formed. When the nucleus or cytoblast forms a cell, and is attached to its walls, the *germinal cell*, thus formed, is called a *nucleated cell*. When the nucleus contains a simple granule, the latter is termed a *nucleolus*, (F.) *Nucléole*, *Nucléole*.

CYTOBLASTE'MA; same etymon. *Intercellular substance*, *Hyaline substance*, *Substantia vit'rea seu hyalina*, *Matrix*. The gum or mucus in the vegetable, and probably the liquor sanguinis after transudation from the vessels in the animal, in a state fully prepared for the formation of the tissues. — Schwann and Schleiden. By many, *Blastema* is preferred, inasmuch as it does not convey the idea of cellular development.

CYTAROS, *Glans*.

D.

The figure of the Greek Δ, according to Galen, was the sign for quartan fever.

DABACH, *Viscum album*.

DACNE'RON, *δακνον*, from *δακνν*, 'to bite.' An ancient name for a collyrium, composed of oxide of copper, pepper, cadmia, myrrh, saffron, gum Arabic, and opium.

DACRY, *Dacryma*, *Dacryon*, *δακρυ*, *δακρυμα*, *δακρουν*, 'a tear.' Hence:

DACRYADENAL'GIA, *Dacryoidenal'gia*, from *δακρυ*, 'I weep,' *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Disease or pain in the lachrymal gland.

DACRYADENITIS, *Dacryoiden'itis*: from *δακρυ*, 'I weep,' *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *itis*. Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

DACRYALLOE'OSIS, from *δακρυ*, 'a tear,' and *αλλοιωσις*, 'change.' A morbid condition of the tears.

DACRYDION, *Convolvulus scammonia*.

DACRYGLO'SIS, from *δακρυ*, 'I weep,' and *γλωσσω*, 'I laugh.' A kind of insanity, in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time.

DACRYHÆMOR'RHYSIS: from *δακρυ*, 'a tear,' and *αιμορροισις*, 'hemorrhage.' A flow of bloody tears.

DACRYNOMA, *Epiphora*.

DACRYOADENALGIA, *Dacryadenalgia*.

DACRYOADENITIS, *Dacryadenitis*.

DACRYOBLENNORRHE'ÆA, from *δακρυ*, 'I weep,' *βλεννη*, 'mucus,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' Discharge of tears mixed with mucus.

DACRYOCYSTAL'GIA, from *δακρυ*, 'I weep,' *κυστις*, 'a sac,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Disease or pain in the lachrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTIS, *Lachrymal sac*.

DACRYOCYSTITIS, from *δακρυ*, 'a tear,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTOSYRINGOKATAKLEI'SIS; from *dacryocystis*, the 'lachrymal sac,' *συριγξ*, 'a pipe, a fistula,' and *κατακλεισις*, 'a locking up.' A term, proposed by Dieffenbach for the healing of lachrymal fistulae by transplantation. The operation consists in paring the edges of the fistula, loosening the borders, and assisting the requisite tegumental displacement by lateral incisions.

DACRYO'DES, *Lachrymo'us*, from *δακρυ*, 'I weep.' Resembling tears:—hence, *Ulcus dacryod'ea*. A sanious ulcer, a weeping sore.

DACRYOLITE, *Dacryolithus*, from *δακρυ*, 'I weep,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' A concretion found in the lachrymal passages.

DACRYOLITHI'ASIS; same etymon as the last. The formation of concretions in the tears.

DACRYO'MA. Same etymon. The effusion of tears, occasioned by an occlusion of the puncta lachrymalia.—Vogel.

DACRYON, *Tear*.

DACRYOPE'US, from *δακρυ*, 'I weep,' and *ποιεω*, 'I make.' A substance which excites the

secretion of tears,—as the onion, horse-radish, garlic, &c.

DACRYOPS, from *δακρυς*, 'I weep,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye.' A weeping eye. A tumefaction of the lachrymal passages.

DACRYOPYORRHŒA, *Pyorrhœa via'rum lachryma'lium*, from *δακρυς*, 'a tear,' *πυρρ*, 'pus,' and *ρρρ*, 'to flow.' A discharge of tears mixed with purulent matter.

DACRYORRHŒA, *Dacryorrhœa*, *Dacryor-rhœis*, *Dacry'rhyis*, from *δακρυς*, 'a tear,' and *ρρρ*, 'to flow.' A morbid flux of tears.

DACRYORRHYSIS, *Dacryorrhœa*.

DACRYOSOLENITIS, from *δακρυς*, 'a tear,' *σωλην*, 'a canal,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the lachrymal ducts.

DACRYOSYRINX, *Fistula lachrymalis*.

DACRYORRHŒA, *Dacryorrhœa*.

DACRYORRHYSIS, *Dacryorrhœa*.

DACTYLE'THRA, *Dactylithra*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' A name given by the ancients to different topical applications, having the form of a finger, and proper for being introduced into the throat to excite vomiting.

DACTYLETUS, *Hermodactylus*.

DACTYL'ION, *Dactyl'ium*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' The union of the fingers with each other. This affection is generally congenital; but it may be owing to burns, ulcerations, inflammation of the fingers, &c.

DACTYL'IOS, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' A troch or lozenge, when shaped like a finger. The anus.

DACTYLITIS, *Paronychia*.

DACTYLIUS, from *δακτυλος*, *annulus*, 'a ring.'

DACTYL'US AGULEA'TUS. A worm of a light colour, annulated, cylindrical, but tapering slightly towards both extremities, from two-fifths to four-fifths of an inch long, which has been found in the urine.

DACTYLODOCHME, *Dochme*.

DACTYLOSYM'PHYSIS, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger,' and *συμφυσις*, 'union.' Adhesion of the fingers to each other.

DACTYLOTHE'KE, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger,' and *θηκη*, 'a case or sheath.' An instrument for keeping the fingers extended when wounded.—*Ambrose Paré*.

DAC'TYLUS, *Dig'itus*, 'a finger.' The smallest measure of the Greeks, the sixth part of a foot. Also, the Date.

DÆDA'LEA SUAVEOLENS, *Boletus seu Fungus Sal'icis*, *Boletus discoideus seu suaveolens*, *Fungus albus sal'igens*, (F.) *Agaric odorant*, *Bolet odorant*. A champignon, which grows on the trunks of old willows. It has a smell of anise, which is penetrating and agreeable; and has been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis in the dose of a scruple four times a day.

DÆDALUS, *Hydrargyrum*.

DÆDION, *Bougie*.

DÆMONOMANIA, *Demonomania*.

DÆS, *Tædæ*.

DAFFODIL, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR, *Tinctura sennæ compo-sita*.

DAISY, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Eri-geron Philadelphicum*—d. Common, *Bellis*—d. Ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. A celebrated empirical remedy, much used as a carminative for children. The following is a form for its preparation: (*Magnesia alb.* ℥ij; *ol. mentha piper.* gtt. j; *ol. nuc. moschat.* gtt. iij; *ol. anisi.* gtt. iij; *tinct. castor.* gtt. xxx; *tinct. asafoetid.* gtt. xv; *tinct. opii.* gtt. v; *sp. pulgii.* gtt. xv; *tinct. cardam. a.* gtt. xxx; *aqus mentha pip.* ℥ij. M.)

A Committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form:—(*Aque.* ℥x; *Sacchar. alb.* ℥xxxij; *Carbo. Po-tass.* ℥ss; *Carb. Mag.* ℥xij; *Tinct. Opii.* ℥vj; *Ol. menth. pip.* ℥. *Ol. Anethi Fennicul.* ℥ss ℥ij. M.)

DALTO'NIAN. An absurd name given to one who cannot distinguish colours; because the celebrated chemist Dalton had the defect. See *Achromatopsia*.

DALTONISM, *Achromatopsia*.

DAMSON, *Prunum Damasocenum*—d. Mount-ain, *Quassia simarouba*—d. Tree, *Prunus domestica*.

DANCE, see *Mania*, dancing.

DANCING, *Salta'tio*, (F.) *Dance*. A kind of exercise and amusement, composed of a succession of motions, gestures, and attitudes, executed by measured steps to the sound of the voice or musical instrument. It is a healthy exercise.

DANCING MANIA, see *Mania*, dancing—d. *Plague*, see *Mania*, dancing.

DANDELION, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

DANDRIF, *Pityriasis*.

DANDRUFF, *Pityriasis*.

DANDY, *Dengue*.

DANEVERT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A spring, a league and a half from Upsal, in Sweden. The waters contain carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonate of iron, sulphate of iron, sulphates of soda and lime, chloride of sodium, and silica. It is frequently employed in medicine.

DANEWORT, *Sambucus ebulus*.

DANICH; an Arabic word, signifying the weight of 8 grains.

DANSE, *Dancing*—d. *de St. Guy*, *Chorea*—d. *de St. Witt*, *Chorea*.

DAPHNE, *Laurus*.

DAPHNĒ ALPI'NA, *Chamael'a*, *Chamela'a*, *Widow wail*. Family, *Thymelææ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Ocotandria Monogynia*. A sort of dwarf-olive. An acrid, volatile, alkaline principle has been separated from the bark of this plant by M. Vauquelin, to which he has given the name *Daphnine*. The plants of the genus owe their vesicating property to this principle.

DAPHNĒ BOISGENTIL, *Daphne mezereum*—d. *Flax-leaved*, *Daphne gnidium*—d. *Garou*, *Daphne gnidium*.

DAPHNĒ GNID'IUM, *D. panicula'ta*, *Thymela'a*, *Th. Monspeliaca*, *Thymela'a*, *Cneo'ron*, *Spurge Flax*, *Flax-leaved DaphnĒ*. The plant which furnishes the *Garou Bark*, (F.) *DaphnĒ Garou*, *Sain-bois*. It is chiefly used, when used at all, for exciting irritation of the skin. The *Grana Gnid'ia*, (see *Cnid'ia grana*), are acrid poisons, like all the plants of this genus, when taken in quantity. According to others, the garou bark and grana gnidia are obtained from the *daphnæ laureola*.

DAPHNĒ LAUREOLA, *D. major*, *Thymela'a lau-re'ola*. The systematic name of the *Spurge Laurel*, *Laureola*. The bark of this plant has similar properties to the last.

DAPHNĒ LIOTTARDI, *D. laureola*—d. *Major*, *D. laureola*.

DAPHNĒ MEE'REUM, *D. Liottard'ii*, *Thymela'a meze'reum*. The systematic name of the *Meze'reon*, *Mezereum*, *Spurge olive*, (F.) *DaphnĒ Bois-gentil*. The bark of the meze'reon, *Mezereum*, (Ph. U. S.) possesses analogous properties to the other varieties of *Daphne*. It is considered stimulant and diaphoretic; and, in large doses, is emetic. It has been employed in syphilitic cases, but its efficacy is doubtful. Soaked in vinegar,—like the other varieties of *daphne*, it has been employed to irritate the skin, especially to keep issues open.

DAPHNĒ PANICULATA, *D. Gnidium*.

DAPHNELLEON, *Oleum Laurinum*, from *daphnē*, 'the laurel or bay tree,' and *elaiōn*, 'oil.' *Oil of Bay*.

DAPHNINE, see *Daphne Alpina*.

DARNEL, *Lolium temulentum*.

DARSENI, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

DARSINI, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

DARSIS, from *daps*, 'I excoriate,' 'I skin.' The Greek physicians seemed to have used this word to designate the anatomical preparation, which consists in removing the skin for exposing the organs covered by it.

DARTA, *Impetigo*—*d. Excoriativa*, *Herpes exedens*—*d. Maligna*, *Herpes exedens*.

DARTOS. Same derivation; *Membra'na carnea*, *Tu'nica muscula'ris*, *T. rubicun'da scroti*, *Marsu'pium musculo'sum*; from *daps*, 'skinned.' A name, given to the second covering of the testicle, which the ancient anatomists conceived to be muscular, but which is merely areolar. Its external surface is towards the scrotum; the internal towards the tunica vaginalis. Frederick Lobstein and Breschet consider, that it proceeds from an expansion of the fibrous cord, known by the name *Gubernaculum Testis*.

DARTRE, *Herpes*, *Impetigo*, *Pityriasis*—*d. Crustacea*, *Ecthyma impetigo*—*d. Crustacea flavescens*, *Porrigo lupinosa*—*d. Crostacea*, *Impetigo*—*d. Ecsilleuse*, *Psoriasis*—*d. Fongueuse*, *Ecthyma*—*d. Furfuracea arrondie*, *Lepra*, *Lepra vulgaris*—*d. Furfuracea volante*, *Lichen*, *Pityriasis*—*d. Phlyctenoides*, *Herpes phlyctenoides*—*d. Pustulose couperose*, *Gutta rosea*—*d. Pustulose dissimilée*, *Acne*—*d. Pustulose mentagra*, *Sycosis*—*d. Rongeante*, *Herpes exedens*; see *Esthiomenus*—*d. Squammose humide*, *Eczema*—*d. Squammose lichénoïde*, *Psoriasis*—*d. Vive*, *Eczema*.

DARTREUX (F.), *Herpetic*. Participating in the characters of *Dartre* or *Herpes*. Also, one affected with *dartre*. *Dartre* has been used, at one time or other, for almost every disease of the skin. See *Herpes*.

DASYMA, from *dasy*, 'rough,' 'hairy.' A disease of the eye—the same as *trachoma*, but less in degree.—*Aëtius*, *Gorræus*.

DASYTES. Same etymon. Roughness, particularly of the tongue and voice. Hairiness, *Hirsuties*.

DATE, *Pal'mula*, *Dactylus*, *Balanos*, *Phœ'nicee*, the fruit of the *Phœnix dactylif'era* seu *exco'sea*, *Pal'ma dactylif'era*, (F.) *Datte*. The unripe date is astringent. When ripe, it resembles the fig. The juice of the tree is refrigerant.

DATE PLUM, **INDIAN**, *Diospyrus lotus*.

DATTE, *Date*.

DATURA, *D. Stramonium*.

DATU'RA SANGUIN'EA, *Red Thorn Apple*; called by the Indians of Peru *Huacacachu*, *Yerba de Huaca* (*huaca*, a grave) or *Grave-plant*, and *Bo-sachero*. A plant from which the Peruvian Indians prepare a narcotic drink called *Tonga*.

DATU'RA STRAMO'NIUM, *Stramo'nium*, *Stramo'nia*, *Barycoo'calon*, *Sola'num fo'etidum*, *Stramo'nium majus album*, seu *spino'sum* seu *vulga'tum* seu *fo'etidum*, *Pomum seu Malum spino'sum*, *Nux meth.*, *Datu'ra*, *Datro'a*, *Daty'ra*, *Thorn Apple*, *Jamstown Weed*, *Jimston Weed*, *Stinkweed*, (F.) *Stramoine*, *Pomme épineuse*. The herbaceous part of the plant and the seeds are the parts used in medicine. They are narcotic and poisonous;—are given internally as narcotics and antispasmodics, and applied externally as sedatives, in the form of fomentation. The seeds are smoked like tobacco, in asthma. The dose of the powder is, gr. j to gr. viii.

DATU'RINE, *Daturi'na*, *Datu'ria*, *Datu'rium*. The active principle of the *Datura Stramonium*,

separated by Brandes, a German chemist. It has not been rendered available in medicine.

DATURIUM, *Daturine*.

DATYRA, *Datura stramonium*.

DAUCI'TES VINUM. Wine, of which the *Daucus* or *Wild Carrot* was an ingredient. The seeds were steeped in must. It was formerly used in coughs, convulsions, hypochondriasis, diseases of the uterus, &c.

DAUCUS CANDIANUS, *Athamanta cretensis*.

DAUCUS CARO'TA. The systematic name of the *Carrot Plant*; *Daucus*, *Daucus sylvestris* seu *vulga'ris* seu *sati'vus*, *Cauca'lie caro'ta*, *Pastina'ca sylvestris tenuifo'lia officina'rum*, *Ado'rión*. *Order*, *Umbellifera*. (F.) *Carotte*. The root, and seed, *Carota*—(Ph. U. S.)—have been used in medicine. The root is sweet and mucilaginous; and the seeds have an aromatic odour, and moderately warm, pungent taste. The root has been used as an emollient, to fetid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have been regarded as stomachic, carminative and diuretic; but they have little efficacy. The seeds of the wild plant are, by some, preferred to those of the garden.

DAUCUS CRETICUS, *Athamanta cretensis*—*d. Cyanopus*, *Pimpinella magna*—*d. Sativus*, *D. carota*—*d. Seprinitus*, *Scandix cerefolium*—*d. Sylvestris*, *D. carota*—*d. Vulgaris*, *D. carota*.

DAUPHINELLE, *Delphinium staphisagria*.

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER, see *Conium maculatum*.

DAVIER, *Dentagra*.

DAWLISH, **CLIMATE OF**. A town in Devonshire, frequented by phthisical invalids during the winter. It is well protected from northerly winds, and also from the violence of the south-westerly gales. It offers, however, but a confined space.

DAX, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. Dax is a city two leagues from Bordeaux, where there are four springs, that are almost purely thermal; containing only a very small quantity of chloride of magnesium, and sulphate of soda and lime. Temperature 76° to 133° Fahrenheit.

DAYMARE, *Incubus vigilantium*.

DAY-SIGHT, *Hemeralopia*—*d. Vision*, *Hemeralopia*.

DAZZLING, *Caliga'tio*, (F.) *Éblouissement*. A momentary disturbance of sight, occasioned either by the sudden impression of too powerful a light, or by some internal cause; as plethora.

DE VENTRE INSPICIENDO, 'of inspecting the belly.' Where there is reason to suppose, that a woman feigns herself pregnant, a writ *de ventre inspiciendo* may be issued to determine whether she be so or not. Until recently, in England, the decision was left to twelve matrons and twelve respectable men, according to the strict terms of the ancient writ.

DEAF-DUMBNESS, *Mutitas surdorum*.

DEAFNESS, from Anglo-Saxon *deaf*. *Surditas*, *Cophosis*, *Dyseco'ia*, *Dyseco'a organica*, *Barycoo'ia*, *Hardness of hearing*, *Hypocophosis*, *Subeur'ditas*, *Bradycoc'ia*, *Bradycoc'ia*, (F.) *Surdité*, *Durété de l'ouïe*. Considerable diminution or total loss of hearing. It may be the effect of acute or chronic inflammation of the internal ear, paralysis of the auditory nerve or its pulpy extremity, or of some mechanical obstruction to the sonorous rays. In most cases, however, the cause of the deafness is not appreciable, and the treatment has to be purely empirical. Syringing the ears, dropping in slightly stimulating oils, fumigations, &c., are the most likely means to afford relief.

DEAFNESS, **TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR**, see *Allium*.

DEALBATIO, *Paleness*.

DEAMBULATIO, *Walking*.

DEARTICULATIO, Diarthrosis.

DEASCIATIO, Apoccepharnismus.

DEATH, (Sax. *deaz*), *Apobio'sis*, *Abio'sis*, *Extinctio*, *Ob'itus*, *Psychorag'ia*, *Psychorrhag'ia*, *Le'thum*, *Letum*, *Mors*, *Inter'itus*, *Than'atos*, *Death*, (F.) *Mort*. Definitive cessation of all the functions, the aggregate of which constitute life. *Real Death*, *Apothana'sia*, is distinguished from *asphyxia* or *apparent death*:—the latter being merely a suspension of those same functions. But it is often difficult to judge of such suspension, and the only certain sign of real death is the commencement of putrefaction. At times, therefore, great caution is requisite to avoid mistakes. Death is commonly preceded by some distressing symptoms, which depend on lesion of respiration, circulation, or of the cerebral function, and which constitute the *agony*. That which occurs suddenly, and without any, or with few, precursory signs, is called *sudden death*: It is ordinarily caused by disease of the heart; apoplexy; the rupture of an aneurism, or by some other organic affection. Death is *natural*, when it occurs as the result of disease: *violent*, when produced by some forcible agency. It may likewise affect the whole body, or a part only; hence the difference between *somatic* and *molecular* death.

The chief varieties of the modes of death may be thus given:—

Death beginning at the heart,	{ Suddenly—Syncope: Gradual—Asthena.
“ “ in the lungs—	Asphyxia.
“ “ in the brain—	Apoplexy.
“ “ in the gray matter of the pneumogastrics, medulla, &c.	{ Paralysis of &c.
“ “ in the blood—	neeræmia.

DEATH, APPARENT, Aphyxia.

DEATH, BLACK. The plague of the 14th century was so called, which is supposed to have proved fatal in Europe to 25,000,000 of people.—Hecker.

DEATH OF MAN, *Cicuta maculata*.—d. Stiffening, Rigor mortis.

DEBILIS, Infirm.

DEBILITANTS, *Debilitant'ia*, *Antidynam'ica*, *Philodynam'ica*, from *debilitare*, itself from *debilis*, quasi *dehabilis*, 'weak,' 'to weaken.' Remedies exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement. Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants.

DEBILITAS, Debility.—d. Erothistica, see Irritable.—d. Nervosa, Neurasthenia, see Irritable.—d. Visus, Asthenopia.

DEBILITY, *Debil'itas*, *Asthens'ia*, *Blaci'a*, *Anerges'ia*, *Anenerg'ia*, Weakness, (F.) *Faiblesse*. A condition, which may be induced by a number of causes. It must not be confounded with *fatigue*, which is temporary, whilst debility is generally more permanent.

Debility may be *real*, or it may be *apparent*; and, in the management of disease, it is important to attend to this. At the commencement of fever, for example, there is often a degree of apparent debility, which prevents the use of appropriate means, and is the cause of much evil. Excitement is more dangerous than debility.

DÉBOITEMENT, Luxation.

DÉBORDEMENT (F.), from *déborder*, (*de* and *border*) 'to overflow.' A popular term for one or more sudden and copious evacuations from the bowels. It is chiefly applied to bilious evacuations of this kind.—*Débordement de Bile*.

DÉBRIDEMENT (F.), *Franco'rum solutio*, from (F.) *débrider*, (*de* and *brider*), 'to unbride.'

The removal of filaments, &c., in a wound or abscess, which prevent the discharge of pus. In a more general acceptation, it means the cutting of a soft, membranous or sponenrotic part, which interferes with the exercise of any organ whatever: thus, in paraphimosis, *débridement* of the prepuce is practised to put an end to the inflammation of the glans: in strangulated hernia, *débridement* of the abdominal ring is had recourse to, to remove the stricture of the intestine, &c.

DEC'AGRAME, from *deka*, 'ten,' and *gramma*, 'a gramme.' The weight of ten grammes, 154.34 grains Troy.

DECAM'YRON, from *deka*, 'ten,' and *ypion*, 'ointment.' An ancient cataplasm, composed of *malabathrum*, *mastic*, *euphorbium*, *epibened*, *styrax calamita*, *carbonate of lime*, *common pepper*, *unguentum nardi*, *opobalsamum*, and *osaz*.

DECANTA'TION, *Decanta'tio*, *Defu'sio*, *Motangim'io*, *Catach'yris*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring off, gently, by inclining the vessel, any fluid which has left a deposit.

DECAPITATIO ARTICULORUM, see Re-section.

DECARBONIZATION, Hæmatosis.

DECESSIO, Epiestas.

DÉCHARNÉ, Demusculatus.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT (F.) (*de* and *chausser*). The state, in which the gums have fallen away from the teeth, as in those affected by mercury, in old persons, &c. Also, the operation of loosening the gums. See Gum lancet.

DÉCHAUSSOIR, Gum lancet.

DÉCHIREMENT, Laceration.

DÉCHIRURE, Wound, lacerated.

DECIDENTIA, Cataptosis, Epilepsy.

DECIDUA, Decidua membrana.

DECID'UA MEMBRA'NA, *Decid'ua*, *Decid'uosa Membrane*, from *decidere*, 'to fall off,' (*de*, and *cadere*.) So called on account of its being considered to be discharged from the uterus at parturition. A membrane, formerly defined to be the outmost membrane of the fetus in utero; and still so defined by some—as by Dr. Lee. Chaussier calls it *Epichorion*: by others, it has been called *Membrana caduca Hunteri*, *M. flocculenta*, *M. cellulosa*, *M. sinuosa*, *M. communis*, *M. præcisitens*, *Decidua externa*, *Tu'nica exterior ori*, *T. caduca*, *T. crassa*, *Membrana eribrosa*, *Membrana ori mater'na*, *M. mucosa*, *Decidua spongiosa*, *Epio'ne*, *Placenta uteri succenturiatus*, *Subplacenta*, *Membrana uteri interna ovaluta*, *Nidamentum*, *Anhistous membrane*, (F.) *Caducque*, *C. vraie*, *Membrane caducque*, *Epiene*, *Périone*. Prior to the time of the Hunters, called *Chorion spongiosum*, *C. tomentosum*, *fungosum*, *reticulatum*, &c., *Tu'nica filamentosa*, *Shaggy Chorion*, *Spongy Chorion*, &c. Great diversity has prevailed, regarding this membrane and its reflected portion. It exists before the germ arrives in the uterus,—as it has been met with in tubal and ovarial pregnancies; and is occasioned by a new action, assumed by the uterine vessels at the moment of conception. Chaussier, Lobstein, Gardien, Velpeau and others consider it to be a sac, without apertures, completely lining the uterus, and that when the ovum descends through the tube, it pushes the decidua before it, and becomes enveloped in it, except at the part destined to form the placenta. That portion of the membrane, which covers the ovum, forms the *Membrana decidua reflexa*, (F.) *Caducque réfléchie*, *Membrane caducque réfléchie*, according to them;—the part lining the uterus being the *Decidua Uteri*. Towards the end of the fourth month, the decidua reflexa disappears. The

very existence of a *Tunica decidua reflexa* has, however, been denied. This last membrane has received various names. Dr. Granville, regarding it as the external membrane of the ovum, has termed it *Cortex ovi*. It has also been termed *hæcolærum membrana oëum*, *Membrana retiformis chorii*, *Membrana filamentosa*, *M. adventitia* and *M. crassa*, *Ovulina* and *Decidua protracta*. To the membrane which, according to Bojanus and others, is situated between the placenta and the uterus, and which he considers to be produced at a later period than the decidua vera, he gave the name *membrana decidua secunda*.

Histological researches seem to show, that the decidua is an altered condition of the lining membrane of the uterus, with a whitish secretion filling the uterine tubular glands. The decidua reflexa is probably formed by the agency of nucleated cells from the plastic materials thrown out from the decidua uteri; in the same manner as the chorion is formed in the Fallopian Tube from plastic materials thrown out from its lining membrane. That the decidua reflexa is not a mere inverted portion of the decidua uteri is shown by the fact, that the texture of the two is by no means identical.

DECIDUA PROTRUSA, Decidua reflexa.

DECIDUOUS MEMBRANE, Decidua (membrana).

DECIGRAMME, *Decigramma*, from *decimus*, 'the tenth part,' and *γρᾶμμα*, 'gramme.' The tenth part of the gramme in weight; equal to a little less than two grains, French; 1.543 Troy.

DECIMANA FEBRIS, from *decem*, 'ten.' An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every 10th day or every 9 days. It is supposititious.

DECLAMATION, *Declamatio*, from *de*, and *clamare*, 'to cry out.' The art of depicting the sentiments by inflections of the voice, accompanied with gestures, which render the meaning of the speaker more evident, and infuse into the minds of the auditors the emotions with which he is impressed. Declamation may become the cause of disease: the modification, produced in the pulmonary circulation, — accompanied by the great excitement, sometimes experienced, — is the cause of many morbid affections; particularly of pneumonia, hæmoptysis, and apoplexy. In moderation, it gives a healthy excitement to the frame.

DÉCLIN, Decline.

DECLINATIO, Decline.

DECLINE, *Declinatio*, *Inclinatio*, *Decrementum*, *Remissio*, *Parasus*, *Paracma*, (F.) *Déclin*, from *de*, and *clinare*, 'to bend.' That period of a disorder or paroxysm, at which the symptoms begin to abate in violence. We speak, also, of the decline of life, or of the powers, (F.) *Déclin de l'age*, *L'age de déclin*, when the physical and moral faculties lose a little of their activity and energy. See Phthisis, and Tabes.

DÉCLIVE, (F.) *Declivis*, from *de*, 'from,' and *clivus*, 'acclivity.' Inclining downwards. This epithet is applied to the most depending part of a tumour or abscess.

DECOCTION, *Decoctio*, from *decoquere*, 'to boil,' (*de* and *coquere*,) *Epeo*, *Apos*, *Zeris*, *Hepes*, (F.) *Decoction*. The operation of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid, for the purpose of extracting the parts soluble at that temperature. Decoction, likewise, means the product of this operation, to which the terms *Decoctum*, *Zema*, *Aphesema*, *Apossem*, *Aposoma*, *Hepesma*, *Chylus* and *Epeoma*, have been applied according to ancient custom, in order to avoid any confusion between the operation and

its product; — as *preparatio* is used for the act of preparing; *preparatum*, for the thing prepared.

DECOCTION OF ALOES, COMPOUND, Decoction aloes compositum — d. of Bark, Decoction Cinchonæ — d. of Barley, Decoction hordei — d. of Barley, compound, Decoction hordei compositum — d. Bitter, Decoction amarum — d. of Cabbage tree bark, Decoction geoffrææ inermis — d. of Cassia, Decoction cassiæ — d. of Chamomile, Decoction anthemidis nobilis — d. of Cinchona, Decoction Cinchonæ — d. of Cinchona, compound laxative, Decoction kinæ kinæ compositum et laxans — d. of Colomba, compound, Decoction Calumbæ compositum — d. of Dandelion, Decoction Taraxaci — d. of Dogwood, Decoction Cornûs Floridae — d. of Elm bark, Decoction ulmi — d. of Foxglove, Decoction digitalis — d. *de Gayac compositæ*, &c., Decoction de Guyaco compositum — d. of Guaiacum, compound, Decoction Guaiaci compositum — d. of Guaiacum, compound purgative, Decoction de Guayaco compositum — d. of Hartshorn, burnt, Mistura cornu usti — d. of Hellebore, white, Decoction veratri — d. of Iceland moss, Decoction cetrariæ — d. of Liverwort, Decoction liohenis — d. of Logwood, Decoction hæmatoxyli — d. of Marshmallows, Decoction althææ — d. *de Mauve compositæ*, Decoction malvæ compositum — d. of Oak bark, Decoction quercûs — d. *d'Orge*, Decoction hordei — d. *d'Orge compositæ*, Decoction hordei compositum — d. of Pipsissewa, Decoction chimaphilæ — d. of Poppy, Decoction papaveris — d. of Quince seeds, Decoction cydoniæ — d. *de Quinquina compositæ et laxative*, Decoction kinæ kinæ compositum et laxans — d. *de Salsaparilla compositæ*, Decoction sarsaparillæ compositum — d. of Sarsaparilla, Decoction sarsaparillæ — d. of Sarsaparilla, compound, Decoction sarsaparillæ compositum — d. of Sarsaparilla, false, Decoction araliæ nudicaulis — d. of Squill, Decoction scillæ — d. of Uva ursi, Decoction uvæ ursi — d. of the Woods, Decoction Guaiaci compositum — d. of Woody nightshade, Decoction dulcamaræ — d. of Zittmann, Decoction Zittmanni.

DECOCTION, Decoction — d. Album, Mistura cornu usti.

DECOCTION ALLOES COMPOSITUM, *Balsam of Life*, *Compound Decoction of Aloes*. (*Ext. glyca* ℥iv, *potass. subcarb.* ℥ij, *aloes epicrat. ext.*: *myrrhæ contrit.*: *croci stigmat.* ℞ ℥j, *aqvæ* Oj. Boil to ℥℥ij: strain, and add *tinct. card.* c. ℥℥iv. *Pharm. L.*) The gum and extractive are dissolved in this preparation. The alkali is added to take up a little of the resin. The tincture prevents it from spoiling. It is gently cathartic. Dose, ℥℥ss to ℥ij.

DECOCTION ALTHÆÆ, *D. althææ officinalis*: *Decoction of Marsh-mallows*, (F.) *Decoction de Guimauve*. (*Rad. althææ sicc.* ℥iv. *war. passar.* ℥ij, *aqvæ*, Ovj. Boil to Ov. Pour off the clear liquor. *Pharm. E.*) It is used as a demulcent.

DECOCTION AMARUM; *Bitter Decoction*. (*Rad. gent.* ℥j, *aqvæ* Oijss. Boil for a quarter of an hour; add *species amara* ℥ij. Infuse for two hours and filter, without expressing. *Pharm. P.*) It is tonic. Dose, ℥℥ss to ℥ij.

DECOCTION ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS, *D. Chamæmeli*; *Decoction of Chamomile*. (*Flor. anthemid. nobil.* ℥j, *sem. carvi* ℥iv, *aqvæ* Ov. Boil for fifteen minutes and strain. *Pharm. E.*) It contains bitter extractive and essential oil, dissolved in water. It is used, occasionally, as a vehicle for tonic powders, pills, &c., and in fermentations and gylsters; but for the last purpose, warm water is equally efficacious. The Dublin college has a compound decoction.

DECOCTION ARALIS NUDICAULIS; *Decoction of False Sarsaparilla*. (*Aralis nudicaul.* ℥vj, *aqvæ* Oviij. Digest for four hours, and then boil

to four pints: press out and strain the decoction. Former Ph. U. S.) It is used as a stomachic, but it is an unnecessary and laborious preparation.

DECOCTUM CASSIÆ; *Decoction of Cassia.* (*Cassia pulp.* ℥ij, *aquæ* Oij. Boil for a few minutes, filter without expression, and add *syrup. violar.* ℥j, or *mannæ pur.* ℥ij. (Pharm. P.) It is laxative, in the dose of ℥vj.

DECOCTUM CÆTRARIE, *Decoction of Iceland Moss.* (*Cetrar.* ℥ss, *aquæ* Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain with compression. Ph. U. S.) Dose, f℥iv to Oss, and more.

DECOCTUM CRAMÆNELLI, *Decoction anthemidis nobilis.*

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ, *Decoction of Pipsissewa.* (*Chimaph. contus.* ℥j, *aquæ* Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain. Pharm. U. S.) Dose, f℥iss.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, *Decoction Cinchonæ*, *D. Corticis Cinchonæ*; *Decoction of Cinchona*, *D. of Bark*, *Decoction Kinæ Kinæ.* (*Cinchon. cort. contus.* ℥j, *aquæ* Oj. Boil for ten minutes, in a slightly covered vessel, and strain while hot. Pharm. U. S.) It contains quinia and resinous extractive, dissolved in water. Long coction oxygenates and precipitates the extractive. It can be given, where the powder does not sit easy, &c. Dose, f℥j to ℥iv.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States has a *Decoction Cinchonæ flavæ*, *Decoction of yellow bark*, and a *Decoction Cinchonæ rubræ*, *Decoction of red bark*, both of which are prepared as above.

DECOCTUM COLOMBÆ COMPOSITUM; *Compound Decoction of Colomba.* (*Colomb. contus.*), *quassia*, ℞ ℥j, *cort. aurant.* ℥j, *rhej pulv.* ℥j, *potassæ carbonat.* ℥ss, *aquæ* ℥xxx. Boil to a pint, and add *tinct. lavand.* ℥ss. Former Ph. U. S.) Given as a tonic, but not worthy an official station.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE PRO CLYSTERE, *D. malvæ compositum*—*d. Cornu cervini*, *Mistura cornu usti.*

DECOCTUM CORNŪ FLORIDÆ, *Decoction of Dogwood.* (*Cornū Florid.* cont. ℥j, *aquæ* Oj. Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot. Pharm. U. S.) Dose, f℥iss.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ, *Mucilago Seminis Cydonii Mali*, *M. Seminum Cydoniorum*; *Decoction or Mucilage of Quince seeds.* (*Cydoniæ sem.* ℥ij, *aquæ* Oj. Boil for ten minutes over a gentle fire, and strain. Pharm. L.) It is merely a solution of mucilage in water, and is used as a demulcent.

DECOCTUM DAPHNÆ MEZE'REI, *Decoction Mezerei*, *Decoction of Mezereon.* (*Cort. rud. daphn. mezerei*, ℥ij, *rad. glycyrrh.* cont. ℥ss, *aquæ* Oij. Boil over a gentle fire to Oij, and strain.) The acrimony of the mezereon and the saccharine mucilage of the liquorice root are imparted to the water. It is somewhat stimulant, and has been used in secondary syphilis; but is devoid of power. Dose f℥ij to ℥vj.

DECOCTUM DIAPHORETICUM, *D. Guaiaci compositum*—*d. pro Enemat.*, *D. malvæ compositum.*

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS, *Decoction of Fox-glove.* (*Fol. digit. sicc.* ℥j, *aquæ* q. s. ut colescentur f℥vij. Let the liquor begin to boil over a slow fire, and then remove it. Digest for fifteen minutes, and strain. Pharm. D.) It possesses the properties of the plant. Dose, f℥ij to ℥ij.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ, *Decoction of Woody Nightshade.* (*Dulcamaræ* cont. ℥j, *aquæ* Oiss. Boil to Oj, and strain. Pharm. U. S.) This decoction has been considered diuretic and diaphoretic, and has been administered extensively in skin diseases. It is probably devoid of efficacy.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO, *D. papaveris.*

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS; *Decoction of Cabbage-Tree Bark.* (*Cort. geoffr. inermis* in pulv. ℥j, *Aquæ* Oij. Boil over a slow fire to a

pint, and strain. Pharm. E.) It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, and narcotic properties, and has been chiefly used for the first of these purposes. Dose, to children, f℥ij—to adults, f℥ss to ℥ij.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM, *D. Guaiaci officinalis compositum*, *Decoction Lignorum*, *D. de Guyaco compositum*, *D. sudorificum*, *D. diaphoreticum*; *Compound decoction of Guaiacum*, *Decoction of the Woods.* (*Lign. guaiac. rasæ.* ℥ij, *fruct. sicc. vitis vinifer.* ℥j, *rad. lauri. macrafr. concis.*, *rad. glycyrrh.* ℞ ℥j, *aquæ* Oz. Boil the Guaiacum and raisins over a slow fire to Ov: adding the roots towards the end, then strain. Pharm. E.) It is possessed of stimulant properties, and has been given in syphilis, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections. The resin of the guaiacum is, however, insoluble in water, so that the guaiac wood in it cannot be supposed to possess much, if any, effect. The Parisian Codex has a

DECOCTUM DE GUYACO COMPOSITUM ET PURGANS, (F.) *Décoction de Guyac Composé et Purgative*; *Compound purgative Decoction of Guaiacum.* (*Lign. guaiac. rasæ*, *rad. sarcap.* ℞ ℥j, *potass. carbonat.* gr. xxv. Macerate for twelve hours, agitating occasionally, in water Oiv, until there remain Oij. Then infuse in it *fol. sensæ* ℥ij, *rhej* ℥j, *lign. sassafr.*, *glycyrrh.* *rad.* ℞ ℥j, *sem. coriand.* ℥j. Strain gently, suffer it to settle, and pour off the clear supernatant liquor. The title sufficiently indicates the properties of the composition.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI, *Decoction of Logwood.* (*Hæmatoxyl. rasur.* ℥j, *aquæ* Oj. Boil to a pint, and strain. Pharm. U. S.)

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI, *D. veratri*—*d. Kinnæ kinæ*, *D. Cinchonæ.*

DECOCTUM HORDEI, *Decoction Hordei Distichi*, *Ptisana Hippocratica*, *Tipsaria*, *Tapsaria*, *Aqua Hordeata*, *Hydrocotyle*, *Barley Water*, *Decoction of Barley*, (F.) *Décoction d'Orge*, *Tisane Commune.* (*Horde.* ℥ij, *Aquæ* Oivss. Wash the barley well, boil for a few minutes in water Oss: strain this, and throw it away, and add the remainder, boiling. Boil to Oij, and strain. Pharm. L.) It is nutritive and demulcent, and is chiefly used as a common drink, and in glysters.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM, *Decoction pectoralis*, *Ptisana communis*; *Compound Decoction of Barley*, (F.) *Décoction d'Orge composée.* (*Decoct. hord.* Oij, *caricæ fruct. concis.* ℥ij, *glycyrrh. rad. concis. et contus.* ℥ss, *staurum pass. demptis acinis.* ℥ij, *aquæ* Oj. Boil to Oij, and strain. Pharm. L.) It has similar properties to the last.

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ COMPOSITUM ET LAXANS, *Décoction de quinquina composée et laxative*; *Compound laxative decoction of Cinchona.* (*Cort. cinchon.* ℥j, *aquæ* Oij. Boil for a quarter of an hour, remove it from the fire; then infuse in it for half an hour, *fol. scannæ. codæ sulph.* ℞ ℥ij: add *syrup. de sennâ* f℥j.) Its title indicates its properties.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS, *Decoction Lichenis Islandici*; *Decoction of Licewort.* (*Lichen.* ℥j, *aquæ* Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain. Pharm. L.) It consists of bitter extractive and fecula, dissolved in water, and its operation is tonic and demulcent. Dose, f℥j to ℥iv. It is also nutrient, but hardly worthy of the rank of an official preparation.

DECOCTUM LIGNORUM, *D. Guaiaci compositum.*

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM, *Decoction pro enemate*, *Decoction commune pro clysteris*; *Compound Decoction of Mallow*, (F.) *Décoction de Mauve composée.* (*Mauve sicce.* ℥j, *anthe-*

mid. flor. exsicc. ℞ss, aqua Oj. Boil for fifteen minutes and strain.) It consists of bitter extractive, and mucilage in water, and is chiefly used for clysters and fomentations. It is unworthy a place in the pharmacopœias.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI, *D. daphnes mezersei*—*d. Pectorale, D. hordei compositum.*

DECOCTUM PAPAV'ERIS, *Decoc'tum pro Fomen'to, Fotus commu'nis; Decoction of Poppy.* (*Papav. somnif. capsul. concis.* ℞iv, aqua Oiv.) Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain. (*Pharm. L.*) It contains the narcotic principle of the poppy, and mucilage in water: is anodyne and emollient, and employed as such in fomentation, in painful swellings, ulcers, &c.

DECOCTUM POLYGALÆ SENEGÆ, *D. Senegæ.*

DECOCTUM QUERCUS ALBÆ, *D. Quercus Roboris; Decoction of White Oak Bark.* (*Quercus cort.* ℞j, aqua Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. U. S.*) It is astringent, and used as such, in injections, in leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, &c., as well as in the form of fomentation to unhealthy ulcers.

DECOCTUM SASSAPARILLÆ, *D. Smilacis Sarsaparilla; Decoction of Sarsaparilla.* (*Sarsaparill. rad. concis.* ℞iv, aq. fervent. Oiv. Macerate for four hours, near the fire, in a lightly covered vessel; then bruise the root; macerate again for two hours; then boil to Oij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It contains bitter extractive, and mucilage in water; is demulcent, and has been used, although it is doubtful with what efficacy, in the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose, f℞iv to Oss.

DECOCTUM SASSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM; *Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.* (*F.*) *Decoction de Salsapareille Composée.* (*Sarsaparill. concis. et contus.* ℞vj, Sassafr. Cort. concis., Liqn. Guaiac. rasur., Rad. Glycyrrhiz. contus. aa ℞j, Mezeret. concis. ℞ij, Aqua Oiv. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain. *Pharm. U. S.*) This is considered to be possessed of analogous properties to the celebrated *Lisbon Diet-Drink, Decoc'tum Lusitan'icum*, which it resembles in composition.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ; *Decoction of Squill.* (*Scilla, ℞ij, juniper. ℞iv, Senegæ, ℞ij, Aqua, Oiv.* Boil till one half the liquor is consumed; strain, and add spirit of nitrous ether, f℞iv. *Former Pharm. U. S.*) Dose, f℞ss.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ, *D. Polygalæ Senegæ; Decoction of Senega.* (*Seneg. cont.* ℞j, aqua Oiss. Boil to Oj, and strain. *Ph. U. S.*) It is reputed to be diuretic, purgative, and stimulant, and has been given in dropsy, rheumatism, &c.

DECOCTUM SMILACIS SASSAPARILLÆ, *D. sarsaparilla—d. Sudorificum, D. Guaiaci compositum.*

DECOCTUM TARAX'ACI, *Decoction of Dandelion.* (*Taraxac. contus.* ℞ij, aqua Oij. Boil to a pint, and strain. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, f℞iiss.

DECOCTUM ULMI, *D. Ulmi Campestris; Decoction of Elm Bark.* (*Ulm. cort. recent. cont.* ℞iv, aqua Oiv. Boil to Oij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is a reputed diuretic, and has been used in lepra and herpes; but, probably, has no efficacy. Dose, f℞iv to Oss.

DECOCTUM URINÆ URINÆ, *Decoction of uræ uræ.* (*Urae uræ, ℞j, aqua, f℞xxx.* Boil to a pint and strain. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, f℞iiss.

DECOCTUM VERATRI, *Decoction of Helleb'ori albi; Decoction of White Hellebore.* (*Veratri rad. cont.* ℞j, aqua Oij, spir. rec. f℞ij. Boil the watery decoction to Oj, and, when it is cold, add the spirit. *Pharm. L.*) It is stimulant, acrid, and cathartic; but is used only externally. It is a useful wash in *tinea capitis, psora, &c.* Should it excite intense pain on being applied, it must be diluted.

DECOCTUM ZITTMANNI, *Zittmann's Decoction.* A most absurd farrago, extolled by Theden in

venereal diseases, the formula for which, according to Jourdan, "some blockheads have lately reproduced among us as a novelty." It is composed of *sarsaparilla, pulvis stypticus, calomel and cinnabar*, boiled in water with *aniseed, fennel seed, and liquorice root.* A stronger and a weaker decoction were directed by Zittmann. Formulas for its preparation are contained in Jourdan's *Pharmacopœia Universalis*; and in Lincke's *Vollständiges Recept-Taschenbuch.* Leipzig, 1841.

DÉCOLLEMENT, (*F.*) *Deglutina'tio, Reglutina'tio*, (from *de* and *coller*, 'to glue.') The state of an organ that is separated from the surrounding parts, owing to destruction of the areolar membrane which united them. The skin is *décollée*, i. e. separated from the subjacent parts, by a burn, subcutaneous abscess, &c.

DÉCOLLEMENT DU PLACENTA is the separation or detachment of the whole or a part of the placenta from the inner surface of the uterus. *Décollement*, from *de*, 'from,' and *collum*, 'the neck,' *obtrunca'tio*, also means the separation of the head of the fœtus from the trunk, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DECOLORATION, *Decolora'tio, Discolora'tio*, from *de*, 'from,' and *colorare*, 'to colour.' Loss of the natural colour; *Parachro'ois.* Devoid of colour—*Achroma'ois.*

In Pharmacy, any process by which liquids, or solids in solution, are deprived wholly or in part of their colour,—as by bringing them in contact with animal charcoal.

DÉCOMPOSÉE, (*F.*) from *de*, 'from,' and *componere*, 'to compose.' *Decompos'ed, Dissolutus.* An epithet, applied to the face when extensively changed in its expression and colour; as in the choleric or moribund.

DECORTICATION, from *de*, 'from,' and *cortex*, 'bark.' An operation, which consists in separating the bark from roots, stalks, &c.

DECOSTIS, *Apleu'ros*, from *de*, priv., and *costa*, 'a rib.' One who has no ribs.

DECREMENTUM, Decline.

DECREPITUDE, *Decrepitu'do, Ætas decrepita, Ul'tima senectus, Senecta decrepita seu extre'ma seu summa seu ul'tima*, from *decrepitu's*, (*de*, and *crepare*, 'to creak,') 'very old.' The last period of old age, and of human life; which ordinarily occurs about the eightieth year. It may, however, be accelerated or protracted. Its character consists in the progressive series of phenomena which announce the approaching extinction of life.

DECRETORII DIES, Critical days.

DECUBITUS, from *decumbere*, (*de*, and *cumbere*, 'to lie,') 'to lie down.' *Cuba'tio.* Lying down. Assuming the horizontal posture, *cu'bitus sup'inus*; (*F.*) *Coucher.* *Horæ decubitæ*, 'at bed time.' The French say—*Decubitus horizontal, sur le dos, sur le côté*, for, lying in the horizontal posture, on the back or side.

DECURTATUS, *μειωπος, or μειωσις*, from *de*, and *curtus*, 'short,' 'shortened, curtailed,' 'running to a point.' When applied to the pulse, it signifies a progressive diminution in the strength of the arterial pulsations, which, at last, cease. If the pulsations return and gradually acquire all their strength, it is called *Pulsus decurtatus recip'ocus*.—Galen.

DECUSSATION, *Decussa'tio, Chias'mos, Incrucia'tio, Intersect'io, Intricatu'ra*, from *decussis*, that is, *decem asses*; also, the figure of the letter X. Union in the shape of an X or cross. Anatomists use this term chiefly in the case of the nerves—as the *decussation of the optic nerves*, which cross each other within the cranium.

DECOUSSORIUM, from *decutio*, (*de*, and *quatio*), 'I shake down.' An instrument used by the ancients, for depressing the dura mater, and facilitating the exit of substances effused on or under that membrane. It is described by Scultetus, Paré, &c. See Meningophylax.

DÉDAIGNEUR, Rectus superior oculi.

DEDENTITION, see Dentition.

DEDOLA'TION, *Dedola'tio*, from *dedolare*, (*de*, and *dolare*), 'to cut and hew with an axe.' This word has been used by surgeons to express the action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body, and produces a wound with loss of substance. It is commonly on the head, that wounds by dedolation are observed. When there was a complete separation of a portion of the bone of the cranium, the ancients called it *Apocepharnia'mus*.

DEERBERRY, Gaultheria, Vaccinium stamineum.

DEERFOOD, *Brasenia hydropeltis*.

DEERS' TEARS, Bezoar of the Deer.

DÉFAILLANCE, Syncope.

DEFÉCA'TION, *Defæca'tio*, from *de*, and *feces*, 'excrement.' The act by which the excrement is extruded from the body. *Caca'tio*, *Excre'tio alvi*, *E. alvi'na*, *E. fæcum alvina'rum*, *Dejectio alvi*, *Seces'tio*, *Expul'sio vel Ejectio fæcum*, *Apago'ge*, *Hypochore'sis*, *Echore'sis*, *Eccopro'sis*, *Eges'tio*. The fæces generally accumulate in the colon, being prevented by the annulus at the top of the rectum from descending freely into that intestine. In producing evacuations, therefore, in obstinate constipation, it is well, by means of a long tube, to throw the injection into the colon, as suggested by Dr. O'Beirne.

In *Pharmacy*, defecation means the separation of any substance from a liquid in which it may be suspended. See Clarification.

DEFECTIO ANIMI, Syncope.

DEFECTUS LOQUELÆ, Aphonia—d. *Veneris*, *Anaphrodisia*.

DEFENSIVUM, from *defendere*, (*de*, and *ferdere*), 'to defend.' A preservative or defence. The old surgeons gave this name to different local applications, made to diseased parts, for the purpose of guarding them from the impression of extraneous bodies, and particularly from the contact of air.

DEFERENS, from *defero*, (*de*, and *ferre*), 'I bear away,' 'I transport.'

DEFERENS, VAS, Ductus seu Canalis deferens, Vibri'tor, (F.) *Conduit spermaticus, Conduit déférent*, is the excretory canal of the sperm, which arises from the epididymis, describes numerous convolutions, and with the vessels and nerves of the testicle concurs in the formation of the spermatic chord, enters the abdominal ring, and terminates in the ejaculatory duct.

DEFIBRINATION, see Defibrinized.

DEFIB'RINIZED, (F.) *Defibriné*. Deprived of fibrin. A term applied to blood from which the fibrin has been removed, as by whipping. The act of removing fibrin from the blood has been termed *defibrination*.

DEFIGURATIO, Deformation.

DEFLAGRA'TION, *Deflagra'tio*, from *deflagrare*, (*de*, and *flagrare*, 'to burn,') 'to set on fire.' In pharmacy, the rapid combustion of a substance with flame; great elevation of temperature; violent motion, and more or less noise. Thus, we speak of the deflagration of nitrate, and of chlorate, of potassa, of gunpowder, &c.

DEFLECTENS, Derivative.

DEFLECTIO, Derivation.

DEFLO'RATION, Stuprum.

DEFLO'RATION, *Deflora'tio, Devirgina'tio, Virginitas deflora'ta*, from *deflorescere*, (*de*, and *flo-*

rescere), 'to shed flowers.' The act of depriving a female of her virginity. Inspection of the parts is the chief criterion of defloration having been forcibly accomplished; yet inquiry must be made, whether the injury may not have been caused by another body than the male organ. *Recent defloration* is infinitely more easy of detection than where some time has elapsed.

DEFLUVIUM, Aporrhœa—d. *Pilorum, Alopecia*.

DEFLUXIO, Catarrh, Diarrhœa—d. *Catarrhalis, Influenza*.

DEFLUXION, *Deflux'io, Deflux'us, Catar'rhœis, Hypor'rhœis, Catar'rhus*. A falling down of humours from a superior to an inferior part. It is sometimes used synonymously with inflammation.

DEFLUXUS DYSENTERICUS, Dysentery.

DEFORMATION, *Deforma'tio, Cacomor'phia, Cacomor'phos'is, Dymor'phè, Dymor'phia, Dymor'phos'is, Deform'itas, Defigura'tio, Disfigura'tion, Deform'ity, Inform'itas*, (F.) *Disformité*, from *de*, and *forma*. Morbid alteration in the form of some part of the body, as of the head, pelvis, spine, &c. A deformity may be natural or accidental.

DEFRUTUM, (F.) *Vin cuit*, from *defrutare*, 'to boil new wine.' Grape must, boiled down to one-half and used as a sweetmeat.—Plin. Colamell. Isidor. See Rob.

DEFUSIO, Decantation.

DEGENERATIO, Degeneration—d. *Adiposa Cordis, Steatosis cordis*.

DEGENERATION, *Degeneratio, Nothos'is, Nothi'a*, from *degener*, 'unlike one's ancestors,' (*de*, and *genus*, 'family,') *Degen'eracy*, (F.) *Adattardissement*. A change for the worse in the intimate composition of the solids or fluids of the body. In pathological anatomy, *degeneration* means the change which occurs in the structure of an organ, when transformed into a matter essentially morbid; as a *cancerous*, or *tubercular*, degeneration.

Dégénérescence is, by the French pathologists, employed synonymously with Degeneration.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE, Degeneration—d. *Grasseuse du Foie*, Adiposis hepatica—d. *Graulée du Rein*, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—d. *Noire*, Melanosis.

DEGLUTINATIO, *Dtcollement*.

DEGLUTITIO, Deglutition—d. *Difficilis, Dysphagia*—d. *Impedita, Dysphagia*—d. *Læsa, Dysphagia*.

DEGLUTIT'ION, *Degluti'tio, Catap'osis*, from *de*, and *glutire*, 'to swallow.' The act by which substances are passed from the mouth into the stomach, through the pharynx and œsophagus. It is one of a complicated character, and requires the aid of a considerable number of muscles; the first steps being voluntary, the remainder executed under spinal and involuntary nervous influence.

DEGMUS, *Dexis, Morsus*, (F.) *Morsure*,—a bite in general, from *darvo*, 'I bite.' A gnawing sensation about the upper orifice of the stomach, which was once attributed to acrimony of the liquids contained in that viscus.

DÉGORGEMENT, Disorgement.

DÉGOUT, Disgust.

DEGREE, from *degré*, originally from *gradus*, 'a step.' A title conferred by a college,—as the 'degree of Doctor of Medicine.' Galen used this expression to indicate the qualities of certain drugs. Both he and his school admitted *cold, warm, moist, and dry* medicines, and four different 'degrees' of each of those qualities. Thus, *Apium* was warm in the *first* degree, *Agrimony*

in the second, Roche Alum in the third, and Garlic in the fourth. Bedegar was cold in the first, the flower of the Pomegranate in the second, the Sempervivum in the third, Opium in the fourth, &c. The French use the term *degré* to indicate, 1. The intensity of an affection: as a burn of the first, second, third degree, &c. 2. The particular stage of an incurable disease, as the third degree of phthisis, cancer of the stomach, &c.

DEGUSTATION, *Degusta'tio*, from *de*, and *gustare*, 'to taste.' *Gustation*. The appreciation of rapid qualities by the gustatory organs.

DEICTICOS, Index.

DEIRONCUS, Bronchocele.

DEJECTEDNESS, Depression.

DEJECTIO ALVI, Defecation—*d. Alvina*, Excrement.

DEJECTION, from *dejacere*, *dejectum*, (*de*, and *jacere*), 'to cast down.' *Dejec'tio*, *Subduc'tio*, *Hypoga'gē*, *Hypochorē'sis*, *Hyecchore'sis*, *Apop'tus*, *Hypop'tus*, *Hypop'h'ora*. The expulsion of the feces:—*Ejec'tio*, *Ejec'tio*. Also, a fecal discharge or stool,—generally, however, with *alvine* prefixed,—as an *alvine Dejection*, *Alvus vir'idis*, *Dejectio alvi'na*. Also, depression of spirits.

DEJECTIONES NIGRÆ, Melæna.

DEJECTORIUM, Cathartic.

DELACHRYMATIO, Epiphora.

DELACHRYMATIVUS, Apodacryticus.

DELAPSIUS, Prolapsus.

DELAPSUS, Prolapsus—*d. Palpebræ*, Blepharoptosis.

DELATIO, Indication.

DÉLAFANTS, Diluentia.

DELCROIX'S DEPILATORY, see Depilatory, Colley's.

DELETERIOUS, *Delete'rius*, *Pernicio'sus*, (F.) *Perniciosus*, from *δολω*, 'I injure.' That which produces destructive disorder in the exercise and harmony of the functions.

DELETERIUM, Poison.

DELIGATIO, Deligation, Ligature, see Bandage.

DELIGATION, *Deliga'tio*, *Epidei'sis*, *Deligati'ra*, *Vul'nerum deliga'tio*, *Fascia'rum Applica'tio*, *Plaga'rum Vincitu'ra*, *Fascia'tio*, from *deligare*, (*de*, and *ligo*), 'to bind.' The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of apparatus, dressings, &c.—the denomination *Deligati'or Plaga'rum* being synonymous with *Medicus Vulnerari'us*, and in derivation, with the *Wundarzt*, 'wound physician' or surgeon, of the Germans. Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word. In France, it is applied to the regular and methodical application of bandages, and to the ligature of arteries.

DELIGATURA, Deligation.

DELIQUESCENT, *Deliques'cens*, from *deliquescere*, (*de*, and *liquescere*), 'to melt,' 'to dissolve.' Any salt which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air. The deliquescent salts require to be kept in bottles, well stopped. Chloride of lime, acetate of potassa, and carbonate of potassa, are examples of such salts. The ancient chemists expressed the condition of a body, which had become liquid in this manner, by the word *Deliquium*.

DELIQUIUM ANIMI, Syncope.

DELIRANS, Delirious.

DÉLIRANT, Delirious.

DELIRATIO, Delirium—*d. Senum*, see Dementia.

DÉLIRE, Delirium—*d. Crapuleux*, Delirium tremens—*d. Tremblant*, Delirium tremens.

DELIRIA, Insanity.

DELIRIOUS. Same etymon as DELIRIUM. *Del'irans*, *Del'irus*, *Excerebra'tus*, *Alloch'o'sis*,

Alie'nus, *Parale'rus*, *Raving*. (F.) *Délirant*. One who is in a state of delirium. That which is attended by delirium. The French use the term *Fidère perniciosus delirante* for a febrile intermittent, in which delirium is the predominant symptom.

DELIRIUM, from *de*, 'from,' and *lira*, 'a ridge between two furrows.' *Parac'opē*, *Phrenē'tis*, *Phledon'a*, *Decipien'tia*, *Aphros'ynē*, *Paralere'ma*, *Paralere'sis*, *Paralog'gia*, *Phanta'cia*, *Paraphros'ynē*, *Emo'tio*, *Leros*, *Parano'a*, *Alloph'asia*, *Delira'tio*, (F.) *Délire*, *Égarement d'esprit*, &c., *Transport*, *Idéosynchysie*. Straying from the rules of reason; wandering of the mind. Hippocrates used the word *mania*, *mania*, for delirium sine febre, and the Greek words given above for delirium cum febre. In different authors, also, we find the words, *Paraph'ora*, *Paraph'rotas*, *Paraphrene'sis*, *Paraphren'ia*, *Phrene'sis*, *Phreneti'asia*, &c., for different kinds of delirium. Delirium is usually symptomatic.

DELIRIUM EBRIOSITATIS, D. tremens—*d. Epileptic*, see Epilepsy—*d. Furiosum*, *Mania*—*d. Maniacum*, *Mania*—*d. Potatorum*, *D. tremens*—*d. Tremifaciens*, *D. tremens*.

DELIRIUM SENILE, see Dementia.

DELIRIUM TREMENS, *Ma'nia à Potū*, *Enoma'nia*, *Ma'nia e temulen'tia*, *D. potato'rum*, *D. ebriocita'tis*, *D. tremifaciens*, *D. vig'ilans*, *Erethi'smus ebrioso'rum*, *Dipsoma'nia*, *Meningi'tis seu Phren'is potato'rum*, *Tromoma'nia*, *Tromoparana'a*, *Potoparana'a*, *Pototromoparana'a*, (F.) *Encephalopathia crapulose*, *Délire tremblant*, *D. crapuleux*, *Folie des Ivrognes*. A state of delirium and agitation, peculiar to those addicted to spirituous liquors, with great sleeplessness. It is preceded by indisposition, lassitude, watchfulness, headache, and anorexia; the delirium and tremors most commonly recurring in paroxysms. It is caused by the habitual and intemperate use of ardent spirits or of opium or tobacco; or rather by abandoning them after prolonged use. The treatment is various. Many have regarded stimulants, with large doses of opium to induce rest, to be indispensable. It is certain, however, that the expectant system will often, if not generally, be successful; and, it is probable, a cure effected in this manner will be more permanent than when produced by excitants.

DELIRUS, Delirious.

DÉLITESCENOE, see Repercussion.

DELITESCENTIA, see Repercussion.

DÉLIVRANCE, (F.) An expression, which, in common language, signifies the action of delivering, *libera'tio*, but in the practice of obstetrics, means the extrusion of the secundines, either spontaneously or by the efforts of art. This completion of delivery—*partus secunda'rius*, *secundina'rum expul'sio* vel *extra'ctio*, is produced by the same laws as the expulsion of the fetus. Sometimes, the after-birth follows the child immediately; at others, it is retained; and requires manual interference to remove it. The following are the chief cases in which this becomes necessary. 1. Intimate adhesion between the placenta and paries of the uterus. 2. Spasmodic contraction of the orifice of the uterus. 3. Hour-glass contraction. 4. Torpor or hemorrhage after the expulsion of the child, and,—5. Insertion of the placenta at the orifice of the uterus.

DELIVERY, FALSE, False water.

DÉLIVRE, Secundines.

DELOCATIO, Luxatio.

DELPHINIUM, from *δέλφιν*, or *δέλφιν*, 'a dolphin,' which the flowers resemble. *D. consolida* seu *Sag'etum* seu *Vernis'olor*, *Calceitra'pa*, *Consol'ida Rega'lis*, *Branching Larkspur*, *Sag-*

gerweed. Family Ranunculacæ. Ser. Syst. Polyandria Trigynia. (F.) *Pied d'alolette des champs*. It has been employed as a vermifuge. The seeds have been used in ophthalmia, and the seeds have the same property as those of *Stavesacre*.

DELPHINIUM CONSOLIDA, Delphinium — d. Setgetum, Delphinium.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. The systematic name of the *Stavesacre*, *Staphisagria*, *Phtheiros-tonum*, *Phtheisrium*, *Staphis*, *Pedicularia*, (F.) *Staphisaigre*, *Herbe aux Poux*, *Dauphinelle*. The seeds have a disagreeable smell; a nauseous, bitterish, hot taste; and are cathartic, emetic, and vermifuge: owing, however, to the violence of their operation, they are seldom given internally, and are chiefly used in powder, mixed with hair powder, to destroy lice. The active principle of this plant has been separated, and received the name *Delphinia*. It is extremely acrid, and has been recently used, like veratrum, in tic douloureux, paralysis and rheumatism. It is used in the form of ointment, or in solution in alcohol, (gr. x to xxx, or more, to ℥j.) applied externally.

DELPHINIUM VERSICOLOR, Delphinium.

DELPHYS, Uterus, Vulva.

DELTA, Vulva.

DELTAIFORMIS, Deltoid.

DELTOID, *Deltoides*, *Deltodes*, *Deltoides*, *Deltiformis*, from the Greek capital letter Δ, *délta*, and *oides*, 'resemblance.' *Sous-acromioclaviculaire* of Dumas; *Sus-acromioclaviculaire* of Chaussier. A triangular muscle forming the fleshy part of the shoulder, and covering the shoulder-joint. It extends from the outer third of the clavicle, from the acromion and spine of the scapula, to near the middle and outer part of the os humeri, where it is inserted by means of a strong tendon. This muscle raises the arm directly upwards, when the shoulder is fixed, and carries it anteriorly or posteriorly, according to the direction of the fibres, which are thrown into action. If the arm be rendered immovable, the deltoid acts inversely and depresses the shoulder.

DELUSION, Hallucination.

DEM EL MUCA. A name given by Prosper Alpinus to a disease, which, he says, is proper to Egypt. He considers it to be inflammation of the brain; but others describe it as a pernicious intermittent.

DE MAGNETIZATION, *Demagnetisation*. The act of removing the condition of magnetization.

DÉMANGEAISON, Itching.

DEMANUS, Acheir.

DÉMENŒE, Dementia — d. *Inné*, Idiostim.

DEMENTED, Insane.

DEMENTIA, *Amentia*, *Futuritas*, *Ana'a*, *Ano'nia*, *Deuterano'a*, *Ecnæ'a*, *Parano'a*, *Moria demens*, *Noûthen'a*, *Incoherence*, *Imbecillity*, *Incoherent Insanity*; from *de*, 'from,' or 'out of,' and *mens*, 'mind,' or 'reason.' (F.) *Démence*, *Bêtise*. In common parlance, and even in legal language, this word is synonymous with insanity. Physicians, however, have applied it to those cases of unsound mind which are characterized by a total loss of the faculty of thought, or by such an imbecility of intellect that the ideas are extremely incoherent, there being at the same time a total loss of the power of reasoning. Mania and melancholy are apt to end in this, if possible, more deplorable state. *Dotage* is the *Dementia* of the aged — *Moria demens lere'ma*, *Lere'ma*, *Lere'sis*, *Lerus*, *Deliratio Senum*, *Amentia Senilis*, *Puerilitas*, *Delirium Senile*, *Ani'tas*, *Senile Insanity*, *Senile Dementia*, *Insanity of the aged*, — a form of moral insanity, in

which the whole moral character of the individual is changed.

DEMI, Semi — d. *Bain*, *Semicapium* — d. *Épineux*, *Semi-spinalis colli* — d. *Épineux du dos*, *Semi-spinalis dorsi* — d. *Gantelot*, *Gantelot* — d. *Interosseux du pouce*, *Flexor brevis pollicis manus* — d. *Lunaire*, *Semi-lunar* — d. *Membraneux*, *Semi-membranosus* — d. *Orbicularis*, *Orbicularis oris* — d. *Tendineux*, *Semi-tendinosus*.

DEMISSIO ANIMI, Depression.

DEMISSOR, Catheter.

DEMODEX FOLLICULORUM, (*dypos*, 'lard,' and *dyx*, 'a boring worm,') *Acarus folliculorum*.

DEMONOMANIA, *Dæmonomania*, *Theomania*, *Enthecomania*, from *dæmon*, 'demon,' a spirit of good or evil, and *mania*, 'madness.' Religious insanity. A variety of madness, in which the person conceives himself possessed of devils, and is in continual dread of malignant spirits, the pains of hell, &c.

DEMONSTRATOR, from *de-monstrare*, (*de* and *monstrare*,) 'to show,' 'exhibit.' One who exhibits. The index finger.

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY. One who exhibits the parts of the human body. A teacher of practical anatomy.

DEMOTIVUS LAPSUS, *Repenti'na mors*, from *demovere*, (*de* and *movere*,) 'to move off,' 'remove,' and *lapsus*, 'a fall.' Sudden death.

DEMULCENTS, *Demulcentia*, *Involventia*, *Obvolventia*, *Lubricantia*, from *demulcere*, (*de* and *mulcere*,) 'to soothe,' 'to assuage.' (F.) *Adoucissants*. Medicines supposed to be capable of correcting certain acrid conditions imagined to exist in the humours. Substances of a mucilaginous or saccharine nature belong to this class. Demulcents may act directly on the parts with which they come in contact; but in other cases, as in catarrh, their effect is produced by contiguous sympathy; the top of the larynx being soothed by them first, and indirectly the inflamed portion of the air-passages. In diseases of the urinary organs, they have no advantage over simple diluents. — See Diluents and Emollients. The following are the chief demulcents: — *Acaia Gummi*; *Althæa Folia et Radix*; *Amygdala*; *Amylum*; *Avena Farina*; *Cera*; *Cetaceum*; *Cydonia Semina*; *Fucus Crispus*; *Glycerrhiza*; *Hordeum*; *Lichen*; *Linum*; *Olivæ Oleum*; *Sassafras Medulla*; *Sesamum*; *Sevum*; *Tragacantha*, and *Umus*.

DEMUSCULATUS, from *de*, and *musculus*, 'a muscle.' (F.) *Décharné*. Emaciated, devoid of flesh.

DENÆUS, Chronic.

DENARIUS; a Roman coin, equal in value to about 10 cents, or 8 pence English. It was marked with the letter X, to signify 10 *asææ*.

Also, the 7th part of the Roman ounce.

DENDROLIBANUS, Rosmarinus.

DENERVATIO, Aponeurosis.

DENGUE, *Dinger*, *Dungo*, *Dandy*, *Bouquet* and *Buck's Fever*, *Rheumatismus febrilis*, *Scarlatina rheumatica*, *Exanthemata arthralgia*, *Plantaria*, *Febris exanthematica articularis*, (F.) *Giraffe*, *Eruptive articular fever*, *E. rheumatica febr.* A disease, which first appeared in the years 1827 and 1828, in the West Indies, and in the southern states of North America. It was extremely violent in its symptoms, but not often fatal. It usually commenced with great languor, chilliness, and pain in the tendons about the smaller joints. To these symptoms succeeded burning heat and redness of the skin, pains in the muscles of the limbs or in the forehead, with vomiting or nausea. The fever continued for one, two or three days, and usually terminated by copious perspiration. In different places, it

put on different appearances; but seems in all to have been a singular variety of rheumatic fever. The usual antiphlogistic treatment was adopted, and successfully.

DENIACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. Deniach is a village in Swabia, at the entrance of the Black Forest. The waters contain carbonic acid, carbonate of iron, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of soda.

DENIGRATIO, from *denigrare*, (*de*, and *niger*,) 'to become black.' The act of becoming black, as in cases of sphaelus, sugillation, &c.

DENS, Tooth—*d. Leonis, Leontodon taraxacum.*

DENS PRO'LIFER. A term used by Bartholin for a supernumerary tooth, which appears to grow upon a primitive or parent tooth.

DENT, Tooth—*d. de Sagesse*, see Dentition.

DENTAGOGUM, *Dentagra.*

DENTAGRA, *Denticeps, Dentar'paga, Denticul'cum, Dentag'gum, Denta'lis forfex, Forfex denta'ria, Odonthar'paga, Odon'tagra, Odontago'gon, from dens, 'a tooth,' and agra, 'a seizure.'* (F.) *Davies.* A tooth-forceps.

DENTAL, *Denta'lis, Denta'rius, Denta'tus, Denticula'tus,* from *dens, 'a tooth.'* That which concerns the teeth. See Dentiformis.

DENTAL ARCHES, (F.) *Arcades dentaires*, are the arches formed by the range of alveoli in each jaw.

DENTAL ARTERIES are those arteries which nourish the teeth. They proceed from several sources. The teeth of the upper jaw, e. g., receive their arteries from the *infraorbital* and *superior alveolar*,—themselves branches of the *internal maxillary*. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their branches from the *inferior dental* or *inferior maxillary*, which is given off by the *internal maxillary*, and runs through the dental canal, issuing at the mental foramen, after having given numerous ramifications to the teeth and jaw.

DENTAL CANALS, (F.) *Conduits dentaires, Maxillary canals.* The bony canals, through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth.

DENTAL CARTILAGE, *Cartilago denta'lis.* The cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants, prior to dentition. It is a substitute for the teeth.

DENTAL CAVITY, (F.) *Cavité dentaire.* A cavity in the interior of the teeth in which is situated the *dental pulp*.

DENTAL FOLLICLE, *Folliculus Dentis, Cap'sula dentis,* (F.) *Follicule dentaire.* A membranous follicle, formed of a double lamina, in which the teeth are contained before they issue from the alveoli, and which, consequently, aids in the formation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, and of the membrane that envelops the pulp of the teeth. The dental follicles are lodged in the substance of the jaws.

DENTAL GANGRENE, *Caries Dentium, Odontalg'ia cario'sa, Odontonecro'sis, Odontosphacel'isis, Odontosphacel'ismus, Necro'sis Dentium,* (F.) *Caries des Dents.* Gangrene or caries of the teeth. See Caries.

DENTAL NERVES, (F.) *Nerfs dentaires.* Nerves which pass to the teeth. Those of the upper incisors and canine are furnished by the *infra-orbital* nerve, a branch of the superior maxillary; and those of the molares by the trunk of the same nerve. The teeth of the lower jaw receive the nerves from the inferior maxillary, which, as well as the superior maxillary, arises from the 5th pair.

DENTAL PULP, *Pulpa seu Nu'cleus seu Substantia pulposa dentis, Germen denta'le,* (F.)

Pulpe dentaire. A pultaceous substance, of a reddish-gray colour, very soft and sensible, which fills the cavity of the teeth. It is well supplied with capillary vessels.

DENTAL SURGEON, *Dentist.*

DENTAL VEINS have a similar distribution with the arteries.

DENTALIS, *Odontoid*—*d. Forfex, Dentagra.*

DENTALIUM, from *dens, 'a tooth,'* the *dog-like tooth shell.* A genus of shells in the shape of a tooth. They formerly entered into several pharmaceutical preparations, but were useless ingredients; consisting—like shells in general—of carbonate of lime and gelatin.

DENTARIA, *Anthemis Pyrethrum, Plumbago Europæa.*

DENTARIUS, *Dentist.*

DENTARPAGA, *Dentagra.*

DENTATA VERTEBRA, *Axis.*

DENTATUS, *Dental.*

DENTELARIA, *Plumbago Europæa.*

DENTELÉ ANTÉRIEUR PETIT, *Pectoralis minor*—*d. Grand, Serratus magnus*—*d. Postérieur et inférieur, petit, Serratus posticus inferior*—*d. Supérieur, petit, Serratus posticus superior.*

DENTES, *Teeth,* see *Tooth*—*d. Angulares, Canine teeth*—*d. Canini, Canine teeth*—*d. Clavales, Molar teeth*—*d. Columellares, Canine teeth*—*d. Ctenes, Incisive teeth*—*d. Cuspidati, Canine teeth*—*d. Dichasteres, Incisive teeth*—*d. Gelasini, Incisive teeth*—*d. Gomphii, Molar teeth*—*d. Incisores, Incisive teeth*—*d. Lactei, see Dentition*—*d. Lanarii, Canine teeth*—*d. Maxillares, Molar teeth*—*d. Molares, Molar teeth*—*d. Mordentes, Canine teeth*—*d. Oculares, Canine teeth*—*d. Primores, Incisive teeth*—*d. Rasorii, Incisive teeth*—*d. Sapientiae, see Dentition*—*d. Serotini, see Dentition*—*d. Sophroretici, see Dentition*—*d. Sophronistes, see Dentition*—*d. Sphronisteres, see Dentition*—*d. Tomici, Incisive teeth.*

DENTICEPS, *Dentagra.*

DENTICULATUM, (*Ligamentum,*) diminutive of *dens, 'a tooth.'* *Ligamentum denticulatum, Membra'na denta'ta.* A slender cord, situated between the anterior and posterior fasciculi of the spinal nerves, and between the tunica arachnoidea and pia mater. It is attached to the dura mater, where that membrane issues from the cranium, and accompanies the spinal marrow to its inferior extremity. It sends off, from its outer edge, about twenty slender processes, in the form of *denticuli*, each of which passes outwards and connects itself with the dura mater in the intervals between the anterior and posterior roots of the nerves.

DENTICULATUS, *Dental.*

DENTICULUM, *Dentagra.*

DENTICULUS, *Crena.*

DENTIDUCUM, *Dentagra.*

DENTIER, (F.) from *dens, 'a tooth.'* *Denture.* A set or row of teeth, mounted on metal or ivory, to be adjusted to the alveolar margin. *Dentiers* are simple or double. To the latter, that is, to the full set, the name *Râteliers* is given.

DENTIFORM, *Dentiform'is,* from *dens, 'a tooth,'* and *forma, 'form.'* Resembling a tooth in shape.

DENTIFORMIS, *Odontoid.*

DENTIFRICE, *Dentifric'ium, Remed'ium dentifric'ium, Tooth powder, Tooth paste, Odontotrim'ma, Odontomeg'ma,* from *dens, 'a tooth,'* and *fricare, 'to rub;'* a name given to different powders and pastes proper for cleansing the enamel of the teeth, and removing the tartar which covers them. Powdered bark and charcoal, united to any acidulous salt—as cream of tartar—form one of the most common *dentifrices.*

Electuaire ou Opiate Dentifrice, of the Codex, consists of coral ℥iv, cuttlefish bones and cinnamon, ʒʒ ℥ij, cochineal ℥ss, honey ℥x, alum gr. iv or v.

Poudre Dentifrice of the Parisian Codex is composed of *Bole Armeniac*, red coral, [prepared,] and cuttlefish bones, ʒʒ ℥v, dragon's blood ℥ij, cochineal ℥j, cream of tartar ℥ix, cinnamon ℥ij, cloves, gr. xij, well mixed.

Charcoal, finely powdered and mixed with chalk, forms as good a dentifrice as any.

DEN'TINAL, *Dentina'lis*, from *dens*, 'a tooth.' Relating to the dentine of the teeth.

DENTINE, see Tooth—d. Secondary, see Tooth.

DENTISCAL'PIUM, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *scalpere*, 'to scrape.' *Odonto'glyphum*. This word has been applied to the instrument used for scaling the teeth; to the tooth-pick, (F.) *Cure-dent*; and to the gum lancet,—the *déchaussoir* of the French.

DEN'TIST, *Dentis'ta*, *Odontia'ter*, *Denta'rius*, *Dental Surgeon*, *Surgeon-Dentist*. One who devotes himself to the study of the diseases of the teeth, and their treatment.

DEN'TISTRY, *Odontotech'ny*, *Odontiat'ria*, *Odontotherapi'a*, *Dental Surgery*. The art of the dentist.

DENTITIO, Dentition—d. *Difficilis*, *Dysodontiasis*.

DENTIT'ION, *Dentit'io*, *Dentit'is*, *Odontoph'ia*, *Teething*, *Odontis'asis*, *Odontis'is*, from *dentire*, 'to breed teeth.' The exit of the teeth from the alveoli and gums; or rather the phenomena which characterize the different periods of their existence. The germs of the first teeth, *dentis lac'tei* or *milk teeth*, (F.) *dens de lait*, are visible in the fœtus about the end of the second month; and they begin to be ossified from the end of the third to that of the sixth month. At birth, the corona of the incisors is formed, but that of the canine is not completed; and the tubercles of the molares are not yet all united. Gradually the fang becomes developed; and at about six or eight months begins what is commonly called, the *first dentit'ion*, *Odontia dentitio'nis lactan'tium*. The two middle incisors of the lower jaw commonly appear first; and, some time afterwards, those of the upper jaw; afterwards, the two lateral incisors of the lower jaw; and then those of the upper, followed by the four anterior molares: the canine or *eye-teeth*, at first, those of the lower, and, afterwards, those of the upper jaw, next appear; and, subsequently and successively, the first 4 molares—2 above and 2 below, 1 on each side. The whole number of the primary, temporary, deciduous, shedding or *milk-teeth*, (*dentis tempora'rii*), (F.) *Dents de lait*, is now 20.

The eruption of the milk-teeth takes place, approximately, in the following order:

Central incisors.....8th to 8th month.
Lateral incisors.....7th to 10th month.
First molar.....12th to 14th month.
Canines.....15th to 20th month.
Second molar.....20th to 30th month.

The second dentition or shedding of the teeth, *odontia dentitio'nis puer'ilis*, *Dedentit'ion*, begins about the age of 6 or 7. The germs or membranous follicles of these second teeth—to the number of 32—as well as the rudiments of the teeth themselves, are visible, even in the fœtus, with the exception of those of the small molares, which do not appear till after birth. They are contained in alveoli of the same shape as those of the first dentition. Their ossification com-

mences at from 3 to 6 months after birth, in the incisors and first molares; at eight or nine months, in the canine; about three years, in the molares, 3½ in the second great molares, and about 10 years in the last. As the alveolus of a new tooth becomes gradually augmented, the septum between it and that of the corresponding milk tooth is absorbed, and disappears. The root of the milk tooth is likewise absorbed; its corona becomes loose and falls out, and all the first teeth are gradually replaced by the permanent teeth, *Den'tes serot'ini*. This second dentition becomes necessary in consequence of the increased size of the jaws. The new teeth have neither the same direction nor the same shape as the old; and they are more numerous, amounting till the age of 25, (sooner or later,) to 28. About this period, a small molaris appears at the extremity of each jaw, which is called *Dens sapient'ia* or *wisdom tooth*, *Dens serot'inus*, *Dens sophorot'icus*, *D. sophronis'ta*, *D. sophronis'ter*, (F.) *Arrière-dent*, *Dent de sagesse*, making the whole number of permanent teeth 32.

The eruption of the permanent teeth is remarkable for its general regularity; so that it constitutes an important means for ascertaining the age of the individual during the early period of life.

First molars.....7th year.
Central incisors.....8th year.
Lateral incisors.....9th year.
First bicuspids.....10th year.
Second bicuspids.....11th year.
Canines.....12th year.
Second molars.....13th year.

The teeth of the lower jaw precede by a few weeks those of the upper.

During the period of dentition, that is, of the first dentition, the infant is especially liable to disease;—the irritation, produced by the pressure of the tooth on the superincumbent gum, sometimes occasioning pyrexia, convulsions, diarrhoea, &c., which symptoms are often strikingly relieved by a free division of the distended gum. This disordered condition is called *Teething*, *Odontia dentitio'nis*, *Odontis'asis*, *Odontal'gia dentitio'nis*, *Odaxis'mus*.

DENTITIS, Dentition.

DENTIUM CORTEX, Enamel of the teeth—d. *Dolor*, *Odontalgia*—d. *Nitor*, Enamel of the teeth—d. *Scalptura*, (Lancing the gums,) see Gum lancet—d. *Vacillantia*, *Odontoseisia*.

DENTO, from *Dens*, 'a tooth.' One whose teeth are prominent.

DENTOIDEUS, Odontoid.

DENTS BICUSPIDÉES, Bicuspid teeth—d. *Col des*, Collum dentium—d. *Conoïdes*, Canine teeth—d. *de Lait*, see Dentition—d. *Mâchelières*, Molar teeth—d. *Molaires*, Molar teeth—d. *Multicuspidées*, Molar teeth, great—d. *Écillières*, Canine teeth.

DENTURE, Dentier.

DENUDA'TION, *Denuda'tio*, *Gymno'sis*, from *denudare*, (*de*, and *nudare*), 'to lay bare.' Condition of a part, deprived of its natural covering, whether by wounds, gangrene, or abscess. It is particularly applied to the bones, when deprived of their periosteum, and to the teeth when they lose their enamel or dental substance.

DEOB'STRUENT, *Deob'struens*, *Dephrac'ticum*, *Deoppilans*, *Deoppilati'cum*, *Ephrac'tic*, from *de*, and *obstruere*, (*ob*, and *struere*), 'to obstruct.' (F.) *Déobstruant*, *Déobstructif*, *Déopilatif*, *Déopillant*. Medicines given with the view of removing any obstruction. The word corresponds to *aperient*, in its general, not in its par-

sicular sense. It is now almost abandoned, and, when used, conveys by no means definite ideas.

DEODORIZER, Antibromic.

DEONTOL'OGY, *Deontolog'ia*; from *ra deonta*, 'what is fitting or necessary,' and *logos*, 'a description.' A word introduced by Bentham to signify morals, or the science of duties.

MED'ICAL DEONTOL'OGY, *Deontolog'ia med'ica*, (F.) *Déontologie médicale*, *Medical ethics*, *Medical etiquette*. The duties and rights of medical practitioners.

DEOPPILATIVUM, Deobstruent.

DEPASCENS, Phagedenic.

DEPAUPERATUS, Impoverished.

DEPERDITIO, Abortion.

DEPHRACTICUM, Deobstruent.

DÉPILATIF, Depilatory.

DEPILATIO, Alopecia—d. *Capitis*, Calvities.

DEPILATION, *Depilatio*, *Dropacie'mus*, *Mad'ieis*, *Mad'ieis*, *Pilo'ieis*, from *de*, and *pilus*, 'hair.' Loss of hair, either spontaneously or by art.

DEPILATORY, *Depilatorium*, *Dropax*, *Pilo'thron*, *Ectillo'icus*, *Épilato'rium*, (F.) *Dépilatoire*, *Dépilatif*. Any thing which causes the loss of the hair. Depilatories are, usually caustic applications, in which quicklime or some other alkaline substance, sulphuret of iron, &c., enter.

DEPILATORY, COLLEY'S, seems to consist of quicklime and a portion of sulphuret of potassa. A pitch plaster, *Pitch-cap*, is sometimes used as a depilatory. It of course pulls the hair out by the roots.

Deleroix's depilatory, and *Plenk's depilatory*, have a similar composition.

DEPILIS, same etymon. Devoid of hair. Hairless.

DEPLETION, *Depletio*, from *depleo*, 'I unload.' The act of unloading the vessels, by blood-letting and the different evacuaunts. Also, inordinate evacuation.

DEPLETORY, *Depletivum*. Having relation to depletion:—as 'a depletory or depleting agent.'

DEPLUMATIO, *Pilo'ieis*, from *deplumia*, (*de* and *pluma*), 'without feathers.' A disease of the eyelids, in which they are swollen, and the eyelashes fall out. See *Madarosis*.

DEPOSIT, *Depositum*, from *depono*, (*de* and *pono*, 'to lay or put,') 'to lay or put down.' (F.) *Dépot*. Any thing laid or thrown down. In physiology and pathology, a structureless substance, separated from the blood or other fluid, as the typhous, tuberculous, purulent, melanin, and diphtheritic deposits.

DEPOSIT, *Feculence*.

DEPOSITIVE, *Depositivus*, from *deponere*, (*de* and *ponere*), 'to depose,' 'to put down.' An epithet used by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma, so as to give rise to the production of small hard elevations of the skin, or pimples. Under "depositive inflammation of the derma," he comprises *strophulus*, *lichen* and *prurigo*.

DÉPÔT, Abscess, Sediment—d. *Laitieuse sur la Ouisse*, *Phlegmatia dolens*—d. *de l'Urine*, Sediment of the urine.

DEPRAVATION, *Depravatio*, from *de* and *pravus*, 'bad.' Perversion, corruption;—as depravation of the taste, &c.

DEPREHENSIO, Diagnosis, Epilepsy.

DEPRESION, *Depressio*, *Impressio*, from *deprimere*, *depressum* (*de*, and *premere*), 'to depress,' *Ephlasis*. In Anatomy, it means an excavation, hollow, or fossa. In Surgery, it is applied to a fracture of the cranium, in which the portions of fractured bone are forced inwards; (F.) *Subgrondation*, *Entablement*; called also,

Catapi'esie, *Campis Depressio*, *Thlasis Depressio*. *Depression*, (F.) *Abaissement*, means Couching.—See *Cataract*.

Depression also means *dejection* or *dejectedness*—*Ademon'ia*, *Ademo'syné*, *Demis'io animi*.

DÉPRESOIRE, Meningophylax.

DEPRESS'OR, (F.) *Abaisseur*. Same etymon. Several muscles have been so termed, because they depress the parts on which they act.

DEPRESSOR ALÆ NASI, *D. labii superioris alæque nasi*, *Inci'ivus me'dius*, *Myrtis'ormis*, *Depressor Labii superioris proprius*, *Constrictores alarum nasi ac depressores labii superioris*, *Maxillo-alvéoli-nasal*—part of the *labialis*, (Ch.) (F.) *Abaisseur de l'aile du nez*. It arises from the superior maxillary bone immediately above the junction of the gums with the two incisor and canine teeth; and passes upwards to be inserted into the upper lip and root of the ala nasi, which it pulls downwards.

DEPRESSOR AN'GULI ORIS, *Triangula'ris*, *Depressor labiorum communis*, *Depressor labiorum*, (F.) *Sousmaxillo-labial*, *Maxillo-labial* (Ch.), *Abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres* ou *Muscle Triangulaire*. A muscle, situate at the lower part of the face. Its form is triangular. It arises from the outer oblique line on the lower jawbone, and terminates in a point at the commissure of the lips, which it pulls downwards.

DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS; *Quadratus*, *Quadratus menti*, *Depressor labii inferioris proprius*,—*Mentonier-labial*, *Mento-labial* (Ch.), (F.) *Carré du Menton*, *Houppie du Menton*, *Abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure*. A small, thin, and quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and ascends to the lower lip, where it becomes confounded with the orbicularis oris. It pulls the lower lip downwards and outwards.

DEPRESSOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS, *D. Alæ nasi*—d. *Labiorum communis*, *D. Anguli oris*—d. *Oculi*, *Rectus inferior oculi*.

DEPRESSOR PAL'PEBRÆ INFERIORIS. A fleshy bundle, which forms part of the palpebralis muscle. Heister describes it separately, but it is not admitted now.

DEPRESSORIUM, Meningophylax.

DEPRIMENS AURICULÆ, *Retrahens auris*—d. *Maxillæ biverter*, *Digastricus*—d. *Oculi*, *Rectus inferior oculi*.

DEPRIMENTIA, Sedatives.

DEPURAN'TIA, from *depurare*, (*de*, and *purus*), 'to purify.' (F.) *Dépuratifs*. Medicines were formerly so called, which were supposed to possess the property of removing, from the mass of blood or humours, those principles which disturbed their purity; and of directing them towards some one of the natural excretories. The juices of what were called anti-scorbutic herbs, sulphur, and many other medicines, were ranked under this class.

DÉPURATIFS, Depurantia.

DEPURATION, *Depuratio*. Same etymon. *Catharis'mos*, *Munda'tio*. In Pathology, depuration has been used for the process by which nature purifies the animal economy, either by the agency of some eruptive disease, or some spontaneous evacuation, or by the assistance of medicine. See *Clarification*, and *Depuratory*.

DEPURATIVE, Depuratory.

DEPURATORY. Same etymon. *Depuratorio*, *Depurative*. That which causes depuration, as the urinary and cutaneous depurations. Applied, also, to diseases, which have been considered capable of modifying the constitution advantageously, by acting on the composition of the fluids—such as certain eruptions, intermit-

tents, &c. The word is, also, appropriated to medicines and diet, by which the same effect is sought to be induced.

DER'ADEN, from *ἀδην*, 'the neck,' and *ἀδην*, 'a gland.' A gland in the neck.

DERADENITIS, from *ἀδην*, 'neck;' *ἀδην*, 'a gland;' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

DERADENON'CUS, from *ἀδην*, 'the neck,' *ἀδην*, 'a gland,' and *οὔκος*, 'a swelling.' Tumor of the glands of the neck.

DERANENCEPHA'LIA, from *ἀδην*, 'neck,' and *anencephalia*, 'absence of brain.' A monstrosity in which only a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebræ—more properly *derencephalia*.

DERANGED, Insane.

DERANGEMENT, Inseanity.

DERBIA, Impetigo.

DERENCEPHALIA, Deranencephalia.

DERENCEPH'ALUS, from *ἀδην*, 'the neck,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.' A monster whose brain is in the neck.—G. St. Hilaire.

DERIS, Cutis.

DERIVANS, Derivative.

DÉRIVATIF, Derivative.

DERIVATION, *Derivatio, Deflectio, Parochetensis, Antilepsia, Antipsia, Revulsio, Cura derivativa seu revulsoria*, from *de*, and *rivus*, 'a river.' When a 'centre of fluxion' is established in a part, for the purpose of abstracting the excited vital manifestations from some other, a *derivation* is operated.

The term DERIVATION has likewise been applied to the suction power of the heart,—an agency in the circulation of the blood.

DÉRIVATIVE, *Deflectens, Derivans, Derivatorius*, from *derivare*, 'to drain off.' *Antipsantius, Revellent, Revulsivus, Revulsorius, Revulsorius*, (F.) *Dérivatif, Révulsif*. Same etymon. A remedy, which by producing a modified action in some organ or texture *derives* from the morbid condition of some other organ or texture. Revellents are amongst the most important remedies: they include, indeed, every physical and moral agent, which is capable of modifying the function of innervation, and therefore almost every article of the materia medica. The following is a list of the chief local Derivatives.

1. EPISPASTICS.—Acidum Aceticum, Acidum Nitricum, Acidum Sulphuricum, Allium, Ammonia, Ammoniacum, Asafoetida, Cantharis, Capsicum, Galbanum, Olea Essentialia, Pix Abietis, Sinapis, Caloric, Friction.

2. VESICANTS.—Ammonia, Argenti Nitras, Cantharis, Cantharis Vittata, Hydrargyri Iodidum rubrum, Ranunculus, Sinapis, Caloric.

3. SUPPURANTS.—Acida Mineralia, Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras, Cantharis, Mezereum, Pix Abietis, Sabina, Tiglii Oleum, Fonticulus, Setaeum.

4.—ESCHAROTICS.—A. *Erodents*.—Acidum Aceticum, Acida Mineralia, Alumen Exsiccatum, Argenti Nitras, Cupri Sub-Acetas, Cupri Sulphas, Sabina, Saccharum Purissimum.—

B. *Actual Cauterants*.—Caloric, White Hot Iron, Moxa.—

C. *Potential Cauterants*.—Acidum Arseniosum, Acidum Nitricum, Acidum Sulphuricum, Antimonii Murias, Argenti Nitras, Calx, Potassa, Potassa cum Calce, Zinci Chloridum.

DERIVATORIUS, Derivative.

DERMA, Cutis.

DERMAL, see Dermal Aspect.

DERMAL, *Dermic, Derma'lis, Der'micus*, from *δέρμα*, 'the skin.' Relating or belonging to the skin.

DERMAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the skin or external surface.—Barclay. *Dermad* is used adverbially by the same writer to signify 'towards the dermal aspect.'

DERMAL'GIA, *Dermata'gia, Dermatody'ia*, from *δέρμα*, 'the skin,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Pain in the skin. Neuralgia of the skin. *Rheumatic Dermalgia* or *Rheumatism of the skin* is a form of neuralgia, which is referred, at times, to the nervous trunks, muscles, &c., but appears to be seated in the cutaneous nerve.

DERMATAGRA, Pellagra.

DERMATALGIA, Dermalgia.

DERMATAUXE, Dermatophyma.

DERMATIATRIA, from *δέρμα*, 'skin,' and *ιατρεία*, 'healing.' Healing of cutaneous diseases. The treatment of diseases of the skin. *Didermatitria, Dermatoerati'a*.

DERMATITIS, Cytitis, Erysipelatous inflammation.

DERMATOCHOLOSIS, Icterus.

DERMATOCHYSIS, Anasarca.

DERMATOCRATIA, see Dermatistria.

DERMATODES, Dermatoid.

DERMATODYNIA, Dermalgia.

DER'MATOID, *Dermatoï'des, Dermoi'des, Dermoi'des, Dermoid*, from *δέρμα*, 'the skin,' and *εἶδος*, 'form.' That which is similar to the skin. This name is given to different tissues, which resemble the skin. The dura mater has been so called by some.

Morbi dermatoides, chronic cutaneous diseases.

DERMATOL'OGY, *Dermatolog'ia, Dermatology*, from *δέρμα*, 'the skin,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A discourse or treatise of the skin.

DERMATOPATHIA, Cutaneous disease.

DERMATOPERISCLERISMUS, Induration of the cellular tissue.

DERMATOPERISCLEROSIS, Induration of the cellular tissue.

DERMATOPHY'MA, *Dermatoux'e*, from *δέρμα*, 'skin,' and *φύμα*, 'tumour.' A tumefaction of the skin.

DERMATOPHYMATA VENEREA, Condylomata.

DERMATORRHAG'IA, *Dermatorrho'e*, from *δέρμα*, 'skin,' and *ρῆγμα*, 'rupture.' A discharge of blood from the skin.

DERMATORRHŒA, Dermatorrhagia.

DERMATOSCLEROSIS, Callosity.

DERMATOSES, Cutaneous diseases.

DERMATOSIES VÉROLEUSES, *Syphilitides*.

DERMATOSPASMUS, Horrida cutis.

DERMATOTYLOMA, Callosity.

DERMATOTYLOSIS, Callosity.

DERMATOTYLUS, Callosity.

DERMIC, *Der'micus, Dermaticus, Dermatinus, Dermotic, Dermal, Derma'lis*; from *δέρμα*, 'skin.' Relating to the skin.

DERMITIS, Cytitis.

DERMODES, Dermatoid.

DERMOG'RAPHY, *Dermograph'ia*, from *δέρμα*, 'the skin,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' An anatomical description of the skin.

DERMOHÆ'MIA, from *δέρμα*, 'skin,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Hyperæmia or congestion of the skin.

DERMOID, Dermatoid.

DERMOLOGY, Dermatology.

DERMO-SKELETON, see Skeleton.

DERMO-SYPHILIDES, *Syphilitides*.

DERMOT'OMY, *Dermatom'ia*, from *δέρμα*, 'the skin,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' The part of anatomy which treats of the structure of the skin.

DERODYMUS, Dicephalus.

DERONCUS, Bronchocele.

DERTRON. This word, which is used by Hippocrates, signified, according to some, the omentum or peritoneum, but according to others, the small intestine. See Epiploon.

DÉSARTICULATION, (F.), from *de*, and *articulus*, 'a joint.' *Disjointing.* A word used to express the part of the operation, in amputation at an articulation, which consists in dividing the ligaments, and separating the articular surfaces. The word has, also, been used for that kind of anatomical preparation, the object of which is to separate the different bones of the skeleton, and especially those of the head.

DESCALORINÈSES, from *de*, 'from,' and *calor*, 'heat.' A name given by Baumes to diseases which are characterized by diminished heat.

DESCEMET, MEMBRANE OF, see Aqueous Humour, and Cornea.

DESCEMETITIS. A term improperly formed, and really signifying 'inflammation of Descemet.' Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet.

DESCENDENS NONI, see Hypoglossus.

DESCENSIO, Catabasis.

DESCENSUS, Catabasis—d. Testiculorum, Orchido-catabasis.

DESCENTE, Hernia—d. de la Matrice, Proidentia uteri.

DESECTUS, Castratus.

DÉSENFLEURE, Défumescence.

DESICCANTIA, Desiccativa.

DESICCATIO, Draining.

DESICCATION, Drying.

DESICCATI'VA, Desican'tia, Siccan'tia, Easiccati'va, from *desiccare*, (*de*, and *siccare*,) 'to dry up.' (F.) *Désiccatifs.* Remedies, which, when applied externally, dry up the humours or moisture from a wound.

DESIPIENTIA, Delirium.

DESIRE, Libido—d. Venereal, Appetite, venereal, see Libido.

DES'MA, Des'mè, Des'mus. A bandage, a ligament. Hence:

DESMATUR'GLIA, from *δέσμη*, 'bandage,' and *ἔργον*, 'work.' The doctrine of the application of bandages. Bandaging.

DESMEDION, Fasciculus.

DESMEUX, Ligamentous.

DESMITIS, Desmophlog'is, Desmophlog'ia, from *δέσμη*, 'a ligament,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of ligaments.

DESMOCHAUNO'SIS, from *δέσμος*, 'ligament,' and *χαύωσις*, 'relaxation.' Relaxation of an articular ligament.

DESMODYN'IA, from *δέσμη*, 'ligament,' and *ἄλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the ligaments.

DESMOG'RAPHY, Desmograph'ia, from *δέσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the ligaments.

DESMOID TISSUE, from *δέσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *ἴδιος*, 'shape.' *Ligamentous Tissue, Textus desmoidus.* This tissue is very generally diffused over the human body; has a very close connexion with the areolar tissue, and is continuous with it in divers places. It constitutes the ligaments, aponeuroses, &c.

DESMOL'OGY, Desmolog'ia, from *δέσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,' 'a treatise.' That part of anatomy which describes the ligaments.

DESMOPHLOGIA, Desmitis.

DESMORRHEX'IS, from *δέσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *ρῆξις*, 'rupture.' Rupture of an articular ligament.

DESMOS, Ligament.

DESMOSUS, Ligamentous.

DESMOT'OMY, Desmotom'ia, from *δέσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' The part of

anatomy which teaches the mode of dissecting the ligaments.

DÉSOSTRUA'NT, Deobstruent.

DÉSOSTRUCTIF, Deobstruent.

DÉSOPILATIF, Deobstruent.

DÉSORGANISATION, Disorganisation.

DÉSXYGENÈSES, from *de*, and *oxygen.* M. Baumes includes under this title an order of diseases, which he considers dependent upon a diminution in the quantity of the oxygen necessary for the animal economy.

DESPOTATS, (F.) Infirm soldiers, formerly charged with the office of removing the wounded from the field of battle: perhaps from *desportator*, 'one who bears away.' The class of *Despotats* was introduced by Leo VI., at the commencement of the 9th century.

DESPUMA'TION, Despuma'tio, Apaphris'mos, Epaphris'mos, from *despumare*, (*de*, and *epuma*,) 'to skim,' 'to remove the froth.' The separation of the froth and other impurities, which rise, by the action of the fire, to the surface of any fluid.

DESEQUAMA'TION, Desquamatio Cutis, Eclep'isis, Aposyr'ma, Apolep'isis, Apolepis'mus, Moulting, from *desquamare*, (*de*, and *squama*, 'a scale,') 'to scale off.' Exfoliation, or separation of the epidermis; in the form of scales, of a greater or less size. This affection is a common consequence of exanthematous diseases.

DESEQUAMATORIUS, Exfoliative.

DESSÈCHEMENT, Atrophy, Draining.

DESSICATIFS, Desiccativa.

DESTILLATIO, Coryza, Distillation—d. Pectoris, Catarrh.

DESTRUCTIO, Diaphthora.

DESUDA'TIO, Ephidro'is, Sudam'ina, Hidro'a, from *desudare*, (*de*, and *sudare*, 'to sweat,') *Desudation* means a profuse and inordinate sweating, a mucksweat; but, most commonly, the term is applied to an eruption of small pimples, similar to millet seed, which appears chiefly on children, and is owing to want of cleanliness.

DÉSYMPLYSER, see Symphyseotomy.

DETENTIO, Catalepsy.

DETERGENS, Abstergent.

DETER'GENTS, from *detergere*, (*de*, and *tergere*, 'to clean,') 'to cleanse.' *Detergen'tia, Detero'ria, Extergen'tia, Abstergen'tia, Absteri'oa, Abstero'ria, Abluen'tia, Traumat'ica, Smect'ica, Emundan'tia, Mundificati'va, Mundifican'tia, Rhypt'ica, Abster'sives, (F.) Détersifs, Mundi'catifs.* Medicines, which possess the power to deterge or cleanse parts, as wounds, ulcers, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants, or to that of emollients.

DETERMINA'TION, Determina'tio, from *de*, and *terminus*, 'a boundary.' Strong direction to a given point;—as 'a determination of blood to the head.'

DÉTERSIFS, Detergents.

DETERSORIA, Detergents.

DETERSO'RIMUM, from *detergere*, 'to cleanse.' The place, in ancient bathing establishments, where the bather was cleansed and dried.

DETESTATIO, Castratio.

DÉTORSE, Sprain.

DETRACTIO SANGUINIS, Bloodletting.

DETRIT'US, from *deterere*, (*de*, and *terere*,) 'to bruise or wear out.' The residuum, occupying the place of the organic texture of parts which have undergone disorganization.

DÉTROIT ABDOMINALE, Pelvis (brim)—d. Inférieur, Pelvis (outlet)—d. Périnéal, Pelvis (outlet)—d. Supérieur, Pelvis (brim.)

DÉTRONCATION, Detruncatio.

DETRUNCA'TION, Detrunca'tio, (F.) Détroncation, from *de*, and *truncus*, 'a trunk.' Separa-

tion of the trunk from the head of the fetus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DETRUSION, *Detrusio*; same etymon as the next. The act of thrusting or forcing down or away. Applied by Dr. Walshe to lateral displacement of the heart by extraneous pressure.

DETRUSOR URINÆ, *Protrusor*, from *de-trudere*, (*de*, and *trudere*), 'to thrust down or from.' The muscular coat of the urinary bladder was formerly so called. It was, also, named *Constrictor Vesicæ Urinariæ*.

DÉTUMESCEENCE (F.), *Detumescentia*, from *detumere*, (*de*, and *tumere*), 'to cease to swell.' A diminution of swelling. This word has nearly the same signification as the French word *Désenflure*. The latter is, however, more particularly applied to the diminution of œdema or anasarca; the former, to the resolution of a tumour properly so called.

DEUNX. The ancient name of a weight of 11 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DEURENS (FEBRIS.) *Causus*.

DEUS COPULATIONIS, *Cupido*.

DEUTERANŒA, *Dementia*.

DEUTERIA, from *deuteros*, 'the second.' Vogel has used this term for the symptoms produced by retention of the secundines. The word was also applied, by the Greeks, to a second or inferior wine.

DEUTERION, *Secundines*.

DEUTEROPATHIA, *Hysteropathia*, *Morbus secundarius*, from *deuteros*, 'the second,' and *πάθος*, 'disease.' A secondary disease. One produced by another, and of which it is only, in some measure, symptomatic, or the sympathetic effect.

DEUTEROSCOPY, *Deuteroscopia*, from *deuteros*, 'the second,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.' Second sight. A fancied power of seeing future things or events.

DEUTO, *deuteros*, 'second.' A prefix denoting two, or double,—as *deutoxide*, having two degrees of oxidation.

DEVELOPMENT, *Evolutio*, from (F.) *développer*, 'to unfold.' In Physiology, it means growth or increase; and in Pathology, its signification is similar. By development of the pulse, e. g. is understood an increase in its strength and fullness. Diseases of development, *Morbi evolutivis*, are such as are peculiar to the period of growth.

'**TAKING DEVELOPMENTS.**' A term used by practical craniologists to signify the act of measuring prominences of the skull, which are regarded by them as indicating the size of corresponding cerebral organs.

DEVELOPMENT, VESICLE OF, see *Vesicle of Development*.

DEVERTICULUM, *Diverticulum*.

DEVIATION, *Devia'tio*, from *de*, 'from,' and *via*, 'the way.' Out of the way. By this word is meant—a vicious curvature of the spine or other bones;—faulty direction of the teeth or other part;—the passage of blood, bile, urine, milk, &c., into vessels not natural to them.

DÉVIATION DES RÉGLES, *Menstruation* (vicarious.)

DEVIL IN A BUSH, *Nigella*—*d. Bit*, *Veratrum viride*.

DEVIL'S BIT, *Aletris farinosa*, *Scabiosa succisa*, *Chamælririum luteum*—*d. Bite*, *Liatris*—*d. Dung*, *Asafetida*—*d. Shoestrings*, *Galega Virginiana*.

DEVIRGINATIO, *Defloration*, *Stuprum*.

DÉVOLEMENT, *Diarrhœa*.

DEWBERRY, AMERICAN, see *Rubus cœsius*—*d. Plant*, *Rubus cœsius*.

DEWCLAWS, *Crueta genu equina*.

DEXIS, *Degmus*.

DEXOCARDIA, from *δεξις*, 'right,' and *καρδία*, 'the heart.' A case in which the heart is found to beat on the right side. It is met with occasionally in pleurisy and pneumothorax.

DEX'TANS. A weight of 10 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DEXTERINA, *Dextrine*.

DEXTRAD, from *dexter*, 'right-handed.' A term used adverbially by Dr. Barclay to signify 'towards the dextral aspect.' See *Mesial*.

DEXTRAL ASPECT, see *Mesial*.

DEXTRALITY, from *dexter*, 'right.' The state of being on the right side. Right-handedness. The state of being right-handed.

DEXTRIN, *Dextrine*, *Dextrinum*, *Dextrinæ*, *British gum*, from *dexter*, 'right-handed.' So called, from its refracting the rays, in the polarization of light, more to the right hand than any substance known. A substance obtained by the continued action of diluted sulphuric acid upon starch at the boiling point. It is used in the treatment of fractures, by the 'immovable apparatus.' The bandages are soaked in a solution, in water, of the dextrine—previously moistened thoroughly with tincture of camphor, to prevent it from leaking when the water is added. The solution should be of the consistence of molasses.

DEXTRINUM, *Dextrine*.

DI, *di*, *dis*, 'bis, twice, double.' Hence, *Diculus*, *Digastricus*, &c.

DIA, *dia*, in composition, 'through, across, out of, separated.' When prefixed to any therapeutic agent, it meant, in ancient pharmacy, a preparation into which that agent entered.

DIABBOS, *Astragalus*, *Malleolus*.

DIABÈTE, *Diabetes*—*d. Chylæus*, *Chyluria*—*d. Fævus*, see *Diabetes*—*d. Inipide*, see *Diabetes*—*d. Socré*, *Diabetes* (mellitus.)

DIABETES, from *dia*, 'through,' and *βησσω*, 'I pass.' *Urinæ profusivum*, *Hyperdiuresis*, *Siphonuria*, *Urorrhagia*, *Polyuria*, *Hydragadomatium*, *H. Matule*, *Polyuria*, *Urosmia*, *Urorrhœa*, *Dipsucos*, *Diarrhœa in Urinâ*, *D. urinosa*, (F.) *Diabète*, *Flux d'Urine*. A disease, characterized by great augmentation and often manifest alteration in the secretion of urine; with excessive thirst, and progressive emaciation. Cullen has described two species:—*Diabetes insipidus* and *D. Mellitus*; the former, (F.) *Diabète fauv* ou *insipide*, *Diabète*, being, simply, a superabundant discharge of limpid urine, of its usual urinary taste; the latter, *D. Mellitus*, called, also, *Paruria Mellita*, *Diabetes Anglicus*, *D. cras*, *Mellituria*, *Glucoosuria*, *Glycerurhœa urinosa*, *Urosomia mellita*, *Saccharurhœa urinosa*, *Phthisuria*, *Uro-phthisia*, *Tubes diuretici seu diabetici*, *Dyspepsia saccharigena*, *Apocrensis Diabetes Mellitus*, *Saccharine diabetes*, (F.) *Diabète sucré*, *Hyperurorrhœe saccharine*, *Phthisurie sucrée*.—falls under the definition given above. The quantity of urine, discharged in the 24 hours, is sometimes excessive, amounting to 30 pints and upwards; each pint containing sometimes 2½ oz. saccharine matter. This replaces the urea, which is not found in quantity in the urine of those labouring under diabetes. Where the disease is situate is not clear. The whole system of nutrition, however, seems to be morbidly implicated. A part of the urine must be formed at the expense of the system, as the excreta frequently far exceed the solid and liquid ingesta. On dissection, no morbid appearance is met with, sufficient to enable us to fix on the seat of this distressing affection.

All the remedies that have been tried have usually been found insufficient in *D. Mellitus*.

D. insipidus, *Hyperuræia aquosa*, *Hydruria*, *Hydruræia*, *Paruria incontinens aquosa*, *Diabætes epuræus*, *Urorrhœa*, *Ureæa Diabætes*, (F.) *Polyuric*, *Hyperurorrhœa*, *Diabætes insipide*, *Faux diabætes*, which occurs in hysterical habits, and has, hence, been called *D. hystericus*, is of comparatively trifling moment. Exclusive diet, and attention to the state of the cutaneous transpiration, which has sometimes produced good effects in *D. Mellitus*, has most commonly failed.

DIABETES ANGLICUS, see *Diabetes*—*d. Chylous*, *Chyluria*—*d. Insipidus*, see *Diabetes*—*d. Lactes*, *Chyluria*—*d. Mellitus*, see *Diabetes*—*d. Spurius*, see *Diabetes*—*d. Ureæa*, see *Diabetes*—*d. Verus*, *Diabetes* (*mellitus*.)

DIABETIC, *Diabæticus*. Same etymon. Relating to diabetes.

DIABETIC SUGAR, Glucose.

DIABOTANUM, from *dia*, and *βοτανή*, 'an herb.' A medicine, prepared with herbs.—Galen.

DIABROSIS, Erosion, Corrosion.

DIABROTICUS, from *dia*, and *βρωσκω*, 'I eat or corrode.' A substance, capable of causing erosion of the part to which it is applied. It ordinarily means a medicine, whose activity places it between escharotics and caustics. See *Corrosive*.

DIACARYON, from *dia*, and *καρυον*, 'a nut.' *Rob nucum*. The rob of nuts or of walnuts.

DIACASSIA CUM MANNA, *Confectio cassiæ*.

DIACATHOLICON, *Diacatholiconum*, from *dia*, and *καθαινω*, 'universal.' The name of a purge, so called from its general usefulness. It was an electuary, and composed of the pulp of cassia, tamarinds, leaves of senna, root of polyopody, flowers of the violet, rhubarb root, aniseed, sugar, liquorice, and fennel.

DIACAU'SIS, from *διακαωω*, 'I burn.' Excessive heat. Over-heating.

DIACAUSTIC, *Diacæusticus*. Same etymon. That which is caustic by refraction; as a double convex lens, which has been sometimes used for cauterising an ulcer by directing the sun's rays upon it.

DIACELTATESSON PARACELSI, Pulvis Cornachini.

DIACHALASIS, from *διαχάλασις*, 'to be open or relaxed.' Hippocrates uses this word for fracture of the bones of the skull; or for relaxation and separation of the sutures, in consequence of a wound of the head.—Hippocrates.

DIACHALCITEOS, from *dia*, and *χαλκίτις*, 'chalcitis or colcothar.' A plaster, whose composition is the same as that of the diapalma, except that, in place of the sulphate of zinc, a mixture of oil and colcothar is substituted.

DIACHEIRIS/MOS, *Diacheiris*, *Tractatio manua'ria*, from *dia*, and *χειρ*, 'the hand.' The preparation, administration, and dispensing of medicines.—Hippocrates.

DIACHOREMA, *Diachore'is*, from *διαχωρευω*, 'I separate from.' Every kind of excreted matter and excretion; but more particularly the fæces and alvine excretion.—Fossius, Gorræus. See *Excrement*.

DIACHOREMA XYSMATODES, see *Ramenta intestinorum*.

DIACHORESIS, Excretion.

DIACHRISIS, Inunction.

DIACHRISTA, from *dia*, and *χρισω*, 'I anoint.' Medicines, applied as abstersgents to the velum palati, the palate itself, the tongue, &c. Probably gargles.—Paulus of Ægina.

DIACHYLON, *Diachylum*, *Emplastrum diachylum*, from *dia*, and *χυλος*, 'juice;' i. e. com-

posed of juices. The plaster of this name was formerly made of certain juices. The term is now confined to the **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI** or **Lead Plaster**.

DIACHYLON CUM GUMMI, *Emplastrum gummosum*—*d. Gommé*, *Emplastrum cum gummi-resinis*—*d. Gum*, *Emplastrum gummosum*—*d. Magnum cum gummi*, *Emplastrum galbani comp.*—*d. Simplex*, *Emplastrum plumbi*—*d. White*, *Emplastrum plumbi*—*d. Yellow*, *Emplastrum gummosum*.

DIACHYTICA, from *dia*, and *χυω*, 'I pour out.' Medicines which discuss tumours.

DIACINE'MA, from *dia*, and *κινω*, 'I move.' A slight dislocation.—Celsus, Galen. A subluxation.

DIACLASIS, Refraction.

DIAC'LYSIS, *Diachlysmus*, from *dia*, and *κλύω*, 'to wash out.' Rinsing or cleansing—especially of the mouth.

DIACLYSMA, Gargarism.

DIACOCYMELON, *Diaprunum*.

DIACODION, *Syrupus papaveris*.

DIACO'DIUM, *Confectio ex Capitibus Papaveris*, from *dia*, and *κοδιον*, 'a poppyhead.' (F.) *Diacode*. The ancients had various forms for preparing it. The *Syrup of Poppies*—*Syrupus Papaveris seu Diacodion*—is now substituted for it.

DIACOPE, Abscission, Dissection, Intersection.

DIAC'OPÆ, *En'cope*, from *dia*, and *κοπτω*, 'to cut.' A cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. When used, since Galen, it generally signifies an oblique incision, made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed. It is not now employed.

DIAC'OPÆ CRA'NIJ, *Præcisio seu Dissectio Cra'nij*. Opening the head; and separation of the bones of the cranium.

DIACOPRÆ'GIA, from *dia*, *κοπρω*, 'excrement,' and *αιγ*, *αιγος*, 'a goat.' A name given, in Blancard's Lexicon, to a medicine, composed of goat's dung, which the ancients praised in diseases of the spleen, parotids, &c.

DIAC'RISES, from *dia*, and *κρινω*, 'I separate.' A class of diseases characterized by alterations of secretion.—Gendrin.

DIACRIT'ICA SIG'NA. Same etymon. Signs by which one disease can be accurately discriminated from another:—*differential diagnosis*.

DIACYDONITES, *Cydoniatum*.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA, *Geoffrasia vermifuga*.

DIADÈ'MA, *Fascia cap'itis*, *Redimic'ulum*, from *διαδωω*, (*dia*, and *δωω*, 'to bind.') 'I surround.' A sort of bandage; advised in headache, in which relaxation of the sutures was apprehended.—Forestus.

DIADÈ'XIS, *Diad'ochè*, *Metatopt'is*, from *διαδεχομαι*, (*dia*, and *δεχομαι*, 'to take or receive.') 'I transfer,' 'I succeed to.' A transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former both in its nature and seat.

DIADOCHE, *Diadexis*.

DIAD'OSIS, from *διαδωωμι*, 'to distribute.' In some authors, it means the distribution of nutritive matter over the whole body,—in other words, *nutrition*; whilst, in others, it is synonymous with the remission or cessation of a disease.

DIADÈ'US, from *δι*, 'double,' and *αιδωια*, 'the parts of generation.' A monster whose organs of generation and urinary bladder are double. It has only been observed in animals.

DIAB'RESIS, from *διαρρωω*, (*dia*, and *ρρωω*, 'I take away,') 'I divide,' 'I separate.' A division or solution of continuity. A surgical operation,

which consists in dividing any part of the body. *Hæmorrhag'ia per diæ'retin* is hæmorrhage owing to separation or division of vessels.

DIÆRESIS UNGULÆ, Onychoptosis.

DIÆRETICUS, Caustic.

DIÆTA, Diet—d. Lactea, Galactodistia.

DIÆTE'MA has the same signification as diet, with most authors. Galen gives it a more extensive meaning, comprising, under it, what constitutes Hygiene.

DIÆTETICA, Dietetics.

DIAGNOSE, Diagnosticate.

DIAGNOSIS, *Diagno'sticè, Diagnos'ticè, Deprehen'sio*, from *dia*, and *gno'sco*, 'I know.' *Discrimination*, (F.) *Diagnose, Diagnostique*. That part of medicine whose object is the discrimination of diseases, the knowledge of the pathognomonic signs of each. It is one of the most important branches of general pathology.

DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL, see Diacritica signa.

DIAGNOSTIC, *Discret'ivus, Diagnos'ticus*; same etymon. A symptom which is characteristic of a disease.

DIAGNOSTICATE, — sometimes *diagnose*. To discriminate one disease or phenomenon from another.

DIAGRYDIUM, *Convolvulus scammonia*.

DIAGRYD'UM CYDONIA'TUM, from *diagrydium*, 'scammony,' and *cydonium*, 'quince.' A pharmaceutical preparation, obtained by inspissating and drying, by means of heat, two parts of scammony and one of quince juice. It was formerly used as an energetic purgative.

DIAGRYD'UM GLYCYRRHIZA'TUM. An analogous preparation, containing extract of liquorice in place of quince juice.

DIAGRYD'UM SULPHURA'TUM. Scammony, which has been exposed to the vapour of burning sulphur. These *diagrydia* are not now used.

DIALEIPSIS, Apyrexia, Intermission.

DIALEIPYRA, Intermitent fever.

DIALEMMA, Apyrexia.

DIALEP'SIS, *Intercep'tio*, from *διαλαμβανω*, 'I intercept.'—Hippocrates employs this word for the interstices, or intervals, left between the turns of a bandage.

DIALIPSIS, Apyrexia, Intermissio.

DIALYSIS, *Dissolutio*, from *dia*, and *λυσις*, 'solution.' A dissolution or loss of strength. *Resolutio vir'ium*. Weakness of the limbs. Also, a solution of continuity.

DIAMANT, Diamond.

DIAMASTE'MA, Masticatory.

DIAMBRÆ SPECIES. A name given by the ancients to powders, one of which bore the name—*Species diam'bræ sinè odora'tis*,—the other, that of *Species diam'bræ cum odora'tis*. The former was composed of cinnamon, angelica root, cloves, mace, nutmeg, galanga, cardamom, and numerous other substances; the latter, besides, had ambergris and musk. These powders were used as tonics, in cases of debility of the stomach, and in certain nervous affections.

DIAMNES, Enuresis.

DIAMOND, *Ad'amas*, from *a*, privative, and *δαμαω*, 'I conquer.' 'Invincible.' (F.) *Diamant*. So called from its hardness. It is the most precious of all stones, and was formerly conceived to possess extraordinary cordial virtues.

DIAMOR'RUM, *Rob ex moris*, from *dia*, and *μωρον*, 'a mulberry.' An ancient syrup prepared with honey and mulberry juice. It was employed as a gargle in sore throat.—Galen.

DIAMOTOSIS, from *μασας*, 'charpie,' 'lint.' The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

DIANA, Argentum.

DIANANCAS'MUS, from *dia*, and *ανακαζω*,

'I force.' Coaptation, reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIANOEMA, Imagination.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLL'US, from *Δία*, 'Jove.' (?) *ανθος*, 'flower,' and *caryophyllum*, 'the clove.' *Clove Pink*. Also called *Caryophyllum rubrum*, *Tu'nica*, *Tu'nica hortens'is*, *T. rubra*, *Caryophyllum hortens'is*, *Clove July flower*, *Gill'iflower*, *Carnation*. Order, Caryophyllum. (F.) *Éillet giroflée*. The flowers were once much used; but are now only employed in syrup, as a useful and pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

DIAPAL'MA, *Phœnic'ium Emplas'trum*. A plaster composed of equal parts of litharge, olive oil, axunge, water, a certain quantity of sulphate of zinc dissolved in water, and white wax. It is classed amongst the topical, desiccative, emollient, resolvent, detersive, and cicatrizing medicines. Mixed with a quarter of its weight of olive oil, it acquires the consistency of an ointment, and forms the *Cerate of Diapal'ma*.

DIAPASMA, Catapasma.

DIAPEDE'SIS, *Transuda'tio, Peruda'tio, Persulta'tio*, from *διαπεδω*, 'I leap through.' Exhalation, as of blood, in the form of dew, at the surface of the skin, or of any membrane; *Sweating of blood*, (F.) *Sueur de Sang, Hæmorrhag'ia per diapede'sin, Hæmatopede'sis, Hæmidro'sis*.

DIAPENSIA CORTUSA, Sannicula.

DIAPEN'TES or DIAPENTE, from *δια*, and *πεντη*, 'five.' A medicine composed of five ingredients. See Diatessaron.

DIAPHEN'ICON, *Diaphen'ix, Medicamentum ex Pal'mulis*, from *δια*, and *φαινις*, 'a date.' A drastic electuary, of which the date was the chief excipient.

DIAPHORE'SIS, from *διαφορω*, (*δια*, and *φορω*, 'I convey,') 'I dissipate.' A greater degree of perspiration than natural, but less than sweating. Every kind of cutaneous evacuation.

DIAPHORET'IC. Same etymon; *Diapno'icus, Diaphoret'icus*. A medicine which excites diaphoresis. Diaphoretics are very uncertain as a class. The following is a list of the most reputed:—Ammoniac Acetatis Liquor; Ammoniac Carbonas; Antimonialis pulvis; Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras; Antimonii Sulphuretum precipitatum; Aselepias tuberosa; Camphora; Contragerya; Dulcamara; Eupatorium perfoliatum; Guaiaci Lignum; Guaiacum; Ipecacuanha; Mazerum; Opium, and its active principle Morphium; Sarsaparilla; Saesafraas; Serpenteria; Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici; Sulphur; Xanthoxylium; Caloric; Exercise, (active); and Friction.

The epithet *Diaphoretic* has also been given, by some, to continued fever, accompanied with constant perspiration.

DIAPHORETIC, MINERAL, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

DIAPHORETICUM JOVIALE, see Antihæctic.

DI'APHRAGM, *Diaphrag'ma, Diaphrag'is, Respirato'rium Ventris, Discret'o'rium, Phrenes, Septum transversum, Diacri'men Thorac'ie et Ventris, Disce'ptum, Cine'tus, Diazo'ma, Præcine'tus, Diazo'ma, Diazo'tra, Hypo'cus, Hypo'zo'ma, Perizo'ma, Dissep'tum, Dissip'ium, Præcor'dia, Succin'gens membra'na vel mus'culus, Succin'cus, Succin'etra, the Midriff*, from *δια*, 'between,' and *φρασσω*, 'I clove.' A large, arched muscle; stretched transversely between the thoracic and abdominal cavities, which it separates from each other; tendinous in the centre; thin, almost circular, and unequally convex, upwards. It is fleshy at its circumference, which is attached to the cartilago ensiformis, to the

last six ribs, to the aponeurosis stretched from the last rib to the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra; and, lastly, to the bodies of the first three or four lumbar vertebrae. When it contracts, its fibres become straight, the chest is enlarged, and the abdomen diminished. It is then an inspiratory muscle. It may, also, diminish the capacity of the chest, and be an expiratory muscle. This muscle plays an important part in sighing, yawning, coughing, sneezing, laughing, sobbing, crying, hiccoughing, singing, vomiting, the excretion of the faeces and urine, the expulsion of the foetus, &c.

DIAPHRAGMA AURIS, see Tympanum—d. Cerebri, Tentorium—d. Narium, Septum narium d. Ventriculorum lateralem cerebri, Septum laticidum.

DIAPHRAGMAL'GIA, *Diaphragmat'gia*, from *διαφραγμα*, 'the diaphragm,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMAT'ALGIA, Diaphragmalgia.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC, *Diaphragmat'icus*. Belonging to the diaphragm. A name given to several vessels and nerves.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC OR PHRENIC ARTERIES. These are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The former, called, also, *supradiaphragmat'ic*, are two in number, one on each side. They arise from the internal mammary, and descend along the phrenic nerve, to be distributed on the upper surface of the diaphragm. The latter, or *infradiaphragmat'ic*, are also two in number. They arise from the upper part of the abdominal aorta, or from the coeliac artery, and divide into two principal branches, which are distributed on the lower surface of the diaphragm and in its substance.

The *superior diaphragmat'ic veins* follow the same course as the arteries, and empty themselves—the *right*, into the vena cava superior; the *left*, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The two *inferior diaphragmatic veins* open into the vena cava inferior.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC HERNIA, *Phrenic Hernia*, *Diaphragmatocele*. The abdominal viscera are occasionally protruded through the diaphragm, either through some of the natural apertures in the muscle, or through deficiencies, or wounds, or lacerations in it.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC OR PHRENIC NERVES, *Inter-cervical respiratory* of Sir Charles Bell, are two in number; one on the left side, the other on the right. They arise from the second and third nerves of the cervical plexus, about the middle of the neck, and receive two or three filaments from the brachial plexus, after which they descend into the chest at the sides of the pericardium, and are distributed on the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC PLEX'USES are two in number; one right, and the other left. They arise from the upper part of the solar plexus, by a small number of branches, which are distributed to the diaphragm, following exactly the branches of the inferior diaphragmatic arteries.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC RING, (F.) *Annæus diaphragmaticus* of Chaussier, is a name given to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the vena cava inferior passes through the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS, Diaphragmitis.

DIAPHRAGMATOCELE, see Hernia.

DIAPHRAGMITIS, from *διαφραγμα*, 'the diaphragm,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. *Diaphragmat'itis*, *Inflammat'io septi transversi*, *Paraphren'itis*, *Empresma Pleur'itis Diaphragmat'ica*, *Paraphren'es'is Diaphragmat'ica*, *Inflammation of the Diaphragm*. The terms, *Paraphren'itis* and *Paraphren'es'is* have been obtained from the Peripatetic philosophy, which

supposed the seat of the *ψυχη*, or soul, to be the præcordia. The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis are:—painful constriction around the præcordia, with small, quick, laborious breathing. It is a rare disease.

DIAPHRATTON HYMEN, Mediastinum—d. Membrana, Mediastinum.

DIAPHRAXIS, Diaphragm.

DIAPH'THORA, *Destruct'io*, from *δια*, and *φθειρω*, 'to corrupt.' Corruption in general; more especially corruption of the foetus in utero. Hippocrates. Also, corruption of the blood in the stomach.—Galen. See Abortion.

DIAPHYLACTIC, Prophylactic.

DIAPH'YSIS, from *διαφωω*, 'I rise between.' *Interstit'ium*, *Discrimina'tio*: 'an interstice, interval, division.' Any thing that separates two bodies. Also, the middle part or body of a long bone, *Corpus Ossis*. One of the ligaments of the knee.—Hippocrates, Paré.

DIA'PIA. Some lexicographers use this word synonymously with DIAPYRESIS or SUPPURATION, others have employed it in opposition to MYOPIA.

DIAPLASIS, Conformation, Reduction.

DIAPLASMUS, Conformation, Reduction.

DIAPNEUSIS, Perspiration.

DIAPNOE, Perspiration.

DIAPNOEA, Perspiration.

DIAPNOGENOUS APPARATUS, see Perspiration.

DIAPNOICUS, Diaphoretic.

DIAPOPHYSES, Transverse processes of the vertebrae.

DIAPORE'MA. Anxiety, jactitation; from *διαπορευω*, 'I doubt.'

DIAPRU'NUM, *Diacoocyme'lon*. A purgative electuary, of which the *pulps of prunes* and *rhubarb* formed the basis. By adding to the *diaprunum simplex* a 24th part of powdered scammony, the *Diapru'num resoluti'vum* seu *compositum* was formed. It was more active than the former.

DIAPYEMA, Empyema, Suppuration.

DIAPYESIS, Suppuration—d. Oculi, Hypopyon.

DIAPYET'ICA, *Dyapye'mata*, from *διαπυνη*, *διαπυνησις*, (*δια*, and *πυνη*, 'pus,') 'suppuration.' Medicines which promote suppuration.

DIAPYETICUS, Suppurative.

DIARÆ'MIA, (F.) *Diarré'ie*, from *δια*, 'through,' *ρευω*, 'I flow,' and *αιμα*, 'blood.' A pathological condition, said to be common in sheep, in which the globules of the blood are diminished in quantity; the blood itself thinner, and transuding through the coats of the vessels into the cavities.—Delafore.

DIARÆ'MIE, Diarræmia.

DIARIA, Ephemera.

DIARRHAGE, Fracture.

DIARRHOEA, from *δια*, 'through,' and *ρευω*, 'I flow.' *Enterorrhœ'a*, *Incontin'entia alvi*, *Alvi profu'viam*, *A. fluxus aquosus*, *Ventris profu'vium*, *Cæliorrhœ'a*, *Cæliol'ynis*, *Alvus cita*, *Cucato'ria*, *Coporrhœ'a*, *Catar'rhus intestinal'is*, *Alvi fluxus*, *Rheuma*, *Epiph'ora Alvi*, *Fluxus alvi'vus*, *Lax'itas alvi*, *Deflux'io*, *Lax*, *Looseness*, *Purging*, (F.) *Diarrhée*, *Dfoiement*, *Catarrhe intestinal*, *Flux de Ventre*, *Cours de Ventre*, *Courante*. A disease characterized by frequent liquid alvine evacuations, and generally owing to inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. It is commonly caused by errors in regimen, the use of food noxious by its quality or quantity, &c., constituting the *Diarrhœ'a stercora'ria*, *D. Crapulo'sa* of writers. It may be acute or chronic. Many varieties have been made by some nosologists—e. g. mucous,—*Diarrhœ'a mucosa*, *Blennorrhœ'ia*, *Blennorrhœ'ia*; bi-

Hous.—*Neo-cholo'sis*, *Diarrhœa bilio'sis*; serous, —*Hydrochœ'sis*, *Hydrodiarrhœa*, *Orrhœchœ'sis*; dependent upon the matters evacuated. Diarrhœa requires different treatment, according to its nature. If caused, as it often is, by improper matters in the intestinal canal, these must be evacuated; and the astringent plan of treatment must not be adopted, unless the discharges seem kept up by irritability of the intestines, or unless they are colliquative. The indiscriminate use of astringents is to be deprecated.

A very fatal diarrhœa prevails amongst the native inhabitants of India, to which Mr. Tytler has given the name *Diarrhœa hæc'tica*, because, like hectic fever, it seems to obtain habitual possession of the constitution, to operate upon it with scarcely any perceptible intermission, and, in general, to defy the most powerful remedies.

DIARRHŒA ADIPOSA, *Gras-fondure*—d. cum Apepsiâ, Lientery—d. Arthritica, Cœliagra—d. Biliosa, see *Diarrhœa*—d. Carnosa, Dysentery—d. Chylosa, Cœliac flux—d. Chymosa, Cœliac flux—d. Crapulosa, see *Diarrhœa*—d. Cruenta, Hæmatochezia—d. Dyspeptica, Lientery—d. Hepatica, Hepatirrhœa—d. Ingestorum, Lientery—d. Lienteria, Lientery—d. Mucosa, see *Diarrhœa*—d. Purulenta, Pychoezia—d. Sanguinolenta, Hæmatochezia—d. Stercoraria, see *Diarrhœa*—d. in Urinâ, Diabetes—d. Urinosa, Diabetes.

DIARRHOÏSCHESIS, from *Diarrhœa*, and *schesis*, 'arrest.' Arrest of a diarrhœa.

DIARTHRO'DIAL, *Diarthrodialia*. Relating to diarthroses or movable articulations; as *diarthro'dial articulation*. *Diarthro'dial cartilages* or *incrusting cartilages* are the cartilages which invest the articular extremities of bones.

DIARTHRO'SÏS, from *διαρθρω*, (*dia*, and *arthro*), 'I separate the limbs,' 'I articulate.' *Dearticula'tio*, *Proarthro'sis*, *Aparthro'sis*, *Abarticula'tio*, *Coarticula'tio*, *Perarticula'tio*, *Rota'tio*, (F.) *Emboiture*. A movable articulation. One which permits the bones to move freely on each other in every direction, as in the case of the shoulder joint.

DIATYR'ION, from *δια*, and *τυριον*, 'the orchis mac'cula.' An electuary, of which this plant formed the basis. (?)—Myrepsus. The ancients attributed to it the faculty of exciting the organs of generation.

DIASCINCI ANTIDOTUS, Mithridate.

DIASCOR'DIUM, from *δια*, and *σκορδιον*, 'the water germander.' An electuary, so called because this plant entered into its composition. The Parisian codex has a formula for its preparation, under the title, *Electuarium opiatum astrin'gens vel diascor'dium*. (*R. fol. scord. ℥iiss, rosar. rubr. bistort. rad., gentiana, tormentilla, sem. berber. ʒʒiiss, singid., piper. long. ʒʒij, cassia lignea, cinnamom., dictamn. Cretens., styrac. calamit., galban., gum. acacia ʒʒiiss, bol. orient. præpar. ʒij, extract. vinos. opii. ʒij, mel. rosat. præp. lbij, vin. hispan. lss: fiat electuarium.*) In place of the *styrac. calamita*, the balsam of tolu or benjamin may be used. The opium is, in this preparation, in the proportion of 1 to 184. The diascordium is employed in diarrhœa and dysentery, as a tonic, stomachic, and astringent. The common dose is from a scruple to a drachm and a half. See *Pulvis cretae compositus*.

DIASOSTIC, Prophylactic.

DIASPASIS, Divulsio.

DIASPER'MATON. The ancient name of two cataplasms, composed of seeds.—Galen, Paulus.

DIASPHYXIS, Pulse. Also, a violent beat of the pulse.

DIASTAL'TIC, *Diastalticus*; from *δια*,

'through,' and *σπυλλω*, 'I contract.' An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the reflex or excito-motory system of nerves; because the actions they induce are performed 'through' the spinal marrow as their essential centre.

DIASTALTICUS, Diastolic.

DIASTASÆ'MIA, (F.) *Diastasémie*, from *διαστασις*, 'separation,' and *αίμα*, 'blood.' A pathological condition, characterized by a separation of the elements of the blood globules;—the fibrin and albumen separating also from the colouring matter, whilst the fibrin attaches itself to the valves of the heart.—Delafore.

DIASTASE. Same stymon as the next but one. A vegetable principle, allied in its general properties to gluten, which appears in the germination of barley and other seeds and, by its presence, converts the starch into sugar and gum.

DIASTASÉMIE, Diastasæmia.

DIAS'TASIS, from *δια*, and *ιστημι*, 'to place,' 'separation,' 'distance.' *Diastæ'ma*, *Disiden'tia*. A separation of bones, and particularly of the bones of the cranium, from each other; of the radius from the ulna, and the fibula from the tibia. The ancients used this word to designate the three dimensions of the body,—length, breadth, and thickness; for the interval separating the patient from the physician; the swelling of varicose veins; the time at which some change occurred in disease, &c.

DIASTE'MA, Diastasis, Interstice.

DIASTEMATELYT'RIA, from *διαστημα*, 'interstice,' and *λυτρον*, 'vagina.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the vagina.—Breschet.

DIASTEMATENCEPH'ALIA, from *διαστημα*, and *εγκεφαλος*, 'the brain.' An organic deviation, consisting in a longitudinal division of the brain.—Breschet.

DIASTE'MAT'IA, from *διαστημα*. A term employed by Breschet for an organic deviation, characterized by the presence of a fissure in the mesial line of the body.

DIASTEMATOCAL'LIA, from *διαστημα*, and *καυλος*, 'trunk.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the trunk.

DIASTEMATOCHEI'LIA, from *διαστημα*, and *χειλος*, 'the lip.' An organic deviation, consisting in a longitudinal division or fissure of the lip.

DIASTEMATOCRA'NIA, from *διαστημα*, and *κρανιον*, 'the cranium.' An organic deviation, consisting in a longitudinal division of the cranium.

DIASTEMATOCYS'TIA, from *διαστημα*, and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the urinary bladder.

DIASTEMATOGAS'TRIA, from *διαστημα*, and *γαστηρ*, 'the stomach.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the stomach.

DIASTEMATOGLOS'SIA, from *διαστημα*, and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the tongue.

DIASTEMATOGNA'THIA, from *διαστημα*, and *γναθος*, 'jaw.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the jaw.

DIASTEMATOME'TRIA, from *διαστημα*, and *μητρα*, 'womb.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the womb.

DIASTEMATOPYEL'IA, from *διαστημα*, and *πελος*, 'pelvis.' An organic deviation, charac-

terized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the pelvis.

DIASTEMATORACHIA, from *διαστημα*, and *ραχις*, 'spine.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the spine.

DIASTEMATORRHYNIA, from *διαστημα*, and *ρως*, 'the nose.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the nose.

DIASTEMATOSTAPHYLIA, from *διαστημα*, and *σταφυλη*, 'uvula.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the uvula.

DIASTEMATOSTERNIA, from *διαστημα*, and *στερνος*, 'the sternum.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the sternum.

DIASTEMENTERIA, from *διαστημα*, and *σπινθηρ*, 'intestine.' An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the intestine.

DIAS'TOLE, from *διαστέλλω*, (*δια* and *στέλλω*, 'I send,') 'I dilate,' 'I open.' *Relaxatio seu Remissio cordis et arteriarum*. Dilatation of the heart and arteries, when the blood enters their cavities. It is the opposite movement to *systole*, in which the heart and arteries contract to send forth the blood. *Diastole* and *systole* are, consequently, successive movements. *Diastole*, *Motus cordis diastalticus*, occurs simultaneously in the two ventricles. The almost inappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisyctole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiastole*. When we speak of the contraction or *systole* of the heart, as well as of its *diastole* or dilatation, we mean that of the ventricles. This dilatation is active.

DIAS'TOLEUS, Dilator.

DIAS'TOLIC, *Diastalticus*, *Diastalticus*; same etymon. Belonging to the diastole of the heart—as 'diastolic impulse of the heart.'

DIAS'TOLIC IMPULSE OF THE HEART, see *Impulse*, diastolic.

DIAS'TOMOTRIS, from *διαστέμνω*, (*δια*, and *στέμνω*, 'mouth,') 'I dilate an aperture.' Dilating instruments, such as the different kinds of specula for the mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

DIASTREMMATA, Distortion, Perversion, Sprain.

DIASTROPHE, Distortion, Perversion, Sprain.

DIAT'ASIS, *Distensio*, from *διαταίνω*, (*δια*, and *ταίνω*, 'I stretch,') 'I distend.' *Tension*. The retraction of a fracture by extension and counter-extension.

DIATES'SARON, from *δια*, and *τεσσαρες*, 'four.' An electuary, into the composition of which entered four medicines; viz. the roots of *gentian*, *arietolochia rotunda*, and *bay-berris*, each ℥ij, honey ℥ij. The whole was incorporated with extract of juniper. The *diapentes* is nothing more than this electuary, mixed with two ounces of ivory shavings. The *diatescearon* is tonic, and it was formerly employed in cases of stings and bites of venomous animals. It was regarded as emmenagogue, alexiterial, and alexipharmic.

DIATHESIS, from *διατίθημι*, (*δια*, and *τίθημι*, 'to place,') 'I dispose.' Disposition, constitution, affection of the body: predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others;—(F.) *Immunitas morbose*. The principal diatheses, mentioned by authors, are the cancerous, scrofulous, scorbutic, rheumatic, gouty and calculous.

DIATHESIS HÆMORRHOIDALIS, see *Hæmorrhoids*—d. Hemorrhagic, Hematophilla—d. Nervosa, Nervous diathesis—d. Rheumatic, see *Rheumatic*—d. Sthenica, Sthenia.

DIATRAGACANTHUS. A powder composed of *gum tragacanth*, ℥ij, *gum Arabic*, ℥j and ℥ij, starch, ℥ss, liquorice, ℥ij, as much of the seeds of the melon, and white poppy; seeds of the water-melon, cucumber, and gourd, and sugar candy ℥ij. It was used as a demulcent.

DIATRESIS, Perforation.

DIATRIMMA, Chafing.

DIATRINSANTALON, see *Diatrion*.

DIATRION, *Diatrion*, from *δια*, and *τρεις*, 'three.' A medicine composed of three ingredients. There were formerly two kinds. The first was called *Diatrion Piperis*, and was formed of black and long pepper, aniseed, thyme, and ginger. It was highly stimulating. The second species was known under the name, *Diatrion Santalorum*, or *Powder of the three Sanders*. They were considered diaphoretic.

DIATRITARIUM. The Methodists were so called, who pretended to cure all diseases by subjecting the patients to treatment every third day.

DIATRITOS. Relating to every third day. A means used by the Methodists to cure disease.

DIAZOMA, Diaphragm.

DIAZOSMA, Diaphragm.

DIAZOSTER, from *διαζώνωμι*, (*δια*, and *ζώνωμι*, 'to gird,') 'I surround.' The twelfth vertebra of the back, because it corresponds to the girdle, *ζώνη*.

DIAZOSTRA, Diaphragm.

DICEN'TRA CANADENSIS, *Squirrel corn*, *Colic weed*. Family, *Fumariaceae*. An indigenous plant, growing from Maine to Wisconsin, which flowers in May, the flowers having the odour of hyacinths. It has been given internally in syphilis, and applied externally in syphilis and gonorrhœa.

DICEPHALIUM, Bicephalum.

DICEPHALUS, *Bicephalus*, *Derod'ymus* et *Jed'ymus*, *Janus*, from *δι*, 'double,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.' A monster with two heads.

DICERAS RUDE, *Diitachyceras rudis*, see *Worms*.

DICHALCON. A weight, equal to a third part of the obolus.

DICHOPHYIA, from *διχα*, 'double,' and *φυω*, 'I grow.' A disease of the hairs, in which they split and grow forked.

DICHROMOS, *Verbena officinalis*.

DICIATRIA, Medicine, legal.

DICLIDOSTOSIS, from *διελις*, 'a double door,' and *σσωσις*, 'ossification.' Ossification of valves—as of the heart.

DICLIS, Valve.

DICOR'YPHUS, *Dicranus*, from *δι*, 'double,' and *κρυφή*, 'the crown of the head.' A monster with a double vertex or cranium.

DICORYPHUS DIHYPOGASTRIUS, Hemipages.

DICRANUS, *Dicoryphus*.

DI'CROTUS, *Bisferiens*, from *δις*, 'twice,' and *κρω*, 'I strike.' An epithet given to the pulse, when it seems to beat twice as fast as usual. It is synonymous with the term *rebounding*, the artery rebounding after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. It has been considered, and with truth, to frequently foretell hemorrhage. In bad cases of typhus, it certainly announces such a tendency.

DICTAMNE, *Dictamnus albus*—*d. de Crète*, *Origanum dictamnus*.

DICTAM'NUS ALBUS, from *Dictamnus*, a town in Crete; *D. Fraxinella*, *Fraxinella Dictamnus*, *White Fraxinella*, *Bastard Dittany*, *Fraxinella*, (*F.*) *Dictamnus*, *Fraxinella*. The fresh

root has been considered nervine, anthelmintic, ammenagogue. It is not used.

DICTAMNUS CRETICUS, *Origanum dictamnus*—*d. Fraxinella*, *Dictamnus albus*.

DICTYITIS, Retinitis.

DICTYON, Rete.

DIDELPHYS, *Dihysteria*.

DIDYMAL'GIA, from *διδυμοι*, 'the testicles,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the testicles.

DIDYMIS, Epididymis.

DIDYMITIS, *Hernia humoralis*.

DIDYMOS, Gemellus.

DIDYMUS, Testicle—*d. Symphyogastricus*, *Gastrodidymus*—*d. Symphyohypogastricus*, *Hypogastrdidymus*—*d. Symphyoperineus*, *Pygodidymus*—*d. Symphyothoracogastricus*, *Thoracogastrodidymus*.

DIECBOL'ION, from *δια*, and *εβαλλω*, 'I cast out.' A name given, by the ancients, to a remedy which they believed capable of producing abortion.

DIERENBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. Dierenbach is a city in Bavaria, two leagues from which is a sulphurous spring.

DIERVIL'LA TRIF'IDA, *Bush honeysuckle*. An indigenous plant of the Honeysuckle tribe—*Lonicera*—whose flowers appear from June to August. It has been used as a diuretic; and in gonorrhoea and syphilis.

DIES, *He'mera*, *A day*, (F.) *Jour*. The day is, properly, the period during which the solar light illumines our horizon: but commonly, also, we designate by the word *day* the period of 24 hours or *Nycthe'meron*, which is frequently di-

vided into four parts—morning, midday, evening, and midnight. In antiquity, great importance was attached to the observation of days in disease. The medical day is usually reckoned at 24 hours,—universally in estimating the duration of a disease. In parts of the United States, it comprises only the time when the sun is above the horizon, as regards the administration of medicine, so that if a medicine be ordered to be taken four times a day, it is understood to mean during the 12 hours of day.

DIES CANICULARES, see *Canicula*—*d. Contemplabiles*, *Critical days*—*d. Contemplantes*, *Indicating days*—*d. Critici*, *Critical days*—*d. Decretorii*, *Critical days*—*d. Indicantes*, *Indicating days*—*d. Indicatorii*, *Indicating days*—*d. Indices*, *Indicating days*—*d. Internuntii*, *Critical days*—*d. Judicatorii*, *Critical days*—*d. Radicales*, *Critical days*.

DIET, *Di'eta*, *Di'ete'ma*, *Ra'tio vietæ*. Originally, this word signified nearly the same thing as *Hygiene* and *Regimen*, that is, Diet was the employment of every thing necessary for the preservation of health and life. At the present day, it signifies a particular kind of food, and, at times, a privation of food and drink;—abstinence. To put any one upon diet, (F.) *mettre quelqu'un à la diète*, means to deprive him of his usual nourishment:—*milk diet* means a diet of milk, &c. See *Aliment*, *Dietetics*, *Hygiene*, and *Regimen*.

DIET SCALE. Every well regulated hospital has certain dietetic regulations. The following *Table of Dietary* shows the particular regimena selected for the sick, in certain hospitals.

DIET-TABLE OF DIFFERENT HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE UNITED STATES.

I. ENGLAND.

LONDON HOSPITALS.

1. *London Hospital*.

	COMMON DIET.	MIDDLE DIET.	LOW DIET.	MILK DIET.
<i>Per Day</i>	12 oz. Bread. 1 pint Porter, <i>Men</i> . ½ pint do., <i>Women</i> .	The same, except that 4 oz. of Meat shall be given instead of 8 oz.	8 oz. Bread.	12 oz. Bread.
<i>Breakfast</i>	Gruel.		Gruel.	Gruel.
<i>Dinner</i>	8 oz. Beef, with Potatoes, thrice a week. 8 oz. Mutton, with Potatoes, twice a week. 8 oz. Potatoes and Soup, with vegetables, twice a week.		Broth.	1 pint Milk.
<i>Supper</i>	1 pint of Broth.		Gruel or Broth.	1 pint Milk.

2. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

	COMMON DIET.	BROTH DIET.	THIN OR FEVER DIET.	MILK DIET.
<i>Daily</i>	Milk Porridge. 12 oz. Bread. 6 oz. Mutton or Beef. 1 pint Broth [with Milk Porridge. Peas or Potatoes, 12 oz. Bread. 4 times a week.] 2 pints Beer, <i>Men</i> . 1 pint, <i>Women</i> . 1 oz. Butter, twice a week.	2 pints Broth. 1 pint Beer. 1 oz. Butter.	Milk Porridge. 12 oz. Bread. 1 pint of Milk, with Tapioca, Arrow root, Sago, or Rice, as may be prescribed. Barley water.	Milk Porridge. 12 oz. Bread. 2 pts. Milk, with Tapioca, Arrow-root, Sago, or Rice, as may be prescribed. Barley water. 1 oz. Butter. Bread Pudding, three times a week, when ordered.

3. St. Thomas's Hospital.

	FULL DIET.	MILK DIET.	DRY DIET.	FEVER DIET.
Daily.....	2 pints Beer; 14 oz. Bread.	12 oz. Bread.	14 oz. Bread, 2 pints Beer.	12 oz. Bread; two pints Beer.
Breakfast.....	Water Gruel. ½ lb. of Beef when dressed, twice a week; 4 oz. Butter, or 6 oz. of Cheese, thrice a week; ½ lb. Mutton when boiled, thrice a week.	1 pint Milk. 1 pint Milk, 4 times a week. Rice Pudding, thrice a week.	Water Gruel. 4 oz. Butter, 4 times a week; Rice Pudding and 4 oz. of Butter, three times a week.	Water Gruel. ½ lb. Beef, for tea.
Dinner.....				
Supper.....	1 pt. Broth, 4 times a week.	1 pint Milk.		

4. St. George's Hospital.

	EXTRA DIET.	ORDINARY DIET.	FISH DIET.	FEVER DIET.	BROTH DIET.	MILK DIET.
Daily.....	12 oz. Bread. <i>Men.</i> 2 pints Beer. <i>Women.</i> 1½ pint Beer.	12 oz. Bread. 1 pint Beer.	12 oz. Bread.	12 oz. Bread. Barley Water <i>ad libitum.</i>	12 oz. Bread.	12 oz. Bread.
Breakfast.....	1 pint Tea. ½ pint Milk.	1 pint Tea. ½ pint Milk.	1 pint Tea. ½ pint Milk.	1 pint Tea. ½ pint Milk.	1 pint Tea. ½ pint Milk.	1 pint Tea. ½ pint Milk.
Dinner.....	12 oz. Meat, roasted (weighed with the bone before it is dressed) four days,—boiled; three days. ½ lb. Potatoes.	One-half of the meat allowed for extra diet. ½ lb. Potatoes.	4 oz. of plain boiled white fish (as Whiting, Plaice, Flounders, or Haddock.)	Arrow-root &c., must be specially directed.	1 pint Broth 6 oz. light Pudding.	1½ pint Rice. Milk four days. ½ lb. Bread or Rice Pudding three days.
Supper.....	1 pint Gruel. ½ pint Milk.	1 pint Gruel. ½ pint Milk.	1 pint Gruel. ½ pint Milk.	1 pint Tea. ½ pint Milk.	1 pint Gruel. ½ pint Milk.	½ pint Milk.

5. Guy's Hospital.

	FULL DIET.	MIDDLE DIET.	LOW DIET.	MILK DIET.	FEVER DIET.
Daily.....	14 oz. Bread. 1½ oz. Butter. 1 qt. Table Beer. 8 oz. Meat, when dressed.	12 oz. Bread. 1½ oz. Butter. 1 pt. Table Beer. 4 oz. Meat, when dressed, and ½ pint Broth.	12 oz. Bread. 1 oz. Butter. Tea and Sugar. Half a pound of Beef, (for Beef-tea,) or Arrow-root or Sago, when ordered.	12 oz. Bread. 1 oz. Butter. 2 pints Milk.	6 oz. Bread. 1 oz. Butter. Tea and Sugar.

For each Diet, Gruel or Barley-water, as required.

6. Westminster Hospital.

	FULL DIET.	MIDDLE DIET.	LOW DIET.		SPOON, OR FEVER DIET.	INCURABLES' DIET.
			Fixed.	Casual.		
Daily.....	14 oz. Bread.	10 oz. Bread.	½ lb. Bread.	—	½ lb. Bread.	½ lb. Bread. ½ lb. Meat. ½ lb. Potatoes. ½ pint Milk. 1 pint Porter.
Breakfast.....	1 pint Milk Porridge, or Rice Gruel. ½ lb. Meat, roasted, boiled, or chops.	1 pint Milk Porridge, or thin Gruel. ½ lb. Meat, roasted, boiled, or chops.	1 pint Tea, with Sugar and Milk. No fixed Diet for Dinner.	— 1 pint Broth, or ½ lb. of Bread, or Rice Pudding, or 1 pt. Beef Tea, or a Chop, or Fish.	1 pint Tea, with Sugar and Milk. Barley Water.	
Dinner.....						
Supper.....	1 pint Milk Porridge, or Rice Gruel.	1 pint Milk Porridge, or thin Gruel.	1 pint Tea, with Sugar and Milk.	—	1 pint Tea, with Sugar and Milk.	

7. *Middlesex Hospital.*

	DIETA CARNIS, OR MEAT DIET.	DIETA JUSCULI, OR SOUP DIET.	DIETA LACTIS, OR MILK DIET.	DIETA SIMPLEX, OR SIMPLE DIET.	CANCER DIET.
<i>Daily</i>	12 oz. Bread.	12 oz. Bread.	12 oz. Bread.	6 oz. Bread.	12 oz. Bread. ½ lb. Meat. ½ lb. Potatoes. 1 pint Milk.
<i>Breakfast</i> .	1 pint Milk.	1 pint Milk.	1 pint Milk.	1 pint Barley-water.	
<i>Dinner</i> .	<i>Physician's Patients.</i> ½ lb. of Potatoes, 4 oz. dressed meat, (beef or mutton,) roast and boiled alternately, 4 days. 4 oz. Meat in Soup, 3 days. <i>Surgeon's Patients.</i> ½ lb. of Potatoes, 4 oz. dressed meat, (beef or mutton,) roast and boiled alternately.	1 pint Soup, made with 4 oz. Beef, alternately with 1 pint of Broth with Barley.	½ pint of Milk with Rice-pudding, 4 days, and with Batter-pudding, 3 days.	1 pint Gruel.	
<i>Supper</i> .	1 pint Gruel alternately with 1 pint of Barley-water.	1 pint Gruel.	½ pint Milk or 1 pint Gruel.	1 pint Gruel or Barley-water.	

8. *North London Hospital.*

	FULL DIET.	MIDDLE DIET.	LOW DIET.	MILK DIET.
<i>Daily</i>	16 oz. Bread. ½ pint Milk. ½ lb. Meat and ½ lb. Potatoes 4 days. 1 pt. Soup or Rice 3 days.	16 oz. Bread. ½ pint Milk. 1 pint Soup or Rice.	8 oz. Bread. ½ pint Milk. Oatmeal for Gruel.	17 oz. Bread. 2 pints Milk.

9. *King's College Hospital.*

	FULL DIET.	MIDDLE DIET.	MILK DIET.	LOW DIET.	FEVER DIET.
<i>Daily</i>	1 pint Beer, or ½ pint Porter. 14 oz. Bread.	14 oz. Bread.	1 lb. Bread.	8 oz. Bread.	—
<i>Breakfast</i> . . .	1 pt. Milk Porridge.	1 pt. Milk Porridge.	1 pint Milk.	1 pint Gruel.	1 pint Gruel.
<i>Dinner</i>	½ lb. Meat. ½ lb. Potatoes.	½ lb. Meat. ½ lb. Potatoes.	1 pint Milk.	1 pint Broth.	2 pints Barley-water.
<i>Supper</i>	1 pt. Milk Porridge.	1 pt. Milk Porridge.	1 pint Gruel.	1 pt. Milk Porridge.	1 pt. Milk Porridge.

10. *Dreadnought Hospital Ship.*

	FULL DIET.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.	MILK DIET.	FEVER DIET.
<i>Breakfast</i> . . .	1 pint Tea. 1 lb. Bread. ½ lb. Meat.	Ditto. Ditto. ½ lb. Meat.	Ditto. ½ lb. Bread.	Ditto. 1 lb. Bread.	Ditto.
<i>Dinner</i>	½ lb. Potatoes. 2 pints Beer, (if ordered.)	½ lb. Potatoes. 1 pint Beer, (if ordered.)	1 pint of Beef Tea.	1 pint Milk.	Gruel.
<i>Supper</i>	1 pint Broth.	1 pint Broth or Gruel.	1 pint Gruel or Milk, (if ordered.)	1 pint Milk.	Gruel or Barley-water.

HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
LIVERPOOL.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>—A pint milk porridge, breaded every morn'g. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1, 5, 7*)—Boiled beef and vegetables.—(2)—Rice, milk, and bread.—(3)—Stewed beef and potatoes.—(4)—Pea soup and bread.—(6)—Ale, gruel, and bread. <i>Supper.</i>—A pint of broth and bread on Sunday and Thursday. A pint of milk and bread on the other days. FULL DIET.—The same as the ordinary diet.</p>	<p>Consists throughout the day of milk porridge, common batter, or rice, pudding. The ale and beer are bought.</p>
BRISTOL.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>—On Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, milk porridge; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, meat broth; 12 oz. of bread on meat days; 14 oz. on the other days. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1, 3, 5)—Three-fourths of a pound of meat, with vegetables; two pints of beer daily.—(2, 4, 6, 7)—A pint of gruel or pap. <i>Supper.</i>—A wine pint of gruel of meal broth on Sunday; 2 oz. of cheese for the men, one-fourth of an oz. of butter for the women, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. FULL DIET.—The patients have meat every day.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>—A wine quart of milk porridge or milk. <i>Dinner.</i>—A wine quart of weak broth. <i>Supper.</i>—The same as breakfast, 14 oz. of bread, and barley-water for common drink. 20 bushels of malt, 15 lbs. of hops to 14 gals. of strong ale; 21 bush. of malt, and 12 pounds of hops, to 360 gals. of ale; 11 bush. of malt, 7 pounds of hops, to 360 gals. of small beer.</p>
BIRMINGHAM. Revised 1819.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>—To each man a pint and a half of milk porridge, with 4 oz. of bread added to it. To each woman or child, one pint of milk porridge without bread. To each patient 2 oz. of bread daily. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1, 3, 5)—To each man 8 oz. of baked or boiled meat; to each woman or child, 6 oz. To each patient, 6 oz. of vegetables, and one pint of beer daily.—(2)—To each man, a quart of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables; to each woman or child, one pint and a half.—(4)—Twelve ounces of boiled rice or bread pudding.—(6)—Four oz. of boiled or baked meat, a pint of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables.—(7)—Six oz. of baked rice or bread pudding, or a pint of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables. <i>Supper.</i>—A pint of broth, milk porridge, or gruel. FULL DIET.—Breakfast the same as in ordinary diet. Dinner, 6 oz. of boiled or baked meat, 6 oz. of vegetables, 6 oz. of baked rice or bread pudding. Supper, the same as ordinary diet.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>—The same as ordinary diet. <i>Dinner.</i>—A pint of broth or rice milk, 6 oz. of baked rice or bread pudding to each patient every day. <i>Supper.</i>—The same as ordinary diet.</p>

II. SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>—One mutchkin of porridge, three gills of milk or beer; or five and one-fourth ounces of fine bread, milk or beer. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1, 4)—One chopin of broth, 8 ounces of butcher's meat boiled in the broth, or beef-steak; five and one-fourth ounces of bread.—(2, 5, 7)—A chopin of broth made of beef and bones, barley, groats, potatoes, and vegetables; five and a-half ounces of bread.—(3, 6)—Potato soup, with beef and veal, or bones; bread as above. <i>Supper.</i>—As the breakfast each day. FULL DIET.—At discretion.</p>	At discretion.
GLASGOW.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>—Milk porridge, quantity not limited, with half a mutchkin of sweet milk, or one mutchkin of buttermilk or beer. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1)—Broth made of barley, vegetables, and the dripping of the meat roasted during the week, with a quarter loaf to a man, and half to a woman.—(2, 4)—Beef boiled: 8 oz. to the men, and 6 oz. to the women; a quarter loaf to a man, and half to a woman,—or vegetables.—(3, 6)—Broth, made with beef, barley, and vegetables; a quarter loaf to men, and half to women.—(5)—Potato soup, with cow heels, bones, &c.—(7)—Six oz. of cheese to men, 4 oz. to women; bread as above. <i>Supper.</i>—As the breakfast each day. FULL DIET.—At discretion.</p>	At discretion.

* The figures in parentheses denote the days of the week.

III. IRELAND.

5. HOSPITALS of House of Industry.	<i>Per diem.</i> —Sixteen oz. of white bread, one quart of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk for whey. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Two ounces of bread <i>per diem</i> , one quart of broth, one quart of new milk.	One pint of flummery <i>per diem</i> , one quart of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk for whey.
STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Half a pound of bread, one pint of milk. <i>Dinner.</i> —(1, 2, 3, 5, 7)—One quart of soup, half a pound of bread, or two pounds of potatoes; one pint of milk or beer.—(4, 6)—Twelve oz. of bread, one quart of sweetened gruel.	Daily, half a pound of bread, two quarts of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk.
ROYAL HOS- PITAL, Phœ- nix Park.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One pint of oatmeal or rice gruel. <i>Dinner.</i> —Half a pound of meat, three-fourths of a pound of bread; one pound of potatoes. <i>Supper.</i> —One pint of oatmeal or rice gruel. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Three-fourths of a pound of meat, one pound of bread, half a pound of potatoes, one quart of beer.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Tea. <i>Dinner.</i> —Half a pound of bread made into panada or pudding.
RICHMOND HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One quart of stirabout, one pint of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> —Bread, 8 oz.; soup, 1 quart. <i>Supper.</i> —Bread, 4 oz.; new milk, one pint. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Breakfast, bread, 8 oz.; new milk, one pint.—Dinner, bread, 8 oz.; mutton or beef, 8 oz.—Supper, bread, 4 oz.; new milk, one pint.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Flummery, one pint; new milk, one pint. <i>Supper.</i> —Half a pound of bread, one pint of milk.
BELFAST HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One pint of stirabout, one pint of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> —Half a pound of bread, one pint of new milk. <i>Supper.</i> —One pint of flummery, one pint of new milk. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Breakfast, one quart of stirabout, one pint of new milk.—Dinner, 2 lbs. of potatoes, one pint of milk.—Supper, one pint of flummery, one pint of new milk.	<i>Per diem.</i> —Quarter of a pound of bread, one quart of gruel, three pints of new milk, half a pint of flummery. Barley water at occasions.
CORK FEVER HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One half quartern loaf for every four, and one pint of new milk each. Under 12 years, half a quartern loaf for every eight. <i>Dinner.</i> —(1, 3, 5)—One pound of beef, and two pounds of potatoes. Under 12 years, half a pound of beef, and one pound of potatoes.—(2, 4, 6, 7)—Potatoes and milk. <i>Supper.</i> —One pint of milk and one of stirabout, for adults; half do. for children.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One-fourth of a lb. of bread, with milk and water sweetened. <i>Dinner.</i> —Gruel, broth, wine, and porter, as ordered by the physician.

IV. UNITED STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA HOS- PITAL, Philada.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Tea, coffee, or chocolate, with sugar or molasses and milk, and common baker's bread at discretion. <i>Dinner.</i> —Soup always; meat of two kinds—mutton and beef, generally—pork frequently; vegetables, according to the season; potatoes and rice, always. <i>Supper.</i> —Tea and bread: no butter allowed either to breakfast or supper, unless prescribed.	Gruel, gum water, barley water, and other articles prescribed by the physician.
PHILADEL- PHIA HOSPITAL, (Blockley.)	<i>HOUSE DIET.</i> —Arrow-root, gruel, sago, tapioca, rice, beef tea, beef essence, chicken water, rice water, barley water, gum water, flaxseed tea, lemonade. (The diet on which the sick are placed on entering the house until otherwise directed.) <i>MODERATE DIET.</i> —Tea, crackers, broth, rice, mush, milk, potatoes, &c. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Bread, coffee, tea, white meat, mutton, beef, ham, eggs, butter, soup, potatoes, &c.	The kind and quantity left to the physician. The House Diet may be regarded as low diet.
NEW YORK HOSPITAL, N. York City.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Bread and black tea, one ounce of tea to every six, and a pint of milk to every eight patients. <i>Dinner.</i> —Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, beef soup, with beef and potatoes, and bread. On Mondays, boiled rice, with one gill of molasses. <i>Supper.</i> —The same as breakfast.	Special diet is directed by the attending physician, and adapted to each case.

The *Diet Scale of the British Navy* allows from 31 to 35½ ounces of dry nutritious matter daily; of which 26 ounces are vegetable, and the rest animal—9 ounces of salt meat, or 4½ ounces of fresh.

That of the Navy of the United States is as follows:—*Three days in the week*—Pork, 16 oz.; beans or peas, 7 oz.; biscuit, 14 oz.; pickles or cranberries, 1 oz.; sugar, 2 oz.; tea, ½ oz.;—40½ oz. *Two days in the week*—Beef, 16 oz.; flour, 8 oz.; fruit, dried, 4 oz.; biscuit, 14 oz.; tea and sugar, 2½ oz.; pickles or cranberries, 1 oz.;—45½ oz. *Two days in the week*—Beef, 16 oz.; rice, 8 oz.; butter, 2 oz.; cheese, 2 oz.; biscuit, 14 oz.; tea and sugar, 2½ oz.; pickles or cranberries, 1 oz.;—45½ oz.

In the Edinburgh workhouse the total allowance of dry food is about 17 ounces—13 ounces vegetable, and 4 ounces animal. In the Edinburgh children's poor-house, the diet consists of milk and porridge, barley broth and bread, amounting to 13 ounces of vegetable food to 4 ounces of animal. These allowances have been found ample for the maintenance of health. Perhaps the case of the smallest quantity of food on which life was vigorously supported was that of Cornaro,—not more than 12 ounces a day, chiefly of vegetable matter, for a period of 58 years.

DIET DRINK. A decoction or potion, variously composed, and used in considerable quantity, for the purpose of purifying the blood. The *Decoctum Lusitanicum* or *Lisbon Diet-drink*, is one of the most celebrated. See *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum*.

DIETARY, TABLE OF, see *Diet Scale*.

DIETETICS, *Diatetice*, *Diatetica*, *Medicina Diatetica*; same etymon. (F.) *Diététique*. A branch of medicine, comprising the rules to be followed for preventing, relieving, or curing diseases by diet. Dietetics is diet administered according to principle. It is an important part of Hygiene. A well regulated system of diet has great power in checking disease, and likewise in preventing it. A proper knowledge of dietetics is, indeed, as important as that of the *Materia Medica*, strictly so called.

Dietetics has been used, also, synonymously with *Hygiene*.

DIÉTÉTIQUE, Dietetics.

DIETETISTS, *Diatetista*. Physicians who apply only the rules of dietetics to the treatment of disease.

DIEU-LE-FILT, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters of Dieu-le-filt, in France, are chalybeate, and much sought after.

DIEURYSMUS, Dilatation.

DIEX'ODOS, from *dia*, and *ēodos*, 'an exit or way out.' *Di'odos*. Any opening by which an excretion takes place.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, see *Diagnostica signa*.

DIFFICULTAS INTESTINORUM, Dysentery.

DIFFLATIO, Perspiration.

DIFFORMITÉ, Deformation.

DIFFUSED BLOWING SOUND, see *Murmur, respiratory*.

DIFFUSIBLE, (stimulants) from *diffundere*, (*dis*, and *fundere*, *fundum*, 'to pour,') 'to pour apart or abroad.' Those stimulating medicines are so called, which augment the action of the vascular and nervous systems in an acute but transitory manner.

DIGASTRICUS, from *dis*, 'twice,' and *gastro*, 'a belly.' *Biven'ter*, *B. Maxill'æ*, *Dep'rimens Maxill'æ Biven'ter*, *Bigast'ar*, (F.) *Mastoidohyogénien*, *Mastoido-génien*—(Ch.) *Digastrigue*, *Abaisseur de la mâchoire inférieure*. The name *Digastricus* was formerly given to several muscles. It is now restricted to one of the muscles of the superior hyoid region. The digastricus is thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle. It is attached to the mastoid groove of the temporal bone, and to a fossa at the side of the symphysis menti. Its tendon passes through an sponoseurotic ring, which is attached to the os hyoides.

The use of the digastricus is to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the os hyoides, and to carry it forwards or backwards, as in deglutition.

The strong double-bellied muscle, which forms the gizzard of birds, is also called *Digastricus*.

DIGASTRICUS CRANI, Occipito-frontalis.

DIGASTRIQUE, Digastricus.

DIGERENTIA, Digestives.

DIGESTIBLE, *Concoctus hab'ilis*. Capable of being digested. All food is not equally digestible, and some of the most nourishing is the least so:—the fat of meat, for example. Certain substances, again, are entirely rebellious. The following table exhibits the time required for the stomachal digestion of different alimentary substances, in a well-known case, which fell under the care of Dr. Beaumont. The table is extracted from the Author's *Human Health*, Philadelphia, 1844. The most digestible substances are taken as the standard, which has been arbitrarily fixed at 1,000; and accordingly, *aponeurosis*, the first article in the table, requiring 3 hours, whilst *pigs' feet soured*, *rice*, &c., require but one, its digestibility, compared with that of these aliments, is placed as 333 to 1000; and so of the others. It need scarcely be said, that all these tabular results apply, in strictness, to the individual concerned only; yet they afford useful comparative views, which with exceptions depending upon individual peculiarities, may be regarded as approximations applicable to mankind in general.

ALIMENTS.	Form of preparation.	Time required for stomachal digestion.		Ratio of digestibility compared with the most digestible articles in the table.	ALIMENTS.	Form of preparation.	Time required for stomachal digestion.		Ratio of digestibility compared with the most digestible articles in the table.
		A. m.	Ratio				A. m.	Ratio	
Aponerosis	boiled	3	333		Marrow, animal, spinal ..	boiled	2 40	375	
Apples, mellow	raw	2	500		Meat and vegetables	hashed	2 30	400	
Do. sour, hard	do.	2 50	352		Milk	boiled	2 15	500	
Do. sweet, mellow	do.	1 50	545		Do.	raw	2 15	444	
Barley	boiled	2	500		Mutton, fresh	roasted	3 15	307	
Bass, striped, fresh	broiled	3	333		Do. do.	broiled	3	333	
Beans, pod	boiled	2 30	400		Do. do.	boiled	2 3	333	
Do. and green corn	do.	3 45	266		Oysters, fresh	raw	2 55	342	
Beef, fresh, lean, rare	roasted	3	333		Do. do.	roasted	3 15	307	
Do. do. dry	do.	3 30	285		Do. do.	stewed	3 30	285	
Do. do. steak	broiled	3	333		Parsnips	boiled	2 30	400	
Do. with salt only	boiled	2 45	363		Pig, sucking	roasted	2 30	400	
Do. with mustard, &c.	do.	3 30	285		Pigs' feet, soured	boiled	1	1000	
Do.	fried	4	250		Pork, fat and lean	roasted	5 15	190	
Do. old, hard salted	boiled	4 15	235		Do. recently salted	boiled	4 30	222	
Beets	boiled	3 45	266		Do. do.	fried	4 15	235	
Brains, animal	boiled	1 45	571		Do. do.	broiled	3 15	302	
Bread, corn	baked	3 15	302		Do. do.	raw	3	333	
Do. wheat, fresh	baked	3 30	285		Do. do.	stewed	3	333	
Butter†	melted	3 30	285		Potatoes, Irish	boiled	2 30	285	
Cabbage, head	raw	2 30	400		Do. do.	roasted	2 30	400	
Do. with vinegar	do.	2	500		Do. do.	baked	3 30	400	
Do.	boiled	4 30	222		Rice	boiled	1	1000	
Cake, corn	baked	2 30	333		Sago do.	do.	1 45	571	
Do. sponge	do.	2 30	400		Salmon, salted	do.	4	250	
Carrot, orange	boiled	3 15	302		Sausage, fresh	broiled	3 30	300	
Cartilage	do.	4 15	235		Soup, barley	boiled	1 30	666	
Catfish, fresh	fried	3 30	285		Do. bean	do.	3	333	
Cheese, old, strong	raw	2 30	285		Do. beef, vegetables, and	do.	4	250	
Chicken, full grown	fricasseed	2 45	363		Do. chicken	do.	3	333	
Codfish, cured dry	boiled	2 45	266		Soup marrow bones	do.	4 15	235	
Corn (green) and beans	boiled	2 45	363		Do. mutton	do.	3 30	285	
Custard	baked	4	250		Do. oyster	do.	3 30	285	
Duck, domesticated	roasted	4	250		Suet, beef, fresh	do.	5 30	181	
Do. wild	do.	4 30	222		Do. mutton	do.	4 30	222	
Dumpling, apple	boiled	3	333		Do. do.	do.	2	500	
Eggs, fresh	hard boiled	3 30	285		Tendon, boiled	do.	5 30	181	
Do. do.	soft boiled	3	333		Tripe, soured	do.	1	1000	
Do. do.	fried	3 30	285		Trout, salmon, fresh	do.	1 30	666	
Do. do.	roasted	3 15	444		Do. do.	fried	1 30	666	
Do. do.	raw	2	500		Turkey, domestic	roasted	2 30	400	
Do. do.	whipped	1 30	666		Do. do.	boiled	2 25	511	
Flounder, fresh	fried	3 30	285		Do. wild	roasted	2 18	435	
Fowls, domestic	boiled	4	250		Turnips, flat	boiled	3 30	285	
Do. do.	roasted	4	250		Veal, fresh	broiled	4	250	
Gelatin	boiled	2 30	400		Do. do.	fried	4 30	222	
Goose, wild	roasted	2 30	400		Vegetables and meat	do.			
Heart, animal	fried	4	250		hashed	warmed	2 30	400	
Lamb, fresh	boiled	2 30	400		Venison, steak	broiled	1 35	631	
Liver, beef's, fresh	do.	2	500						

* Pigs' feet soured, rice, and tripe soured, being the most digestible articles in the table, are estimated at 1000.
 † In the case of oils, and other substances of similar nature, which undergo little digestion in the stomach, the time merely indicates the period that elapses before they are sent into the duodenum.

DIGESTIO DEPRAVATA, Dyspepsia — d.
 Difficilis, Dyspepsia — d. Lassa, Dyspepsia.

DIGESTION, Digestio, from *digere*, 'to dissolve'; *Coctio, C. Ciborum, Pep'sia, Digestive Proc'ess*. Digestion is a function, by means of which alimentary substances, when introduced into the digestive canal, undergo different alterations. The object of this is to convert them into two parts; the one, a reparatory juice, destined to renew the perpetual waste occurring in the economy; the other, deprived of its nutritious properties, to be rejected from the body. This function is composed of a series of organic actions, differing according to the particular organization of the animal. In man they are eight in number, viz. 1. Prehension of food. 2. Mastication. 3. Insalivation. 4. Deglutition. 5. Action of the stomach. 6. Action of the small intestine. 7. Action of the large intestine. 8. Expulsion of the feces.

Digestion is also a *pharmaceutical* operation, which consists in treating certain solid substances with water, alcohol, or other menstruum, at a

slightly elevated temperature,—in a sand-bath, for example, or by leaving them exposed for some time to the sun.

DIGESTIVE. See Digestives — d. Principle, Pepsin—d. Process, Digestion.

DIGESTIVE TEXTURE. The particular organic condition of substances which affects their digestibility.

DIGESTIVE TUBE, Canal, alimentary.

DIGESTIVES, Digestiva, Digestiva; same etymon as Digestion. (F.) *Digestiva*. A term given, by surgeons, to substances, which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration; such as the *ceratum resinae, scamm cataplasma, fomentations, &c.*

DIGITAL, Digitalis; from *digitus*, 'a finger;' having the shape of a finger; *digitated*. Belonging to the fingers.

The *Appendix vermiciformis cæci* is sometimes called **DIGITAL APPENDIX**.

DIGITAL ARTERIES, VEINS, and NERVES are those distributed to the fingers.

DIGITAL BLANCO, Clavaria.

DIGITAL CAVITY, *Acgyroid cavity*, *Cornu desaccidens ventriculi lateralis*. The occipital portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

DIGITAL HUMAIN, Clavaria.

DIGITAL IMPRESSIONS are the slight depressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

DIGITALE. Same etymon. (F.) *Doigtier*. A finger stall. The term *Doigtier d'Asdrubali* has been given to a small iron instrument used for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis. Placed at the end of the index finger, it adds to its length and enables it to reach the promontory of the sacrum.

DIGITALINE, see Digitalis.

DIGITALIS, from *digitus*, 'a finger,' because its flower represents a finger; *Digitalis purpurea*, *Fox-glove*, *Baccharis*, *Bacchar*, *Baccar* (?); *Family*, Scrophularinæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Angiosperma. (F.) *Digitale*, *Gants de notre dame*, *Doigtier*. The leaves of this plant, which are indigenous in Great Britain, are powerfully sedative, diminishing the velocity of the pulse, diuretic, and sorbafacient. In over-doses, Digitalis causes vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hicough, convulsions, and death:—all the symptoms, in short, which characterize the acro-narcotic class of poisons. Its active principle has been called *Digitaline*. It is a hundred-fold stronger than the most active preparation of digitalis.

Digitalis has been administered in inflammatory diseases, phthisis, active hemorrhage, dropsy, &c.; but although it is a powerful remedy, it has not been as much employed as it probably would have been in particular cases, owing to the over-strained eulogiums, which many have passed upon it in almost all diseases. The average dose is one grain, in the form of pill, which may be repeated every six or eight hours.

DIGITALIS MINIMA, *Gratiola officinalis*.

DIGITATION, *Digitalis*, *Productio dentata*, *Inser'tio denticulata*, *I. digitata*. A division into processes having the form of fingers. Several muscles, as the *errati*, exhibit digitations, similar to those which the fingers form, when held separate.

DIGITATIONES TUBARUM FALLOPII, see Tube, Fallopian.

DIGIT'IUM. Desiccation or atrophy of the fingers.—Linnaeus. Sauvages calls the same affection *Paronychia Digit'i*, see Paronychia.

DIGITORUM TENSOR, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

DIG'ITUS, *Dactylos*, *Finger*, (F.) *Doigt*. A name given to the prolongations which form the extremity of the hand. There are five on each hand: the first, the *thumb*, *Anticheir*, *Pollex*, *Manus parva majori adjutrix*, *Dig'itus primus*, *D. magnus*, *Pro'manus*, (F.) *Pouce*; the second, the *index*; the third, *D. medius*, *Impudicus*, (F.) *Doigt du milieu*, *middle finger* or *long finger*; the fourth, the *ring finger*, *Annularis*, *Paras'ecos*, (F.) *Annulaire*; and the little finger, *Or'itea*, *Dig'itus auricularis*, (F.) *Auriculaire*, *Petit doigt*. All of these have three phalanges, except the first, which has only two.

DIGITUS ANNULARIS, Annular finger—d. *Auricularis*, see *Digitus*—d. *Index*, *Index*—d. *Indicatoris*, *Index*—d. *Magnus*, *Pollex*, see *Digitus*—d. *Medius*, see *Digitus*.

DIGITUS PEDIS, *Toe*. (F.) *Orteil*. The toes are five in number, and distinguished numerically, reckoning from within to without. The first is, also, called *great toe*, (F.) *gros orteil*; the fifth, the *little toe*, *petit orteil*. They have nearly the same organization as the fingers.

DIGITUS PRIMUS, *Pollex*, see *Digitus*—d. *Salutatorius*, *Index*—d. *Secundus*, *Index*.

DIG'NATHUS; from *di*, 'double,' and *γνάθος*, 'lower jaw.' A monster having two lower jaws.—Gurli.

DIGNOTIO, Diagnosis.

DIHYPOGAS'TRIUS, from *di*, 'double,' and *ὑπογάστρον*, 'the hypogastrium.' A monster whose pelvis, together with the lower portion of the abdomen, is double.

DIHYST'ERIA, *Dime'tra*, *Didel'phys*, *U'terus duplex*, from *di*, 'double,' and *ὑστέρα*, 'uterus.' The state in which there is a double uterus.

DIJUDICATIO, Crisis.

DILACERATIO, Laceration.

DILATANTS, Dilating agents.

DILATATEUR, Dilator—d. *Antérieur du larynx*, Crico-thyroid muscle—d. *Postérieur du larynx*, Crico-arytenoid, posterior.

DILATATIO BRONCHIORUM, Bronchiectasis—d. *Ventriculi*, Gastræctasis—d. *Intestinorum*, Enterectasis.

DILATATION, *Dilatatio*, from *dilatare*, (*latum facere*), 'to enlarge'; *Eury'smus*, *Aneurys'mus*, *Dieury'smus*. Augmentation of the bulk of a body, occasioned by a separation of some of its molecules. Caloric has the property of dilating all bodies. In Surgery, it means the accidental or preternatural augmentation of a canal or opening; as in aneurisms, varices, &c., or the process of enlarging any aperture or canal. When used so as to obtain a view of parts, as by the speculum, it is termed *Diop'tris'mus*.

DILATATOIRE, Dilator.

DILATORIUM, Dilator.

DILATORIUS, Dilator.

DILATING AGENTS, *Dilatan'tia*, (F.) *Dilatants*. Certain substances used in surgery, either to keep parts separate which have a tendency to unite—as after opening an abscess, to prevent the edges of the incision from uniting; or to increase and dilate openings of canals, either when natural, or formed accidentally or artificially. These agents differ from each other: the chief are—*prepared sponge tents*, *genital root*, *bougies*, *sounds*, *dried peas* for issues, &c.

DILATOR, *Dilatatorius*, *Diastoleus*, (F.) *Dilatateur* or *Dilatatoire*. A muscle, whose office it is to dilate certain parts; such as the inspiratory muscles, which dilate the chest.

DILATOR, *Dilatatorium*, (F.) *Dilatateur*. An instrument, used for dilating a wound, excretory canal, or other natural or artificial opening. When employed to obtain an inspection of internal parts, it is termed *Speculum*, *Diop'tra* or *Diop'tron*. There are several instruments of this kind, each taking its name from the part to which it is applied; as *Speculum Oris*, *S. Nasi*, *S. Uteri*, &c.

DILATOR, *ARNOTT'S*. A modification of the old dilators for strictures of the urethra. It consists of a tube of oiled silk, lined with the thin gut of some small animal to make it air-tight, and fixed on the extremity of a small canula, by which it is distended with air or water, from a bag or syringe at the outer end, whilst a stop-cock or valve serves to keep the air or water in, when received. As soon as the bag is passed within the stricture or strictures, as much air is to be injected into it as the patient can easily bear. The instrument is not much used.

DILATORES ALARUM NASI, Compressor naris.

DILL, Anethum graveolens.

DILLY, Anthemis cotula.

DILUENTIA, from *diluo*, (*dis*, and *luere*), 'I wash away.' (F.) *Délayants*. Medicines which have been conceived proper for augmenting the fluidity of the blood and other animal liquids. All aqueous drinks are diluents. They are ad-

ministered, with great advantage, in various diseases. In fever, water, which is the most familiar diluent, may be freely allowed; the only precaution being to give it *hot* in the cold stage, *cold* in the hot, and *tepid* in the sweating. In diseases, where it is considered necessary to abstract blood largely, diluents should not be given too freely. The abstraction of blood occasions activity of absorption, and the mass is speedily restored. It is also obvious, that in cases of inflammation of the mammae, in nurses, diluents should not be freely allowed, as they increase the secretion of milk, and add to the irritation. When *demulcents* are exhibited in cases of urinary disease, they act simply as diluents: their mucilaginous portion is digested in the stomach and small intestine,—the watery portion alone being separated by the kidney.

DILWEED, *Anthemis cotula*.

DIMETRA, *Dihysteria*.

DINANT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Dinant is a small town, six leagues from St. Malo, in France, where are mineral waters, containing carbonate of iron, chloride of sodium, &c. They are much esteemed.

DINGEE, *Dengue*.

DINICUS, *Antidinic*.

DINKHOLD, MINERAL WATERS OF. A rich carbonated water, situate near the junction of the Lahn with the Rhine, in the duchy of Nassau. It contains sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and sulphate of magnesia.

DINOMANIA, *Tarantismus*.

DINUS, *Vertigo*—*d. Scotoma, Scotodynia*—*d. Vertigo, Vertigo*.

DIOBOLON, *Scrupulo*.

DIOCRES, *Pastil*.

DIODOS, *Diexodos*.

DIÖCESIS, *Dispensation*.

DIONCOSIS, from *diō*, and *oikos*, 'a tumour.' The Methodists applied this name to a sort of tumefaction or plethora, occurring either directly from too great a quantity of fluid circulating in the system, or owing to the retention of substances which ought to be excreted. It is the antithesis to *anaptoxis*. See *Intumescence*.

DIONYSIANUS, from *Διονυσος*, 'Bacchus,' who is represented by the poets as wearing horns. One who has long or horn-like excrescences.

DIONYSISCUS, same etymon. One who has a long horn-like excrescence on the frontal region.—*Vogel*.

DIOPTHALMUS, *Binoctulus*.

DIOPTRA, *Speculum*, see *Dilator*.

DIOPTRISMUS, *Dilatation*.

DIOPTRON, *Speculum*, see *Dilator*.

DIORTHO'SIS, from *διορθωω*, 'I make straight.' The reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIOSCOREA, see *Yam*.

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA, *Wild Yamroot*; indigenous: *Order, Dioscoriaceae*; flowering in July. A decoction of the root has been prescribed in bilious colic. It is said to be expectorant, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic.

DIOSCURI, *Parotitis*.

DIOSMA, *D. crenata*.

DIOSMA CRENATA, from *diōs*, 'divine,' and *οσμη*, 'odour.' *Barosma crenata, Agathosma crenatum, Buchu Leaves, Diosma* (Ph. U. S., 1842, *Buchu*, 1851) *Buckho*, (F.) *Diosmæ crenellæ*. *Nat. Ord. Diosmeæ*. A South African plant, the powder of whose leaves is used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies. It has been employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general. It has also been given in cholera. It is often adulterated in commerce, by the substitution of less potent plants of the

same family, as *Diosma serratifolia*, and *Asplenium serrulatum*.

DIOSMA SERRATIFOLIA, *D. crenata*.

DIOSMÉE CRÉNELÉE, *Diosma crenata*.

DIOSPYROS LOTUS, apparently from *diōs*, 'divine,' and *σπυρος*, 'wheat,' but why is not clear; *Faba (Træca, Indian Date Plum, (F.) Plaquemier d'Europe*. This tree grows in some of the southern parts of Europe. Its fruit is very astringent, and has been recommended in dysentery and hemorrhages.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA, *Lotus Virginiae, Persimmon*. A common tree in the middle parts of the United States. The fruit, *Persimmon, Yellow Plums, Winter Plums, Seeded Plums*, which is only eatable after frost, (when it is tolerable,) is sometimes made into cakes with bran. These, being dried in an oven, are kept to make beer. When bruised in water, fermentation takes place. The unripe fruit is distressingly acerb and astringent. The bark of the tree, *Diospyros*, (Ph. U. S.,) is extremely bitter, and may be used where bitters are indicated.

DIOTA, *Dyota*, from *diō*, and *οσ*, genitive *οσος*, 'ear.' Two-eared, two-handed. Applied to a wooden cup, lined with a composition of resin, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, to give more flavour to beer. It was formerly much used in the north of Europe.

DIPHORUS, *Diphrus*.

DIPHROS, *Diphrosus*, from *diō*, 'two,' and *φρωω*, 'I carry.' Properly a seat for two. A clean stool.

DIPHRUS MAIEUTICUS, *Sella obstetricia*. An obstetric chair.

DIPHYRGES; from *diō*, and *φρυγος*, 'I terrify.' The oxide of copper, more or less pure. The ancients reckoned three kinds of diphryges, which they used as astringents.

DIPHThERIA, *Diphtheritis*.

DIPHTHERITE BUCCALE, *Stomatitis, pseudomembranosa*.

DIPHTHERITIS, *Diphtheria, Diphtheritis Inflammation, Pellicular Inflammation*, from *διφθηρα*, 'a membrane.' A name given by M. Brétonneau to a class of diseases, which are characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes, and affect the dermoid tissue,—as the mucous membranes, and even the skin.

DIPHTHERITIS OF THE TRACHEA, *Angina pectoralis*—*d. Trachealis, Cynanche trachealis*.

DIPLASIASMUS, *Duplication*.

DIPLECOIA, *Double hearing*.

DIPLOË, from *διπλωω*, 'I double.' *Diploëin, Meditullium, Medium Calvarie Discremen*. The cellular structure, which separates the two tables of the skull from each other. The ancients applied the term, also, to the proper coat of the uterus (?)—*Rolfink, in Castelli*.

The Diploë has the same use as the cellular structure of bones in general. See *Cancelli*.

DIPLOGENESIS, *διπλοος*, 'double,' and *γεναις*, 'generation.' An organic deviation, which is owing to the union of two germs.

DIPLOLEPIS GALLÆ TINCTORIE, see *Quercus infectoria*.

DIPLOMA. Same etymon as Diploë. A letter or writing conferring some privilege; usually applied to the document, certifying that a person has obtained the title of Doctor. It was so called because formerly written on waxed tables, folded together. Diploma is also used in pharmacy for a vessel with double bath,—as a water-bath.

DIPLOPIA, from *διπλωος*, 'double,' and *οπτα*, 'I see.' *Vitis Duplicatus, Ditto'pia, Diplopia, Amphamphoterodip'ia, Amphodiplopia, Double Vision*, (F.) *Bérus*. An affection of the

sight, in which two distinct sensations are produced by the same object, which consequently seems double. Sometimes more than two are seen; but still the disease is termed *Diplopia* and *Suffusio Multiplicans*. This affection arises from some derangement in the visual axes, in consequence of which, the images are not impressed on corresponding parts of the retina of each eye. The diplopia of both eyes has been termed *Amphodiplopia* and *Amphoterodiplopia*.

DIPLOÏSIS, Diploë, Duplication.

DIPLOSO'MA, from *διπλος*, 'double,' and *σῶμα*, 'body.' The *Diplosoma crenata* is an imperfectly described entozoon, which has been passed from the urinary bladder. It varies in length from four to six or eight inches, and is thinnest in the middle, where it is bent at an acute angle upon itself, so that the two halves hang nearly parallel, and give to it an appearance as if two worms had been tied together by their heads. It has been confounded with the *Spiroptera hominis*.

DIPNOOS, from *δις*, and *πνοή*, 'breath.' Having two vent holes; *Biepirus*. An epithet applied to wounds which pass through a part, and admit the air at both ends.—Galen.

DIPROSO'PUS, *Irid'ymus* et *Opod'ymus*, from *δις*, 'double,' and *προσωρον*, 'countenance.' A monster having a double face.

DIPROSO'PUS DILDCR'US, from *δις*, 'double,' and *προσωρον*, 'countenance;' and *δις*, 'double,' and *αἰσῶνα*, 'parts of generation.' A double monster, in whom the duplication affects superiorly the face, and inferiorly the anterior pelvic region.—Barkow.

DIPROSO'PUS DRYPOGAS'TRIS, from *δις*, 'double,' and *προσωρον*, 'countenance,' and from *δις*, 'double,' and *υπογαστριον*, 'the hypogastrium.' A double monster in whom the duplication affects superiorly the face, and inferiorly the lower part of the body—four lower extremities being always present;—*Tetras'oculus*.

DIPSA, Thirst.

DIPSACOS, Diabetes.

DIP'SACUS FULLO'NUM, *Herba Cardui Ven'erie*, *Carduus Ven'erie*, (F.) *Cardère cultivé*, *Chardon à foulon*, *Chardon à bonnetier*, has had similar properties ascribed to it. Both have been also regarded as stomachic.

DIP'SACUS SYLVES'TRIS, from *δίψα*, 'thirst,' said to be so called owing to the leaves being so placed as to hold water. *Cultivated Teasel*, (F.) *Cardère*. The roots of this European plant are diuretic and sudorific. The water, which collects at the base of the leaves, has been recommended as an eye-water.

DIPSET'ICOS, from *δίψα*, 'thirst.' A remedy believed to be capable of exciting thirst. See *Alterative*.

DIPSO'DES, *Sit'ions*, *Siticulo'sus*, from *δίψα*, 'thirst,' and *αἶδος*, 'resemblance.' Thirsty. Causing thirst.

DIPSOMANIA, from *δίψα*, 'thirst,' and *mania*. Really, thirst-mania. Often, however, applied to habitual drunkenness and to delirium tremens. An insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors.

DIPSO'P'ATHY, *Dipsopathi'a*, from *δίψα*, 'thirst,' and *πάθος*, 'disease.' A mode of treatment, which consists in abstaining from drinks.

DIPSO'SIS. Same etymon. *Morbid thirst*. The desire for drinking, excessive or impaired. A genus in the class *Catitaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

DIPSO'SIS AVENA, *Polydypsia*—d. *Expers*, *Adipsia*.

DIPY'GUS, from *δις*, 'double,' and *πύγος*, 'the nates.' A double monster, the duplication being confined to the posterior portion of the lower end of the trunk—the coccygeal region.

DIPYRE'NON, from *δις*, 'twice,' and *πύγος*, 'a kernel.' A *specillum* or probe with two buttons or kernels—one at each end.

DIPYRITES, Biscuit.

DIPYROS, Biscuit.

DIRCA PALUS'TRIS, *Leatherwood*, *Swamp Leatherwood*, *Moosewood*, *Swampwood*, *Rope-bark*, *Bois de plomb*, (Canada.) An indigenous shrub, which grows in boggy woods and low wet places throughout the United States. It is analogous to mezereon, in its action,—six or eight grains of the fresh bark producing violent vomiting, preceded by a sense of heat in the stomach, often followed by purging. Applied to the skin, the bark vesicates.

DIRECTOR, *Itinera'rium*, from *dirigere*, *directum*, (*dis*, and *regere*, 'to rule,') 'to direct.' A Conductor. A grooved sound for guiding a knife, in dividing any part; (F.) *Sonde cannelée*.

DIRECTOR PENIS, *Ischio-cavernosus*.

DIRIBITORIUM, *Mediastinum*.

DIRT-EATING, *Chthonophagia*.

DIRUPTIO, *Rhexis*.

DIS, Di.

DISC, see Disk.

DISCEPTUM, *Diaphragm*.

DISCHARGE', (*dis*, and *charge*,) *Ec'ros*, *Fluxus*, *Proflu'vium*, (F.) *Écoulement*. In pathology, an increased discharge from any part, that naturally secretes a fluid.

DISCHROA, *Dyschroa*.

DISCREET', from *discernere*, *discretum*, 'to separate.' *Discretus*, *Intertinctus*, *Separated*, (F.) *Discret*. This epithet is given to certain exanthemata, in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other. It is opposed to confluent.

DISCRET, *Discret*.

DISCRE'TA PURGA'TIO. The purgation or expulsion of some particular matter.

DISCRETIVUS, *Diagnostic*.

DISCRETORIUM, *Diaphragm*.

DISC'RIMEN, *Separation*, *Division*. A bandage, used in bleeding from the frontal vein; so called, because, in passing along the sagittal suture, it divides the head into two equal parts.

DISCRIMEN CALVARIÆ MEDIUM, *Diploë*—d. *Narium*, *Septum N*.

DISCRIMEN NASI; a bandage, in the form of the letter X, intended to support the nose, in transverse wounds of the organ.

DISCRIMEN THORACIS ET VENTRIS, *Diaphragm*.

DISCUS PROLIGERUS, *Proligerous disc*—d. *Vitellinus*, *Proligerous disc*.

DISCUSSIFS, *Discutients*.

DISCUSSIO, *Resolution*.

DISCUSSIVA, *Discutients*.

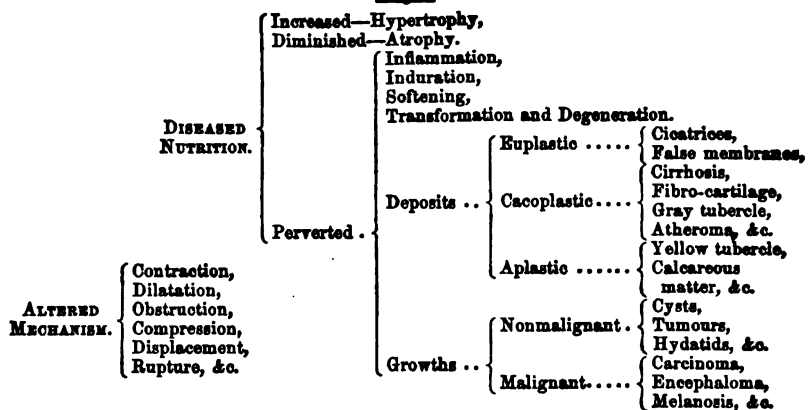
DISCUSSORIA, *Discutients*.

DISCU'TIENTS, *Discussion'tia*, *Resolven'tia*, *Discussi'va*, *Discusso'ria*, from *discutere*, 'to shake apart,' (*dis*, and *quatere*, 'to shake,') (F.) *Discussifs*. Substances which possess the power of repelling or resolving tumours.

DISEASE', old French *désaise*;—from *dis*, and *eas*: *Morbus*, *Noxos*, *Noxi'ma*, *Noxi'uma*, *Nexus*, *Pathos*, *Pathe'ma*, *Lues*, *Malum*, *Passio*, *Egritu'do*, *Egrotu'tio*, *Vit'ium*, *Arrho'stia*, *Arrhoeti'ma*, *Arrhoeten'tia*, *Valetu'do aduer'sa*, *Mal'ady*, *Complaint*, *Sickness*, *Distem'per*. (F.) *Maladie*. An opposite state to that of health, consisting in a change either in the position and structure of parts, or in the exercise of one or more of their functions, or in both.

By some, *Disease* is applied to structural change, whilst *Disorder* is restricted to functional derangement.

The following table, essentially that of Dr. C. J. B. Williams, comprises the chief elements of structural disease.



DISEASE, BLUE, Cyanopathy—d. of Bright, Kidney, Bright's Disease of the—d. English, Rachitis—d. Extrinsic, External disease—d. Family, see Hereditary—d. Fungoid, Encephaloid—d. Gastro-enteric, Gastro-enteritis—d. Hæmato-cerebriform, Encephaloid—d. Hereditary, see Hereditary—d. Pretended, Feigned disease—d. Simulated, Feigned disease—d. Surgical, External disease.

DISECOIA, Baryecolia.

DISFIGURATION, Deformation.

DISGORGE'MENT, (F.) Dégorgement, from *dé*, and *gorge*, 'the throat.' An opposite condition to that of *Engorgement*. The discharge or abstraction of a certain quantity of fluid, which had previously collected in a part; as *Diagorgement of bile*. It also means particularly, a vomit.

DISGUST', from *dé*, and *gustare*, 'to taste.' *Cibi fastidium*, *Apositia*, *Anitia*, *Apoclei'sis*, *Abominatio*, *Sticha'sia*, *Horror Cibo'rum*, *Loathing*. An aversion for food. (F.) *Dégout*. *Disgust* is not the same as *Anorexia*. The latter is only a want of appetite; the former consists in real repugnance for food.

DISINFECTANT, Disinfectans, from *dis*, and *infect*. This term has been restricted by some to agents that are capable of neutralizing morbid effluvia; but the author includes under it, also, antiseptics or agents that are capable of removing any incipient or fully formed septic condition of the living body, or of any part of it.

DISINFECTING LIQUID, SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S, see Burnett's Disinfecting Liquid—d. Liquid, Labarraque's, Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ—d. Liquid of Ledoyen, see Ledoyen's disinfecting liquid.

DISINFECT'ION, Disinfectio. The act of destroying miasmata, with which the air, clothing, &c., may be infected. Various means have been proposed for this purpose. Those most commonly employed are:—*chlorine*, *sulphurous* and *chlorohydric acid gases*, *vapours of vinegar*, *nitrous acid*; and, what is, perhaps, the most manageable of any, and equally efficacious,—*chlorinated lime*, or any of the chlorides of the alkalis. It is questionable if any chemical action occur between these agents and the miasmata, whence results a compound which is harmless. Disinfection also includes the action of antiseptics.

Chlorine or *Orymuriatic Fumigatio*, *Solutio alexiteria Gaultiana*, *Fumigatio antiloin'tica Gau'billi*, *Alexiterium chloricum*, *Fumigatio Gaytonien'sis*, is made by adding common salt Zij , to black oxide of manganese Zj , sulphuric

acid Zj , and water fZij . This may be carried through an apartment, or be shut up in it.

Nitrous Fumigatio, *Alexiterium Nitricum*, *Fumigatio Smythiana*, may be formed by placing nitrate of potass Ziv , and sulphuric acid Zij , in a saucer on hot sand.

DISJUNCTI MORBI (From *dis*, and *ungere*, *junctum*, 'to join.'). *Disjoined diseases*. Fernelius has thus denominated diseases which occupy different organs, and are not produced by each other.

DISK, BLOOD, Globules of the blood—d. Intervertebral, Intervertebral Cartilage—d. Proliferous, see Proliferous Disk.

DISLOCATIO LIENIS SEU SPLENIS, Splenectopia.

DISLOCATION, Luxation.

DISOD'ICUS, from *dis*, 'twice,' and *odes*, 'threshold.' Having a double opening.

DISORDER, see Disease.

DISORGANIZATION, Organorum destructio, (F.) Désorganisation. A complete morbid change in the structure of an organ, or even total destruction of its texture. In sphacelus, and sloughy ulcers, we have examples of this change.

DISPENSARE, Dispensary, Dispensatory.

DISPEN'SARY, Dispensarium, from *dispensare*, (*dis* and *pendere*, 'to weigh,') 'to take from a weight or mass,' 'to distribute.' The shop or place in which medicines are prepared. Also, an institution in which the poor are furnished with advice and necessary medicines. (F.) *Dispensaire*. This word is also used by the French synonymously with Dispensatory.

DISPENSATION, Dispensatio, Diacesis, Epinemesis. The composition and distribution of medicines according to prescription. In France, it is more commonly applied to the weighing, measuring, and arranging of the articles, which have to enter into a formula, prior to combining them.

DISPENSATOR, Apothecary.

DISPEN'SATORY, Dispensatorium; same etymon. *Antidotarium, Liber Pharmacœuticus*, (F.) *Dispensaire*. A book which treats of the composition of medicines. A Dispensatory differs from a Pharmacopœia, in containing the physical and medical history of the various substances; whilst the Pharmacopœia is mainly restricted to the mode of preparing them. The Pharmacopœia too, is published under the authority of, and by, the members of a college or association; whilst a dispensatory contains the whole of the Pharmacopœia or Pharmacopœias, with additions by the author, under whose authority, alone, it usually

appear. The Pharmacopœia, in other words, is official; the Dispensatory, generally, private. Formerly, the words were used indiscriminately. See Formulary, and Pharmacopœia.

DISPLACED, see Percolation.

DISPLACEMENT, Percolation.

DISPOSIT'ION, *Disposit'io*, from *dis*, and *ponere*, 'to put or set.' A particular condition of the body, which renders it susceptible of altering, suddenly, to a state of health or disease;—of improving, or becoming changed for the worse. The disposition to phthisis pulmonalis is sometimes so strong, owing to original conformation, that the disease will make its appearance, notwithstanding every care. See Diathesis.

DISPUTATIO, Thesis.

DISQUE PROLIGÈRE, Proligerous Diak.

DISRUP'TIO, from *disrumpere*, 'to break off.'

A puncture, which interests deep-seated parts.

DISSECTING ANEURISM, see Aneurism.

DISSECTIO, Dissection—*d.* Tendinum, Tenotomy.

DISSECTION, *Dissect'io*, from *dissecare*, (*dis*, and *secare*, 'to cut,') 'to cut open;' *Diac'opè*, *Sec'tio Anatom'ica*, *Practical Anatomy*, *Neurot'omy*. An operation, by which the different parts of the dead body are exposed, for the purpose of studying their arrangement and structure. Dissection has received various names, according to the organ concerned;—as *Osteotomy*, *Syndesmotomy*, *Myotomy*, *Angiotomy*, *Neurotomy*, *Desmotomy*, &c.

DISSECTOR, *Prosector*, *Pro'tomus*, same etymon. (F.) *Prosecteur*. A practical anatomist. One who prepares the parts for the anatomical lecture.

DISSEPIPMENTUM NARIUM, Septum narium—*d.* Thoracis, Mediastinum.

DISSEPTUM, Diaphragm.

DISSERTATION, INAUGURAL, Thesis.

DISSIDENTIA, Diastasis.

DISSIPIUM, Diaphragm.

DISSOLUTIO SANGUINIS, Hæmatelysis—*d.* Ventriculi, Gastromalacia.

DISSOLUTION, *Dissolut'io*, *Dial'ysis*, from *dissolvere*, (*dis*, and *solvere*,) 'to loosen,' 'to melt.' This word is in frequent use, in the writings of the humourists. It is employed, particularly, in speaking of the blood;—to designate, not its entire decomposition or putrefaction, but a diminution in its consistence.

DISSOLUTION, Solution.

DISSOLVANTS, Dissolventia.

DISSOLVENTIA, *Solventia*, (F.) *Dissolvants*. Medicines believed to be capable of dissolving swellings, concretions, &c. Discussants, Resolventia.

DISTAD; from *disto*, (*dis*, and *sto*,) 'to stand apart.' Away from a centre. Towards the far extremity. In anatomy, used by Dr. Barclay adverbially, to signify 'towards the distal aspect.'

DISTAL ASPECT. An aspect of a bone from the trunk, or towards the extremity.—Barclay.

DISTEMPER, Disease.

DISTEMPERANTIA, Dyscrasia.

DISTENSIO, Diastasis, Tension, Tetanus—*d.* Nervorum, Convulsion.

DISTENSION DE LA VÉSIOULE DU FIEU, Turgescentia vesicæ fellæ.

DISTICHIASIS, *Distich'ia*, *Districh'ia*, *Districhi'asis*, *Distac'hia*, *Distachi'asis*, from *dis*, 'double,' and *erixos*, 'a row.' An increased number of eyelashes; some turned towards the eye, and irritating the organ; whilst others preserve their natural direction.—Galen, Paulus of Ægina. See Entropion.

DISTILLATIO UTERI, Leucorrhœa.

DISTILLATION, *Destilla'tio*, *Stalag'mos*, from

destillare, (*de*, and *stillare*,) 'to drop, little by little.' *Catastalg'mos*. An operation, by which—by the aid of heat and in close vessels—the volatile are separated from the fixed parts of bodies, with the view of collecting the former, when condensed in appropriate receivers. The ancients distinguished distillation *per latus*, *per ascen'sum*, and *per descen'sum*, according to the direction which the volatilized matters were made to take. In *distillation per latus*, the apparatus is so arranged, that the vapour passes horizontally through a succession of spaces before reaching the receiver. *Distillation per ascensum* is the ordinary method by the still. In *distillation per descensum*, the fire is applied above and around the top of the apparatus; and it is so arranged that the vapour must pass downwards. When dry organic matter is placed in an apparatus for distillation, and heat is applied until all volatile matter is driven out, the process is called *dry* or *destructive distillation*.

DISTILLATION, *Destructivæ*, see Distillation—*d.* Dry, see Distillation—*d.* Per Ascensum, see Distillation—*d.* Per Descensum, see Distillation—*d.* Per Latus, see Distillation.

DISTOC'IA, *Ditoc'ia*, from *dis*, 'twice,' and *rozos*, 'birth.' Delivery of twins.

DISTECCHIA, Distichiasis.

DISTECCHIASIS, Distichiasis.

DISTOMA HEPAT'ICUM, from *dis*, and *stoma*, 'mouth.' *Fasci'ola hepatic'a*, *Planaria latus'cula*, *Fasciola huma'na*, *F. lanceola'ta*, *Gourd-worm*, *Fluke*, *Liver Fluke*, (F.) *Douce*, *D. du Foie*. An obovate, flat worm, an inch in length, and nearly an inch broad; sometimes found in the gall-bladder of man, whence it occasionally passes into the intestinal canal. It is one of the most common varieties of worms, infesting the livers of the sheep, goat, ox, stag, fallow-deer, horse, ass, hog, hare, &c. The treatment is like that required for other worms.

DISTOMA OC'ULI HUMA'NI. A parasite once observed in the eye of a child who had suffered from lenticular cataract.—Geseheidt.

DISTORSIO, Distortion, Sprain, Strabismus—*d.* Oris, Canine laugh.

DISTORT'ION, *Distort'io*, *Intort'io*, from *distorquere*, (*dis*, and *torquere*,) 'to wrest aside.' *Diastrem'ma*, *Dia'trop'hè*, *Ligys'ma*, (F.) *Distorsion*. Usually applied to the preternatural curvature of a bone; as *distortion of the spine*, *limbs*, &c. It signifies, also, a morbid state of the muscles of the eye, constituting squinting or strabismus.

DISTORTOR ORIS, Zygomaticus major.

DISTRIBUTORIA LACTEA THORACICA, Thoracic duct.

DISTRICHIA, Distichiasis.

DISTRICHIASIS, Distichiasis.

DISTRIX, from *dis*, 'double,' and *τριξ*, 'the hair.' *Trichio'is distrix*, *Fissu'ra capillo'rum*. Hairs of the scalp, weak, slender, and splitting at their extremities.

DITOCIA, Distocia.

DITRACHY'ERAS, from *dis*, 'two,' *τριχος*, 'rough,' and *ερας*, 'horn.' A genus of intestinal worms. The *Ditrachy'eras rudis*, *Dic'eras rudis*, (F.) *Bicornis rude*. This entozoon was first observed in the evacuations of a female, by M. Sulzer of Strasburg. It is of a fawn colour, from 3 to 5 lines in length, with an oval head, flattened and terminating in a point posteriorly; contained in a membranous sac, and furnished, anteriorly, with a bifurcated, rugous horn. Lænnec considers it a vesicular worm or hydatid. See Worms.

DITTANDER, Lepidium sativum.

DITTANY, *Cunila Mariana*—*d.* American, *Cunila Mariana*—*d.* Bastard, *Dictamnus albus*—

d. of Crete, *Origanum dictamnus*—d. Mountain, *Cunila Mariana*.

DITTECOIA, Double hearing.

DITTOPIA, Diplopia.

DITTOPSIA, Diplopia.

DIURESIAESTHESIS, *Diureticoæsthesis*, *Ureicæsthesis*; from *διουρέω*, 'to pass the urine,' and *αίσθησις*, 'feeling.' The desire or want to pass the urine.

DIURE'SIS, from *δια*, 'through or by,' and *οὐρία*, 'I pass the urine.' An abundant excretion of urine.

DIURETIC, *Diureticus*, *Ischuret'ic*, same etymon; *Uret'icus*, *Urina'lis*. A medicine which has the property of increasing the secretion of urine. Diuretics act by producing a discharge of the watery and other parts of the blood; and, by such discharge, indirectly promote absorption over the whole system. Hence, they are employed in dropsy. The following are the chief Diuretics:—*Cantharis*; *Cantharis Vittata*; *Potassæ Acetas*; *Potassæ Liquor*; *Cahinca*; *Colchici Radix*; *Colchici Semen*; *Digitalis*; *Diosma Crenata*; *Juniperus*; *Oleum Terebinthinæ*; *Potassæ Nitras*; *Potassæ Bitartras*; *Scilla*; *Sodæ Sales*, and *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*.

DIURETICA, *Arnica Montana*.

DIURETICO-ÆSTHESIS, *Diuresiæsthesis*.

DIVARICATIO, Ectropion.

DIVERSORIUM CHYLI, *Receptaculum chyli*.

DIVERTICULA SPIRITUUM ANIMALIUM, Ganglions, nervous.

DIVERTICULUM, *Devertic'ulum*. 'A turning'; from *divertere*, (*di*, and *verte*,) 'to turn aside.' A blind tube branching out from the course of a longer one. An organ which is capable of receiving an unusual quantity of blood, when the circulation is obstructed or modified elsewhere, is said to act as a diverticulum. Also, a malformation or diseased appearance of a part, in which it passes out of its regular course. It is sometimes applied to such a condition of the alimentary canal. Also, a hole to get out at. A by-passage. See *Ectrope*.

DIVERTICULUM NUC'KII. The opening through which the round ligaments of the uterus pass.—*Parr*.

DIVERTICULUM PHARYNGIS, *Pharyngocæle*.

DIVIDING, *Div'idens*, from *di* or *dia*, and the *Ætruscan* verb *divo*, 'to part or portion.' That which divides or separates.

DIVIDING BANDAGE, *Fas'cia div'idens*, (F.) *Bandage divisiif*, is a bandage employed for the purpose of keeping parts separated from each other. It is used particularly to prevent improper union; as in cases of burns of the neck or other parts.

DIVINATIO, *Mantia*.

DIVISION, *Divis'io*, *Div'rsio*. The accidental separation of parts naturally united; in other words, a wound or solution of continuity. Most frequently, however, it means an operation, which consists in cutting certain parts, with the view of fulfilling some therapeutic indication.

DIVUL'SIO, *Dias'pasis*, from *divellere*, (*dis*, and *vellere*,) 'to pull asunder.' A term used in Surgery, to express the rupture or laceration of organs by external violence.

DIVULSIO URINÆ, Cloudiness of urine.—See *Enæorema*.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, *Pilulæ antibiliosæ*.

DIYLISIS, *Colatio*.

DIYLISMUS, *Colatio*.

DIZZINESS, *Vertigo*.

DOCCIONE, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is at *Lucca*, in *Italy*. It is a thermal saline.

DOCH'ME, *δοχμῆ*. A measure of the Greeks, equal to about four fingers' breadth: *Dactylo-doch'me*.

DOCIMA'SIA, *Docimas'ticæ*, *Docimas'iolog'ia*, from *δοκιμαζω*, 'I try or prove the quality of any thing.' The act of assaying.

DOCIMA'SIA MEDICAMENTORUM ET VENERORUM. The testing of medicines and poisons.

DOCIMA'SIA PULMONUM, *D. Pulmon'alis*, *Pneubiomanti'a*, *Pneubiomanti'a*, *Pneubiomanti'a*. *Lung proof*, *Respiration proof*. Different proofs to which the organs of respiration of a new-born child are subjected, for the purpose of detecting whether it has or has not respired after birth; in other words, whether it was born alive or dead;—*Pneubiotiquis'sis*, *Pneubiotio'scopè*. These consist, chiefly, 1. In testing them with water, for the purpose of seeing whether the lungs are specifically heavier or lighter than that fluid. This is called *Docimas'ia Pulmonum Hydrostatica* or the *Hydrostatic Test*. If lighter, it would be some evidence that the fœtus had respired; 2. In comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the whole body; the weight of lungs in which respiration has taken place being nearly twice as great. This is *Docimas'ia Pulmonum Stat'ica*, or *Plouquet's Test*; and, 3. By measuring the circumference of the thorax and lungs; and comparing their dimensions with those of an infant which has not respired. This is *Daniel's Test*. These tests, singly, afford only probable evidence; but when united, the deductions may be more conclusive.

DOCIMASIOLOGIA, *Docimas'ia*.

DOCK, BLOODY, *Rumex sanguineus*—d. Blunt-leaved, *Rumex obtusifolius*—d. *Cressæ*, *Lapsana*—d. Sour, *Rumex acetosa*—d. Sour, *be-real*, *Oxyria reniformis*—d. Water, *Rumex hydro-lapathum*—d. Wild, sharp-pointed, *Rumex acris*.

DOCNA SURA, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is in the *Krapach mountains*. The water contains sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, silica, and iron.

DOCTOR, *Med'icus*, from *doctus*, 'learned,' 'an homme qui devrait être doct.' A Physician. Frequently applied to any one who practises medicine: although properly confined to him who has received his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

DOCTRINA GALLIANA, *Craniology*—d. *Soteria*, *Medicina*.

DOCTRINE, MEDICAL, *Doctri'na Med'ica*. The principles or positions of any medical sect or master. Medicine has been too full of doctrines. One of the first was that of *Herodotus* of *Selivria*, who recommended gymnastic exercises in disease. The chief founders of doctrines have been *Hippocrates*, *Serapion* of *Alexandria*, *Philinus* of *Cos*, *Herophilus*, *Asclepiades*, *Themison* of *Laodicea*, *Theasalus* of *Tralles*, *Soranus* of *Ephesus*, *Leonides* of *Alexandria*, *Athenæus* of *Attalia*, *Archigenes* of *Apamea*, *Agathinus* of *Sparta*, *Galenus*, *Paracelsus*, *John Baptist van Helmont*, *Sylvius de le Boc*, *Keill*, *Hamberger*, *Pitcairne*, *H. Boerhaave*, *J. E. Stahl*, *Frederick Hoffmann*, *George Baglivi*, *Cullen*, *Darwin*, *John Brown*, *Beiloes*, *Girtanner*, *Reil*, *Rush*, *Rasch*, and *Broussais*.

DOCTRINE, PHYSIOLOGICAL, *Broussaism*.

DODDER, *Cuscuta glomerata*—d. *Americæ*, *Cuscuta glomerata*—d. of *Thyme*, *Cuscuta epithymum*.

DODECADACTYLITIS, *Duodenitis*.

DODECADACTYLON, *Duodenum*.

DODECAPHAR'MACUM, from *δωδεκα*, 'twelve,' and *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine.' An ancient name given to all medicines which con-

sted of twelve ingredients. See *Apostolorum Unguentum*.

DODECATH'RON, from *δέκατα*, 'twelve,' and *ῥήματα*, 'I put.' An antidote, consisting of twelve simple substances.—Paulus of *Ægina*.

DODECATHRON, *Sanicula*—d. Plinii, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

DODONÆA, *Myrica gale*.

DODONÆA THUNBERGII'NA. A shrub of the *Nat. Ord.* Sapindaceæ, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope. A decoction of the root is used as a gentle cathartic in fever.

DODRANS, *Spathama*.

DOGCHOAK, *Cynanchoe*.

DOGDAYS, (F.) *Jours Caniculaires*. During these days, comprised between the 24th of July and the 23d of August, the temperature of the air in Europe is generally high and oppressive. They have received this name from the dogstar, *Canicula*, *Σείριος*, *Sirius*—a very brilliant star in the constellation of the *great dog*, which rises and sets, at this time, with the sun. It was formerly believed to be a period particularly unpropitious to health; that it was dangerous to purge during it; and other phantasies were indulged in regard to it.

DOGGRASS, *Triticum repens*.

DOGMATIC, from the Greek *δογμα*, from *δοξω*, 'I think.' *Dogmaticus*. The name of an ancient medical sect; so called, because its members endeavoured, by reasoning, to discover the essence of diseases and their occult causes; whilst the *Empirics*, their rivals, confined themselves strictly to experience; i. e., to the observation of facts. The union of the two modes of investigation makes the rational physician. These sectarians are likewise called *Dogmatists*, and their doctrine *Dogmatism*. The founders of the sect were Hippocrates, Thessalus, Draco, and Polybius; and the most celebrated of its supporters were Diocles of Carysta, Praxagoras of Cos, Chrysippus of Soli, Herophilus, Erasistratus, &c.

DOGS' BANE, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*—d. Bane, bitter, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.

DOGS' GRASS, *Triticum repens*.

DOGS' STONES, *Orchis mascula*.

DOGSTAR, *Canicula*.

DOGTREE, *Cornus Florida*.

DOGWOOD, *Cornus Florida*—d. Blueberried, *Cornus sericea*—d. Female, *Cornus sericea*—d. Florida, *Cornus Florida*—d. Great flowered, *Cornus Florida*—d. Jamaica, *Piscidia erythrina*—d. New England, *Cornus sericea*—d. Pond, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*—d. Silky-leaved, *Cornus sericea*—d. Virginian, male, *Cornus Florida*—d. Round-leaved, *Cornus circinata*—d. Swamp, *Cornus sericea*, *Petala trifoliata*.

DOIGT, *Digitus*—d. *Auriculare*, Auricular finger—d. *Milieu*, see *Digitus*—d. *Petit*, see *Digitus*.

DOIGTIER, *Digitale*, *Digitalis*—d. *♂ Andrubali*, see *Digitalis*.

DOLABRA, *Ascia*, *Doloire*.

DOLICHOCEPHALÆ (GENTES); from *δολιχος*, 'long,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' Longheads. Nations of men whose cerebral lobes completely cover the cerebellum—as the Keltæ, Germans, negroes, &c.—*Retsina*.

DOLICHOS, from *δολιχος*, 'long.' A genus of plants of the leguminous family. It includes a number of species, generally indigenous in India or America. The *Dolichos Lablab*, or *Lablab*, is found in Egypt. (Prospero Alpini.) Its fruit is eaten there, like the haricot with us. The *Dolichos Sinen'sis*, is eaten in China, and is stored up as a provision for long voyages. The *Dolichos Tuberosus*, (F.) *Pois Patate* of Mar-

tinique, has tuberos roots of the size of both fists, and has the consistence and taste of the turnip. The *Dolichos Bulbosus* of the West Indies resembles the turnip;—and from the *Dolichos Soja*, the Japanese prepare the well-known sauce *Soy*, which they term *Sooja*. The most important in medicine, is the

DOLICHOS PRURIENS, *Dolichos*, *Stizolobium*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Negretia pruriens*, *Cowhage*, *Cowitch*, *Adaria Pala*. Order, Leguminosæ. (F.) *Pois à gratter*. The stiff hairs of the *Dolichos Pods*, called *Dolichos Pubes*, *D. Pruriens pubes*, *Dolichi Seta Leguminum*, *Lanugo Siliqua hirsuta*, *Mucuna*, (Ph. U. S.,) are the parts used in medicine. They excite an intolerable, prurient sensation when applied to the skin; but do not irritate the mucous membrane over which they pass, when administered internally. The *Dolichos* is a mechanical anthelmintic, and is useful in cases of ascariæ lumbricoides, and oxyures vermiculares. Dose, gr. v to x, of the pubes, in molasses.

Mucuna pruriata, a distinct species, but possessing similar properties, grows in the East Indies.

DOLOIRE (F.), *As'cia*, *Dofabra*, 'a carpenter's axe.' A *Bandage en doloire* is one in which the turns are so placed, that each one covers two-thirds of that which is immediately beneath it. It has received the name *Doloire* from its representing the obliquity of the edge of the instrument whose name it bears. See *Bandage*.

DOLOR, Pain—d. Ani, *Proctalgia*—d. *Capitis*, *Cephalalgia*—d. *Cephalicus*, *Cephalalgia*—d. *Colicæ*, *Colicæ*—d. *Cructans faciei*, *Neuralgia*, *facial*—d. *Dentium*, *Odontalgia*—d. *Dentium à stridore*, *Hæmodia*—d. *Faciei*, *Neuralgia*, *facial*—d. *Ischiadicus nervosus*, *Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa*—d. *Lenis*, *Hypodynia*—d. *Mitis*, *Hypodynia*—d. *Nephreticus*, *Nephralgia*—d. *Pectoris externus*, *Pleurodynia*—d. *Pudendorum*, *Pudendagra*—d. *Rheumaticus et arthriticus*, *Rheumatism*.

DOLORES AD PARTUM, Pains, labour—d. *Intestinatorum*, *Colicæ*—d. *Parturientis*, Pains, labour—d. *Post partum*, Pains, after—d. *Puerperarum*, Pains, after—d. *Rodentis*, Pains, gnawing.

DOMBEY'A EXCEL'SA, *Araucaria Dombeyi*. A tree, which inhabits Chili, and furnishes *Dombeya turpentine*; a glutinous, milky-looking fluid of a strong odour and taste.

DOMES'TIC, *Dometicus*, from *domus*, 'a house.' The term *Dometic* or *Popular Medicine*, has been given to treatises written for the purpose of enabling those who are not of the profession to treat diseases, which may occur in their families, without the necessity of calling in a physician. The term, likewise, signifies—*Medicine*, when thus practised. It is probable, that such works have been attended with mischievous as well as advantageous results.

DOMINA'RUM AQUA. A medicine described by Myrepsus, which he considered emmenagogue.

DOMPTE-VENIN, *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

DOMUS LEPROSARIA, *Ladrerie*.

DONDO, Albino.

DONESIS, Agitation.

DORADILLA, *Asplenium oeterech*.

DORCADIZON, *Caprizans*.

DOREA, *Hemeralops*.

DOREMA AMMONIAIUM, see *Ammoniac*, Gum.

DORMITATIO, Somnolency.

DORMITIO, Sleep—d. *Lucumoriana*, see *Lucumorianus*.

DORONIC, *Doronicum pardalianches*—d. *♂ Allemagne*, *Arnica montana*.

DORONICUM ARNICA, *Arnica montana*—d.

Cordatum, D. Pardalianches—d. Germanicum, *Arnica montana*—d. Officinale, *D. Pardalianches*—d. *Oppositifolium, Arnica montana*.

DORONICUM PARDALIANCHES, D. Romanum seu *Cordia'tum* seu *Officinale, Roman Leopard's Bane, (F.) Doronic, Mort aux Panthères*. The root of this plant resembles *Arnica Montana* in its properties.

DORONICUM ROMANUM, D. Pardalianches.
DORSAD, see Dorsal Aspect.

DORSAL, Dorsalis, from dorsum, 'the back.' *Notialis, Notal, Tergal*. Relating to the back of the body, or of one of its parts; as the *Dorsal vertebrae, nerves, &c.*; *Dorsal artery of the tongue, penis, &c.*; *Dorsal region of the foot, hand, &c.*; *Dorsal Consumption, &c.*

DORSAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the dorsum or backbone.—Barclay. *Dorsad* is used by the same writer adverbially, to signify 'towards the dorsal aspect.'

DORSAL, LONG, Longissimus dorsi.

DORSALIS, Dorsal.

DORSA'LIS PENIS, (Nervus.) The branch of the internal pudic nerve, which is distributed to the upper part of the male organ; and to the clitoris of the female.

DORSO-COSTAL, Serratus posticus superior—d. *Lombo-costal, Serratus posticus inferior*—d. *Lombo-sacro-humeral, Latissimus dorsi*—d. *Sua-cromiens, Trapeziius*—d. *Trachelon-occipital, Complexus*.

DORSTENIA BRASILIENSIS, Caa-apia.

DORSTENIA CONTRAYER'VA, called after Dr. Dorsten; Contrayer'va, Drake'na, Cyp'rus lungus, o'dorus seu Perua'nus, Bezoar'dica Radix, Dorstenia Houato'nii, Lisbon Contrayer'va, (F.) Racine de Charcis, R. de Dracke, Racine des Philippines. Family, Urticæ. Ser. Syst. *Tetrandria Monogynia*. A plant of South America, whose root, *Contrayer'va* (Ph. U. S.), is aromatic, bitter, and astringent. It has been given as a tonic, stimulant and sudorific. Dose, gr. xij to ℥ss.

DORSTENIA CORDIFOLIA, D. Brasiliensis—d. *Placontoides, D. Brasiliensis*—d. *Vitella, D. Brasiliensis*.

DORSUM, Notos, Noton. The back. *Metaph'renon, Tergum, (F.) Dos*. The posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior region of the neck as far as the loins. The *back of the foot, Dorsum pedis*, is the upper part of that organ, opposite the sole: the *back of the hand, Dorsum manûs*, the part opposed to the palm. In the same sense, we say *Dorsum penis, Dorsum nati*, for the upper part of those organs.

Dorsum, Vertebral column—d. *Manûs, Opisthenar*.

DORYCIMUM, Costus creticus.

DOS, Dorsum.

DOSE, Dosis, Præ'bium. The quantity of any substance, which ought to form part of a compound medicine, or ought to be exhibited singly, to produce a desired effect. Many circumstances influence the doses of medicine. *Women* require smaller doses, as a general principle, than *men*. *Habit* has a great effect, as well as *climate, age, and idiosyncrasy*: all these, and other circumstances, must be taken into account; and every general rule on the subject will be found to have numerous exceptions. Some of the mechanical physicians laid it down as a rule, that the doses of medicines must always be as the *square of the constitution!*—A matter not easy of calculation.

The following Tables will exhibit an approximation to the proper doses (according to age) of *most substances*.

TABLE OF DOSES ACCORDING TO AGE.

Age	Let the full dose be	1	1 drachm.
94	will require	2-3ds.	2 scrupls.
18	- - - -	half.	1 drachm.
14	- - - -	1-3d.	1 scruple.
7	- - - -	1-4th.	15 grains.
4	- - - -	1-6th.	10 grains.
3	- - - -	1-8th.	8 grains.
2	- - - -	1-9th.	8 grains.
1	- - - -	1-12th.	5 grains.

The table of doses, according to age, recommended by Dr. Thomas Young, differs in some respects from the above. Either affords a sufficient general approximation. His rule is, that

For children, under twelve years of age, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by twelve:

Thus, at two years, to 1-7th; i. e., 1-7th = $\frac{2}{2+12}$

At twenty-one the full dose is given.

Doses, Broken. When an agent is given in small portions it is said to be in *broken doses, refractis dosibus*.

DOSIOLOGIA, Posology.

DOSIS, Dose.

DOSIUM, Bourdonnet.

DOTAGE, Dementia.

DO THIEN, Furunculus.

DO THIENENTERIA, Dothieneritis.

DO THIENENTÉRIE, Dothieneritis.

DO THINENTERIA, Dothinenteritis.

DO THIENTERITIS, properly Dothieneritis, Dothieneritis, Dothinenteritis, Enteritis pustulosa, Enterodothiemia, Helcenteritis, Follicular Gastroenteritis, from δόθιν, 'a pustule,' and εντέρον, 'intestine.' (F.) *Dothieneritis, Dothinenterie, Dothienerie, Dothinenterie.* An inflammation and ulceration of the glands or follicles of Peyer and Brunner, which Bretonneau considers to be the essence of a large class of fevers, particularly of those of the typhoid character. See Typhus.

DO THION, Furunculus.

DOTTRINA MEDICA ITALIANA, Costo-stimulus, (doctrine of.)

DOUBLE-CONSCIOUSNESS, see Consciousness, double.

DOUBLE-HEARING, Dipleco'ia, Dittos'is, Paracousis duplicata, P. Imperfecta. The action of the one ear unaccordant with that of the other: sounds heard doubly, and in different tones or keys.

DOUBLE-MONSTERS, see Duplication.

DOUCE AMÈRE, Solanum dulcamara.

DOUCHE, (F.) In Italian, *doccia*; modern Latin, *ducia*; *Cataclysmus, Douce*. This term is applied to a column of fluid, of a determinate nature and temperature, let fall upon the body. *Pumping* is a variety of the *Douche*. In using this kind of bath, the fluid is directed upon the part on which we are desirous of acting. The *douches descendantes* are those in which the fluid falls from a height.—the *douches ascendentes*, those administered in diseases of the uterus,—the *douches horizontales*, where the fluid is impelled horizontally, &c. They may be cold or warm, according to circumstances. The apparatus consists of a reservoir of water having a pipe or plug, by means of which the water can be directed as the practitioner may desire. The *Douche* communicates a considerable and peculiar shock to the nervous system; and is one of the most successful means for taming the furious

menia. It is, also, useful in chronic rheumatism, stiff joints, &c.

Douches of air are, also, occasionally used, as in cases of obstruction of the Eustachian tube by mucus. They are sent from an air-press—of which Deleau and Kramer have invented one each—through a catheter introduced through the nose into the tube.

DOULEUR, Pain—*d. de Côté*, Pleurodynia—*d. des Dents*, Odontalgia—*d. de l'Estomac*, Cardialgia—*d. Névralgique de l'Estomac*, Cardialgia—*d. Pulsative*, see Throbbing.

DOULEURS, Pains, labour—*d. Conquassant's*, see *Conquassant*.

DOUSE, *Douche*.

DOUVE, Distoma hepaticum—*d. du Foie*, Distoma hepaticum—*d. Petite*, Ranunculus flammula.

DRACHION, Pugillus.

DRACHM, *Drachma*, *Dram*, (F.) *Gros*. The ancient name of a piece of money, weighing the eighth part of an ounce. At the present day it is used for this weight.

DRACO MITIGATUS, *Hydrargyri submuriatis*—*d. Sylvestris*, Achillea ptarmica.

DRACOCEPH'ALUM CANARIEN'SE, *D. Moldavicum*, *Méti'sa Turcica*, *Cedronell'a triphylla*, *Méti'sa Canariensis*, *Alpini Balsamum*, *Turkey Balsam*, *Canary Balsam*, *Balm of Gil'eard Tree*, (F.) *Méti'se de Moldavie*. A Turkish and Siberian plant, which has an aromatic taste, joined with an agreeable flavour. It has been used as a tonic.

DRACONTERMA, see *Calamus rotang*.

DRACONTIUM, *Draconculus*. See, also, *Dracontium fetidum*.

DRACONTIUM FÆTIDUM, *Dracontium*, *Icto'des fætidus*, *Symplocarpus fætidus*, *Pothos fætidus*, *Arum America'num betæ folio*, *Pothos Puto'rii*, *Spathy'ma fætidus*, *Skunk-cabbage*, *Skunk-weed*, *Polecat-collard*, *Cow-cabbage*, *Collard*, *Ich-weed*, *Stink-poke*, *Swamp-cabbage*, *Polecat-weed*, *Hcl'labore*, *El'labore*, *Irish cabbage*. *Nat. Ord. Aroides*. *Sex. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia*. This indigenous plant, as some of its names import, is extremely fetid. The property on which its medical virtues are dependent, resides in a volatile principle, which is impaired by long keeping, especially in powder. Dose, of the dried root, *Dracontium*, (Ph. U. S.), ten to twenty grains. It resembles asafœtida and other fetid gums in its properties; in other words, belongs to the class of reputed antispasmodics.

DRACONTIUM ANGUSTIPATHA, *Symplocarpus Angustipatha*, *Narrow-spathed Skunk-cabbage*, is possessed of similar properties.

DRACUNCULUS, *Dracontium*, *Vena Mediana Ar'abum*, *Vena seu Gordius Medinensis*, *Vermiculus Capillaris*, *Draunculus Gordius*, *Filaria Medinensis* seu *Guineensis*, *Malis Draunculus*, *Malis Gordii*, *Helminthom'cus Medinensis*, *Muscular Hairworm*, *Bichios*, *Bicho*, *Guinea Worm* or *Threadworm*, (F.) *Dragonneau*, *Ver de Guinée*, *Ver Filaire*, *V. de Médine*, *V. cutané*, *Veine de Médine*. A genus of worms, frequently met with in Indian and African climes. They are characterized by a filiform body, and are smooth and nearly of equal thickness throughout. The Guinea worm, when small, insinuates itself through the cutaneous pores, and penetrates into the areolar membrane and between the muscles; especially between those of the lower limbs, where it occasions a tumour like a boil, which subsequently suppurates, and the head of the worm appears and emerges gradually. The head must then be seized, and the worm be cautiously rolled round a small cylinder of linen or other substance. Care must be taken not to break it, as

great pain and obstinate suppuration might be the consequence.

Considerable obscurity rests on this subject. Some even deny that the cases of *Draunculus*, on record, are really those of worms.

DRACUNCULUS POLYPHYLLUS, *Arum draunculus*—*d. Pratensis*, Achillea ptarmica.

DRAGÉES, (F.) Almonds or dried preserves, covered with white sugar; *Sugar-plums*.

DRAGÉES DE KEYSER. A pharmaceutical preparation, formerly much celebrated in syphilis. It was composed of acetate of mercury, manna, starch, mucilage and gum tragacanth.

DRAGMA, Pugillus.

DRAGMIS, Pugillus.

DRAGON (F.), *Dragon*. Some authors have given this name to opaque spots on the cornea, and to cataract.

DRAGON CLAW, SCALY, *Pterospora andromeda*—*d. Root*, *Arum triphyllum*, *Pterospora andromeda*—*d. Turnip*, *Arum triphyllum*.

DRAGON'S BLOOD, see *Calamus rotang*.

DRAGONNEAU, *Draunculus*.

DRAINING, *Desiccatio*, (F.) *Dessèchement*. The act of drawing off the water from marshes, for the purpose of destroying the unhealthy emanations which proceed from them. It is a well known fact, that from marshes arise certain emanations or miasmata, with the nature of which we are, however, totally unacquainted, but which are the fertile source of intermittents and other diseases. Draining the soil and converting it into arable land changes its character, and the malaria ceases to be given off. It has happened, however, that although in some such situations intermittents have been got rid of, consumptions have taken their place.

DRAITSCH WATER, *Godesberg*, mineral waters of.

DRAKENA, *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

DRAPEAU, (F.) *Vezil'ium*, from *drap*, 'cloth.' A bandage, used in wounds, &c., of the nose, to keep the dressings *in situ*. It is composed of a small triangular compress, having two openings at its inferior part, corresponding to those of the nostrils. It is fixed by means of a bandage, passing from its superior angle over the head, and another passing round the head, under the orbits, so as to join the first at the nape of the neck. Also, *Pterygion*.

DRAP FANON, see *Fanon*.

DRASTIC, *Dras'ticus*, *Cenot'ic*, from *δρασ*, 'I operate strongly.' Active. An epithet given to purgatives, which operate powerfully; as *elaterium*, oil of *croton*, &c.

DRAUGHT, *Hæustus*. A term also applied by nurses to the sudden rush of blood to the mammae, occasioned in the mother by the sight, or even thought, of her infant, and which occasions a greatly increased secretion of milk.

DRAUGHT, BLACK, see *Infusum sennæ compositum*.

DRAX, Pugillus.

DREAM, *Somnium*—*d. Waking*, *Hallucination*.

DRÊCHE, Malt.

DREGS, *Feculencia*.

DREPANOIDES, *Falciform*.

DRESS, *Vestitus*.

DRESSER, from (F.) *dresser*, 'to put right.' An hospital assistant, whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, &c. He corresponds in function to the *Éleve externes* of the French hospitals.

DRESSING, *Cura*, *Cura'tio*, (F.) *Panacem'ent*. The methodical application of any remedy or apparatus to a diseased part. Also, the remedy or apparatus itself.

DRIBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. At

the small town of Driburg, near Pyrmont, in Germany, there are nine springs, which are rich in saline ingredients, iron, and carbonic acid gas. Their action on the economy is like that of Pyrmont water. They contain chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of iron, chloride of calcium, and chloride of magnesium.

DRIMYPHAGIA, from *δριμύς*, 'acid,' 'aromatic,' and *φαγῶν*, 'I eat.' An aromatic and exciting diet.

DRIMYS WINTERI, *Wintera aromatica*.

DRINK, from Sax. *brennan*, *Poma*, *Potio*, *Potus*, *Bev'erage*, (F.) *Boisson*. Every liquid introduced into the alimentary canal for the purpose of repairing the loss of the fluid parts of the body. The necessity for its use is indicated by the sensation of thirst. Fluid, taken during a meal, aids in the digestion of the food. Some drinks are exciting and tonic, as the different varieties of beer, wine, and spirits, which we use at table. In a therapeutical point of view, drinks are used to appease the thirst which prevails in febrile affections, or to act as diluents in those and other cases.

The ordinary drinks, according to their chemical composition, are—1. *Water*, spring water, river water, well water, &c.—2. *Juices and infusions of Animal and Vegetable substances*, lemon juice, currant juice, whey, tea, coffee, mattee, &c.—3. *Fermented Liquors*, wines, ale, beer, cider, perry.—4. *Spirituous Liquors*, brandy, alcohol, ether, kirschwasser, rum, arack, gin, whiskey, ratafia, cordials, &c.

DRIVELLING, Slaving.

DROGUE, Drug.

DROGUIER, (F.) Same etymon as drug. A collection of different simple medicinal substances.

DROGUISTE, Druggist.

DROIT DE L'ABDOMEN, Rectus abdominis—*d. Antérieur de la cuisse*, Rectus femoris—*d. Antérieur de la tête*, Rectus capitis internus minor—*d. Antérieur de la tête, grand*, Rectus capitis internus major—*d. Externe de l'œil*, Rectus externus oculi—*d. Inférieur de l'œil*, Rectus inferior oculi—*d. Interne de la cuisse*, Gracilis—*d. Interne de l'œil*, Rectus internus oculi—*d. Latéral de la tête*, Rectus capitis lateralis—*d. Postérieur de la tête, grand*, Rectus capitis posticus major—*d. Postérieur de la tête, petit*, Rectus capitis posticus minor—*d. Supérieur*, Rectus superior oculi.

DROP, Gutta.

DROP, ACUTE, TASTELESS, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*d. Black*, *Gutta nigra*—*d. Red*, *Ward's*, see *Vinum antimonii tartarizati*—*d. Serene*, *Amaurosis*.

DROPACISMUS, Depilation.

DROPAX, Depilatory.

DROPPED HANDS, see *Hands*, dropped.

DROPS, **ABBÉ ROUSSEAU'S**, *Laudanum Abbatis Rousseau*—*d. Anodyne*, *Liquor morphinæ acetatis*—*d. Antiscorbutic*, *Marsden's*, see *Infusum gentianæ compositum*—*d. Anti-venereal*, see *Tinctura ferri muriatis*—*d. Chamomile*, see *Anthemis nobilis*—*d. Dutch*, *Balsam of sulphur*, *Balsam of Turpentine*—*d. Fit*, *Spiritus ammoniæ fetidus*, see *Fuligo*—*d. Golden*, *de la Motte's*, *Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri*—*d. Green's*, see *Liquor Hydrargyri oxy muriatis*—*d. Jesuit's*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*d. Lavender*, *Spiritus Lavandulæ compositus*—*d. Nitre*, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*—*d. Norris's*, see *Antimonium tartarizatum*—*d. Norton's*, *Liquor Hydrargyri Oxy muriatis*—*d. Pectoral*, *Pectoral drops*, *Bateman's*—*d. Peppermint*, *Pastilli de menthâ piperitâ*—*d. Soot*, see *Fuligo*—*d. Wade's*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*d. White*, *Ward's*, see *Hydrargyri nitras*.

DROPS, **WARBURG'S**. A secret preparation used in Demarara under the name of *Warburg's Few Drops*. See *Bebeeru*.

DROPSICAL, *Hydropicus*.

DROPSY, *Hydrops*—*d. of the Belly*, *Ascites*—*d. of the Brain*, *Hydrocephalus*—*d. of the Cellular Membrane*, *Anasarca*—*d. of the Chest*, *Hydrothorax*—*d. of the Eye*, *Hydrophthalmia*.

DROPSY, **FIBRINOUS**. Dropsy in which the effused fluid contains fibrin.

DROPSY, **GENERAL**, *Anasarca*—*d. of the Head*, *Hydrocephalus*—*d. of the Lachrymal Sac*, *Fistula lachrymalis*, *Lachrymal hernia*—*d. of the Pericardium*, *Hydropericardium*—*d. of the Pleuræum*, *Ascites*—*d. of the Pleuræ*, *Hydrothorax*—*d. Water of*, *Serum of Serous membranes*—*d. Wind*, *Emphysema*—*d. of the Womb*, *Hydrametra*.

DROPPWORT, *Spiræa filipendula*—*d. Hemlock*, *Enanthe*—*d. Water*, *Hemlock*, (*Enanthe*)—*d. Western*, *Gillenia trifoliata*.

DROSE'RA ROTUNDIFOLIA. The systematic name of the *Sundew*, *Ros solis*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Rosebot'anon*, *Dro'sium*, *Rose'lla*, (F.) *Rosalia*. This plant has a bitter, acid, and caustic taste. It has been used as a rubefacient, and to destroy warts and corns. It has, also, been regarded as a pectoral.

DROSIOBOTANON, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

DROSIUM, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

DROSOMELI, *Fraxinus ornus*.

DRUG, *Medicamentum*, (F.) *Drogue*. A name ordinarily applied to simple medicines, but, by extension, to every substance employed in the cure of disease. *Ménage* derives it from *droge*, and this from the Persian *droa*, 'odour;' because many drugs have a strong odour. It is, doubtless, from the Teutonic *trocken*, Sax. *drigan*, 'to dry.'

DRUG. To prescribe or administer drug. Most commonly, perhaps, to dose to excess with drugs.

DRUG DISEASE. A morbid condition, which is—or is presumed to be—caused or kept up by the administration of drugs.

DRUG-GRINDER, see *Pulverization*—*d. Mill*, see *Pulverization*.

DRUGGIST, *Drugger*, *Drugster*. Same etymon. *Pharmacop'la*, *Materialis'ta*, *Septariarius*, *Pharmacop'us*, (F.) *Droguiste*. One who sells drugs.

DRUM OF THE EAR, *Tympanum*.

DRUM-SIEVE, see *Cribration*.

DRUNKENNESS, *Temulentia*.

DRYING, *Desiccation*, *Sicca'tio*, *Xeranth'is*, *Auran'sis*, *Desicca'tio*, *Esicca'tio*; same etymon as *Drug*. Evaporation or removal of the superfluous humidity in a body.

DRYING OF PLANTS, *Desiccation of Plants*. Those which are very succulent should be dried quickly. They must be spread upon lattice work, covered from the light, and exposed to the heat of the sun or to that of a stove, not exceeding 110° Fahrenheit. The drying of less succulent plants can be effected at a lower temperature. *Flowers* must be dried very carefully, excluding light. *Seeds* are dried in a place where there is a free current of air. *Pulpy fruits* may be exposed to a gentle heat in a stove, which may be gradually elevated. *Roots* may also be dried in the stove; the tuberous require to be cut in slices.

DTHOKE, *Frambœsia*.

DUALITY, *Dual'itas*, from *duo*, 'two.' The state or quality of being two.

DUALITY OF THE MIND, OR BRAIN. As the organ consists of two hemispheres, they have been regarded by some as separately and dis-

tinely concerned in the mental and moral manifestations.

DUCKFOOT, see *Kyllosis*.

DUCKSFOOT, *Podophyllum montanum*.

DUCT, ALIMENTARY, Canal, alimentary, Thoracic duct—d. of Bellini, Uriniferous tube—d. Nasal, Lachrymal duct—d. of Pecquet, Thoracic duct—d. Vitelline, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*—d. of Wirsung, see *Pancreas*.

DUCTIO PRÆPUTII, Masturbation.

DUCTOR CANALICULATUS, Gorget—d. Urine, Ureter.

DUCTUS, Canal, Meatus—d. Arteriosus, Arterial duct—d. Auris palatinus, Eustachian tube.

DUCTUS BARTHOLOMÆUS, **BARTHOLOMÆUS DUCT**, (F.) *Canal de BARTHOLOMÆUS*. The excretory duct of the sublingual gland.

DUCTUS BELLINIANI, Uriniferous tubes—d. Biliarii, Pori biliarii—d. Botalli, Arterial duct—d. Choledochus, Choledoch duct—d. Chyliferus, Thoracic duct—d. Gibarius, Canal, alimentary—d. Ferreini, Ferrein, canal of—d. Hepaticus, Hepatic duct—d. Incisivus, Palatine duct (anterior)—d. Intestinalis, Canal, alimentary—d. Lacteus, Thoracic duct—d. Lachrymalis, Lachrymal duct—d. Lacrimalis, Lachrymal duct—d. Nasalis orbitæ, Lachrymal or nasal duct—d. Nasalo-palatinus, Palatine duct (anterior)—d. ad Nasum, Lachrymal or nasal duct—d. Nutritivus, Canals, nutritive—d. Omphalo mesentericus, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*—d. Pancreaticus, see *Pancreas*—d. Pecqueti, Thoracic duct—d. Punctorum lachrymalium, Lachrymal ducts—d. Riviniani, see *Sublingual gland*—d. Rorifer, Thoracic duct.

DUCTUS SALIVARIS INFERIOR, *Ductus Whartonianus*, (F.) *Canal de WARTON*. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

DUCTUS SALIVARIS SUPERIOR, *Ductus Stenonianus*, **STENON'S DUCT**, (F.) *Canal de STENON*. The excretory duct of the parotid gland which opens into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth.

DUCTUS SEMI-CIRCULARES LABYRINTHI, Semi-circular canals—d. Serosi, Lymphatic vessels—d. Spirales cochleæ, Scales of the cochlea—d. Stenonianus, Ductus salivaris superior—d. Thoracicus, Thoracic duct—d. Urine, Ureter—d. Urinarius, Urethra—d. Uriniferi Bellini, Uriniferous tubes—d. Variicosi uteri, Tubæ Fallopiæ—d. Venosus, Canal, venous—d. Vitellarius, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*—d. Vitello-intestinalis, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*—d. Waltheriani, see *Sublingual gland*—d. Whartonianus, Ductus salivaris inferior.

DUELECH, Dulech.

DUEL'LA. The ancient name of a weight, which was equivalent to eight scruples.

DCELLUM VENEREUM, Coition.

DUG, Nipple.

DULCAMARA, *Solanum dulcamara*—d. Flexuosa, *Solanum dulcamara*.

DULGEDO AMORIS, Clitoris.

DULECH, *Duel'ch*. A term employed by Paracelsus and Van Helmont to designate a pretended tartarized substance, which forms in the human body, and produces acute pain, accompanied with great danger.

DULSE, *Rhodomela palmata*—d. Pepper, *Laurentia pinnatifida*.

DUMBNESS, Mutitas.

DUNBLANE, MINERAL WATERS OF. The springs of Dunblane, in Scotland, contain sulphate of soda, chlorides of sodium and calcium, and carbonate of iron.

DUNG, Fimus—d. Cow's, Fimus Vacce—d. Goose, Fimus anseris—d. Stone-horse, Fimus equinus.

DUNGA, Dengue.

DUODENITIS, *Dodecadactylitis*. A hybrid term, from *duodenum*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the duodenum, characterized by white tongue, bitter taste, anorexia, fulness and tenderness in the region of the duodenum, and often yellowness of skin, along with the ordinary signs of febrile irritation.

DUODENUM, *Ventriculus Succenturiatus*, *Æpiphysis seu Appen'dix seu Processus Ventriculi*, *Portona'rium*, *Dodecadactylon*, (from *dodéka*, 'twelve,' and *δάκτυλος*, 'a finger.') The duodenum is the first part of the intestinal canal, commencing at the pyloric orifice of the stomach, and terminating in the jejunum. Its length is about twelve fingers' breadth, and as it is only partially covered by the peritoneum, it is susceptible of considerable dilatation; hence its name *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. In the duodenum, *chylification* takes place after the admixture of the biliary and pancreatic fluids with the chyme.

DUO-STERNAL. Bécord thus names the second osseous portion of the sternum, which corresponds to the second intercostal space.

DUPPLICATION, (*duo*, 'two,' and *plicare*, 'to fold.') *Duplicatio*, *Duplic'itas*, *Diplasias'mus*, *Diplo'sia*. A species of malformation or monstrosity, characterized by the parts concerned being doubled. *Double monstera*.—Meckel.

DUPPLICATION OF THE FÆTUS, Evolution, spontaneous.

DUPPLICATURE, *Duplicat'ura*, *Reflectio*, from *duplex*, 'double,' 'twofold.' The folding or reflection of a membrane upon itself; as *Duplicature* or *reflection of the pleura*, *peritoneum*, &c.

DUPON'DIUM. A weight of four drachms.—Galen.

DUR, Hard.

DURA MATER, *Crassa meninx*, *Dura meninx*, *Sclerome'ninx*, *Meninx exte'rior*, *Meninx sclera*, *M. pachy'a* of Galen, *Dura membra'na cerebrum ambiens*, *Cuticula'ris membra'na*, *M. dermat'odes*, *Méninge*, (Ch.) It has been called *dura*, because of its great resistance; and *mater*, because it was believed to give rise to every membrane of the body. (F.) *Dure mère*, *Dure-tête* (Paré.) It is a fibrous semitransparent membrane, of a pearly-white colour, thick, and very resisting; lines the cavity of the cranium, and contains the spinal marrow; protects the brain and marrow; and, by its various expansions—the *falx cerebri*, *tensorium*, &c.—supports the different parts of the cerebral mass. The largest artery of the dura mater is the *A. meningea' media*.

DURA MATER, LATERAL PROCESSIONS OF THE, Tentorium—d. m. Testis, Albuginea.

DURATION OF LIFE, see *Life*—d. of Pregnancy, see *Pregnancy*.

DURE MÈRE, Dura mater.

DURE TAYE, Dura mater.

DURÉE DE LA VIE, see *Longevity*.

DURETÉ D'OREILLE, *Barycoxia*—d. de l'Oie, Deafness.

DURILLON, Callosity.

DURUS, Hard.

DUSTING BAG. In pharmacy, a kind of sieve, which consists of a bag made of lawn or other like material, hung inside of a wide-mouthed bottle or tin canister, to the mouth of which it is secured. The powdered substance is put into the bag, and the mouth being closed with a cover, the apparatus is shaken, and the finer particles pass into the bottle or canister.

DUTROA, *Datura stramonium*.

DWARF, *Nanus*—d. Flag, *Iris lacustris*.

DWARFISH, see *Nanus*.

DWARFISHNESS, *Nanosomus*.

DYCTOIDES, Reticular.
DYERS' BROOM, *Genista tinctoria*—d. Weed,
Genista tinctoria, *Rhus typhina*.
DYNAMETER, Dynamometer.
DYNAMIC, *Dynam'icus*, (F.) *Dynamique*:
 same etymon. In Mechanics, *Dynamics* investi-
 gates the powers whereby bodies are put in mo-
 tion, and the laws connected therewith. In Bi-
 ology, that which relates to the vital forces, *Vital*
Dynamics. The influences of agents on the or-
 ganism, which are ascribable to neither mecha-
 nical nor chemical causes, are sometimes termed
dynamic.

DYNAMIC DISEASES, see Organic.
DYNAMICS, **VITAL**, see Dynamic.
DYNAMICUS, Dynamic.
DYNAMIS, Faculty, Force.
DYNAMOMETER, *Myodynamiom'eter*, *Myo-*
dynamom'eter, from *δυναμις*, 'force,' 'vital power,'
 and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument, contrived
 by M. Regnier, for measuring the comparative
 muscular strength of man and animals. It con-
 sists of a spring, which, when pressed upon,
 causes a needle to move upon a portion of a circle,
 furnished with a scale of kilogrammes and one
 of myriagrammes. To measure the strength of
 the hands, the two branches of the spring are
 firmly grasped, and brought as near together as
 the force can carry them. This effort makes the
 needle traverse, and indicates, on the scale of
 kilogrammes, the strength of the experimenter's
 hands. A man, 25 or 30 years of age, exerts a
 force commonly equal to 50 kilogrammes or 100
 pounds.

The strength of the loins of a man, about 30
 years of age, as indicated by this instrument, is
 usually about 30 myriagrammes, or 265 pounds,
 which shows the weight he is capable of raising.
 From experiments made by Peron, in his voy-
 age, on 12 individuals of Van Diemen's Land, 17
 of New Holland, 56 of the Island of Timor, 17
 Frenchmen belonging to the expedition, and 14
 Englishmen in the colony of New South Wales,
 he found their comparative strength, indicated
 by the dynamometer, to be as follows:

NATIVES OF	STRENGTH			
	of the arm.		of the loins.	
	Kilog.	lbs.	Myri.	lbs.
1. Van Diemen's Land.	50.6	101.2		
2. New Holland.	50.8	101.6	10.2	208.08
3. Timor.	58.7	117.4	11.6	238.64
4. France.	69.2	138.4	15.2	310.08
5. England.	71.4	142.4	15.2	332.52

DYNAMOMETER or **DYNAMETER**, **MEDIC'INAL**.
 An instrument, invented by Dr. Paris, for the
 purpose of showing the quantity of active matter
 contained in a given weight or measure of any
 official compound, with the dose of any prepa-
 ration, which will be equivalent in strength to a
 given quantity of any other of the same class.
 The instrument is more ingenious than useful.

DYOTA, Diota.
DYS, *δυσ*, in composition, 'difficult, faulty:'
 sometimes privative; mostly answering to the
 particles *dis*, *in*, *mis*, or *un*, in English. Hence:
DYSÆMIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and
αἷμα, 'blood.' A morbid condition of the blood.
DYSÆSTHESIA, *Dysæsthe'sia*, from *δυσ*,
 'with difficulty,' and *αἰσθάνομαι*, 'I feel.' Ob-
 scure, diminished, or even abolished sensation.
DYSÆSTHESIA AUDITORIA, Cophosis—d. Gua-

tatoria, Agenesis—d. Interna, Amnesia—d. Of-
 factoria, Anosmia.

DYSÆSTHESIA VISUALIS, *Parov'is*. Sense
 of sight vitiated or lost.

DYSÆSTHESIS, *Dysæsthesia*.

DYSANAGO'GOS, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,'
 and *ἀναγν*, 'I bring up.' That which is expecto-
 rated with difficulty. An epithet given, by the
 Greek writers, to the sputa, when expectorated
 with difficulty, on account of their viscidty.

DYSANNARRHOPHESIS, *Dysannarrhop'h'is*;
 from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ἀναρροήσις*, 'ab-
 sorption.' Diminished absorption from morbid
 causes.

DYS'APHÈ, *Dysaph'ia*, from *δυσ*, and *αἴσθησις*,
 'feeling.' Morbid feeling.

DYSAPULO'TUS, *Dysapu'tus*, *Dysapulo'ticus*,
Dysulo'tus, from *δυσ*, and *ἰσθάνομαι*, 'to heal.'
 Healing with difficulty.

DYSARTHRTIS, Gout, irregular.

DYSCATABROSIS, Dysphagia.

DYSCATAPOSIS, Dysphagia.

DYSCATAPO'TIA, from *δυσ*, and *καταπίνω*, 'I
 drink.' Difficulty of swallowing liquids. This
 term is recommended by Dr. Mead as a substitute
 for hydrophobia, which means dread of liquids.
 The dread seems to be partly caused by the diffi-
 culty of deglutition.

DYSCHE'ZIA; from *δυσ*, and *χεῖρ*, 'to go to
 stool.' Difficult and painful defecation.

DYSCHRŒ'A, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and
χρῶμα or *χρῶσις*, 'colour.' *Dischro'a*. Sickly and
 unhealthy colour of the skin. Used synonymously
 with the *macula* of Willan.

DYSCROMATOPSIA, *Achromatopsia*.

DYSCHYMOSEN, Chymoplasia.

DYSCINE'SIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and
κίνησις, 'I move.' Difficulty or utter incapability
 of moving.—Galen.

DYSCOLLIA, Constipation.

DYSCOPHO'SIS, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,'
 and *κοφῶν*, 'I am deaf.' A defect in the sense
 of hearing.—Hippocrates.

DYSCO'RIA, *Coremetamorph'is*, from *δυσ*,
 and *κορη*, 'the pupil.' Irregularity of shape of
 the pupil.

DYSCRA'SIA, from *δυσ*, and *κρασις*, 'tempera-
 ment.' *Intemper'ies*, *Distemperan'tia*, *Dys'crasy*.
 A bad habit of body.

DYSCRASIA SCROFULOSA, *Scrofula*—d. Tubercu-
 losa, see Tubercle.

DYSCRASIACUM, *Spannemic*.

DYSCRASIAE, *Dysethmic*.

DYSCRASY, *Dyscrasia*—d. Bilious, Choleric,
Icteric.

DYSCRITOS, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and
κρισις, 'judgment.' That which it is difficult to
 judge of.—Hippocrates.

DYSDA'CRIA, *Dysdacryo'sis*, from *δυσ*, and
δακρῶν, 'a tear.' A morbid condition of the tears.

DYSDACRYOSIS, *Dysdacria*.

DYSECCE'RIA, from *δυσ*, and *εκκρίσις*, 'ex-
 cretion.' Difficult or defective excretion.

DYSECŒA, *Barycoecia*, Deafness.

DYSEL'CIA, *Dyssepulo'tus*, from *δυσ*, 'with
 difficulty,' and *ελκος*, 'an ulcer.' An ulcer diffi-
 cult to heal.—Hippocrates, *Foësius*.

DYSEMESIA, *Vomiturition*.

DYSENTERIA, *Dysentery*—d. Biliosa, Colo-
 cholosis—d. *Hæmatera*, *Dysentery*—d. *Hepatica*,
Hepaticirrhœa—d. *Maligina*, *Enterocœca*—d. *Pu-*
trida, *Enterocœca*—d. *Scorbatica*, *Enterocœca*—
 d. *Splenica*, *Melœna*—d. *Typhodes*, *Enterocœca*.

DYSENTER'IC, *Dysenter'icus*, *Dysen'tericus*,

same etymon as Dysentery. Relating to dysentery.

DYSENTERIUM, Dysentery.

DYSENTERONERVIA, Colic—d. Saturnina, Colica metallica.

DYS'ENTERY, *Dysenter'ia*, *Dysenter'ium*, *Dysenter'ia hæmatur'a*, *Difficult'as intestino'rum*, from *δυσ*, and *εντ'ερον*, 'an intestine'; *Dissolut'us morbus*, *Diarrhœ'a carnos'a*, *Coli'tis*, *Coloni'tis*, *Colo-recti'tis*, *Endocoli'tis*, *Esocoli'tis*, *Deflux'us Dysenter'icus*, *Febri's Dysenter'ica*, *Flumen dysenter'icum*, *Fluxus dysenter'icus*, *F. cruent'us cum Tenes'mo*, *Rheumat'ismus intestino'rum cum ul'cerè*, *Tor'mina Cœli*, *Tor'mina*, *Blennenter'ia*, *Morbus dissolut'us*, *Sedes cruent'æ*, *Lues dysenter'ica*, *Bloody Flux*; *Flux*, (F.) *Flux dysentérique*, *Flux de Sang*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine; the chief symptoms of which are:—fever, more or less inflammatory, with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations; violent tormina and tenesmus. When the evacuations do not contain blood, it has been called *Dysenter'ia alba* or *simple Dysentery*. The seat of the disease is, generally, in the colon and rectum. It occurs, particularly, during the summer and autumnal months, and in hot climates more than in cold: frequently, also, in camps and prisons, in consequence of impure air, and imperfect nourishment: and is often epidemic. Sporadic cases of dysentery are, generally, easily managed; but when the disease occurs epidemically, it often exhibits great malignancy. Generally, it yields to mild laxatives, as castor oil, combined with diaphoretic narcotics, such as the *puleis ipecacuanhæ compositus*, and counter-irritants to the abdomen; but, at times, the inflammation runs on so speedily to ulceration, that, unless a new action be rapidly excited, death will be the consequence. In such cases, mercury must be rapidly introduced into the system, and narcotics may be combined with it.

The whole management in acute dysentery must, of course, be strictly antiphlogistic.

DYSETERY, Bilious, Colocolosis.

DYSEPULOTICUS, Dysapulotus.

DYSEPULOTOS, Dyselcia.

DYSGALACTIA, Dysgalia.

DYSGA'LLA, *Dysgalac'tia*, from *δυσ*, and *γάλα*, 'milk.' An unhealthy condition or depravation of the milk.

DYSGENNE'SIA, from *δυσ*, and *γεννησις*, 'generation.' Lesion of the generative organs or functions.

DYSGEU'SIA, *Dysgeu'tia*, from *δυσ*, and *γευσις*, 'taste.' A morbid condition of the sense of taste.

DYSHÆMORRHŒ'A, from *δυσ*, *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ρεω*, 'to flow.' Difficulty in the flow of blood,—according to some, of the hemorrhoidal flux. Also, symptoms occasioned by its diminution or suppression.—Sagar.

DYSHÆ'MIA, from *δυσ*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' A morbid condition of the blood.

DYSHAPH'IA, *Dysaph'ia*, from *δυσ*, and *αφή*, 'touch.' A morbid condition of the sense of touch.

DYSHI'DRIA, *Dysid'ria*, from *δυσ*, and *ἰδρωσις*, 'sweat.' A morbid state of the perspiration.

DYSIA'TOS, *Dysiat'os*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ιαται*, 'to heal'; *Cura'tu diffic'ilia*. Difficult of cure.—Hippocrates.

DYSLALIA, Balbuties, Bradylogia.

DYBLOCHI'A, *Col'ica lochia'lia*, *Hyster'al'gia lochia'lia*, from *δυσ*, and *λοχίος*; 'relating to par-

turition.' Diminution or suppression of the lochial discharge.

DYSMASE'SIS, *Dysmase'sis*, *Bradymase'sis*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *μαρσις*, 'mastication.' Difficult or impeded mastication.

DYSMENIA, Dysmenorrhœa.

DYSMENORRHŒ'E, Dysmenorrhœa.

DYSMENORRHŒ'A, *Dysme'nia*, *Parame'nia diffic'ilia*, *Menorrhœ'gia stillati'tia*, *Men'strua diffic'ilia*, *M. Dolor'osa*, *Amenorrhœ'a diffic'ilia seu partia'lis*, *Menses dolorif'ica*, *Menorrhœ'gia diffic'ilia*, *Menstrua'tio diffic'ilia*, *M. dolorif'ica*, *Labo'riosa* or *Difficult' Menstrua'tion*, (F.) *Dysmenorrhœe*, *Menstruation difficilis*, *Règles difficiles*, *Strangurie menstruelle*. Catamenia passed with great local pain, especially in the loins:—with sometimes a membranous discharge. Dysmenorrhœa is very difficult of removal, and prevents conception. In the married female, if she should be able to pass one period without pain, and subsequently become pregnant, the morbid action may be broken in upon by gestation, and a perfect cure be obtained. Change of air, soon after marriage, will sometimes give occasion to this desirable result. The affection generally depends upon erethism of the interior of the uterus, called into action at each catamenial period. The violence of the pain requires the liberal use of narcotics.

DYSMNE'SIA; from *δυσ*, 'badly,' and *μνησις*, 'memory.' Defective memory.

DYSMORPHE, Deformation.

DYSMORPHIA, Deformation.

DYSMORPHOSIS, Deformation.

DYSNÉPHRONERVIE, Nephralgia.

DYSODES, Fetid.

DYSO'DIA, *Dysod'mia*, *Dysos'mia*, *Fœtor*, 'fœtor,' from *δυσ*, 'badly,' and *ὀσμή*, 'I smell.' (F.) *Puanteur*. Sauvages has given this generic name to all diseases, characterized by fetid emanations, from whatever part proceeding;—from the mouth, nasal fossæ, bronchia, stomach, axillæ, groins, &c. Also, a stench or stink, *Pecca*.

DYSODMIA, Dysodia.

DYSODONTI'ASIS, *Denti'tio diffic'ilia*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ὀδοντισις*, 'dentition.' Difficult dentition.

DYSONEYROS, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ονειρος*, 'a dream.' Insomnia, with restlessness.

DYSO'PIA, properly *Dysop'ia*, *Dysora'is*, signifying 'shame,' from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ὀραται*, 'I see.' Difficulty of seeing: obscurity of vision.

DYSOPIA DISBITORUM, Myopia.

DYSOPIA LATERA'LIS, *Parop'ie latera'lis*, *Skue-sight*, *Sight askew*. Vision only accurate when the object is placed obliquely. This state is generally caused by some opacity of the cornea.

DYSOPIA LUMINIS, Nyctalopia—d. Proximum, Presbytia—d. Tenebrarum, Hemeralopia.

DYSOPSIA, Dysopia.

DYSORASIS, Dysopia.

DYSOREX'IA, *Inappeten'tia*, *Appeti'tus def'iciens*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ορεξις*, 'appetite.' Diminution of appetite.

DYSOS'MIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *οσμή*, 'smell.' Diminution of smell.

DYSOSPHERE'SIA, *Dysosphre'is*, *Dysosphra'cia*, *Dysphre'is*, from *δυσ*, and *σφρησις*, 'the sense of smell.' A morbid state of the sense of smell.

DYSOSTO'SIS; from *δυσ*, and *οστρον*, 'a bone.' A faulty conformation or morbid condition of bone.

DYSPATHIA, see Serious.

DYSPEPSIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *πρω*, 'I concoct.' *Limo'is Dypep'ia*, *Anorexia*, *Apep'ia*, *Bradypep'ia*, *Gastroatax'ia*, *Digestio deprava'ta*, *D. diffic'ilis*, *D. laesa*, *Gastro-ato'nia*, *Concoctio tarda*, *Stom'achi resolutio*, *Cru'ditas*, *Passio stomach'ica*, *Indigestion*, *Difficulty of Digestion*. A state of the stomach, in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if other diseases be present, they are of but minor importance. The symptoms of dyspepsia are very various. Those affecting the stomach itself are:—loss of appetite; nausea; pain in the epigastrium or hypochondrium; heart-burn; sense of fulness, or weight in the stomach; acrid or fetid eructations; pyrosis, and sense of fluttering or sinking at the pit of the stomach. The sympathetic affections are of the most diversified character. Dyspepsia, being generally of a functional nature, is devoid of danger. When arising from disease of the stomach itself, it is, of course, more serious.

It is usually dependent on irregularity of living; either in the quantity or quality of the food taken: and the most successful treatment is, to put the patient on a diet easy of digestion; to combat the causes, where such are apparent; and, by proper remedies and regimen, to strengthen the system in every practicable manner. A great error exists in regarding it as always a disease of debility. It is often connected with an inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the mucous lining of the stomach, and of course a very different plan of treatment is required in the two cases. Dyspepsia is often attended with too great a secretion of the gastric acids; but, on other occasions, they would appear to be too small in quantity, so as to constitute *alkaline indigestion* or *neutral indigestion*.

DYSPEPSIA CHLOROSIS, Chlorosis—d. Hypochondriasis, Hypochondriasis—d. Pyrosis, Pyrosis.

DYSPEPSIODYNIA, Cardialgia.

DYSPEPSODYNIA, Cardialgia.

DYSPEP'TIC, *Dyspep'ticus*, *Dyspep'tus*, *Apep'tic*, *Apep'ticus*; same etymon. Having relation to dyspepsia, as '*dyspeptic bread*.' One who suffers from dyspepsia.

DYSPEPTICUS, Dyspeptic.

DYSPEPTODYNIA, Cardialgia.

DYSPEPTUS, Dyspeptic.

DYSPERMA'SIA, *Dyspermatism'us*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *σπερμα*, 'sperm.' Difficulty—sometimes incapacity—of voiding the sperm.

DYSPERMATISMUS, Bradyspermatismus.

DYSPHA'GIA, *Dyscatatro'is*, *Dyscatap'osis*, *Deglutit'io diffic'ilis*, *D. la'ea*, *D. impedi'ta*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' Difficulty of deglutition. Dysphagia is almost always symptomatic, either of inflammation or of other disease of the organs of deglutition, or of incomplete obstruction of the œsophagus, by some obstacle within it, or by a neighbouring tumour. At times, it is produced by spasm or paralysis of the œsophagus. The prognosis and treatment vary according to the cause.

DYSPHA'GIA ATONICA, Pharyngoplegia.

DYSPHA'GIA CONSTRICTA, *D. Pharyngea*, *D. Œsophagea*, *D. Callo'sa*, *Strictu'ra Pharyng'is* seu *Œsoph'agi vera*, *S. Œ. Callo'sa*, *Stenoch'o'ria Œsoph'agi*, *Œsophagiare'tia*, *Lamosten'o'is*. Stricture of the pharynx and œsophagus is an affection which may be the result of pharyngitis or œsophagitis; but more frequently of malignant disease in the parietes of the tube. The only remedy is the bougie.

DYSPHA'GIA INFLAMMATORIA, Œsophagitis—d. Pharyngea, D. Constricta—d. Œsophagea, D.

Constricta—d. Spasmodica, Œsophagismus—d. Callosa, D. Constricta—d. Paralytica, Œsophagoplegia, Pharyngoplegia—d. Nervosa, Œsophagismus—d. Torpida, Pharyngoplegia—d. Globosa, Angone—d. Hysterica, Angone—d. Inflammatoria, Cynanche tonsillaris—d. Linguosa, Paraglossa—d. Ranula, Ranula—d. Uvulosa, Staphylœdema—d. Scirrhus, Lœmoscirrhus—d. Spastica, Œsophagismus.

DYSPHO'NIA, from *δυσ*, and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' Difficulty of producing and articulating sounds: voice imperfect or depraved. *Œpho'nia*, (of some.)

DYSPHONIA IMMODULATA NASALIS, Rhinophonia—d. Immodulata palatina, Asaphia.

DYSPHORIA, *Inquietu'do*, *Asta'ria*. Dissatisfaction; restlessness; suffering; indisposition; from *δυσ*, and *φορη*, 'I bear.'

DYSPHORIA ANXIETAS, Anxiety—d. Nervosa, Fidgets—d. Simplex, Fidgets.

DYSPHOTIA, Myopia.

DYSPHRESIS, Dysosphresia.

DYSPHO'NIA, from *δυσ*, and *πρω*, 'fat.' A morbid condition of the adipous substance.

DYSPPLASMATIC, Cacoplasmic.

DYSPPLASTICUM, Spasmodic.

DYSPNŒ'A, from *δυσ*, and *πνω*, 'I breathe.' *Pseudo-asthma*, *Amphipnœ'ia*, *Respiratio diffic'ilis* seu *brevis et rara*, *Brachypnœ'a*, *Retentio aë'rea*, *Anhelat'ion*, *Short breath*, *Difficulty of breathing*, (F.) *Courte Haleine*. Dyspnoea may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The latter accompanies almost all thoracic diseases. Urgent dyspnoea has been called *amphipnœ'ia*, *amphipnœ'a*.—Hippocrates.

DYSPNŒA CONVULSIVA, Asthma—d. Hydrothoracica, Hydrothorax—d. Physiothoracica, Pneumothorax—d. Pinguetudinea, Pursiness—d. Pneumatica, Pneumothorax—d. Pyothoracica, Empyema.

DYSSIA'LIA, from *δυσ*, and *σialος*, 'saliva.' A morbid condition of the saliva.

DYSSYN'ODUS, *Dysynnu'cia*, from *δυσ*, and *συνodus*, 'coition.' *Coitus diffic'ilis*. Difficulty in coition.

DYSSYNUSIA, Dyssynodus.

DYSTHAN'ATOS, from *δυσ*, and *θανος*, 'death.' That which causes a slow and painful death. One who experiences this kind of death.—Hippocrates, Galen.

DYSTHELA'SIA, from *δυσ*, and *θηλαζω*, 'I give suck.' Inaptitude for suckling.

DYSTHERAPEUTOS, *Difficiliter cura'bilis*; from *δυσ*, and *θεραπεια*, 'medical treatment.' That which is difficult of cure.

DYSTHE'SIA, from *δυσ*, 'badly,' and *τιθεμι*, 'I am situate.' *Dys'theis*, *Cachex'ia*. Morbid habit. Bad humour. Impatience in disease.—Erotian.

DYSTHET'ICA, *Cachex'ia*, *Cachex'ica*; same etymon. A morbid condition of the blood or blood-vessels; alone or connected with a morbid state of other fluids, producing a diseased habit. The fourth order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good, including *Plethora*, *Hæmorrhagia*, &c.

DYSTHYM'IA, from *δυσ*, and *θυμος*, 'mind.' *Depression*, *Despondency*. A bad sign in acute diseases. Also, Melancholy.

DYSTOC'IA, *Mogostoc'ia*, *Bradystoc'ia*, *Retentio fœtus*, from *δυσ*, and *τοκος*, 'accouchement.' *A laborious accouchement*, *Laborious labour*, *Parodynia*, *morbid labour*, *difficult labour*, *Partus diffic'ilis*. See Laborious.

DYSTOCIA ABORTIVA, Abortion—d. Dyscyesis, Pregnancy, morbid—d. Dyscyesis extra-uterina, see Pregnancy, preternatural.

DYSTOCHIASIS, *Hespid'itas*, from *δυσ*, 'bad,' and *στυχος*, 'order.' Irregular position of the eye-lashes.—Forestus.

DYSTONIA, from *δυσ*, and *τονος*, 'tone.' Morbid condition of the tone of a tissue or organ.

DYSTROPHIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.' Imperfect or defective nutrition.

DYSULOTUS, *Dysapalotus*.

DYSURE'SIA, *Dysure'sis*; from *δυσ*, and *σπυρεσις*, 'passing the urine.' Defective secretion and evacuation of the urine.

DYSURIA, *Urinae diffic'ilis excretio*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *σπυρεσις*, 'urine.' *Strangury*, (of some.) Difficulty of passing the urine. In this affection the urine is voided with pain, and a sensation of heat in some part of the urethra. Dysuria is the first degree of retention of urine. It differs from strangury, in which the urine can only be passed in drops and with great straining.

DYSURIA CALCULOSA, Calculi, vesical — d. Irritata, Calculi, vesical — d. Mucosa, Cystirrhoea.

E.

EAGLE-STONE, *Ætites*.

EAR, *Auris*, *Ous*, *ovs*, *Ac'os*, Saxon, *earne*, (F.) *Oreille*. The organ of audition. It is composed of a series of more or less irregular cavities, in which the sonorous rays are successively received and reflected, until they agitate the nerves which are destined to convey the impression to the brain. The ear is contained partly in the substance of the temporal bones; and a part projects externally, behind the joint of the lower jaw. It may be divided into three portions;—the *outer* or *external ear*, formed by the auricle and meatus auditorius; the *middle ear*, comprising the cavity of the tympanum and its dependencies; and the *internal ear*, comprehending the three semicircular canals, the cochlea and the vestibule; which, together, constitute the *osseous labyrinth*. Within the cavity of this labyrinth are contained membranes having nearly the shape of the vestibule and semicircular canals, but not extending into the cochlea. These membranes form the *membranous labyrinth*. Between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth is situated the liquor of Cotunnus, and within the membranous labyrinth is a fluid, termed, by De Blainville, *vitrine auditive*, from its supposed analogy to the vitreous humour of the eye. The form of the membranous vestibule is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity, being composed of two distinct sacs, which open into each other,—the one termed the *Sacculus vestib'uli*; the other *Sacculus*. Each sac contains in its interior a small mass of white calcareous matter resembling powdered chalk, which seems to be suspended in the fluid of the sacs by means of a number of nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. These are the *otocories* and *otolithes* of Breschet.

The auditory nerve is distributed to the cavities of the internal ear.

EAR-DOCTOR, *Aurist*—e. Flap, *Proptoma auricularum*.

EAR-PICK, *Otog'lyphis*, *Otog'lyphum*, *Cochlear auricularis*, *Auriscal'pium*, (F.) *Cure-oreille*. A species of small scoop, used for extracting hardened cerumen from the meatus auditorius externus; or to remove foreign bodies from the ear. If carelessly used, it is apt to excite inflammation of the tube.

EAR-SURGEON, *Aurist*—e. Surgery, *Otiatria*.

EAR-TRUMPET, *Tubus acust'icus*, *Acust'icum Cornu*, (F.) *Cornet acoustique*. An instrument for collecting sound and increasing its intensity, used by those who are hard of hearing. It is, commonly, a kind of cone, formed of silver, tin, or elastic gum, the base of which is turned towards the person who is speaking, and the apex placed in the entrance of the meatus auditorius externus.

EARWAX, *Cerumen*.

EARWIG, *Forficula auricularia*.

EARTH CLUB, *Orobancha Americana*—e. Fuller's, *Cimolia purpurescens*—e. Gall, *Veratrum viride*—e. Heavy, *Baryta*—e. Japan, *Catechu*—e. Lemnian, *Terra Lemnia*—e. Nut, *Pignut*, *Bunium balboecastanum*—e. Ponderous, *Baryta*—e. Samian, *Sami terra*—e. Sealed, *Terra sigillata*—e. Talc, *Magnesia*.

EATABLE, *Esulent*.

EAU, Water—e. *d'Aix-la-Chapelle*, see *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

EAU D'ALIBOUR. This compound is made of *sulphate of zinc*, and *sulphate of copper*, each ℥j; *camphor*, ten grains; *saffron*, four grains; *water*, four fluidounces. Employed in chronic inflammation of the eyelids, and as a vulnerary.

EAU DE L'AMNIO, *Liquor amnii*—e. *d'Amandes ameres*, *Aqua amygdalarum concentrata*.

EAU ANTIPUTRIDE DE BEAUFORT. Mineral lemonade prepared with sulphuric acid.

EAU D'ARMAGNAC, *Tinctura cinnamomi composita*—e. *de Balaruc*, *Balaruc waters*—e. *de Barèges*, *Barèges water*—e. *de Binelli*, *Aqua Binellii*—e. *Blanche*, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*—e. *de Bonferme*, *Tinctura cinnamomi composita*—e. *de Bonne*, *Bonnes*, mineral waters of—e. *de Boule*, see *Ferrum tartarissatum*—e. *de Bourbonne-les-Bains*, *Bourbonne-les-Bains*, mineral waters of—e. *de Brocchieri*, *Aqua Brocchierii*—e. *des Carmes*, see *Melissa*—e. *de Chaux*, *Liquor calcis*—e. *de Chaux composée*, *Liquor calcis compositus*.

EAU DE COLOGNE, *Cologne water*. A celebrated perfume, so called from the place where it is made. The following is one formula: *Oil of bergamot*, ℥ij; *Oil of lemon*, ℥ij; *Oil of Lavender*, ℥iiss; *Oil of neroli*, ℥iiss; *Oil of origanum*, ℥ij; *Oil of rosemary*, ℥j; *Essence of vanilla*, ℥ij; *Musk*, ten grains; *Rectified spirit*, Oxiij; *Rose-water*, Oij; *Orange-flower water*, Oj. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

EAU DE CUIVRE AMMONIACALE, *Liquor cupri ammoniati*—e. *Distillée*, Water, distilled—e. *de Fontaine*, Water, spring—e. *des Fontaines de la Maréquerie*, Rouen, mineral waters of—e. *contre la Gangrène*, *Liquor hydrargyri nitrici*—e. *de Goudron*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—e. *de Goulard*, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

EAU HEMASTATIQUE DE TISSERAND. A hemastatic water reputed to possess the same properties as the *Aqua Brocchierii*. It may be prepared by digesting *dragon's blood*, and *turpentine of the Vosges* in water.

EAU D'HUSSON, *Vinum colchici*—e. *des*

Hydropiques, Serum of serous membranes—*e. Hydrosulfurée simple*, Hydrosulphuretted water.

EAU DE JAVELLE, Bleaching liquid, *Aqua alkali'na oxymuriat'ica*, Labarraque's Solution, (Common salt, Hj ; black oxide of manganese, Hj ; water, Hij . Put into a retort, and add, gradually, oil of vitriol, Hij . Pass the vapour through a solution of subcarbonate of potassa ℥ij in water ℥xxix , applying heat towards the last. S. g. 1.087.) It is stimulant, detergent, and antiseptic, —applied externally.

EAU DE LAC, Water, lake—*e. de Luce*, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus—*e. Magnésienne*, Magnesia, fluid—*e. de Marais*, Water, marsh—*e. Médicinale d'Husson*, see *Colchicum autumnale*—*e. de Mer*, Water, sea—*e. Mercurielle*, Liquor hydrargyri nitrioli—*e. Minérale*, Water, mineral—*e. de Monterossi*, *Aqua Binellii*—*e. de Naples*, Naples water, factitious—*e. de Neige*, Water, snow—*e. de Pluie*, Water, rain—*e. de Potasse*, Liquor potassæ—*e. de Puit*, Water, well—*e. de Rabel*, Elixir acidum Halleri—*e. Régale*, Nitro-muriatic acid—*e. de Source*, Water, well—*e. Styptique de Brocchieri*, *Aqua Brocchieri*—*e. Sucrée*, Hydro-saccharum—*e. Vegeto-minérale*, Liquor Plumbi subacetatis dilutus—*e. de Vichy*, Vichy water—*e. de Vie*, Brandy—*e. de Vie Allemande*, Tinctura jalapii composita—*e. de Vie camphrée*, Spiritus camphoræ.

EAUX, LES, Liquor amnii—*e. Hépatiques*, Waters, mineral, sulfureous—*e. Minérales artificielles*, Waters, mineral, artificial—*e. Minérales factices*, Waters, mineral, artificial—*e. Minérales ferrugineuses*, Waters, mineral, gaseous, &c.—*e. Minérales gaseuses ou acidules*, Waters, mineral, gaseous, &c.—*e. Minérales salines*, Waters, mineral, saline—*e. Minérales sulfureuses*, Waters, mineral, sulfureous—*e. Sulfurées*, Waters, mineral, sulfureous.

EBAUPIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. An acidulous chalybeate, in the department of *Loire Inférieure*, near Nantes.

ÉBLOUISSEMENT, Dazzling.

EBRECA'SUM. A term employed by Paracelsus to denote a disturbance of the reason, similar to what occurs in drunkenness.

EBRIETAS, Temulentia.

EBRIOSITAS, Temulentia.

EBULLITIO, Ebullition, Strophulus—*e. Stomachi*, Ardor ventriculi, Pyrosis.

EBULLIT'ION, *Ebullit'io*, *Estuat'io*, *Anaxeris*, *Causis*, from *ebullire*, 'to bubble up.' *Boiling*; (F.) *Bouillonnement*. The motion of a liquid, by which it gives off bubbles of vapour, by heat or fermentation. The boiling point of liquids varies according to the pressure to which they are subjected. For the point of ebullition of different substances, see Heat.

Ebullition is used in France, in a vague manner, for every kind of transient eruption of the skin, occurring without fever or with a slight febrile attack.

EBULUS, Sambucus ebulus.

EBUR, Ivory.

EBURNIFICATION, *Eburnificatio*, from *ebur*, 'ivory,' and *facere*, 'to be made.' An incrustation of the articular surfaces of bones with phosphate of lime, which gives them the whiteness and hardness of ivory.

EC, (before a vowel, Ex.) *ex*, *ἐξ*, 'out of, from, of.' Hence, *Echymoma*, *Eclectic*, &c.

ÉCAILLE, Scale.

ÉCAILLES D'HUITRES, Ostrea testæ.

ÉCAILLEUX, Squamous.

ECBALLA ELATERIUM, *Momordica elaterium*.

ECBESOMENON, *Eventus*.

ECBLOMA, see *Abortion*.

ECBOLE, *Abortion*.

ECBOLIC, *Abortive*.

ECBOLICUS, *Abortive*.

ECBOLIUM ELATERIUM, *Momordica elaterium*.

ECBOLIUS, *Abortive*.

ECBRAS'MATA, from *εβραζω*, 'I boil up.' *Echym'ata*. Hippocrates uses the word for certain burning eruptions.

ECCATHARTICUS, *Cathartic*.

ECCEPHALO'SIS, *Eccerebra'tio*, *Cephalotom'ia*, from *ex*, 'out,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' The removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery.

ECCHELYSIS, *Expectoration*.

ECCHORESIS, *Defecation*.

ECCHYLOMA, *Succus expressus*.

ECCHYMATA, *Echymata*.

ECCHYMO'MA, *Echymo'ria*, *Pelidno'ma*, *Pelidno'ma*, *Hypha'ma*, *Hypoa'ma*, *Hypoa'mia*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *χυμος*, 'juice,' 'humour'; *Effusio*, *Exsuccat'io*, *Suffusio sanguinis*. A livid, black, or yellow spot, *Livor sanguin'eus*, produced by blood effused into the areolar tissue from a contusion. Spontaneous effusions, occurring as the result of disease or after death, are called *suggillations*.

ECCHYMOMA ARTERIOSUM, see *Aneurism*—*e. Capitis recens natorum*, *Cephalæmatoma*—*e. Hyponychon*, *Hyponychon*—*e. Lymphaticum*, *Phlegmata dolens*—*e. Melasma*, *Melasma*.

ECCHYMOSIS, *Echymoma*.

ECCHYSIS, *Effusion*.

ECLISIS, *Luxation*.

EC'COPE, *Ectomē*, *Ectom'ia*, from *ex*, and *κοπεω*, 'to cut.' The act of cutting out: also, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument. See *Entaille*.

ECCOP'EUS. Same etymon. A knife or instrument for cutting. An ancient instrument—the *respiratory*—used in trepanning.

ECCOPROSLÆSTHE'SIS, from *ex*, *κοπος*, 'excrement,' and *αισθησις*, 'sensation.' The sensation or desire to evacuate the bowels.

ECCOPROSIS, *Defecation*.

ECCOPROT'IC, *Eccopro'ticus*, *Ectoprot'ic*, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *κοπος*, 'excrement.' Mild purgatives or laxatives, whose operation is confined to simply clearing out the intestinal canal.

ECCORTHATICUS, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *κορθωω*, 'I collect.' An ancient epithet for remedies to which was attributed the property of evacuating collections of humours.

ECCRINOL'OGY, *Eccrinolog'ia*, *Eccrinolog'ia*, from *εκκρινω*, (*ex*, and *κρνω*), 'I separate,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the secretions.

ECCRISIOLOGIA, *Eccrinology*.

ECCRISION'OSI, *Eccrision'osi*, from *εκκρισις*, 'excretion,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' Diseases of excretion.

ECCRISIOS'CHESIS, from *εκκρισις*, 'excretion,' and *αχρησις*, 'retention.' Arrest or retention of excretions; or of a critical evacuation.

EC'CRISIS, *Excretion*.

ECCRIT'ICA. Diseases of the excrement function. The 6th class in Good's Nosology. Also, medicines that act on the excrement system.

ECCYESIS, *Pregnancy*, extra-uterine—*e. Abdominalis*, *Pregnancy*, abdominal—*e. Ovaria*, *Pregnancy*, ovarial—*e. Tubalis*, *Pregnancy*, tubal.

ECCYLIO'SIS, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *εκυλιω*, 'to turn round.' *Morbus evolutio'nis*. A disease of evolution or development.

ECDEMIOMA'NIA, *Ecdeimon'ia*, from *εκδημιω*,

see, 'I travel about,' and *mania*, 'mania.' A morbid desire to be travelling about.

ECDEMIONOSUS, *Ecdeimiomania*.

EC'DORA, from *ex*, and *depo*, 'I flay.' *Anad'ora*, *Excortia'tio*. Excortiation in general, but more especially of the urethra.

EC'DYSIS, from *ex*, and *duo*, 'I put off.' Moulting of the skin of animals. Desquamation.

ÉCHALOTTE, *Eschalotte*, *Allium Ascalon'tium*, *Cepa Ascalon'ica*. The shallot. A species of allium, employed in culinary preparations.

ÉCHANCRURE (F.), *Emargina'tio*, *Emarginat'ura*, *Inciur'ra*. A French word, employed by anatomists to designate depressions and notches of various shapes, observed on the surface or edges of bones.

ÉCHANCRURE ETHMOÏDALE is on the nasal bone, which unites with the ethmoid. See *Ethmoid*.

ÉCHANCRURE NASALE, *Nasal Notch*, belongs to the os frontis, and is articulated with the bones of the nose.

ÉCHANCRURE PAROTIDIENNE is a triangular space, comprised between the parotidian edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process, so called because it lodges the parotid gland.

ÉCHANCRURE SCAPULAIRE, *Notch*, scapular—*l. Sciatique grande*, see *Sciatic Notch*—*l. Sciatique petite*, see *Sciatic Notch*.

ÉCHARDE, Splinter.

ÉCHARPE GRANDE, et **É. MOYEN**, see *Sling*—*l. de J. L. Petit*, see *Sling*—*l. Petite*, see *Sling*.

ÉCHAUBOULURES (F.), *Sudam'ina*, *Hidra'a*. A word whose meaning is not fixed. It is applied to any eruption on the surface of the body, accompanied with pricking and other uneasy sensations.

ÉCHAUFFANTS, *Calefacients*.

ÉCHAUFFEMENS, *Chafing*.

ÉCHAUFFEMENT (F.) *Calefac'tio*, *Excal'fac'tio*, from (F.) *échauffer*, (*calefacere*), 'to make warm.' Augmentation of heat in the animal economy; the symptoms of which are a more than ordinary sensation of heat, disposition to perspiration, great thirst, general indisposition, flushed countenance, &c. It goes off by the use of antiphlogistics and abstinence. In the vulgar language it is often used synonymously with *constipation*, and sometimes for simple gonorrhœa, and for chafing.

ECHECOL'LON, from *ex*, 'I have,' and *colla*, 'gum.' *Echesollum*. Any topical glutinous remedy.—*Gorræus*, *Galen*.

ÉCHELLES DU LIMAÇON, *Scala* of the cochlea.

ECHENEIS, *Remora Hildani*.

ECHETROSIS, *Bryonia alba*.

ECHID'NA OCELLA'TA, *Brown ten-inch-long viper*. A most formidable viper in the forests of Peru, the bite of which is so rapidly fatal, that it kills a strong man in two or three minutes. *Tschudi*.

ECHINA'CEA PURPU'REA, *Purple Cane-flower*, *Black Sampson*, of the *Compositis* Family; indigenous in Ohio and westward; its dull purple flowers appearing in July. The root is aromatic, and used popularly as a carminative.

ÉCHINE, *Vertebral column*.

ECHINOCOCCUS HOMINIS, see *Worms*—

a. *Humanus*, *Hydatid*.

ECHINODERMI, *Porcupine men*.

ECHINOGLOSSUM, *Ophiglossum vulgatum*.

ECHINOPHTHAL'MIA, from *echinos*, 'a hedgehog,' and *ophthalmia*, 'inflammation of the eye.' Ophthalmia of the eyelids, in which the cilia project like the quills of the hedgehog.

ECHINOPS, from *echinos*, 'hedgehog,' and *ops*, 'appearance.' *Crocodil'ion*, *Acanthal'suca*, *Scabiosa carduifolia*, *Spharocceph'ala elatior*, *Echin'opus*, *Echinops Spharocceph'alus*. The globe thistle. The root and seeds are reputed to be moderately diuretic.

ECHINOPUS, *Echinops*.

ECHINUS SCANDENS, *Allamanda*.

ECHOS, *Sound*, *Tinnitus aurium*.

ECHOSCOPE, *Auscultation*.

ECHOSCOPIUM, *Stethoscope*.

ECHTHYSTEROCYESIS, *Pregnancy*, *extra-uterine*.

ECLACTIS'MA, *Eclamps'ia*, *Eclamps'ia*, *Epilep'sia acuta infan'tum*, from *ελακτιζω*, 'I kick.' Epilepsy is often accompanied with flashings of light; and hence Hippocrates has used the last two words for epilepsy. They have all been applied to the convulsions of children.

ÉCLAIRE, *Chelidonium majus*—*l. Petite*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

ECLAMP'SIA, *Convulsion*: also, the convulsions of children, *Eclamps'ia infan'tum*, *Epilep'sia acuta infan'tum*, *É. febr'itis infan'tum*, *É. pueril'is*, (F.) *Convulsions des Enfants*, *Eclampsie*.

ECLAMP'SIA GRAVIDARUM ET PARTURIEN'TIUM; *Puerperal Convulsions*, (F.) *Convulsions des femmes enceintes et en couche*. Convulsions of pregnant and parturient women.

ECLAMPSIA INFANTUM, see *Eclampsia*—*e. Nutans*, *Convulsion*, *Salaam*—*e. Typhodes*, *Raphania*.

ECLAMPSIE DES ENFANS, *Eclampsia infantum*.

ECLEC'TIC (PHYSICIANS), *Eclect'ici Med'ici*, from *ελεγω*, 'I choose.' A sect of physicians, who professed to choose, from other sects, all the opinions which appeared to them best founded. Agathinus of Sparta, master of Archigenes of Apamea, in Syria, was its reputed founder; and Archigenes and Aretæus were its greatest ornaments. The doctrine was called *Eclect'ism*, *Eclectis'mus*, *Medici'na eclectic'a*, *Eclectic medicine*. Every judicious physician must be an eclectic.

ECLECTISM, see *Eclectic*.

ECLECTOS, *Eclig'ma*, *Elig'ma*, *Eliz'is*, *Lambit'ium*, *Linctus*, *Linctuar'ium*, from *ελεγω*, 'I lick.' (F.) *Looch*. A medicine, of a thick, syrupy consistence, chiefly used to allay cough, and consisting of pectoral remedies. It was formerly sucked from the end of a liquorice stick, made into a kind of pencil; hence its name *Linctus*, from *lingere*, 'to lick.' Although the linctus is usually exhibited in thoracic affections, it may have tonic virtues combined with it.

ECLEGMA ALBUM, *Looch album*—*e. Gum-moso-oleosum*, *Looch album*.

ECLIPISIS, *Exfoliation*.

ECLIPISIS, *Desquamation*.

ECLIPISITREPANON, *Exfoliative trepan*.

ECLIGMA, *Eclectos*.

ECLIMIA, *Boulimia*.

ECLIPSIS, *Syncope*.

ÉCLISSE, *Splint*.

ECLYSES, *Adynamia*.

ECLYSIS, *Exsolu'tio*: from *ελυω*, 'I loosen.' Resolution, prostration of strength; faintness.

ECLYSIS PNEUMO-CARDIACA, *Asphyxia*.

ECMYZESIS, *Exsuctio*.

ECNŒA, *Dementia*.

ÉCOLE, *School*.

ECON'OMY, *Œcono'mia*, from *οικια*, 'a house,' a family,' and *νομω*, 'I rule.' By the term *anti-*

mal economy is understood,—the aggregate of the laws which govern the organism. The word economy is, also, used for the aggregate of parts which constitute man or animals.

ÉCORCE, Cortex—*c. Cariocostine*, Canella alba—*é. de Saint Lucie*, Cinchona Caribææ cortex—*é. de Winter*, see *Winters aromatica*—*é. Fausse de Winter*, Canella alba.

ÉCORCHURES, Chafing, Excoriation.

ÉCOULEMENT, Discharge, Gonorrhœa—*é. Blanc*, Leucorrhœa—*é. de Sang par l'Intestin*, Hæmatochezia.

ÉCOUVILLON, see *Écouvillonnement*.

ÉCOUVILLONNEMENT (F.), from *écouvillon*, 'a kind of mop, the sponges of a gun.' A term used by the French therapeutists for the act of cleansing or applying remedies to a part by means of a mop or brush fixed to the end of a piece of whalebone. Such mop or brush is termed *Écouvillon*.

ECPHLOGOSIS, Inflammation.

ECPHLYSIS, Vesicula—*e. Herpes*, Herpes—*e. Herpes circinatus*, Herpes circinatus—*e. Herpes exedens*, Herpes exedens—*e. Herpes miliaris*, Herpes phlyctænodes—*e. Herpes zoster*, Herpes zoster—*e. Pompholyx*, Pompholyx—*e. Rhyphia*, Rupia.

ECPHRACTIC, Deobstruent.

ECPHRACTIS, from *εκφρασσω*, 'I remove obstruction.' The action of ecpfractic or deobstruent remedies.

ECPHRONIA, Insanity—*e. Melancholia*, Melancholy.

ECPHYAS, Appendix vermiformis cæci.

ECPHYMA, Excrescence, Tumour—*e. Callus*, Callosity—*e. Caruncula*, Caruncle—*e. Clavus*, Corn—*e. Œdematicum*, Œdema, Phlegmatia dolens—*e. Physconia*, Physconia—*e. Trichoma*, Plica—*e. Verruca*, Verruca.

ECPHYMATA, Rubeola.

ECPHYSE'SIS, *Efflu'atio*, *Efflu'tus*, from *εκφυσσω*, 'I breathe through.' *Exsuffla'tio*. A quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

ECPHYSIS, Apophysis—*e. Ventriculi*, Duodenum.

ECPHIES'MA, from *επιπιεω*, 'I compress.' *Effractio*, *Impaction*, *Deces'sio*. A fracture of the cranium, with depression of the fragments and compression of the brain.

ECPHIES'MOS, *Expres'sio*, *Ex'itus*, *Eripies'mon*, same etymon. Celsus uses these words to signify the forcing of the eye from the orbital cavity, with apparent but not real augmentation of the organ. See *Xophthalmia*.

ECPLERO'MA, from *εκ*, and *πλερωω*, 'I fill.' *A cushion*, *a pad*. Hippocrates means, by this term, a small pad or ball of leather, or other substance intended to fill the hollow of the armpit; used probably in reducing luxations of the shoulder.

ECPLEXIA, Stupor.

ECPLEXIS, Stupor.

ECPNEUMATOSIS, Expiration.

ECPNEUSIS, Expiration.

ECPNOE, Expiration.

ECPTO'MA, *Ecp'to'sis*, *Exciden'tia*; from *εκπιπτω*, 'I fall out.' This word has been used in various senses. 1. Synonymously with luxation. 2. For the separation of gangrenous parts. 3. For the expulsion of the secundines. 4. For the prolapsus of the womb: and 5. For intestinal or omental hernia, &c.

ECPOTOSIS, Luxation.

ECPYCTICA, Incrassantia.

ECPYEMA, Abscess, Suppuration, Empyema.

ECPYESIS, Abscess, Empyema, Pustule—*e.*

Impetigo, *Impetigo*—*e. Porrigo*, *Porrigo*—*e. Porrigo crustacea*, *Porrigo larvalis*—*e. Porrigo favosa*, *Porrigo favosa*—*e. Porrigo furfuracea*, *Porrigo furfurans*—*e. Porrigo galeata*, *Porrigo scutista*—*e. Porrigo lupinosa*, *Porrigo lupinosa*—*e. Scabies*, *Psora*.

ECPYETICUS, Suppurative.

ECPYISCONTUS, Suppurative.

ÉCREVISSE, Crab.

ECREX'IS, *Ruptu'ra*, from *εκρησσειν*, 'to break.' Rupture, laceration.

ECRHYTHMUS, *ex*, and *ρhythμος*, 'rhythm.' A term applied to the pulse, particularly when irregular.—Galen.

ECROE, Discharge.

ÉCROUELLES, Scrofula—*é. Mésentérique*, *Tabes mesenterica*.

ECRYSIS, from *εκρυσσω*, 'I run from.' A discharge.

ECSARCO'MA, from *εκ*, and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' A fleshy excrescence of various kinds. See *Fungosity* and *Sarcoma*.

ECSESMA, Eczema.

ECSTASIS, from *εξισταμαι*, 'I am beside myself.' An *ecstasy* or *trance*, *Carus ecstasis*, *Cat'ochus*, *Ecstasis*, *Catalep'sia spu'ria*, *Hyperplexia*, (F.) *Extase*. A state in which certain ideas so completely absorb the mind, that the external sensations are suspended, the voluntary movements arrested, and even the vital action retarded. In catalepsy, there is, in addition, complete suspension of the intellectual faculties. This last condition is in general described as *trance*. See, also, *luxation*.

ECTROPHE, Exstrophia.

ECTASIA, Aneurism—*e. Venarum*, *Varix*.

ECT'ASIS, Extension, Expansion.

ECT'ASIS I'RIDIS, is the extension or expansion of the iris, which occasions diminution of the pupil.

ECTEXIS, Colliquation.

ECTHETOBREPHOTROPHEUM, *Brophotropheum*.

ECTHLM'MA, *Exulcera'tio*, from *εκθλιβω*, 'I express,' 'I bruise.' Attrition. Chafing, or excoriations, produced by external violence.—Hippocrates.

ECTHLIPSIS, Expression.

ECTHYMA or ECTHY'MA, from *εκθωω*, 'I break out.' *Ecpye'sis*, *Phlysis ecthyma*, *Phlysi'cia a'gyptia*, *Scab'ies Vera*, *Furuncul'culi aton'ici*, (F.) *Dartre crustace*, *D. fungueuse*. A cutaneous eruption, characterized by large round pustules, always distinct and seated upon an indurated and highly inflamed base. In the course of a day or two the pustules generally break, and olive-brown incrustations are formed which adhere firmly to the skin. These separate in about a fortnight. The disease requires the antiphlogistic treatment. Under the *Ecthymata*, Vogel has designated certain hard, unequal tumours, which appear transitorily on the skin. See *Efflorescence*, *Exanthem*, and *Pustule*.

ECTHYSTEROCYESIS, Pregnancy, extra-uterine.

ECTILLOTICUS, Depilatory.

ECTILMOS, Evulsion.

ECTOME, Castration, *Ecoope*, *Entaille*, *Excision*.

ECTOMIA, Castration, *Ecoope*.

ECTOMIUS, Castratus.

ECTONION, *Helleborus niger*.

ECTOPARASITES, Epizoa.

ECTOP'IA, *Ectop'ia*, *Ectopismus*, *Entoce'ta*, from *εκτοπος*, 'out of place.' Morbid displacement of parts. See *Luxation*.

ΕΝΟΠΙΑ ΑΝΤΙ, Proctocœle.
ΕΝΟΠΙΑ ΚΟΡΔΙΣ, *Cardianastrophæ*. Displacement, dislocation, or unnatural position of the heart.

ΕΝΟΠΙΑ ΗΡΝΙΟΣΑ, Hernia.

ΕΝΟΠΟCΥΣΤΙCΙC, from *εξωρος*, 'out of place,' and *ενωρις*, 'bladder.' A disease dependent upon displacement of the bladder.

ΕΝΟΠΡΟΤΙC, Eooprotic.

ΕΝΟΖΟΨΑ, *Entozoa*, *Entozoa'ria*, (F.) *Entozoa'ires*. Parasitic animals that infest the exterior of the body,—as lice. A term which, like *Helminthia erratica* and *Pseudohelminthes*, is applied to worms or larvae of insects that have been introduced into the intestinal canal by accident. Animalcules, most frequently swallowed, are the hairworm, leech, grub of the fly, caddy insect—*Phalaena penguinalis*; the larve of the bee, the spider, the triton *paustris*, *lacerata aquatica*, &c. In animals, bots are produced by swallowing the ova of the *æstrus* or gadfly. See *Helminthia erratica*.

ΕΝΤΡΙΜΨΜΑ, from *επιρῖβω*, 'I rub off.' Ulceration of the skin; and particularly that which arises from the pressure of the bed on different parts of the body, after a protracted confinement.—Hippocrates.

ΕΝΤΡΟΔΑΚΤΥΛΨΑ; from *επιρῖβω*, 'abortion,' and *δάκτυλος*, 'a finger.' A malformation, in which one or more fingers or toes are wanting.

ΕΝΤΡΟΜΑ, Abortion.

ΕΝΤΡΟΜΕΛΕΣ; from *επιρῖβω*, 'abortion,' and *μελος*, 'a limb.' A genus of monsters, in which the limbs are nearly or altogether deficient, as in the ordinary cetacea.—J. G. St. Hilaire.

ΕΝΤΡΟΠΕ, *Diverticulum*, from *επιρῖβω*, 'I turn off,' 'divert.' Any duct by which peccant or morbid matter was supposed to be drawn off.—Hippocrates.

ΕΝΤΡΟΠΨΙΟΝ, same etymon. *Ectropium*, *Ectropio palpebræ*, *Blepharoptosis Ectropium*, *Blepharotomia*, *Palpebræ inferior extropium*, *Alaxa*, *Divaricatio seu Reflexio seu Reclinatio palpebrarum*, (F.) *Erailement des Paupières*, *Reversement des Paupières*. Eversion of the eyelids, so that they do not completely cover the globe of the eye. It happens more commonly to the lower than to the upper eyelid. It may be owing to the retraction of the skin, after the cure of an ulcer, wound, or burn of the eyelid; or it may depend on tumefaction or relaxation of the conjunctiva. In the majority of cases, removal of a portion of the conjunctiva will effect a cure; but there are many which defy the efforts of art. The ancients called Ectropion of the upper eyelid *lagophthalmia*.

ΕΝΤΡΟΣΙC, Abortion.

ΕΝΤΡΟΣΜΟC, Abortion.

ΕΝΤΡΟΤΨΙC, from *επιρῖβω*, (*ε*, and *πιρῖβω*, 'I wound,') 'abortion.' *Ectroticus*, *Abortive*. An epithet applied to methods for preventing the development or causing the abortion of any disease—as of chancres by the use of caustic; small-pox pustules by the use of mercurial ointment, &c.

ΕΝΤΥΛΟΤΨΙC, Catheretic.

ΕΝΤΥΜΠΑΝΟCΙC, Tympanitis.

ΕCΥΜΕΥC, Frothy.

ΕCΥCΘΟΝC. 'Escutcheons or shields.' Plasters spread upon the skin; or small bags—*sachets*—of the shape of escutcheons, filled with odorous powders, which are applied on the skin. See *Sachet*.

ΕCΖΕΜΑ, from *εβζω*, 'I boil out,' 'I effervesce.' *Eczema*, *Eczema*, *Pustula ardens*, *Cytisina*, *Eczema*, *Humid Tetter*, *Running Scall*,

(F.) *Dartre squameuse humide*, *D. vive*, *Gale epidémique*. Heat eruption. An eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close or crowded together; with little or no inflammation around their bases, and unattended by fever.

ΕCΖΕΜΑ ΜΗΡCΥΡΨΑ, *Eczema rubrum*, *Erythema mercuriale*, *E. ichorosum*, *Hydrargyria*, *Hydrargyro'sis*, *Hydrargyriasis*, *Morbus mercurialis*, *Mercurial lepra*. A variety of eczema, arising from the irritation of mercury. The treatment is chiefly palliative, consisting in abluition with mucilaginous infusions or decoctions; mild dressings, where the cuticle has exfoliated; avoiding all irritation; keeping the bowels open; with the use of sulphuric acid and cinchona. The *Eczema Impetiginodes*, *Gall*, or *Grocer's Itch*, is produced by the irritation of sugar.

ΕCΖΕΜΑ ΟΥ ΤΗC ΦΑCΗC, at an advanced stage, and occurring in young children, has been described under the names *Crusta lactea* and *Porri-go larvatis*.

ΕCΖΕΜΑ ΟΥ ΤΗC ΗΑΨΨΑC is often confounded with other affections, under the names *Porri-go* and *Tinea*, which are pustular, not vesicular, in their form. It occurs during dentition, and even afterwards, and the discharge is so profuse, that the head appears as if dipped in some glutinous liquid. By and by, the secretion dries into crusts and mats the hair into little separate tufts. The scalp gives evidence of inflammatory excitement, and the lymphatic ganglions of the neck are apt to become inflamed and suppurate.

A variety of humid scalled head, in which the humour from the excoeriated surface runs down upon the hairs, and encloses them in little silvery pellicles or sheaths, has received the name *Asbestos Scall*.

ΕCΖΕΜΑ ΡΥΒΡΟΜ, *Eozema mercuriale*.

ΕCΖΕΜΑΤΟΨΕC, (G.) *Eozematosen*, same etymon. A family of diseases, in the classification of Fuchs, including morbid conditions of the cutaneous secretions—as of the perspiration, sebaceous and colouring matters, &c., and hence many chronic cutaneous affections. His subdivisions are, *epidroses*, *emegmorrhæa*, *acarpæ*, *polycarpæ* and *monocarpæ*.

ΕCΖΕCΙC, Effervesces.

ΕCΖΕCΜΑ, *Eozema*, *Lichen tropicus*.

ΕΔΕΜΑΤΟΨΟC, *Oedematous*.

ΕΔΕΝΤΑΤΟΨΟC, *Edentulus*.

ΕΔΕΝΤΥΛΨΙ, *Nefrendes*.

ΕΔΕΝΤΥΛΟΨΟC, *Edentulus*, *Edenta'tus*, from *e*, and *dens*, *dentis*, 'a tooth.' *Anodus*, *Carens dentibus*, *Nodus*, *Nodus*, (F.) *Édenté*. One without teeth. This defect can only be remedied by artificial means. See *Nefrendes*.

ΕΔΕΡΑ, *Hedera helix*.

ΕΔΨΒΛΕ, Esculent.

ΕΔΥCΑΤΨΟΝ ΕΝΦΑΝΤΨΜ, *Pædia*.

ΕΔΥCΟΡΑΨΨΟΝ, *Glycan'sis*, *Educoratio*, from *edulcorare*, (*dulcis*, 'sweet,') 'to sweeten,' 'to render mild.' An operation, the object of which is to deprive a substance of its acrid and disagreeable taste, or at least to disguise it. Also, the addition of a saccharine substance to a medicine, whose taste it is desirable to modify agreeably.

ΕΔΥΛΕ, *Comestible*.

ΕΔΥΛΨΙC, *Comestible*.

ΕΦΕΡΕΝΤ, *Efferens*, *Centrifugal*, *Ecod'ic*, from *effero*, (*e*, and *ferro*,) 'I carry,' 'transport.' Conveying outwards, as from the centre to the periphery.

Vasa efferentia are those lymphatics, which issue from the lymphatic glands to convey their

lymph to the thoracic duct; so called to distinguish them from those which pass to those glands, and which have been termed *vasa afferentia*. Also, nerves are so called that convey the nervous influence from the nervous centres to the circumference. See Afferent.

At the upper extremity of the mediastinum testis, the ducts of the rete testis terminate in from 9 to 30 small ducts, called *vasa efferentia*, which form the *Coni vasculo'si*.

EFFERVESCENCE, *Effervescen'tia*, *Zesis*, *Es'cesis*, from *effervescere*, (*e*, and *fervescere*.) 'to grow hot.' That agitation, which is produced by the escape of gas through a liquid, independently of the heat of the mixture; such, for instance, as results from the mixture of acetic acid and carbonate of potassa.

In *Pathology* it has a similar signification. It expresses, in the language of the humourists, a sort of ebullition in the fluids of the living body, produced either by elevation of temperature or by the reaction on each other of the principles contained in the fluids in circulation.

EFFETUS, Impoverished.

EFFICACIOUS, *Eff'icax*, from *efficere*, (*e*, and *facere*.) 'to accomplish.' That which produces a great effect,—as 'an efficacious remedy.'

Medic'na eff'icax, *La Médecine eff'icace*, is a term sometimes applied to surgery.

EFFILA, Ephemelids.

EFFLATIO, Ephyphesis.

EFFLATUS, Ephyphesis.

EFFLORATIO, Exanthem.

EFFLORESCENCE, *Efflora'tio*, *Efflorescen'tia*, from *efflorescere*, (*e*, and *florescere*.) 'to blow as a flower.' *Stribili'go*, *Eethy'ma*. The conversion of a solid substance into a pulverulent state by exposure to the air. In salts this is generally owing to the loss of a part of their water of crystallization.

In *Pathology*, efflorescence has the same meaning as exanthema; and, in the nosology of Sauvages, the name is given to that order of diseases. Sometimes, it is confined to the *cutaneous blush*, the *exanth'e'sis* of Good.

EFFLORESCENCE ÉRYSIPELATEUSE, Roseola.

EFFLORESCENTIA, Exanthem.

EFFLORESCENTIÆ, *Éléctures*.

EFFLUVIUM, Emanation—*e*. *Latrinarium*, *Mitte*—*e*. *Palustre*, *Miasm*, *Marsh*.

EFFLUXION, Abortion.

EFFORT, (*e*, and *fortis*, 'strong.') *Nisus*, *Conat'us*, *Peira*. A muscular contraction of greater or less strength, the object of which is, either to resist an external force, or to accomplish a function, which has become naturally laborious:—such are, the act of pushing away, or of drawing a body toward us, and the more or less painful efforts used by the mother to cause the expulsion of the fœtus. In France, the word *effort* is often used synonymously with hernia; and signifies, likewise, the painful twitches of muscles, occasioned by over-exertion, or by the rupture of some of their fleshy fibres. Sauvages calls *Effort'us des reins*, *Lumba'go à nuu*, the pain in the loins occasioned by bearing too heavy a burden.

EFFORT, Hernia—*e*. *des Reins*, see Effort.

EFFORSIO, Exhumation.

EFFRACTURA, Epiesma.

EFFRACTURA CRANII, *Entha'sis Cra'nii*, Fracture of the Cranium, with depression.—*Paré*.

EFFRENITATIO, Hypercatharsis.

EFFUSIO, Effusion—*e*. *Seminis Ejaculation*.

EFFUSION, *Effu'sio*, *Ec'chysis*, from *effundere*, (*e*, and *fundere*.) 'to pour out.' (*F.*) *Épanchement*, (*Infiltration* is the term generally employed

for effusion into the areolar membrane.) The pouring out of blood or of any other fluid into the areolar membrane, or into the cavities of the body. The *effusion of serum* or of *coagulable lymph*, for instance, is a common result of inflammation of serous membranes.

ÉGARÉ, Wild.

ÉGAREMENT DESPRIT, Delirium, Insanity.

EGER, MINERAL WATERS OF THE. In the valley of the Eger, at the western extremity of Bohemia, there are several acidulous springs. One of the most frequented of these is *Franzenbad*.

EGE'RIA. In ancient mythology, a nymph to whom pregnant females offered sacrifices of *conceptus olens facilius egeretur*. By some, supposed to have been identical with *Lucina*.

EGESTA, see Excretion.

EGESTAS, Want.

EGESTIO, Defecation, Dejection, Excretion.

EGG-BRANDY, see Ovum.

EGG PLANT, *Solanum melongena*—*a*. White of, *Albumen ovi*.

EGLANTIER DE CHIEN, *Rosa canina*—*a*. *Sauvage*, *Rosa canina*.

EGOBRONCHOPHONY, see Egophony.

ÉGOPHONE, Egophony.

EGOPHONIC, *Égopho'nicus*, (*F.*) *Égophonique*. Same etymon as the next. Having the character of, or relating to, egophony.

ÉGOPHONIQUE, Egophonic.

EGOPHONY, *Égopho'nia*, from *aî*, 'a goat,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' *Capri'o'quium*, *Tragoph'o'nia*, *Goat's Voice*, *Bleating Voice*, (*F.*) *Voix chérotante*, *V. Égophonique*, *V. de Polichinelle*, *V. st'nilé*, *Pectoriloquie chérotante*. *Laënnec* has designated by this name, the kind of resonance of the voice heard through the stethoscope, when we examine the chest of one labouring under moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ. The voice, which strikes the ear through the cylinder, is more sharp and harsh than usual, and tremulous and broken, like that of the goat. The patient himself is called *Égophone*. *Bouillaud* affirms that the 'bronchial and bleating voice,' (*égobronchophonie*) is the principal symptom of pleuropneumonia. Egophony exists, however, in cases of hepatization where there is no pleural disease.

EGREGOR'SIS, *Vigil'ia*, *Vigil'i'a*, *Vigilant'ia*, *Vigilatio*, *Vigil'ium*, from *εγρηγορω*, 'I watch.' Watchfulness. A morbid want of sleep.—*Galen*.

EGRESSUS VENTRICULI, Pylorus.

EIDOS, *eidos*, 'form, resemblance.' The *e* is often changed into *u*, at the termination of a word. Thus, *Hæmatoides* or *Hæmato'ides*.

EILAMIDES, Meninges.

EILE'MA, from *ειλεος*, *Ἴλεω*, (*ειλω*, 'I roll,') 'a convolution.' *Vogel* has given this name to a fixed pain, occupying some portion of the intestinal canal, which the patient compares to the sensation that would be produced by a nail driven into the part.

EILEON, Ileon.

EILEUS, Ileus.

EILOID, (*Tumour*), *Eiloid'ides*, from *ειλω*, 'I roll,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' A morbid growth of the cutis, coiled or folded.

EILSEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Eilsen* is about six German miles from Hanover, at the foot of the Harrelberg. It has eleven springs of which seven are sulphureous and four ~~are~~ *alkaly beate*.

EISANTHE'MA, *Exanth'e'ma inter'nium*, *Intanth'e'ma*, from *εις*, 'within,' and *ανθημα*, 'rescence.' An eruption on a mucous membrane—*sphæ*, for example.

MISBOLE, Attack, Injection.
EISPNOE, Inspiration.
EJACULATIO, Ejaculation — *a. Seminis Impedita*. Bradyspermatismus.
EJACULATION, *Ejacula'tio*, from *e*, and *jaculare*,—itself from *jacere*, 'to throw.' *Gonobol'ia*, *Gonobol'ismus*, *Ejaculatio* seu *Profusio* seu *Effusio Sem'inis*, *Expatria'tio*, *Patra'tio*, *Spermob'olis*. The emission of sperm. The act, by which that fluid is darted out through the urethra.
EJACULATOR. Same etymon. That which effects the emission of sperm. See *Transversus perinæi*.
EJACULATOR SEMINIS, Accelerator urinae.
EJACULATORY, *Ejacula'torius*, *Ejac'ulans*: same etymon. Concerned in the ejaculation of sperm.
EJACULATORY DUCTS or CANALS, (*F.*) *Conduits* ou *Canaux Ejaculateurs*, are formed by the union of the vasa deferentia with the ducts of the vesiculae seminales. They open at the lateral and anterior parts of the verumontanum, and convey into the urethra the sperm which is discharged from the vesiculae, as well as that which comes directly from the testicle by the vas deferens. Between them there is often a depression, sometimes of a large size, which is termed *Utriculus*, *Vesicula* seu *vesicula prostatica* seu *Sinus pocularis*, which has been regarded as the analogue to the uterus in the female, and thence called *Uterus masculinus*.
EJECTIO, Excretion—*e. Faecum*, Defecation.
EJECTION, *Ejec'tio*, from *ejicere*, (*e*, and *jacere*), 'to throw out or eject.' The excretion of the faeces, urine, sputa, &c.
EL NISPERO, Sapota.
ELABORATION, *Elabora'tio*, from *e*, and *laborare*, 'to work.' This word is used, by physiologists, to signify the various changes which substances susceptible of assimilation undergo, through the action of living organs, before they are capable of serving for nutrition. The food is said to be *elaborated* in the stomach during the formation of chyme; the chyme is *elaborated* in the small intestine before it is chyle, &c.
ELÆA, Olea Europæa.
ELÆAGNUS, Myrica gale—*e. Cordo*, Myrica gale.
ELÆOCARPUS COPALIFERA, Copal.
ELÆOM'ELI, from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *μηλι*, 'honey.' Dioscorides means, by this, an oil thicker than honey, and of a sweet taste, which flows from the trunk of a tree in Syria. It is acrid and purgative; and sometimes occasions serious symptoms, according to that author.—*Gorræus*.
ELÆOM'ETER, from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' A very delicate glass hydrometer, for testing the purity of olive or almond oil, by determining their densities. The 0 or zero of the scale is the point at which the instrument floats in the oil of poppy seeds. In pure olive oil, it floats at 50°, and the space between these points is divided into 50 equal parts, and numbered accordingly. It floats at 38° or 38½° in pure oil of almonds.
ELÆON, Oil.
ELÆOPH'ANES, from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *φαειναι*, 'I appear.' That which has the appearance of oil; as *Urina elæoph'anes*.
ELÆO-SACCHARUM, from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *σακχαρ*, 'sugar.' *Oleo-Saccharum*, *Balsamo-Saccharum*. A medicine, composed of essential oil and sugar. It was made by pouring upon an ounce of sugar, reduced to an impalpable powder, ℥ss or ℥j of an essential oil; the mixture

being triturated until the two substances were perfectly united.—*Rolfsk*.
ELAIN, see *Pinguedo*.
ELAIS GUINEENSIS, see *Cocos butyracea*—*e. Occidentalis*, see *Cocos butyracea*.
ÉLAN, *Cervus alces*.
ÉLANOEMENT, see *Lancinating*.
ELAPHOBOSCU, *Pastinaca sativa*.
ELAPHRIUM ELEMIFERUM, see *Amyris elemifera*—*a. Tomentosum*, *Fagara octandra*.
ELAPSUS, Luxation.
ELAS'MA, from *ελασσω*, 'I drive up.' A clyster pipe.—*Linden*.
ELASTES, Elasticity.
ELASTIC'ITY, *Elastic'itas*, *El'ator*, *Elast'ies*, *El'ates*, *Via elastica*, *Tone*, *Tonic'ity*, (*F.*) *Contractilité de Tissu*, *Contractilité par défaut d'extension*, from *ελασσω*, 'I impel.' The property by which certain bodies return to their proper size and shape, where these have been modified by pressure or otherwise. It is possessed by the dead as well as by the living solid.
ELATE, *Pinus picea*—*e. Theleis*, *Pinus rubra*.
ELATER, Elasticity.
ELATERINE, see *Momordica elaterium*.
ELATERIUM, *Extractum elaterii*, *Momordica elaterium*—*e. Cordifolium*, *Momordica elaterium*.
ELATES, Elasticity.
ELATIN, see *Momordica elaterium*.
ELATINE, *Antirrhinum elatine*—*e. Cymbalaria*, *Antirrhinum linaria*—*e. Hastata*, *Antirrhinum elatine*.
ELBOW, *Sax*, *elboga*, from *ell*, and *bow*; the bend of the ulna. *Cubitus*, *Ancon*, *Peckys*, *Ulna*, *Umbo*, (*F.*) *Coude*. This word, abstractedly, means the angle formed by the union of two straight bodies. It is particularly applied to the articulation of the arm with the forearm, and especially to the projection formed by the olecranon process at the posterior part of the joint.
ELBOW, MINERS', see *Miners' Elbow*.
ELCOMA, Ulcer.
ELCO'SIS, *Helco'sis*, *Elco'ma*, *Helco'ma*, from *ελκος*, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration in general. An ulcer. A deep ulceration of the cornea, in consequence of a blow or of violent inflammation.—*Galen*, *Paré*.
Sauvages applies the term to a state of the body, in which there are numerous ulcerations of an obstinate character, complicated with caries, putrescency, low fever, &c.
ELCUSTER, Embryulous.
ELDER, *Sambucus*—*e. Common*, *Sambucus Canadensis*—*e. Dwarf*, *Aralia hispida*, *Sambucus ebulus*—*e. Prickly*, *Aralia spinosa*.
ELECAMPANE, *Inula helenium*.
ELECTRICITAS, Electricity—*e. Animalis*, *Galvanism*—*e. Galvanica*, *Galvanism*—*e. Metallica*, *Galvanism*.
ELECTRIC'ITY, *Electric'itas*, from *ηλεκτρον*, 'amber,'—the substance in which it was first noticed. Electricity is used medicinally as an excitant. It has been occasionally employed with success in paralysis, rheumatism, accidental deafness, amaurosis, amenorrhœa, &c., but it is uncertain, and not much used; and the cases are not always clear in which it could be of service. It may be communicated by means of the *electric bath*—*Bain électrique*, as it has been called; which consists in placing the patient upon an isolated stool, and connecting him with the prime conductor, of which he thus becomes a part. The fluid may be communicated by points, sparks, or by shocks, according to the required intensity.
ELECTRICITY, CHEMICAL, *Galvanism*—*e. Contact*, *Galvanism*—*e. Magnetic*, *Electro-Magnetism*—*e. Voltaic*, *Galvanism*.

ELECTRIFY, from *electric*, and *fit*, 'I make.' (F.) *Électriser*. To produce the electrical condition in a body, or to render it susceptible of producing electrical phenomena. It is often used to signify the act of communicating the electric fluid to man.

ÉLECTRISER, to electrify.

ELECTRO'DES, from *ἄστρον*, 'amber,' and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance.' An epithet for evacuations, which shine like amber.—Hippocrates.—Foësius.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, *Magnet'ic electric'ity*. An electro-magnetic apparatus is occasionally used in cases of paralysis. A convenient form consists of a battery of six curved permanent magnets, and an intensity armature, around whose cylinders 1500 yards of fine insulated copper wire are coiled. The ends of the wire communicate respectively, with a pair of directors, each of which holds a piece of sponge, dipped in vinegar or a solution of common salt. When the armature is rotated, and a portion of the body is interposed between the directors, a succession of shocks is received.

ELECTROPUNCTURE, *Electropunctur'ation*, *Electrostatic'is*, *Galvanopuncture*. The operation of inserting two or more wires, and then connecting them to the poles of the galvanic apparatus.

ELECTROSTIXIS, *Electropuncture*.

ELECTRUM, *Succinum*.

ELECTUAIRE DENTIFRICE, *Dentifrice*.

ELECTUARIUM, *Electuar'ium*; an *Electuary*, from *eligere*, 'to make choice.' (F.) *Électuaire*. A pharmaceutical composition of a soft consistence, somewhat thicker than honey, and formed of powders, pulps, extracts, syrup, honey, &c. In the London and American Pharmacopœias, electuaries are called Confections.

ELECTUARIUM DE ALOË, *Opiatum mesentericum*—*e. Aperiens*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Aromaticum*, *Confectio aromatica*—*e. Cassiæ*, *Confectio cassiæ*—*e. Cassiæ fistulæ*, *Confectio cassiæ*—*e. Cassiæ sennæ*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Cassiæ tamarindatum* seu *lenitivum*, *Confectio cassiæ*—*e. Catholicum commune*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Cinchonæ*, *Opiatum febrifugum*—*e. de Croco emendatum*, *Confectio hincinthi*—*e. Diaprunum*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Ecoproticum*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. de Kinâ kinâ*, *Opiatum febrifugum*—*e. Laxativum*, *Confectio cassiæ*—*e. Lenitivum*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Opiatum*, *Confectio opii*—*e. Scammonii*, *Confectio scammonii*—*e. Sennæ*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Sennæ compositum*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Sennæ cum pulpis*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Thebaicum*, *Confectio opii*.

ÉLÉNCÉPHALE, from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *κεφαλον*, 'encephalon.' A fatty matter found by Courbe in the encephalic neurine.

ELELISPHACOS, *Salvia*.

ELEMENT, *Elemen'tum*, from ancient *eleo* for *oleo*, 'to grow,' (?) *Principium*, *P. Primitivum*, *Stocheion*. A simple, ultimate constituent or principle in the human body, which forms the basis of a fibre or tissue. Also, a constituent of a compound organ. The *inorganic elements* are simple principles. An *organic element*, *proximate principle* or *compound of organization*, results from the union of certain inorganic elements. Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote, are inorganic elements; fibrin, albumen, osmazome, &c., organic elements.

ELEMENTS, ORGANIC, Principles, immediate—*e. Sarcous*, see *Sarcous*.

ELEMENTARY CELL, see *Cell*.

ELEMENTUM ACIDIFICUM, *Oxygen*.

ELEMI, *Amyris elemifera*.

ELENium, *Inula helenium*.

ELROSELINUM, *Apium petroselinum*.

ELEPHANTIASIS, *Elephanti'a*, *Elephantias'mus*, *Elephas*, *Las'ari morbus* vel *malum*, *Phœnic'eus morbus*, *Phymato'sis*, *Elephanti'asis*, from *ελεφας*, 'an elephant.' Various affections have been described under this name, by adding an epithet. It is ordinarily and generically applied to a condition, in which the skin is thick, livid, rugous, tuberculate, and insensible to feeling.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF THE ANTILLES, *Barba'dos Leg*, *Glandular disease of Barbadoes*, (F.) *Jambe de Barbade*, is the Elephantiasis of many writers *Bucne'mia*. It is characterized by the leg being enormously tumid and misshapen; skin thickened, livid, and rugose, often scaly; scrotum, arms, or other parts sometimes participating in the affection. The *Bucne'mia Trop'ica*, *Cochi'leg*, is an affection of this kind.

ELEPHANTIASIS ARABICA, *Maladie glandu'laire*, *Ladrerie*, *Tyri'asis*, *Elephas*, *Elephanti'asis*, *E. Indica*, *Elephanti'a Arabum*, *Lepra Arabum*, (of some.) In this the tubercles are chiefly on the face and joints. There is loss of hair, except on the scalp; voice, hoarse and nasal; and the disease is said to be contagious and hereditary. It most frequently attacks the feet; and gives the lower extremity a fancied resemblance to the leg of an elephant, whence its name. The seat of the disease seems to be in the lymphatic vessels and glands, and in the subcutaneous areolar tissue: the inflammatory condition of which is accompanied with general morbid symptoms. Medicine has little or no effect on this loathsome complaint. See *Lepra*.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF CAYENNE, *Mal rouge de Cayenne*, seems to be a variety of *Lepra*, characterized by red and yellow spots, occupying the forehead, ears, hands, loins, &c., afterwards extending and becoming scaly, with deformity of the parts where they are seated, particularly of the face; and ultimately producing cracks, ulcers, caries, and sometimes death.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF THE GREEKS, *E. Græcorum*, is probably the same disease as *Lepra*.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF INDIA is characterized by red, livid, or yellowish spots, slightly prominent, to which succeed indolent tumours, formed in the areolar texture. At a more advanced period the phalanges swell, and become ulcerated: the bones of the nose carious, the lips thickened, and emaciation gradually carries off the patient. It likewise belongs to *lepra*.

ELEPHANTIASIS ITALICA, *Pellagra*.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF JAVA is likewise a variety of *lepra*, characterized by large white tumours on the toes and fingers, resembling scrofulous tumefactions. These tumours ulcerate, and the ulcerations spread from the extremities towards the trunk, destroying even the bones. Amputation can alone arrest its progress. The disease is often accompanied by alopecia, and by an eruption of red spots.

ELEPHANTINUM EMPLASTRUM, *Eleph'antivov*. An ancient plaster, composed of 30 parts of *cerusa*, 45 of wax, oil *libss*, water *℞j*.—Castelli. Oribasius and Celsus both mention a plaster of this name, but they are by no means similar in composition.

ELEPHANTOMMA, *Buphthalmia*.

ELEPHANTOPUS, (F.) *Éléphantope*; from *ελεφας*, 'elephant,' and *πους*, 'foot.' One affected with elephantiasis.

ELEPHAS, *Elephantiasis*, *Ivory*.

ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM, *Amomum cardamomum*.

ELEUTERIA, *Croton cascarilla*.

ÉLÉVATEUR, *Elevator*—*e. Commum de Fesle*

de nas et de la Vèrre supérieure, Levator labii superioris alæque nasi—l. de l'Œil, Rectus superior oculi—l. de la Paupière supérieure, Levator palpebræ superioris.

ELEVATOR, from *elevare*, (*e*, and *levare*), 'to lift up.' (F.) *Élévateur*. A muscle, whose function it is to raise the part into which it is inserted. See *Levator*.

ELEVATOR, *Elevatorium*, *Vectis elevatorium*. A name given to different surgical instruments employed for raising portions of bone which have been depressed, for raising and detaching the portion of bone separated by the crown of the trepan, and for removing stumps of teeth.

ELEVATOR ANI, *Levator ani*—*e. Labii inferioris, Levator labii inferioris—e. Labii superioris proprius, Levator labii superioris proprius—e. Labiorum commanis, Levator anguli oris—e. Oculi, Rectus superior oculi—e. Patientiæ, Levator scapulæ—e. Scapulæ, Levator scapulæ—e. Testiculi, Cremaster—e. Urethrae, see Transversus perinæi.*

ELEVATOR, COMMON. This is a mere lever, the end of which is somewhat bent and made rough, in order that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone which is to be raised. The instrument is used, by forming a fulcrum for it, either on the hand which holds it, or upon the fingers of the other hand; or by making a fixed point for it on the edge of the opening made with the trephine.

ELEVATOR OF LOUIS differed from the last only in the circumstance of the screw-peg being united to the bridge by a kind of pivot instead of hinge, so that greater extent of motion was permitted.

ELEVATOR OF PETIT consists of a lever mounted on a handle, and straight throughout its whole length, except at its very end, which is slightly curved, in order that it may be more conveniently put under the portion of bone intended to be elevated. The lever is pierced at various distances from its but-end with several holes, intended for the reception of a movable screw-peg, fixed on the top of a kind of bridge. This part of the instrument consists of an arch, the ends of which are long, and covered with small pads, and on its centre is the screw-peg already mentioned. By means of these holes the arm of the lever can be lengthened at pleasure.

ELEVATOR, TRIP'LOID, *Vectis triplos' des*. This was so called from its consisting of three branches, uniting above in one common trunk. The latter part was traversed by a long screw, having below a kind of hook, and above a handle for turning it. By turning the screw, the hook was drawn up, and the bone thus elevated.

The simple lever is the only one now used, owing to the want of facility and advantages in the use of the others.

ÉLÈVE EXTERNE, see *House-surgeon—l. Internæ, House-surgeon*.

ÉLEVURES (F.), *Efflorescentiæ*. A generic name, including all the exanthemata, in which there is tumefaction of the tissue of the skin. See *Exanthem*.

ELIASTER, *Hech*.

ELICHRYSUM, *Solidago virgaurea—e. Montanum, Antennaria dioica*.

ELICOIDES, *Cephalaria*.

ELIGMA, *Electos*.

ELIQUATIO, *Colliquation*.

ELIXATIO, *Epar'ois*, from *elixus*, 'boiled,' 'sodden.' This word has been used synonymously with *Decoction*. The act of boiling.

ELIX'IR, *Isir, Isir, Quellas, Alex'ir*. The etymology of this word is not clear. Lemery derives it from *ekco*, 'I extract;' and also from

aleksu, 'I aid.' Others believe it to be from Arabic, *al-ecir*, or *al-ekuir*, 'chymistry.' An elixir is a medicine composed of various substances held in solution in alcohol. The name has been used, however, for preparations, which contain no spirit of wine.

ELIXIR AC'IDUM HALLERI seu **DIPPEL'II**, *Elixir Antipodag'ricum, E. Antinephreticum, E. Sulphurico-ac'idum, Gutta ac'idæ tonicæ, Aqua Rabe'lii, Liguor ac'idus Halleri, Mistu'ra sulphurico-ac'ida, Æther sulphuricus ac'idus, Ac'idum sulphuricum alcoholisa'tum, A. citriol'icum vino'sum, Al'cohol Sulphurica'tum, A. Sulphuricum*, is a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol;—in the *Eau de Rabel*, of one part of the former to three of the latter. It is employed as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.

ELIXIR ALOES, *Tinctura aloes composita—e. Anthelminticum Succorum, Tinctura jalapii composita*.

ELIXIR, ANTI-ASTHMAT'IC, OF BOERHAAVE. This elixir is composed of alcohol, aniseed, camphor, orris, anarabacca root, calamus aromaticus, liquorice, and elecampane. It is given in asthma, in the dose of 20 or 30 drops.

ELIXIR ANTIHYPOCHONDRIACUM, *Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Antinephreticum, E. acidum Halleri—e. Aperitivum, Tinctura aloes composita*.

ELIXIR, ANTISCROF'ULOUS OF PEYRILHE; composed of weak alcohol, subcarbonate of potassa, and gentian root. It is administered in scrofula.

ELIXIR, BOERHAAVE'S, see *Tinctura Aloes composita*.

ELIXIR, CARMINATIVE, of Sylvius, *Tinctura carminativa Sylvii—e. Daffy's, Tinctura sennæ comp.—e. Danorum, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Fœtidum, Tinctura castorei composita—e. of Garus, Tinctura de croco composita—e. Guaiaci volatilis, Tinctura Guaiaci ammoniata—e. Jalapæ compositum, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. of Long Life, Tinctura aloes composita—e. de Longue ric, Tinctura aloes composita—e. d'Or de M. le Général de la Motte, Tinctura seu Alcohol sulfurico-aethereus—e. Paregoric, Edinburgh, Tinctura opii ammoniata—e. Paregoricum, Tinctura camphoræ composita—e. Pectorale dulce, E. pectorale regis Daniæ*.

ELIXIR PECTORALE REGIS DA'NIÆ, *Elix'ir Danorum, E. Ringelman'ni, E. ex succo Glycyrrhizæ, E. pectoral'is dulc'is, E. è succo liquorit'icæ: (Succ. glycyrrhiz. p. 1; Aq. Fœnicul. p. 2. Alcohol ammoniat. p. 6. A formula in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.)* With the addition of opium it constitutes the *Elixir ammoniato-opiatum, Extractum thebaicum ammoniacal'is* of some Pharmacopœias.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS, *Tinctura aloes composita—e. Purgans, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. Radcliffe's, see Tinctura aloes composita—e. Rhej dulce, Vinum rhej palmati—e. Ringelman'ni, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Roborans Whyttii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Sacrum, Tinctura rhej et aloes—e. Salutis, Tinctura sennæ comp.—e. Squire's, see Tinctura camphoræ composita—e. Stomachicum, Tinctura gentianæ composita—e. Stomachicus spirituosus, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Stoughton's, see Tinctura gentianæ composita—e. ex Succo glycyrrhizæ, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. ex Succo liquorit'icæ, E. pectorale regis Danorum—e. Sulphurico-acidum, E. acidum Halleri—e. Traumaticum, Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

ELIXIR VITÆ OF MATH'OLUS; composed of alcohol and 22 aromatic and stimulating substances. It was formerly employed in epilepsy.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL, Sulphuric acid, dilute—*e. Vitrioli, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli acido-aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum*

aromaticum—e. Vitrioli dulce, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli Edinburgensium, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli Mynsichti, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. of Vitriol, sweet, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus—e. Vitrioli cum tincturâ aromaticâ, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. of Vitriol, Vigani's, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus—e. Whyttii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara.

ELIXIRIUM ANTISEPTICUM DOCTORIS CHAUSSIER, Tinctura cinchonæ ætherea composita.

ELIXIS, Eclectos.

ELIXIVIATION, Lixiviation.

ELK, Cervus alces—e. Bark, Magnolia macrophylla—e. Tree, Andromeda arborea—e. Wood, Andromeda arborea, Magnolia macrophylla.

ELLEBORASTER, Helleborus fœtidus.

ELLEBORE, Dracontium fœtidum.

ELLEBORISMUS, Helleborismus.

ELLEBORUM ALBUM, Veratrum album.

ELLEBORUS ALBUS, Veratrum—e. Niger, Helleborus niger.

ELLIPTIC, Oval.

ELLYCHNIOTOS, from ελλυχιον, 'the wick of a lamp.' A sort of tent, used by the ancient surgeons, so called because it was shaped like a wick, or because it was made of a similar material.

ELM, COMMON, Ulmus—e. Red, Ulmus Americana—e. Rough-leaved, Ulmus Americana—e. Slippery, Ulmus Americana.

ELMINTHOCORTON, Corallina Corsicana.

EL'ODES, *Helodes*, Paludal, Marshy, (F.) *Marsteagueux*. *Febris elodes seu helodes seu paludosa*, *Helopyra*, *Helopyretos*, from ελος, 'a marsh,' and οιδος, 'resemblance.' Marsh fever. (F.) *Fèvre intermittente paludéenne*, *Fèvre paludéenne*. Also, a kind of fever, characterized by great moisture or sweating.

ELOME, Orpiment.

ELONGA'TION, *Parathroma*, *Elonga'tio*, from *elongare*, (e, and *longus*), 'to lengthen,' 'extend.' An incomplete luxation, in which the ligaments of an articulation are stretched and the limb lengthened, without total luxation. The word has also been used for the extension required in the reduction of fractures and luxations, and for the increased length of limb, (F.) *Allongement*, in diseases and dislocations of the hip-joint.

ELUTRIATIO, Decantation, Elutriation.

ELUTRIA'TION, *Elutria'tio*; originally from *eluo*, (e, and *luo*, 'I wash,') 'I wash away, I rinse.' In pharmacy a process by which the finer particles of a powder are separated from the coarser. It consists in diffusing the powder in water, allowing the larger and heavier particles to subside, and *decanting* the liquor, that the finer particles may subside.

ELU'VIES, same etymon. An inordinate discharge of any fluid, and also the fluid itself. In the works of some authors it is particularly applied to the mucus which flows from the vagina in cases of leucorrhœa.

ELUXATION, Luxation.

ELYTRATRESIA, Colpatesia.

ELYTREURYNTER, Speculum vaginæ.

ELYTRITIS, Colpositis, Leucorrhœa.

ELYTROBLENNORRHŒA, Leucorrhœa (vaginal).

ELYTROCE'LE, from ελυτρον, 'a vagina or sheath,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Vogel has given this name to vaginal hernia, *Colpocèle*.

ELYTRODES (tunica), Vaginal coat of the testicle.

ELYTRŒDE'MA, *Colecæde'ma*, *Colpæde'ma*, from ελυτρον, 'a vagina or sheath,' and οιδημα, 'œdema.' Œdema of the vagina.

ELYTROI'TIS, Colposia.

EL'YTRON, from ελυω, 'I involve.' A sheath. The vagina. The membranes which envelope the spinal marrow are called *elytra*.

ELYTRON'CUS, *Elytrophyma*, from ελυτρον, 'a vagina or sheath,' and ουκος, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the vagina.

ELYTROPAP'PUS RHINOCEROTIS. A South African bush, *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ, the whole of which is bitter and resinous. The tops of the branches, infused in wine or brandy, make excellent bitters. The tops are also given in powder to children affected with diarrhœa.

ELYTROPHYMA, Elytroncus.

ELYTROP'TOSIS, Prolapsus vaginæ.

ELYTRORRHAGIA, Colporrhagia.

ELYTRORRHAPHY, *Elytrorrhaphia*; *Colporrhaphy*, *Kolporrhaphy*; from ελυτρον, 'the vagina,' and ραφη, 'a suture.' The operation of closing the vagina by suture in cases of proclivita uteri.

EM and EN, εν, 'in, into, within.' Also 'access;'—frequently used in this last sense by Dr. Good. A common prefix, generally answering to the prefixes *in* and *in*, in English. In composition, before β, π, φ, ψ, and ρ, the ν is changed into μ; before γ, κ, ξ, and χ, into ρ; before λ, into λ, and before ρ generally into ρ.

EMAC'LATE, *Maces'cere*, *Tabes'cere*, (F.) *Amaigrir*. To lose flesh, to become lean, to waste away.

EMACIA'TION, *Emacia'tio*, from *emacior*, (e, and *maceo*, 'to be lean,') 'to grow lean.' *Estenua'tio*, *Ma'cien*, *Maeritudo*, *Macror*, *Mares'ces*, *Skeleti'a*, *Leptymus*, *Leptyneis*, *Pinguetinis diminutio*, (F.) *Amaigrissement*, *Maigrir*. That condition of the body, or of a part of the body, in which it grows lean. The state of one who is lean;—*Leanness*; *Isch'notes*.

EMAIL DES DENTS, Enamel of the teeth.

EMAILLOTAGE (F.), from *maillois*, 'swathing or swaddling clothes.' The 'wrapping up' or 'packing up' in dry or wet sheets, which is practised in hydropathic establishments to induce sweating.

EMANA'TION, *Emana'tio*, *Efflu'cium*, from *emanare*, (e, and *manare*), 'to issue or flow from.' The term is applied to a body which proceeds or draws its origin from other bodies; such as the light which *emanates* from the sun; the miasma which arise from the putrid decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, &c. See *Miasm*.

EMAN'SIO MEN'SIUM, from e, and *manere*, 'to stay.' This term has been applied to amenorrhœa or obstruction of the menses before they have been established. Some have used it for the retention which occurs even after they have been established. The former is the general acceptation.

EMARGINATIO, *Échanerure*, Notch.

EMARGINATURA, *Échanerure*, Notch.

EMASCULA'TION, *Emascula'tio*, from *emasculare*, (e, and *masculus*, 'a male,') 'to render impotent.' The act of removing or destroying the generative organs of a male animal.

EMASCULATUS, Castratus, Eunuch.

EMBALM'ING, from em, en, 'in,' and *balsamum*, 'balsam.' *Balsama'tio*, *Smyrnis'mos*, *Cedicia*, *Pollinctura*, *Necrocedia*, *Conditura Cadaverum*, (F.) *Embaumement*, *Imbalsamation*. An operation which consists in impregnating the dead body with substances capable of preventing it from becoming putrid, and thus putting it in a condition to be preserved.

EMBAM'MA, *Apobam'ma*, *Bamma*, from εμβαμω, 'I immerse.' A medicated pickle or sauce.—*Gorsus*.

EMBARRAS, Emphraxia.

EMBARRAS GASTRIQUE (F.), *Gastro disorder or impediment, Colluvies gastrica, Sordes primarum viarum, Stasis gastricus*. Disorder of the stomach, in which there is loss of appetite, with bitterness and clamminess of mouth, white and yellow tongue, feeling of oppression in the epigastrium, and sometimes pain in that region, nausea and bilious or bitter vomiting; this state being accompanied with headach, lassitude, and pain in the back and limbs.

EMBARRAS GASTRO-INTESTINAL, *Gastro-intestinal disorder*. Slight gastro-enteritis, according to the Broussaists, in which the symptoms of the *Embarras gastrique* and *E. intestinal* are united.

EMBARRAS INTESTINAL, *Intestinal disorder*. The principal characters assigned to this are:—tension of the abdomen, colic, borborygmi, discharge of flatus per anum, constipation or diarrhoea, &c.

EMBARRURE, Engisoma.

EMBAUMENT, Embalming.

EMBOÏEMENT (F.), 'Encasing,' from *em*, 'in,' and *boite*, 'a box.' *Enadelph'ia*. This term has been applied to the theory of generation which considers that the germs are encased in each other in the ovary of the female, in such sort that they are developed in succession after impregnation. It is the theory of *encasing of germs*, or of *monstrosity by inclusion*.

EMBOÏTURE, Diarthrosis.

EM'BOÏE, from *εμβαλλω*, 'I put in place.' Reduction of a luxated bone. *Reposit'io*.

EMBOLIMOS, Intercalary.

EMBOLUM CEREBRI, Infundibulum of the brain.

EM'PONPOINT, (F.) 'In good point or plight.' *Bona corporis habitudo*. The state of the animal body when in full health. Excessive *emponpoint* constitutes corpulence and obesity, and may become a morbid condition.

EM'PONPOINT EXCESSIF, Polysarcia adiposa.

EMBORISMA, Aneurism.

EMBROCATIO, Embrocation, Irrigation.

EMBROCA'TION, *Embroca'tio, Embreg'ma, Embroc'che, Implu'vium*, from *εμβρυνω*, 'I sprinkle.' A fluid application to be rubbed on any part of the body. It is often used synonymously with liniment. Originally it was employed in the sense of *Fomentation*.

EMBROCA'TION, GUESTONIAN, see *Oleum Terebinthinæ rectificatum*.

EMBROCHE, Embrocation.

EMBRYEMA, Embrocation.

EM'BRYO, *Em'bryon*, from *ev*, 'in,' and *βρωω*, 'I grow.' *Oye'ma*. The fecundated germ, in the early stages of its development in utero. At a certain period of its increase, the name *factus* is given to it, but at what period is not determined. Generally, the *embryo state* is considered to extend to the period of quickening.

EMBRYOC'TONY, *Factus trucidat'io*, from *εμβρυνω*, 'the embryo,' and *κρυνω*, 'destruction.' The act of destroying a fetus in utero, when insurmountable obstacles — as certain deformities of the pelvis — oppose delivery.

EMBRYOGR'APHY, *Embryogra'phia*, from *εμβρυνω*, 'the embryo,' and *γραφω*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which describes the embryo.

EMBRYOL'OGY, *Embryolog'ia*, from *εμβρυνω*, 'the embryo,' and *λογω*, 'a description.' The doctrine of embryonic development.

EMBRYON'IC, *Embryon'icus*, (F.) *Embryonique, Embryonnaire*; same etymon as *embryo*.

Relating or appertaining to an embryo:—as 'embryonic life.'

EMBRYONIQUE, Embryonic.

EMBRYONNAIRE, Embryonic.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TA, *Embryothlas'tes, Embryothlas'tum*, (F.) *Embryotome*, from *εμβρυνω*, 'the embryo,' and *θλαω*, 'I break.' An instrument for dividing the fetus piecemeal, in order to effect delivery. A crotchet or other instrument, used, in certain cases of laborious parturition, to break the bones of the fetus, for the purpose of extracting them with greater facility.—Hippocrates, Galen.

EMBRYOTOCIA, Abortion.

EMBRYOTOME, Embryotlasta.

EMBRYOT'OMY, *Embryotom'ia*, from *εμβρυνω*, 'an embryo,' and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.' A division of the fetus into fragments, to extract it by piecemeal, when the narrowness of the pelvis or other faulty conformation opposes delivery.

EMBRYOT'ROPHY, *Embryotroph'ia*, from *εμβρυνω*, 'the embryo,' and *τροφη*, 'nourishment.' Fœtal nutrition; *Cyot'rophy*.

EMBRYUL'CIA, *Embryuterul'cia*, from *εμβρυνω*, 'embryo, fetus,' and *αλω*, 'I extract,' 'I draw.' A surgical operation, by which the fetus is extracted by means of appropriate instruments, when faulty conformation or other circumstances prevent delivery by the natural efforts.

EMBRYUL'CUS, *Elcus'ter*, same etymon. An iron hook or crotchet, described by Fabricius ab Aquapendente, which was used to extract the fetus in some cases of laborious labour.

EMBRYUSTERULCIA, Embryulcia.

EMENDANS, Corrigent.

EMERAUDE, Smaragdus.

EMESIA, Vomiturition.

EMESIS, Vomiting.

EMETATROPH'IA, from *εμεω*, 'I vomit,' and *αρσενια*, 'want of nourishment.' Atrophy induced by vomiting.

EMETIA, Emetine.

EMET'IC, *Emet'icum, Vomito'rium, Vom'itory, Vomit, Puke*, from *εμεω*, 'I vomit.' A substance capable of producing vomiting. (F.) *Émetique*. [This term is also restricted by the French to tartarised antimony — the emetic, as it were, *par excellence*.] *Vomitif*.

Tartarised antimony, emetine, ipecacuanha, and sulphate of zinc, are the chief emetics. They are valuable agents in disease, and may either act primarily on the stomach, or secondarily on other parts of the system, — the sympathy between the stomach and other parts of the body being very extensive, and an important object of study.

The following are the usual emetics:—Antimonii et Potasæ Tartras; Cupri Acetas; Cupri Sulphas; Emetina; Gillenia; Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus; Ipecacuanha; Lobelia; Sanguinaria; Scilla; Sinapis, and Zinci Sulphas.

EMETIC ROOT, Euphorbia corollata—c. Tartar, Antimonium tartarizatum—c. Weed, Lobelia inflata.

EMETICOLOGIA, Emetology.

EM'ETINE, *Emet'ina, Emet'ia, Vom'itina*. A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. Pelletier in ipecacuanha, and to which it owes its emetic power. It is obtained from different ipecacuanhas, but chiefly from *psychot'ria emet'ica, callicoc'ca ipecacuan'ha, and vi'ola emet'ica*. It is in transparent scales, of a reddish-brown colour, almost inodorous, of a bitter, slightly acid taste; is unchangeable in the air, soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Three grains of impure emetia or one grain of pure are equal to 18 of ipecacuanha. See Ipecacuanha.

ÉMÉTIQUE, Antimonium tartarizatum, Emetic.

EMETO-CATHARSIS, see Emeto-cathartic.

EMETO-CATHARTIC, *Em'eto-cathar'ticus*, from *emetos*, 'vomiting,' and *καθαρικός*, 'a purgative.' A remedy, which at the same time excites vomiting and purging—*Em'eto-cathar'sia*.

EMETOL'OGY, *Emetolog'ia*, *Emeticolog'ia*, from *emetos*, 'vomiting,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on vomiting, and on emetics.

EMINENCE, *Eminent'ia*, *Protuberan'tia*, *Ex'ochê*, *Exanth'ma*. A projection at the surface of a healthy or diseased organ.

ÉMINENCE PORTE ANTÉRIEURE, Lobulus anonymus—*l. Porte postérieure*, Lobulus Spigelii—*l. Sub-pubicæ*, Mons veneris.

ÉMINENCES BIGÉMINÉES, Quadrigemina corpora—*c. Latérala*, Corpora olivaria—*c. Pyramidales*, Corpora pyramidalia—*c. Vermiformes du cercelet*, Vermiformes processus.

EMINENTIA, Protuberantia—*c. Annularis*, Pons varolii—*c. Pyramidales*, Crista vestibuli—*c. Tympani*, Pyramid.

EMINENTIÆ BIGEMINÆ, Quadrigemina tubercula—*e. Candicantes*, Mammillary Tubercles—*e. Lenticulares*, Corpora striata—*c. Magnæ cerebri*, Thalami nervorum opticorum—*c. Medianæ Internæ*, Corpora pyramidalia—*c. Olivares*, Corpora olivaria—*c. Ouales Laterales*, Corpora olivaria—*c. Pyramidales*, Corpora pyramidalia—*c. Quadrigemine*, Quadrigemina tubercula—*e. Teretes*, Processus teretes.

ÉMISSAIRE, Emunctory.

ÉMISSA'RIA SANTORI'NI. A name given to some small veins, which communicate with the sinuses of the dura mater, by apertures in the cranium. Such are the parietal, posterior condyloid, mastoid veins, &c.

EMISSIO, Emission—*e. Seminis*, Spermatismus.

EMISS'ION, *Emis'sio*, from *emittere*, (*e*, and *mittere*), 'to send out,' 'drive out.' The act by which any matter whatever is thrown from the body. Thus, we say *Emission of urine*, *Emission of semen*, &c.

ÉMISSION SANGUINE, Bloodletting.

EMMENAGOGUES, *Emmenago'ga*, *Emmeni-ago'ga*, *Am'nia*, from *εμνα*, 'the menses,' and *αγω*, 'I drive,' or 'expel.' *Men'agoga*. A name given to medicines believed to have the power of favouring the discharge of the menses. There is probably no substance which possesses this power directly. According to different conditions of the system, the most opposite remedies may act as emmenagogues. *Black hellebore*, *nutin*, *madder*, *polygala senega*, and *ergot*, are reputed to be specific emmenagogues. The following list comprises the chief of them:—*Cunila Pulegioides*; *Helleborus Niger*; *Mentha Pulegium*; *Rosmarinus*; *Rubia*; *Sabina*; *Secale Cornutum*; *Senega*, and *Tanacetum*.

EMMENAGOGI'CA, from *εμναγωγα*, and *λογος*, 'discourse.' A treatise of emmenagogues.

EMMENTIA, Menses.

EMMENTIAGOGA, Emmenagogues.

EMMENOLOG'IA, from *εμνα*, 'menses,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on menstruation.

EMMENOLOG'ICAL, *Emmenolog'icus*: same etymon as the last. Relating or appertaining to menstruation.

EMMYXIUM ARTICULARE, Hydrarthrus.

EMOLLIENTIA, Emollients.

EMOLLIENTS, *Emollien'tia*, *Malthac'tica*, *Relaxan'tia*, *Epiceras'tica*, *Malar'tica*, *Lubrican'tia*, *Mulacopa'a*, *Mollien'tia*, from *emollire*, (*e*, and *mollire*, 'to soften.') Substances which

relax and soften parts that are inflamed, or too tense. They are used both internally and externally: as the former, however, consist of mucilaginous substances, they are generally reckoned as demulcents: the latter, or proper emollients, consist of oils, cataplasms, fomentations, &c. Oleaginous bodies, rubbed on a part, act by diminishing its cohesion. Fomentations, in cases of internal inflammation, act probably through contiguous sympathy. The following are the chief emollients:—*Adeps*; *Amygdalæ Oleum*; *Avenæ Farina*; *Cera*; *Cetaceum*; *Linum*; *Olivæ Oleum*; *Sesamum*; *Tritici Farina*, and *Ulmus*.

EMOLLITIES, Mollities—*e. Morbosa*, Mollities—*e. Ossium*, Mollities ossium—*e. Uteri Morbosa*, Hysteromalacia.

EMOLLITIO, Mollities—*e. Ventriculi*, Gastro-malacia.

ÉMONCTOIRE, Emunctory.

EMOPTOE, Hæmoptysis.

EMOTIO, Delirium. Luxation, Passion.

EMOTIONAL, from *emotio*, (*e*, 'from,' and *motus*, *motus*, 'to move.') Relating to emotion or passion independently of the will:—hence an 'emotional or instinctive impulse.'

EMPASMA, Cataplasm.

EMPÂTEMENT, from *empâter*, 'to render pasty or doughy.' A non-inflammatory engorgement, which retains, more or less, the impression of the finger.

EMPATHÉ'MA, *Ma'nia a path'e matè*, (*F.*) *Manic sans délire*; ungovernable passion; from *εμ*, or *εν*, 'in,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' Fixed delusion.

EMPEIRIA, Experience.

EMPETRUM, Herniaria glabra.

EM'PHLYSIS, from *εμ*, or *εν*, 'in,' and *φλυσις*, 'a vesicular tumour or eruption;' *Ich'orosa Exanth'em*. An eruption of vesicular pimples, filled progressively with an acrid and colourless, or nearly colourless, fluid; terminating in scurf or laminated scabs. A genus in the order *Exanthemata*, class *Hæmatica* of Good.

EMPHLYSIS APHTHA, Aphthæ, Stomatitis, aphthous—*e. Erysipelas*, *Erysipelas*—*e. Miliaria*, Miliary fever—*e. Pemphigus*, *Pemphigus*—*a. Vaccina inserta*, *Vaccina*—*e. Varicella*, *Varicella*.

EMPHRACTIC, Emphractics.

EMPHRACTICA, Phyeconia.

EMPHRACTICUS, *Emphrac'tic*, from *εμφρακω*, 'I close,' 'I obstruct.' *Euplas'ticus*, *Emplastom'enus*. Any substance which, when applied to the skin, was presumed to close the pores.

EMPHRAG'MA, same etymon. *Obstruam'entum*, *Impedim'entum*. Anything that obstructs. Hippocrates uses this term to designate the obstacle to delivery on the part of the fœtus, when the presentation is preternatural.

EMPHRAGMA LACHRYMALE, Fistula lachrymalis—*e. Salivare*, Ranula.

EMPHRAX'IS, *Obstruc'tio*, *Obtura'tio*, *Opp'la'tio*, *Infarc'tus*, *Fartus*, *Fartus*. Same etymon. 'Obstruction.' An *Embarras* or repletion of canals or cavities by any substance, which is either morbid from quantity or quality.

EMPHRAXIS HEPATIS, Hepatempheaxis.

EMPHYMA, Tumour—*e. Encystis*, *Encystis*—*e. Encystis atheroma*, *Atheroma*—*e. Encystis ganglion*, *Ganglion*, *Testudo*—*e. Encystis meliceris*, *Meliceris*—*e. Encystis steatoma*, *Steatoma*—*e. Exostosis ossæ*, *Exostosis*—*e. Exostosis periostæ*, *Node*—*e. Sarcoma*, *Sarcoma*—*e. Sarcoma adiposum*, *Adipose sarcoma*—*e. Sarcoma celluloseum*, *Cystic sarcoma*—*e. Sarcoma mammarium*, *Mammary sarcoma*—*e. Sarcoma pancreaticum*, *Pancreatic sarcoma*—*e. Sarcoma scirrhusum*, *Scirrhus sarcoma*—*e. Sarcoma tuberculoseum*,

Tuberculate sarcoma—e. Sarcoma vasculosum, Sarcoma, vascular.

EMPHYSE'MA, from *εμφυσω*, (*ev*, and *φυσω*, 'I blow,') 'I inflate.' *Infla'tio*, *Empneumato'sis*, *Sarci'tes statu'sus*, *Emphyse'ma cellula're*, *Emphyse'ma pneumato'sis*, *Physon'cus*, *Tumor statu'len'tus*, *Pneumato'sis*, *Infla'tion*, *Wind-dropsy*, (F.) *Emphyse'me*. This term is commonly applied to any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumour, caused by the introduction of air into the areolar texture. Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs; fractures of the ribs, or wounds penetrating the chest, are the most frequent causes of this affection, which is owing to the air escaping from the air-passages and insinuating itself into the areolar texture surrounding the wound. There are some cases of emphysema, which are owing to internal causes; and hence a division has been made into the *accidental* and *symptomatic*, and the *spontaneous* and *idiopathic*.

EMPHYSEMA ABDOMINIS, Tympanites.

EMPHYSE'MA OF THE LUNGS, *E. Pulmo'nium*, *Asthma æreum ab Emphyse'matè Pulmo'nium*, *Pneumato'sis Pulmo'nium*, *Pneumonec'tasis*, *Pneumec'taris*, (F.) *Pneumoc'tasie*, *Emphyse'me du Pousmon*. A considerable pressure or contusion of the chest, or any violent concussion of the lung, may produce a laceration in that viscus, without injury being done to the parietes of the thorax, and may give place to the infiltration of air into the areolar texture, *interlobular emphysema*. Laënnec has described another species of emphysema of the lungs, *Vesicular emphysema*, consisting in excessive dilatation of the air-cells, some of which become as large as hemp-seed, ultimately break, and give rise to irregular vesicles at the surface of the lung, some of which are as large as a hazel-nut. *Physical signs*. The thorax externally, generally or locally, appears unnaturally convex and prominent. The intercostal spaces are widened, but depressed. The inspiratory efforts are increased. The sound on percussion is morbidly clear, but not tympanitic. On auscultation, the inspiratory murmur is feeble or suppressed. The expiration, which is more frequently audible is prolonged, laborious and wheezing. There are no certain physical signs which can distinguish *interlobular emphysema* from the *vesicular*.

EMPHYSEMA PECTORIS, Pneumothorax—e. *Scroti*, *Physocoele*—e. Tympanites, Tympanites—e. *Uteri*, *Hysterophysis*, *Physometra*.

EMPHYSEM'ATOUS, *Emphysemato'sus*; same etymon. Relating or appertaining to emphysema.

EMPHYSE'ME, Emphysema—e. *du Pousmon*, Emphysema of the lungs.

EMPHYTUM THERMUM, Biolychnium.

EMPI'RIC, *Empi'ricus*, from *εμπειρια*, (*ev*, and *πειρα*, 'a trial,') 'experience.' One who follows only experience. A sect of physicians, who rejected all theory, and took for their guide experience alone. It was opposed to the dogmatic sect. The Empiric sect prevailed till near the time of Galen. Among its most eminent members, after Philinus and Serapion, were Apollonius, Glaucias, Bœchius of Tanagra, and Zeuxis, both disciples of Herophilus,—Heraclides of Tarentum, Cleophrantus, master of Asclepiades, Menodotus of Nicomedia, and Theudas of Laodicea. They occupied themselves, chiefly, with discovering the properties of drugs, and did important service, in this manner, to medicine.

At the present day, the word *Empiric* is only taken in a bad sense, being employed in nearly the same signification as *charlatan* or *quack*.

EMPIRICE, Empiricism.

EMPIR'ICISM; same etymon. *Empi'rica Ars*, *Empi'rica*, (F.) *Empirisme*. Medicine

founded on experience. It generally, at the present day, signifies *quackery*.

EMPIRISME, Empiricism.

EMPLAS'TICUS. Same etymon as the next. Also, a remedy which adheres, as a plaster, to the surface, and in this manner may obstruct the pores: an emphractic.

EMPLASTRO-ENDERMIC, Endermia.

EMPLAS'TRUM, from the Greek *επιπλαστρην*, (*ev*, and *πλασσειν*, 'to form,') 'I spread upon,' (F.) *Emplâtre*. A solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Some of the plasters owe their consistence to wax and resin; and others to the chemical union which takes place between the semivitreous oxide of lead and oil. Most of them become too consistent by age. When such is the case, they may be melted by a gentle heat, and oil be added to them.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM, Emplastrum resinosum—e. *Adhæsivum Woodstoekii*, see *Sparadrapum Adhæsivum*—e. *Alexandri*, *Alexandrine*—e. *de Althæa*, *Unguentum de Althæa*.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONI'ACI, *Ammoni'acum Plaster*, (*Ammoniac. pur. ℥v, acidis acetici dil. Oss.*) Dissolve the ammoniac in the vinegar, and strain: then evaporate the solution by means of a water bath, stirring constantly until it acquires a proper consistence.—Ph. U. S.) It is used as a discutient plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONI'ACI CUM HYDRAR'GYRO, *Ammoni'acum plaster with mercury (Ammoniaci ℞j, Hydrarg. ℥ij, olei oliv. ℥j, sulphur, gr. viij.*) Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the ammoniac, previously melted, and mix. Ph. U. S.

EMPLASTRUM ANDRÆE DE CRUCE, *E. de pice et resinis glutinans*—e. *Anglicum*, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*.

EMPLASTRUM AROMAT'ICUM, *Aromat'ic Plaster*. (*Thuris ℥ij, cereæ flavæ ℥ss, pulp. cort. cinnam. ℥v, ol. ess. Piment., ol. ess. Limon. aa ℥ij.*) Melt the frankincense and wax together, and strain; then add, as it cools, the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and form a plaster. Ph. Dubl.) Used as a stimulating plaster.

A spice plaster, made by incorporating powdered cinnamon and any other spices with melted *enet*, has been used in cholera infantum. It is spread on leather or linen, and is renewed twice in the twenty-four hours.

EMPLASTRUM ASAFÆTIDÆ, *Asafetida plaster*, *E. antihyster'icum*, (*Emp. plumb., Asafæ., sing. ℞j, Galban., Cereæ flavæ, aa ℞ss, Alcohol. dilut. Oijj.*) Dissolve the asafetida and galbanum in the alcohol, in a water bath, strain while hot, and evaporate to the consistence of honey; add the lead plaster and wax previously melted together, stir the mixture well, and evaporate to the proper consistence.—Ph. U. S.) Used as an antispasmodic and anodyne plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS, *E. cornu*—e. *Auricularæ*, *Hypotium*.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADON'Æ, *Plaster of Belladonna*. (*Empl. resin. ℥ij, Ext. Belladon. ℥iiss.*) Add the extract to the plaster, previously melted in a water bath, and mix.—Ph. U. S.)

EMPLASTRUM CALEFA'CIENS, *E. Piciæ cum canthar'idæ*, (Ph. U. S.,) *Calefa'cient plaster*, *Warm plaster*, (F.) *Emplâtre échauffant*. (*Cerat. cantharid. (Ph. U. S.) ℞ss, Piciæ abiet. ℞ijss.*) Melt together, and form into a plaster. Ph. U. S.) It is rubefacient and stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS, *E. lyttæ*—e. *Cantharidia vesicatorii compositum*, *E. lyttæ comp.*—e. *Cephalicum*, *E. picis comp.*

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ, *E. simplex*, *Wax plaster*, *E. A'trahens*. (*Cereæ flavæ, Sesi Præp. aa ℞ijj, resine flavæ ℞j.*) Melt them together and strain.

Ph. L.) It has been considered drawing. It is stimulating.

EMPLASTRUM CICCUTÆ, *E. de Cicuta*, *E. comiti maculati*, *Unguentum colidum de cicuta*, *Hemlock plaster*, (*F.*) *Emplâtre de Ciguë*. (*Resina abiet.* 960 p. *Cera flavæ* 640 p. *Piceis albæ* 448 p. *Ol. cicuta per decoct. preparat.* 128 p. *Fol. cicut. recent.* 2000 p. Melt the resins, wax and oil; add the cicuta leaves, and boil; strain and add, after having dissolved it in vinegar of squills and cicuta juice, *gum ammoniac.* 500 p. *Ph. Par.*) It is used as a discutient, especially to scirrhous tumours.

EMPLASTRUM CITRINUM, *Unguentum de althæâ e. Comune*, *E. Plumbi*—*e. Comune cum resina*, *E. resinæ*—*e. Conii*, *E. cicuta*.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI, *Cumin plaster*. (*Cumin. semina*, *carvi sem.*, *lauri bacc.* sing. \mathfrak{z} ijj, *piceis arida* \mathfrak{b} ijj, *cera flavæ* \mathfrak{z} ijj. Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a warm, discutient plaster.

EMPLASTRUM DIACHYLON, *Diachylon*, *E. plumbi*—*e. Divinum Nicolai*, see *Magnet*—*e. Emolliens*, *Unguentum de althæâ*—*e. Epispasticum*, *E. lyttæ*.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI, *E. rod'orane*, *Iron Plaster*, *Strength'ening Plaster*. (*Ferri subcarb.* \mathfrak{z} ijj, *Emp. plumbi*, \mathfrak{b} ij, *Piceis abietis*, \mathfrak{b} ss. Add the subcarbonate of iron to the lead plaster and Burgundy pitch previously melted together, and stir constantly until they thicken upon cooling.—*Ph. U. S.*)

EMPLASTRUM FERRI RUBRI, *E. oxidi ferri rubri*—*e. Flavum*, *Unguentum de althæâ*—*e. ad Fonticulos*, *Ceratum Galeni*.

EMPLASTRUM GAL'BANI, *Galbanum plaster*, (*Empl. litharg.* \mathfrak{b} ij, *gum. galban.* \mathfrak{b} ss, *cera flavæ* \mathfrak{z} iv. Melt the galbanum before adding the plaster and wax, then melt all together. *Ph. D.*) A stimulant and discutient.

EMPLASTRUM GAL'BANI COMPOSITUM, *E. lithargyri compositum*, *Diachylon magnum cum gummi*, *Compound galbanum plaster*. (*Galb. pur.* \mathfrak{z} vij, *Emp. plumbi*, \mathfrak{b} ij, *tereb. vulg.* \mathfrak{z} x, *abietis resina. contusa* \mathfrak{z} ijj. Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, then mix in the resin, and afterwards the plaster, previously melted. It is stimulant and discutient.

EMPLASTRUM GLUTINOSUM, see *Sparadrapum adhaesivum*—*e. cum Gummatibus*, *E. gummosum*.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM, *Gum plaster*, *Emplastrum lithargyri cum gummi*, *E. cum gummatibus*, *E. e gummatibus resino'is*, *E. Ox'idi Plumbi semivitr'is gummosum*, *Yellow diachylon*, *Gum diachylon*, *Diachylon cum gummi*. (*Emp. oxid. plumbi semivitr.* p. viii, *g. resin. ammoniac.*, *g. resin. bubon. galbani*, *cera flavæ*, \mathfrak{z} ss, p. i. *Ph. E.*) Properties and uses like the last.

EMPLASTRUM E GUMMATIBUS RESINOSIS, *E. gummosum*.

EMPLASTRUM CUM GUMMI-RESINIS, (*F.*) *Emplâtre de gomme résine*, *Diachylon gomme*, *Plaster of gum resins*. (*Emplastr. simpl.* p. 1600, *cera flavæ*, p. 96, *piceis albæ*, p. 96, *terebinth.* p. 96. Melt by a gentle heat, and add *gum ammoniac.* p. 32, *bdellium* 32, *galban.* 32, and *oagapennum*, p. 32. Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of alcohol, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and mix carefully all together. *Ph. P.*) A discutient.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRAR'GYRI, *Mercurial plaster*, *Emplastr. lithargyri cum hydrar'gyro*. (*Hydrarg.* \mathfrak{z} vj, *ol. oliv.*, *resin.* \mathfrak{z} ss, \mathfrak{z} ij, *emplastr. plumbi*, \mathfrak{b} j. Melt the oil and resin together, and when cool rub the mercury with them till the globules disappear; then gradually add the lead plaster, previously melted, and mix all. *Ph. U. S.*) It is stimulant, resolvent, and discutient. Applied as a discutient to venereal and other tumours.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRAR'GYRI COMPOSITUM, *E. de hydrar'gyro compositum*, *E. de Vigo cum mercurio emenda'tum*, *Compound plaster of mercury*. (*Empl. simpl.* p. 1250, *cera flavæ*, p. 64, *resina*, p. 64. Melt, and before it congeals add *pulv. g. ammoniac.*, p. 20, *bdellium*, p. 20, *olidæ*, p. 20, *myrrh.*, p. 20, *saffron*, p. 12. Mix carefully. Take of *mercury*, p. 380, *pure turpentine*, p. 64, *liquid and pure storax*, p. 192. Triturate in an iron mortar till the globules disappear: melt all together, and before congealing add *essencial oil of Lavender*, p. 8. *Pharm. P.*) The same properties as the last.

EMPLASTRUM ICTHYOCOLLE TELE INDUCTUM, see *Sparadrapum adhaesivum*—*e. Irritans*, *E. lyttæ*—*e. Lithargyri*, *E. Plumbi*—*e. Lithargyri compositum*, *E. galbani compositum*—*e. Lithargyri cum gummi*, *E. gummosum*—*e. Lithargyri cum hydrar'gyro*, *E. hydrargyri*—*e. Lithargyri cum resina*, *E. resinæ*—*e. Lithargyricum cum resina pini*, *E. resinæ*.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTÆ, *E. cantharidis*, *E. cantharidis vesicatorii*, *Plaster of the Spanish or blistering fly*, *Blistering Plaster*, *Fly Plaster*, *E. mel'ois vesicatorii*, *E. vesicatorium*, *E. epispasticum*, *E. e cantharidibus epispasticum solidius et tenacius hærens*, *E. irritans*, *E. rubefacens*. (*Cantharides*, in powder, \mathfrak{b} j, *Emp. cera* \mathfrak{b} iss, *adipis. præp.* \mathfrak{b} j. Melt the plaster and lard together, and as the mixture becomes thick, on cooling, sprinkle in the flies, and mix. *Pharm. L.*) This is the common blistering plaster. Too much heat must not be used in its preparation. It requires to remain on six or eight hours before its full effect is induced, and it acts sufficiently well, provided even a piece of thin gauze or tissue paper be placed between it and the skin, whilst absorption of the flies is thus prevented. See *Blister*. The *Blistering Plaster of the Pharmacopœia of the United States*, *Cerat'um Cantharidis*, is made as follows:—*Cantharid.* in pulv. subtiliss., \mathfrak{b} j, *cera flavæ*, *resinæ*, \mathfrak{z} ss, *adipis*, \mathfrak{z} x. To the wax, resin, and lard, previously melted, add the Spanish flies, and stir the mixture constantly until cool.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTÆ COMPOSITUM, *E. cantharidis vesicatorii compositum*, *E. mel'ois vesicatorii compositum*, *Compound plaster of cantharides or Spanish flies*. (*Resin. liq. pini laricis.* p. 18, *resinæ concret.* *pini abietis*, *mel'ois vesicat.* \mathfrak{z} ss p. 12, *cera flavæ*, p. 4, *subacet. cupri*, p. ij, *semin. sinapis alb.*, *fruct. pip. nigr.* \mathfrak{z} ss p. j. Melt the pitch and wax, then add the turpentine, and as these cool sprinkle in the other substances, in the form of powder, so as to make a plaster. *Ph. E.*) The same properties as the last, but more energetic and speedy in its action.

EMPLASTRUM MELOES VESICATORII, *E. lyttæ*—*e. Meloe vesicatorii comp.*, *E. lyttæ comp.*—*e. Mucilaginosum*, *Unguentum de althæâ*—*e. Nigram of Augsburg*, see *Magnet*.

EMPLASTRUM NORIMBERGENSIS, *E. ex ox'ido plumbi rubro camphora'tum*, *Emplâtre de Nuremberg*, *Nuremberg plaster*. (*Oxid. plumb. rubr.* p. 300, *ol. oliv.* p. 600, *aqua*, q. a. Boil until the oxide is dissolved, and almost to dryness. Remove the vessel from the fire and add *yellow wax*, p. 500. Put the vessel again on the fire, and after the wax is melted, add, before it congeals, *camphor*, p. 24: mix. *Ph. P.*) It is considered a desiccative, and has been employed in gangrene.

EMPLASTRUM NYGMATICUM, *E. resinæ*.

EMPLASTRUM OPII, *Opium Plaster*. (*Opii in pulv.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *Piceis abiet.* \mathfrak{z} ijj; *emplastr. plumbi* \mathfrak{b} j, *aq. bullient.* \mathfrak{z} ss. Melt together the lead plaster and Burgundy pitch; then add the opium previously mixed with the water, and boil over a

gentle fire to the proper consistence.—Ph. U. S.) It is employed as an anodyne, and to give support.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI, *E. Ferri rubri*, *E. Rob'orans*, *Plaster of red oxide of iron*, *Strengthening plaster*. (*Empl. oxid. plumb. semivitri*. p. xxiv, *resinæ pin. vi*, *cera flavæ*, *olei oleæ Europ. sing. p. iij*, *oxid. ferri rubr. p. viij*.) Rub the red oxide of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients melted. *Ph. E.*) It is employed as a strengthening plaster.

EMPLASTRUM EX OXIDO PLUMBI SEMIVITREO, *E. plumbi*—*e. Oxidi plumbi semivitrei*, *E. plumbi*—*e. Oxidi plumbi semivitrei gummosum*, *E. gummosum*.

EMPLASTRUM PŒNICICUM, *Diapalma*—*e. ex Oxido plumbi rubro compositum*, *E. Norimbergense*.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ, *Emplastrum Picis*, *Burgundy Pitch Plaster*, *Pitch Plaster*, (*Picis Burgund. lbj*; *cera flavæ*, *lbs.*—*Ph. U. S.*)

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM, *E. cephalicæ*, *Cephalic plaster*, *Compound pitch plaster*. (*Picis arid. lbj*, *abietis resinæ lbj*, *resinæ flavæ*, *cera flavæ*, *ss* $\frac{3}{4}$ *iv*, *myrist. ol. ʒj*, *ol. oliv.*, *aque*, *ss* $\frac{1}{2}$ *ij*.) To the pitch, resin, and wax, melted together, add the other matters and mix. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant and rubefacient. Sometimes used in headache,—applied to the temples. See *Depilatory*.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS CUM CANTHARIDE, *E. Calefaciens*.

EMPLASTRUM DE PICE ET RESINIS GLUTINANS, *E. Andrea de Cruce*, *Emplâtre d'André de la Croix*, *E. collant de poix et de résines*, *Adhesive plaster of pitch and resins*. (*Picis albæ*, p. 128, *resin elemi*, p. 32, *terebinth. pur.* p. 16, *ol. laur.* p. 16. Melt with a gentle heat, and pass through linen. *Ph. P.*) Used in contusions and fractures as a support.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI, *E. lithargyri*, *E. commu'næ*, *E. diach'ylon*, *E. oxid. plumbi semivitrei*, *E. ex oxido plumbi semivitreo*, *Diach'ylon simplex*, *White Diach'ylon*, *Lead plaster*, *Diach'ylon plaster*. (*Plumbi oxid. semivitri. in pulv. lbj*, *olei oliv.*, *cong.*, *aque Oij*.) Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead cohere. *Ph. U. S.*)

EMPLASTRUM POLYCHRESTUM, *E. resinæ*.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ, *E. adhæsivum*, *E. lithargyri cum resi'næ*, *E. resinæ sum*, *E. nygmaticum*, *Resin plaster*, *Adhesive or Sticking plaster*, *Emplastrum commu'næ cum resi'næ*, *E. Polychrestum*, *E. lithargyricum cum resi'næ pini*. (*Resin. lbs. emp. plumb. lbj*.) Melt the plaster, with a gentle heat, add the resin, and mix. *Ph. U. S.*) Employed in wounds and ulcers.

Baynton's adhesive plaster is made by melting one pound of lead plaster and six drachms of resin together.

EMPLASTRUM RESINOSUM, *E. Resinæ*—*e. Roberans*, *E. Ferri* (*Ph. U. S.*), *E. oxid. ferri rubri*—*e. Rubeñans*, *E. lyttæ*.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS, *E. saponaceum*, *Soap plaster*. (*Saponis concis. ʒiv*, *emplast. plumb. lbj*.) Mix the soap with the melted plaster, and boil to a proper consistence. *Ph. U. S.*) It is a mild discutient. Applied to tumours, corns, &c.

EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX, *E. cera*—*e. Spermatis ceti*, *Cerastam cetacei*.

EMPLASTRUM TEURIS, *Frank'inoense plaster*. (*Emp. lithargyri, lbj*, *thuris, lbs*, *oxid. ferri, rubr. ʒij*, *Ph. D.*) *Use*:—the same as the plaster of red oxide of iron.

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM, *Blister*, *E. lyttæ*—*e. de Vigo cum mercurio emendatum*, *E. hydragyri compositum*.

EMPLÂTRE, *Emplastrum*—*e. d'André de la*

Croix, *Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans*—*e. de Cigue*, *Emplastrum cicute*—*e. Collant de poix et de résines*, *Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans*—*e. de Gomme résine*, *Emplastrum cum gummi-resinis*—*e. de Nuremberg*, *Emplastrum Norimbergense*.

EMPLATTOMENOS, *Emphracticus*.

EMPNEUMATOSIS, *Emphysema*, *Inspiration*.

EMPOISONNEMENT, *Poisoning*.

EMPORIUM, *εμποριον*, (*em* or *ev*, and *poros*, 'a way,') 'a market or depôt.' The brain was so called, of old, because there all the mental affairs are transacted.

EMPORIUM SPIRITUUM, *Sensorium*.

EMPOSIS, *Imbibition*.

EMPREINTE, *Impression*.

EMPRESIS, *Empresma*.

EMPRES'MA, *Empres'mea*, *Empres'is*, from *εμψνδω*, 'I burn internally.' *Inflammation*, *Phlegmatica membranosæ et parynchymatosæ*, *Phlogisticæ*, *Febres continuæ inflammatoriæ*, *Inflammatio interna*, *Cau'ma*, *Internal inflammation*. A genus in the class hæmatica, order phlogotica, of Good.

EMPRESMA BRONCHITIS, *Cynanche trachealis*—*e. Bronchlemmitis*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*e. Carditis*, *Carditis*—*e. Cephalitis*, *Phrenitis*—*e. Cystitis*, *Cystitis*—*e. Enteritis*, *Enteritis*—*e. Gastritis*, *Gastritis*—*e. Hepatitis*, *Hepatitis*—*e. Hysteritis*, *Metritis*—*e. Nephritis*, *Nephritis*—*e. Orchitis*, *Hernia humoralis*—*e. Otitis*, *Otitis*—*e. Paristhmitis*, *Cynanche*—*e. Paristhmitis tonsillaris maligna*, *Cynanche maligna*—*e. Paristhmitis pharyngeæ*, *Cynanche pharyngeæ*—*e. Paristhmitis tonsillaris*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*—*e. Parotitis*, *Cynanche parotidææ*—*e. Peritonitis*, *Peritonitis*—*e. Peritonitis mesenterica*, *Mesenteritis*—*e. Peritonitis omentalis*, *Epiplotitis*—*e. Picis cum Cantharide*, *E. calefaciens*—*e. Pleuritis*, *Pleuritis*—*e. Pleuritis diaphragmatica*, *Diaphragmitis*—*e. Pneumonitis*, *Pneumonia*—*e. Splenitis*, *Splenitis*.

EMPRESMUS, *Empresma*.

EM'PRION, from *ev*, and *πριον*, 'a saw.' *Serrated*. Galen has given this name to the pulse, when the sensation produced by the artery under the fingers is analogous to that which would be caused by the unequal teeth of a saw.

EMPROSTHOCYRTOMA, *Lordosis*.

EMPROSTHOTONOS, *Emprosthoton'ia*, *En'ta'ria tetanus anti'cus*, *Tetanus anticus*, from *εμπροσθεν*, 'forwards,' and *τενω*, 'I stretch,' 'I extend.' A variety of tetanus, in which the body is drawn forwards by the permanent contraction of the muscles.

EMPSYCHOSIS, from *εμψυχωσ*, (*ev*, and *ψυχη*, 'life,') 'I animate,' 'I vivify.' A word formerly used for the act of animating. The union of the soul with the body.

EMPTOE, *Hæmoptysis*.

EMPTOICA PASSIO, *Hæmoptysis*.

EMPTYSIS, *Hæmoptysis*.

EMPTYSMA, *Sputum*.

EMPYE, *Empyema*.

EMPYE'MA, *Empye'sis*, *Emp'ye*, from *ev*, 'in,' and *ρυω*, 'pus.' *Aposte'ma empye'ma*. A collection of blood or pus, and, conventionally, of other fluid, in some cavity of the body, and particularly in that of the pleura. *Empyema* is one of the terminations of inflammation of the pleura, and is called, also, *Pyothorax verus*, *Pleurorrhœa purulen'ta*, *Diapye'ma*, *Ecpye'ma*, *Ecpye'sis*, *Empye'sis pectoris*, *Pyo'sis pectoris*, *Hydrothorax purulen'tus*, *Dyepnæ'a pyothorac'ica*, *Pneumo'nia suppurato'ria*, *Abcessus pectoris*, *A. Thorac'is*, *Pleuraposte'ma*, *Pleuropye'sis*, (*F.*) *Pyopleuritis*.

The operation for empyema properly means the making of an opening into the thorax for the purpose of giving issue to the matter collected in the cavity of the pleura, although it has been used for the operation required for the evacuation of any fluid from the chest, or synonymously with *Paraentesis thoracis*.

EMPYE'SIS; same etymon. Suppuration. An eruption of phlegmonous pimples, gradually filling with a purulent fluid, and terminating in thick scabs, frequently leaving pits or scabs. *Pustulous Exanthem*. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good. See *Empyema*.

EMPYEMESIS OCULI, Hypopyon—e. Pectoris, *Empyema*—e. Variola, Variola.

EMPYMELIUM POLYSARCLIA, Polysarcia adiposa.

EMPYOCE'LE, from *ev*, 'in,' *ρυσ*, 'pus,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour,' 'hernia.' A tumour, formed by an accumulation of pus in the scrotum. Different diseases have been described under this name, such as suppuration of the testicle, empyema of the tunica vaginalis, accumulation of pus in the cavity of a hernial sac, abscesses of different kinds formed in the cellular texture of the scrotum, &c.

EMPYOM'PHALUS, from *ev*, 'in,' *ρυσ*, 'pus,' and *μφαλος*, 'the navel.' This word has been used to designate a suppurating tumour at the umbilicus; or, at times, umbilical hernia, the sac of which is filled with blood.

EMPYOS, Purulent.

EMPYREU'MA, from *εμπυρεω*, (*ev*, and *ρυσ*, 'fire,') 'I kindle.' The burnt smell and acrid taste, which volatile products—gaseous and liquid—contract, when animal or vegetable substances are decomposed by a strong heat. The cause of this smell is seated in an oil, called *empyreumatic*, which does not exist in the substance subjected to the operation, but is the result of its decomposition. If the empyreuma occurs when the organic substance is placed in a still with a liquid, it is owing to the solid matter touching the bottom of the vessel to which the fire is applied.

EMPYREUMATIC, *Empyreumaticus*: same etymon. Belonging to empyreuma,—as an *empyreumatic* odour.

EM'PYROS, *Febriticus*, from *ρυσ*, 'fire or fever.' One who has fever.—Hippocrates.

EMS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Celebrated springs on the river Lahn, duchy of Nassau. They are thermal (from 83 to 115° Fahrenheit,) and carbonated salines, containing carbonic acid, bicarbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium; and are much used in gastric and intestinal affections, &c.

EMUL'GENT, *Emulgens*, from *emulgere*, (*e*, and *mulgere*,) 'to milk out,' 'to draw out.' A name given to the renal artery and vein, because the ancients imagined they milked, as it were, the urine through the kidneys. See *Renal*.

EMULSIN, see *Amygdalin*.

EMUL'SIO, *Emulsion*; same etymon. A pharmaceutical preparation, of a milky-white opaque appearance, which is composed of oil, divided and held in suspension in water by means of mucilage. Emulsions have been divided into the *true* and *oily*, and into the *false* or *not oily*; the latter being composed of resinous substances, balsams, or camphor, rubbed up with dilute alcohol, mucilage, or yolk of egg.

EMULSIO ACA'CLÆ ARAB'ICÆ, *Emulsio Arabica*; *Gum Arabico Emulsion*. (*Nucleor. amygd. comm.* ℥j, aqua Brijas, mucilag. acac. ℥ij, sacch. ℥iv. While beating the decorticated almonds

with the sugar and water, add the mucilage.—*Ph. E.*) Used in the same cases as the last.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ, *Lac amygdala*, *Emulsio simplex*, *Amygdala'tum*, *Mistu'ra amygdala*, *Emulsio sive Lac Amygdala'rum*, *Almond Emulsion*, *Almond Milk*, (*F.*) *Lait d'amandes*. (*Amygdal. dulc.* ℥ss; *Acacis*, in pulv. ℥ss; *Sacchar.* ℥ij; *Aqua destillat.* f℥viij. Macerate the almonds in water, and having removed their external coat, beat them with the gum Arabic and sugar, in a marble mortar, till they are thoroughly mixed; then rub the mixture with the distilled water gradually added, and strain.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is used as a diluent and demulcent.

EMULSIO ANTHYSTERICA, *Mistura asafoetide*—e. *Arabica*, *Emulsio acacis Arabica*.

EMULSIO CAM'PHORÆ, *E. Camphora'ta*, *Mistu'ra Camphora*; *Camphor Emulsion*. (*Camphora* ℥j, amygd. com. decortis., sacch. dur. ʒ℥℥iv, aqua ℥vj.—*Ph. E.*) A convenient form for giving camphor.

EMULSIO GUA'CIANA, *Mistura gualaci*—e. *Leniens*, *Looch ex ovo*.

EMULSIO O'LEI AMYGDALA'RUM; *Emulsion of Oil of Almonds*, (*Ol. amygd. ℥j, gum acac. pala. ℥ij, syrup. ℥j, aqua destill. ℥iv.* Mix. A good pectoral or cough mixture.

EMULSIO O'LEI RIC'INI; *Castor Oil Emulsion* (*Ol. ricini ℥ss, vitelli ovi q. s., aqua destillat. ℥j.*) An aperient draught.

EMULSIO O'LEI TEREBIN'THINÆ; *Emulsion of Oil of Turpentine*, (*Ol. tereb. rect. ℥ij, sacch. alb. ℥ss, vitell. ovi j, emula. amygd. vel aqua destillat. ℥vj.* Mix. In rheumatic and nephritic affections. Dose f℥iss.

EMULSIO OL'EOSA, *Looch ex ovo*.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM JALA'PÆ RESI'NA, *Purging Emulsion with Resin of Jalap*. (*Jalapæ resin. gr. xij, sacch. alb. ℥ij.* Triturate for some time, and add gradually half the yolk of an egg; continue to triturate, adding by degrees *emuls. simpl. ℥v, aq. flor. aurant. ℥ij.*—*Ph. P.*)

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM SCAMMO'NIO; *Purging Emulsion with Scammony*. It is prepared like the preceding, substituting only Scammony for the jalap.

EMULSIO SIMPLEX, *E. Amygdalæ*.

EMULSION, *Emulsio*—e. *Almond*, *Emulsio amygdalæ*—e. *Camphor*, *Emulsio Camphoræ*—e. *Castor oil*, *Emulsio olei ricini*—e. *Gum Arabic*, *Emulsio acacis Arabica*—e. *Huileuse*, *Looch ex ovo*—e. of *Oil of Almonds*, *Emulsio olei amygdalarum*—e. of *Oil of Turpentine*, *Emulsio olei terebinthinæ*—e. *Purging with resin of jalap*, *Emulsio purgans cum jalapæ resinâ*—e. *Purging with scammony*, *Emulsio purgans cum scammonio*.

EMUL'SIVE, *Emulsivus*; same etymon. An epithet given to seeds whence oil may be extracted by expression; such as almonds, apricots, peaches, hemp, rape, melons, gourds; those of the nut kind, and cucurbitaceous and cruciferous plants in general.

EMUNCTORIUM, *Emunctory*—e. *Cerebri*, *Nasus*.

EMUNC'TORY, *Emunctorium*, from *emungere*, (*e*, and *ungere*,) 'to drain off,' 'to cleanse.' *Emissionarium*, (*F.*) *Emonctoire*, *Émissionaire*. Any organ whose office it is to give issue to matters which ought to be excreted. The ancients believed that some organs were more particularly destined to serve as emunctories of others: the nasal fossæ, for example, they believed to be the emunctories of the brain.

EMUNDANTIA, *Detergents*.

EMYS PALUS'TRIS, *Salt Water Terrapin*. This species of turtle is found exclusively in salt or brackish waters, near the sea shore, along the whole Atlantic coast. It is much prized by the

epiure, and is nutritious and tolerably easy of digestion when dressed plain.

EN, see Em.

ENADELPHIA, *Emboitement*.

ENÆMA, *Hæmorrhagica*.

ENÆMON, *Styptic*.

ENÆORE'MA, from *ev*, 'in,' and *αιωρεω*, 'I lift up,' 'that which hangs or floats in.' The *Neph'elæ*, *Nubes*, *Sublimamentum*, *Sublimatio*, *Sublimæ*, *Suspensum*, *S. Urinæ*, *Suspensæ*, *Nubes'ula* or cloud, which is suspended in the urine as it cools.

ENAM'EL OF THE TEETH, *Dentium Nitor*, *Cortex*, *Cortex striata*, *Substantia filamentosa* of Malpighi, *S. Adamantina dentium*, *Crusta Dentium adamantina*, *Adamantine substance*. The substance which covers the coronæ of the teeth, and which has, also, been called the *vitreous substance*, *Substantia vitrea*, (F.) *Substantia vitreæ* ou *émaillée*, *Émail des Dents*. The enamel is of a milky-white colour, and sufficiently hard to strike fire with steel. Its surface is very smooth and polished, and it forms a thicker layer towards the part where the teeth come in contact, and becomes thinner towards the cervix. The fibres of the enamel are perpendicular to the surface of the teeth, on the ivory of which they seem, as it were, planted. This gives them a velvety appearance, when examined by the microscope. The enamel has no blood vessels, and is not removed when removed. It is formed of phosphate of lime, and a very small portion of animal matter.

ENANTHE'MA, same etymon as the next. A name recently given to certain eruptions of the mucous membrane, as exanthema is to certain eruptions of the skin.

ENANTHE'SIS, from *ev*, 'in,' and *ανθεω*, 'I flourish.' *Rash exanthem*. Eruption of red, level or nearly level patches, variously figured, irregularly diffused, often confluent, and terminating in cuticular exfoliations. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Cullen, including scarlet fever, measles, &c.

ENANTHE'SIS ROSALLA, *Scarlatina*—e. *Urticaria*, *Urticaria*.

ENANTIOPATHIC, *Palliative*.

ENARTHRO'SIS, *Inarticulatio*, *Ball and Socket-joint*, from *ev*, 'in,' and *αρθρωσις*, 'an articulation.' A kind of diarthrodial articulation, in which the head of a bone is received into the cavity of another, and can be moved in all directions. The joint of the os femoris with the os innominatum is one of this character.

ENARTHRUM, from *ev*, 'in,' and *αρθρον*, 'a joint.' A foreign body in a joint.

ENAU'SMA, *Fomites*.

ENCAN'THIS, from *ev*, 'in,' and *κανθος*, 'the angle of the eye.' A tumour, formed by an increase in size, or a degeneration, of the caruncula lachrymalis. Any morbid growth in the inner angle of the eye.

ENCANTHIS BENIG'NA. Simple excrescence of the caruncula. It commonly yields to astringent collyria.

ENCANTHIS FUNGO'SA. A condition of the semilunar fold and lachrymal caruncle, in which they are the seat of morbid growths.

ENCANTHIS INFLAMMATO'RIA. Inflammation with enlargement—swelling—of the semilunar fold and lachrymal caruncle.

ENCANTHIS MALIG'NA has often a cancerous character, and requires extirpation before it has attained any considerable size.

ENCARPOS, *Pregnant*.

ENCASING, *Emboitement*.

ENCATALEPSIS, *Catalepsy*.

ENCATHIS'MA, *Semicurium*. With the ancients *Encathisma*, *εγκαθισμα*, meant a vapour-bath taken sitting.

ENCAU'MA, from *ev*, 'in,' and *καυω*, 'I burn.' *Epicau'mis*, *Epicau'sis*, *Encau'sis*. A tumour produced by a burn. A burn. Also, an ulcer of the transparent cornea, occasioning loss of the humours.—*Aëtius*, *Gorræus*.

ENCAUSIS, *Burn*, *Encauma*, *Moxibustion*.

ENCAUSSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Encausse* is a village in the department of the Haute-Garonne, which possesses several saline, acidulous springs.

ENCAYURE, *Argema*.

ENCEINTE, *Pregnant*.

ENCENS, *Juniperus lycia*.

ENCEPHALALGIA, *Cephalalgia*—e. *Hydro-pica*, *Hydrocephalus internus*.

ENCEPHAL'IC, *Encephalicus*, from *ev*, 'in,' and *κεφαλη*, 'the head.' That which is situate in the head. A name given to several parts which relate to the encephalon, as, the *encephalic membranes*, *muscles*, &c.

ENCEPHALITIS: same etymon. This term has been used, by some nosologists, synonymously with *Cephalitis* and *Phrenitis*. By others, it has been appropriated to inflammation of the brain, in contradistinction to that of the membranes.

ENCEPHALITIS EXSUDATORIA, *Hydrocephalus internus*—e. *Infantum*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—e. *Insolationis*, *Coup-de-soleil*—e. *Membranosa*, *Meningitis*—e. *Peripherica*, *Meningitis*—e. *Potatorum*, *Delirium tremens*.

ENCEPHALIUM, *Cerebellum*.

ENCEPHALOC'E'LE, from *κυκεφαλον*, 'the brain,' and *κελη*, 'a tumour.' *Hernia Cerebri*, *Fungus Cerebri*, *Craniocele*, *Hernia of the Brain*. This may be a congenital or accidental affection. In the former case, it is dependent upon tardy ossification of the fontanelles or some faulty conformation. In the latter, it is owing to some considerable loss of substance in the parietes of the cranium, produced by fractures, wounds with a cutting instrument, caries, the application of the trephine, &c. In slight congenital encephalocoele, gentle pressure may be exerted upon the protruded portion. When the disease is of considerable extent, it is fatal. In accidental encephalocoele, similar means must be used for confining the tumour, and preserving it from the action of external bodies.

ENCEPHALOC'HYSIS, *Hydrocephalus internus*—e. *Senilis*, *Apoplexy*, *serous*.

ENCEPHALODYNIA, *Cephalalgia*.

ENCEPHALOHÆMIA, *Cephalæmia*.

ENCEPHALOHÉMIE, *Cephalæmia*.

ENCEPH'ALOID, *Encephaloïdes*, *Ceph'aloïd*, *Cephaloïdes*, *Cephal'oma*, from *κυκεφαλον*, 'the brain,' and *αιδος*, 'resemblance.' *Lænnec* has given the term *Enceph'aloïd* or *Cerebriform* matter to one of the morbid substances commonly formed by scirrhous or cancerous tumours. It is either encysted, in irregular masses without cysts, or infiltrated into the texture of the diseased organ. This name was given to it in consequence of its resemblance, when fully developed, to the medullary substance of the brain. It is also called *Fungus medullaris*, *F. Cancro'sus medullaris*, *Sarco'ma medullarè*, *Spongoid inflammation*, *Fungus cerebralis*, *Cancer cerebriformis*, *Cancer mollis*, *C. Medullaris*, *Carcino'ma medullarè*, *C. Spongiosum*, *Carci'nus spongiosus*, *Myelo'ma*, *Myelomy'ces*, *Myelospo'ngus*, *Tela accidentalis medullaris*, (F.) *Matière cérébriforme*, *Carcinome mou et spongieux*, *Tumeur encéphaloïde*, *Fongus médullaire*, *Carcinôme sanglant*, *Cancer mou*; *Milt-like tumour*, *Med'ullary sarcoma*, *Cel'*

ular cancer, Fungoid disease, *Hæmatoc'er' ebriform disease*. See Cancer.

ENCEPHALOID TUMOUR OF THE LUNG, Phthisis, cancerous.

ENCEPHALOG'IA, from *εγκεφαλος*, 'the encephalon,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A description of the encephalon.

ENCEPHALOMALACIA, Mollities cerebri.

ENCEPHALOMALAXIS, Mollities cerebri.

ENCEPH'ALON, *Enceph'alum*, *Enceph'alus*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *κεφαλη*, 'the head.' That which is situate in the head. This name has generally been given to the brain, cerebellum, and mesocephalon. At times, it includes likewise the medulla spinalis, when it is also called the *Cerebro-spinal axis* and *Neural axis*.

ENCEPHALOPATHI'A, from *εγκεφαλος*, 'the encephalon,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' A disease of the encephalon.

ENCEPHALOPATHIA PUERPERALIS, Mania, puerperal — e. Saturnina, see *Encephalopathie saturnine*.

ENCÉPHALOPATHIE ORAPULEUSE, Delirium tremens.

ENCÉPHALOPATHIE SATURNINE, *Encephalopathi'a Saturni'na*, from *εγκεφαλος*, 'the encephalon,' *παθος*, 'disease,' and *saturnus*, 'lead.' Encephalic disorder occasioned by the poison of lead.

ENCEPHALOPHY'MATA, *Phymato'es* seu *Strum'o'es* seu *Tuber'cula cer'ebr'i*. Tubercles of the brain.

ENCEPHALOPHTHISIS, see *Encephalopyosis*.

ENCEPHALOPYO'SIS, from *εγκεφαλος*, 'the brain,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' *Apost'e'ma* seu *Abcess'us* seu *Helco'sis cer'ebr'i*. Suppuration of the brain. When accompanied with emaciation and hectic, it is called *Encephalophthi'is*.

ENCEPHALORRHAGIA, see *Apoplexy*.

ENCEPHALOSCOPIA, Craniology.

ENCEPHALOSEPSIS, Mollities cerebri.

ENCEPHALOSIS OF THE LIVER, *Hepato-scirrhus*.

ENCEPHALOSISMUS, Concussion of the brain.

ENCEPHALOSTRUMOSIS, see *Hydrocephalus internus*.

ENCEPHALUM, Encephalon.

ENCEPHALUS OPISTHIUS, Cerebellum.

ENCEROSIS, Incertation.

ENCHARAXIS, Scarification.

ENCHEIRE'SIS, *Enchire'sis*, *Enche'i'ria*, from *εν*, and *χειρ*, 'the hand.' Galen uses this term as a part of the title to one of his works, which treats of dissection. It means the manual treatment of any subject.

ENCHEIRIA, Encheiresis.

ENCHIFRÈNEMENT, Coryza.

ENCHIRESIS, Encheiresis.

ENCHONDROMA, Chondroma.

ENCHORIONOSUS, Endemic.

ENCHORIOS, Endemic.

ENCHRISTON, Liniment.

ENCHYLOSIS, Extraction.

ENCHYMA, Infusum, Plethora.

ENCHYMO'MA, *Enchymo'sis*, from *εν*, and *χυω*, 'I pour.' By the ancients, this word was used to designate the sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels which arises from joy, anger, or shame; in the last instance constituting blushing. It differs from *enchymosis* in there being, in the latter, extravasation of blood into the areolar texture, and its being produced by an external cause; a contusion, for example.—*Hippocrates*.

ENCHYSIS, Infusion.

ENCLAVÉE, Wedged.

ENCLAVEMENT, see *Wedged*.

ENCLUME, Incus.

ENCLYDAS'TICOS, *επιπλωτασμοι*, 'to float in.' Applied to liquids, a g. to serum, pus, &c., contained in any cavity.

ENCLYSMA, Clyster, Enema.

ENCCE'LIA, from *εν*, 'in,' and *κελια*, 'the belly.' The abdominal viscera. The entrails.

ENCCELIALGIA, Tormina—e. *Inflammatoria*, *Encel'itis*.

ENCCELI'TIS, *Encel'it'is*, *Encel'ialg'is* *inflammato'ria*, *Inflamm'atio abdomina'lis*, from *εγκελια*, 'the abdominal contents,' and *ιτις*, inflammation. Inflammation of any of the abdominal viscera.

ENCOLPIS'MUS, from *εν*, 'in,' and *κολπος*, 'the vagina.' Injection or introduction of any thing into the vagina.

ENCOPE, DiSCOPE, Incision.

ENCRANION, Cerebellum.

ENCRANIS, Cerebellum.

ENCRE, Atramentum.

ENCYSIS, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

ENCYMON, Prognancy.

ENCYMOSIA, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

ENCYSIS, Pregnancy.

ENCYST'ED, *Cystid' obduc'tus*, *Sacc'atus*, *Saccula'tus*, *Sac'cated*, *Sac'culated*, *Punch'd*. Enclosed in a kyst or cyst, or pouch; from *εν*, 'in,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' (F.) *Enkyst'ed*. An epithet given to certain tumours, or solid or fluid collections enclosed in a particular envelope or cyst. They are movable and often elastic to the touch.

ENCYS'TIS, *Tumor tunica'tus*, *T. cyst'icus*, *Emphy'ma encys'tis*. Same etymon. *La'p'is*, *Glan'dula Aricen'sis*, *Nodus*. An encysted tumour.

ENDAN'GIUM; properly *Endangi'on*, from *ενδον*, 'within,' and *αγγειον*, 'a vessel.' The serous or lining membrane of vessels.

ENDEICTICOS, Indicant.

ENDEIXIOL'OGY, *Endeixiolog'ia*, from *ενδειξις*, 'indication,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The doctrine of indications.

ENDEIXIS, Indication.

ENDEMIC, Endemic.

ENDEMIC, *Endemical*, *Ende'mia*, *Regiona'lis morbus*, *Endem'icus*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *δemos*, 'the people;' *Encho'rios*, *Enchorion'osus*, *Vana'ulus* seu *Endemius mor'bus*, *Endemy*. A disease is said to be endemic, or to arise from *endemic'ity*, (F.) *endémicité*, when it is owing to some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is endemic in marshy countries; goitre at the base of lofty mountains, &c. Some authors use the term in the same sense as epidemic. We have no accurate knowledge of the emanations or other circumstances which give occasion to endemic affections. We seem to know that some emanation from marshy lands does produce intermittents; but we are ignorant of the nature of such emanation.

ENDÉMICITÉ, see *Endemic*.

ENDEMICITY, see *Endemic*.

ENDEMIOL'OGY, *Endemiolog'ia*, from *ενδημια*, 'an endemic,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The doctrine of endemic diseases.

ENDEMY, Endemic.

ENDEPIDERMIS, Epithelium.

ENDER'MIC, *Ender'micus*, *Enderm'icus*, *Emplas'tro-endermic*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *δερμα*, 'the skin.' An epithet given to the method of treating diseases by placing the therapeutical agent in contact with the skin, especially after the article has been removed; *Endermicum*, *Enderm'icus*, *Endermo'sis*, *Meth'odus enderm'ica* seu

dermat'ica. Morphia, strychnia, &c., are often administered in this way.

ENDERMIS, see Endermic.
 ENDERMISMUS, see Endermic.
 ENDERMOSIS, see Endermic.
 EN'DESIS, from *ev*, 'in,' and *des*, 'I bind.'
 A ligature, bandage, connexion. Hippocrates has so termed the ankle-joint.

ENDIVE, *Cichorium endivia*—a. Wild, *Cichorium intybus*.

ENDIVIA, *Cichorium endivia*.
 ENDIXIS, Indication.

ENDO, from *evdeu*, 'within.' A common prefix, as in the following terms:

ENDO-AORTITIS, from *evdeu*, 'within,' and *aortitis*, 'inflammation of the aorta.' Inflammation of the lining membrane of the aorta.

ENDO-ARTERITIS, see Arteritis.

ENDOCAR'DIAC, *Endocar'dial*, *Endocardi'cus*: same etymon as the next. Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart; as 'endocardiac sound or murmur,'—a sound produced within the cavities of the heart, in contradistinction to *exocardiac* or *exocardial* sounds or murmurs, which are induced by conditions of the external surface of the organ.

ENDOCARDI'TIS, *Cardi'tis interna*, *Inflam'matio superfic'iei interna cordis*, *Inter'nal Carditis*, *Inflammation of the internal membrane of the heart*, from *Endocardi'um*, the lining membrane of the heart, and *itis*, inflammation. In this disease, the heart's action is visibly increased, and very manifest to the touch; the hand is strongly repelled, and, at moments, is sensible of a trembling vibratory motion. Percussion gives a dull sound over a surface of several inches, owing, according to Bouilland, to the inflammatory turgescence of the heart, and the engorged state of its cavities. On auscultation a *bruit de soufflet* is generally heard, masking one or both sounds of the heart; and the ear is sensible of a metallic ringing with each systole of the ventricle. The pulsations are rapid as well as strong, and, with few exceptions, irregular, unequal and intermittent. The pulse, by the way, does not always indicate the force or number of the heart's contractions.

ENDOCAR'DIUM, from *evdeu*, 'within,' and *cardia*, 'the heart.' The membrane that lines the interior of the heart.

ENDOCHORION, see Chorion.

ENDOCOLITIS, Dysentery.

ENDODONTI'TIS, (F.) *Inflammation de la Pulpe dentaire*, *Inflammation of the Dental membrane*, from *evdeu*, 'within,' *odont*, 'a tooth,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth.

ENDO-ENTERITIS, see Enteritis.

ENDOGASTRI'TIS, *Esogastri'tis*; from *evdeu*, 'within,' and *gastri'tis*, 'inflammation of the stomach.' Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

ENDOGEN, see Endogenous.

ENDOG'ENOUS; from *evdeu*, 'within,' and *gennao*, 'I engender.' A term first applied to plants—hence called *End'ogens*—in which the new woody matter is deposited within the old and towards the centre. In the animal, cells are often formed *endogenously*, or within the cells, as in the case of the sperm vesicles.

ENDOLYMPH, *Vitrine auditive*.

ENDOMETRI'TIS, from *evdeu*, 'within,' and *metri'tis*, 'inflammation of the uterus.' Inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus.

ENDONARTERITIS, see Arteritis.

ENDOSIS, Remission.
 ENDO-SKELETON, see Skeleton.

ENDOSMOSE, *Endosmo'sis*, *Imbibit'io*, *Imbibit'ion*, from *evdeu*, 'within,' and *smosis*, 'impulse.' A term used by Dutrochet, to express the action by which fluids pass from without to within organic membranes. The action of two fluids on each other, when separated by a membrane. The general conditions of the phenomena are:—*first*, that they should have an affinity for the interposed membrane; and *secondly*, that they should have an affinity for each other, and be miscible.

At the present day, *endosmose* is generally used to signify the passage of the more transmissible fluid, whilst *exosmose* signifies that of the least transmissible. The rapidity with which endosmose is accomplished varies according to the nature of the septum or tissue and of the penetrating body, and to the penetrability of the tissue.

ENDOSMOT'IC, *Endosmot'icus*; same etymon. Belonging to endosmose:—as an 'endosmotic current.'

ENDOSTEITIS, from *evdeu*, 'within,' *osteo*, 'a bone,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the internal periosteum.

ENDOSTEUM, Medullary membrane.

ENDOUTERITIS, see Metritis.

ENDUIT (F.), from *induire*, 'to put upon,' 'to put on.' A coat; a fur. This term is often applied to a layer of greater or less thickness which covers the surface of certain organs, and particularly of the tongue and the interior of the mouth. The *enduit* is designated variously, according to its appearance,—*enduit bilieux*, *jaune*, *blanc*, &c.—a *bilious*, *yellow*, *white coat* or *fur*, &c. It is at times owing to the evaporation of the watery portions of the secretions; at others, to a morbid condition of the secretions:—generally, to both causes combined.

ENDUIT CHOROÏDIEN, see Choroid.

ENDURCISSEMENT, Induration—*e. du Cerveau*, *Sclerencephalia*—*e. Rouge*, see Hepatization—*e. du Cœur*, *Cardioclérose*—*e. du Tissu cellulaire*, Induration of the cellular tissue.

ENDYMA VENTRICULORUM, Ependyma ventriculorum.

ENECEMA, Tinnitus aurium.

NECIA, Synocha—*e. Cauma*, *Synocha*—*e. Synochus Puerperarum*, see Peritonitis—*e. Synochus*, *Synochus*.

EN'EMA, from *ενεμη*, (*ev*, and *μη*), 'to inject.' *Clyema*, *Clyemus*, *Enclysi'ma*, *Lavamentum*, *Lo'tio*. An Injection, *Clyster*, (F.) *Clystère*, *Lavement*. A well-known form of conveying medicine into the intestinal canal. See Clyster.

ENEMA ANOD'YNUM, *Enema Opii*; *An'odyne Clyster*, *Starch and Opium Clyster*. (*Gelat. amyli Oss. tinct. opii gtt. 40 vel 60.*) Exhibited in cases of severe diarrhoea or dysentery.

ENEMA CATHAR'TICUM; *Purging Clyster*. (*Manna ℥j, decoct. chamæm. comp. ℥x, olei oliv. ℥j, sulph. magnes. ℥ss. Ph. D.*)

ENEMA COMMUN'E; *Common Clyster*, *Domestic Clyster*. (*Water gruel, or molasses and water Oss or Oj; add a little oil or lard, and a spoonful of common salt.*) Given as a cathartic enema; and, without the common salt, as an emollient.

ENEMA FETIDUM, *Fetid Clyster*; *Mis'tura asa-fet'ida pro cly'state*, *Clyema ton'icum et antispasmod'icum seu in'citans et sedans*, (F.) *Lavement antispasmodique*. (*The last, with the addition of ℥ij of the tincture of asa-fetida. Ph. D.*) Given as an antispasmodic and anodyne.

ENEMA NICOTI'NÆ; *Tobac'eo Clyster*. This generally consists of from half a pint to a pint of the *Infusum Tabaci*. It is employed in cases of strangulated hernia; but occasionally acts as a fatal poison when given in this way. The smoke

of tobacco is sometimes thrown up the rectum to produce the same medicinal effects as the infusion.

ENEMA OPII, E. anodynum.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ; *Turpentine Clyster*. (*Ol. tereb.* f3ij, *gruel Oss*, one yolk of egg. Incorporate the turpentine with the yolk, then add the gruel.) To be administered in cases of ascariides, (*oxyures*.)

ENEPIDERMIC, *Enepidermicus*, from *en*, 'in,' *en*, 'upon,' and *derma*, 'the skin.' An epithet given to the method of treating diseases, which consists in the application of medicines; as plasters, blisters, &c., to the skin.

ENEREISIS, Compression.

ENERGIA, Action, Force.

ENERGY, *Energia*, from *ενεργω*, (*en*, and *ργω*, 'action,') 'I act.' Action. Acting power. Also, vigour; as the '*muscular energy*;' the '*brain acts with energy*.'

ENERVATIO, Aponeurosis, Enervation.

ENERVATION, *Enervatio*, from *e*, 'out of,' and *nervus*, 'strength.' The act of weakening—the state of being weakened. See Debility.

ENERVATIONES TENDINEÆ, Inscriptiōnes tendinæ musculorum.

ENERVITAS, Inertia.

ENFANCE, Infancy.

ENFANT, Infans—*e. à Terme*, see *Fœtus*—*e. Légitime*, see *Legitimate*.

ENFLURE, Swelling, Œdema—*e. des Jambes et des cuisses de la femme accouchée*, Phlegmatia dolens.

ENFORCEMENT SCAPHOÏDE, Scaphoides fossa.

ENGASTERION, Laboratory.

ENGASTRIMISME, see *Engastrimyth*.

ENGASTRIMYSME, see *Engastrimyth*.

ENGASTRIMYTH; *Engastrimythus*, *Engloutissus*, *Gastriloquus*, *Ventriiloquus*, *Gastriloquist*, *Eurycles*, *Euryclitus*, *Enteromantis*, *Gastromantis*, from *en*, 'in,' *γαστρ*, 'the belly,' and *μῦθος*, 'I discourse.' A *Ventriiloquist*. (*F.*) *Ventriiloque*, *Gastriloque*. One who possesses the art of modifying his natural voice, so that it seems to come from a greater or less distance, and from different directions. It was formerly believed that such persons spoke from the belly; hence their name. It is an imitative art, and is called *VENTRILOQUISM*. (*F.*) *Engastrimisme*, *Engastrimysme*.

ENGESOMA, Engisoma.

ENGELURE, Chilblain.

ENGHIEN MONTMORENCY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A hydrosulphurous water, four leagues from Paris, near Montmorency, which is possessed of some celebrity. It contains chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of magnesium, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesium, carbonate of lime, silica, sulphohydrate of lime and magnesium, sulphohydric acid, carbonic acid and azote.

ENGISO'MA, *Engiso'ma*, *Engizo'ma*, from *εγγίζω*, 'I approximate.' (*F.*) *Embarrure*. A species of fracture of the skull, in which a splinter passes beneath the sound portion of the bone, and compresses the brain.—Galen. Also, a kind of instrument used in fractures of the clavicle.

ENGLISH DISEASE, Rachitis.

ENGLOTTOGASTOR, Engastrimyth.

ENGOMPHOSIS, Gomphosis.

ENGORGEMENT, from *en*, 'in,' and *gorge*, 'the throat.' An obstruction occurring in the vessels of a part, giving rise to augmentation of volume. Congestion.

ENGORGEMENT DES MEMBRES ABDOMINAUX À LA SUITE DES COUCHES,

Phlegmasia dolens—*e. Hepatic*, *Hepatosæmia*—*e. Laiteux des membres abdominaux*, *Phlegmasia dolens*.

ENGOUEMENT (*F.*), *Obstructio*, *Inertia*, from *angere*, 'to choke.' Accumulation in a hollow organ, of the matters secreted by it or carried into it. There is said to be *Engouement des bronches*, when the mucus accumulates in the bronchia; and *Engouement des intestines*, when the matters which ought to pass through the intestines are detained; as in a case of strangulated hernia.

ENGOUEMENT DES POUMONS, *E. of the lungs*, in *Pathological Anatomy*, signifies that state of the lungs, in which a mixture of air and thin fluid escapes from them when cut into.

ENGOURDISSEMENT, Torpor.

ENGRENURE, Sutura.

ENHÆMATOSIS, Hæmatosis.

ENIXA, Puerpera.

ENIXIO FÆTUS, Parturition.

ENIXUS FÆTUS, Parturition.

ENKYSTÉ, Encysted.

ENKYSTEMENT, *Chatonnement*.

ENNEAPHAR'MACOS, from *εννέα*, 'nine,' and *φάρμακον*, 'a medicine.' A medicine, composed of nine simple ingredients. A pessary, so formed.—Galen, Paulus. The *Antid'otus Heracli'dis*, described by Galen, and some plasters by Aëtius and Celsus, are, likewise, termed *Enneapharmaca*.—Gorræus.

ENORMON, *εννομον*, *Hormon*, *Impetus sciens*, from *en*, 'in,' and *νομα*, 'I rouse,' 'excite.' A word used by Hippocrates in the same sense as *vital principle* is by modern physiologists.

ENOSIS, Insertion.

ENOSTOSIS, *Entostosis*, from *en*, 'in,' and *οσσιον*, 'a bone.' A morbid growth of bone inwards—the opposite to exostosis.

ENRYTH'MOS, from *en*, and *ρυθμος*, 'number.' Having rhythm. An epithet applied to the pulse when its pulsations occur with some degree of order. It is opposed to *Aryth'mos*, and differs from *Eurythmon*, which signifies 'regular.'

ENROUEMENT, Raucedo.

ENS. A being. Paracelsus meant, by this term, the power exerted by certain beings on our body. He speaks of the *Ens Dei*, the *Ens Astro'rum*, the *Ens natural'e*, the *Ens virtutis*, the *Ens morborum*, *Ens de potentibus spiritalibus*, &c. These absurd denominations suggested to some of the ancient chymists a name for certain chemical preparations. The muriate of ammonia and iron was called *Ens martis*; the muriate of ammonia and copper, *Ens venetis*; and *Ens primum* was, with the alchemists, the name of a tincture which they considered possessed of the power of transmuting metals.

ENS MARTIS, Ferrum ammoniatum—*e. Venetis* Boylei, Ferrum ammoniatum.

EN'SIFORM, *Ensisiformis*, from *ensis*, 'a sword,' and *forma*, 'form.' Sword-like.

ENSIFORM APOPH'YSES or PROC'ESSES are the lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.

ENSIFORM APPEN'DIX or CAR'TILAGE is the xiphoid appendix of the sternum, &c. See *Xiphoid*.

ENSIFORMIS, Xiphoid.

ENSI-STERNAL. Relating to the ensiform process of the sternum. Bèclard gave this name to the last osseous portion of the sternum. He also called it *Pes ultimi-sternal*. See *Ultimo-sternal*.

ENSOMATOSIS, Incorporation.

ENSTALAX'IS, Instillation.

EN'STROPHE, from *en*, 'in,' and *στροφή*, 'I turn.' Inversion of a part, as of the eyelids.

ENTABLEMENT, Depression.
ENTAILLE (F.), from *en*, 'in,' and *tailler*, 'to cut.' *Excis'io*, *Ec'copa*, *Ec'tomē*. A deep wound made by a sharp instrument obliquely. *Entailles* and *Taillades* are, also, used to designate deep scarifications, made for the purpose of producing a speedy *dégorgement* of any tumefied part; such, for example, as are made in the tongue in certain cases of glossitis.

ENTANTHEMA, Eisanthema.
ENTASIA, Tonic spasm.—e. *Articularis*, *Contractura*—e. *Loxia*, *Torticollis*—e. *Priapismus*, *Priapismus*—e. *Systemma*, *Cramp*—e. *Tetanus*, *Tetanus*—e. *Tetanus* anticus, *Emprosthotonus*—e. *Trismus*, *Trismus*.

ENTASIS, Tonic spasm.
ENTATIGUS, *Intensivus*, from *entivus*, 'I make tense.' A medicine which excites the venereal appetite.

ENTELEPATHIA, Nymphomania.
ENTELEMINTHA, Worms.

ENTELEMMENT, Intellect.
ENTERAD'ENES, from *enteron*, 'an intestine,' and *adyn*, 'a gland.' The mucous glands of the intestines. See *Peyeri glandulae*.

ENTERADENOGRAPHY, *Enteradenographia*, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' *adyn*, 'gland,' and *γραφειν*, 'a description.' A description of the intestinal glands.

ENTERADENOLOGY, *Enteradenolog'ia*, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' *adyn*, 'gland,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' That part of anatomy which treats of the intestinal glands.

ENTERAL'GIA, *Enterodyn'ia*, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the intestines. Colic.

ENTERALGIA ACUTA, *Enteritis*—e. *Inflammatoria*, *Enteritis*—e. *Saturina*, *Colica* *metallica*.

ENTERANGEMPHRAXIS, *Enterangemphraxis*.

ENTERANGIEMPHRAX'IS, *Enterangemphraxis*, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' *αγγων*, 'I strangle,' and *εμφρασις*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the vessels of the intestines.

ENTERATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia Intestino'rum*, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' and *atrophia*, 'want of nutrition.' Atrophy of the coats of the intestines.

ENTERAUXE, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' and *αυξη*, 'increase.' Hypertrophy of the muscular coat of the intestines.—Fuchs.

ENTERECHE'MA, *Son'itus intestinal'is*. The sound of the movement of the intestines, heard by the stethoscope.

ENTERECTASIS, *Dilata'tio Intestino'rum*, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of the intestines, as in tympanites.

ENTERELCO'SIS, *Enterhelco'sis*, *Enterohelco'sis*, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' and *ελκος*, 'ulceration.' Ulceration of intestines—*Ulcera'tio intestinal'is*, *Ulcera intestinal'ia*.

ENTERELESIA, *Ileus*.
ENTERELOSIS, *Ileus*.

ENTEREMPHRAX'IS, *Infard'tus Intestino'rum*, *Incarcera'tio Intestino'rum inter'na*, (F.) *Étranglement des Intestins*, *É. Intestinale*, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the Intestines from accumulation of feces or otherwise. Also, *Enterangemphraxis*.

ENTEREN'CHYTA, *Enteren'chytes*, from *enteron*, 'an intestine,' *εν*, 'in,' and *χυνω*, 'I pour.' Any surgical instrument for administering injections.—*Scultetus*.

ENTEREPIPOCLELE, *Enteröpiplocele*.

ENTEREPILOMPHALOCE'LE, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' *επιπλοον*, 'omentum,' *εφθαλμος*,

'navel,' and *εϋλη*, 'rupture.' Hernia of the umbilicus with protrusion of the omentum and intestine.

ENTERHELCO'SIS, *Enterelco'sis*—e. *Nervosa*, *Typhus* (abdominal.)

ENTERHYPERTROPH'IA, *Hypertroph'ia Intestino'rum*, from *enteron*, 'intestine,' and *hypertrophia*, 'excessive nutrition.' Hypertrophy of the coats of the intestines.

ENTER'ICA, from *enteron*, 'an intestine.' Diseases affecting the alimentary canal. Order I., Class I. (*Celiaca*), of Good. Also, medicines affecting the alimentary canal.

ENTÉRITE FOLLICULEUSE, see *Typhus*—e. *Typho'hémique*, *Typhoid* fever.

ENTERI'TIS, from *enteron*, 'an intestine,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the intestines. *Empres'ma Enteritis*, *Intestino'rum inflamma'tio*, *Ileo-coli'tis*, *Choradyn'eus*, *Cauma Enteritis*, *Enterophlog'ia*, *Enterophlogo'rie*, *Colica acuta*, *C. inflammato'ria*, *Ileus inflammato'rius*, *Enteral'gia acu'ta*, *E. Inflammato'ria*, *Feb'ris Intestino'rum*, *F. ili'aca inflammato'ria*, *Enterop'gra*, (F.) *Entérite*, *Inflammation des Intestins*.

The essential symptoms of this disease are:—violent abdominal pain, increased on pressure; with vomiting and inflammatory fever. Enteritis may affect both the peritoneal and the mucous coat of the intestines; and, in violent cases, all the coats may be implicated. The structure of the mucous and peritoneal coats is different; so are their functions in health and disease. The inflammation of the serous coat, *Sero-enteritis*, resembles that of the cellular membrane; the inflammation of the mucous coat that of the skin. The former is usually, therefore, of a more active character. Inflammation of the mucous coat, *Eco-enteritis*, *Endo-enteritis*, *Muco-enteritis*, *Mucous Enteritis*, *Plegmymenitis enter'ica*, is generally attended with diarrhoea, and its pathology is identical with that of dysentery. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat is, on the other hand, generally attended with constipation.

Enteritis of the peritoneal coat, for such usually is the meaning of the word in the abstract, requires the most active treatment. Copious bleeding, followed up by a large dose of opium—and, if the symptoms be not decidedly ameliorated, repeating the bleeding and opium—warm fomentations, and blisters, are the chief agents to be relied upon. Purgatives ought not to be exhibited until the inflammation and spasm are abated by the use of the bleeding and opium. When the physician is called early, this plan will usually succeed. Sometimes, Enteritis passes into a chronic state, requiring much careful management. Broussais considered inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines as the proximate cause of the phenomena of fever.

ENTERITIS ARTERITICA, *Cœliagra*—e. *Colica*, *Colitis*—e. *Epiplöitis*, *Epiplöitis*—e. *Follicular*, *Typhoid* fever—e. *Folliculosa*, see *Typhoid*—e. *Mesenterica*, *Mesenteritis*—e. *Mucous*, see *Enteritis*—e. *Pustulosa*, *Dothinteritis*.

ENTERO, from *enteron*, 'an intestine,' in compound words signifies intestine, as in the following:—

ENTEROBRO'SIS, *Enterorrhex'is*, *Perfora'tio Intestino'rum*, (F.) *Perforation des Intestins*, from *enteron*, 'an intestine,' and *βρωσις*, 'the act of gnawing.' Perforation of the intestines.

ENTEROCACĒ, *Dysenter'ia putrida* seu *typho'des* seu *scorbu'tica* seu *maligna*, from *enteron*, 'an intestine,' and *κακος*, 'evil.' Adynamic dysentery, accompanied by phenomena indicating a pseudo-membranous and gangrenous state of the lining membrane of the large intestine.

ENTEROCŒLE, *Hernia intestinalis*, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' and *κηλη*, 'a hernia,' 'tumour.' Abdominal hernia, which contains only a portion of intestine, is so called.

ENTERO - CEPHALOPYRA INFANTUM, Hydrocephalus Internus.

ENTEROCŒLICUS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *κοιλια*, 'the cavity of the abdomen.' Relating to the cavity of the abdomen.

ENTEROCYSTOCŒLE, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' Hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of intestine.

ENTERODAR'SIS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *δαρσις*, 'skinning.' Excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ENTERODOTHYENIA, Dohthenteritis.

ENTERODYNIA, Enteralgia.

ENTERO-EPIPLOCE'LE, *Enterepiploce'le*, *Hernia intestinalis omentalis*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *επιπλον*, 'the omentum,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' Hernia formed by intestine and omentum.

ENTERO-EPILOM'PHALUS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *επιπλον*, 'the omentum,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, containing intestine and omentum. Almost all umbilical hernia are of this kind.

ENTERO'GRAPHY, *Enterogra'phia*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *γραφη*, 'description.' The part of anatomy which describes the intestines.

ENTERO-HŒMORRHAGIA, Hæmatochezia.

ENTEROHELICOSIS, Enterelcosis.

ENTERO-HYDROCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

ENTERO-HYDROM'PHALUS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, in which the sac contains, along with a portion of intestine, a quantity of serum.

ENTERO-ISCHIOCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *ισχιον*, 'ischium,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' *Ischiat'ic hernia*, formed of intestine.

ENTEROLITHI'ASIS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *λιθιασις*, 'the formation of stone.' The formation of concretions in the intestines.

ENTEROLITHUS, Calculi of the stomach and intestines—*e. Bzoardus*, *Bzoar*—*e. Scybalum*, *Scybala*.

ENTEROL'OGY, *Enterolog'ia*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the intestines.

ENTEROMALA'CIA, *Enteromalac'ia*, (*F.*) *Ramollissement de l'Intestin*, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' and *μαλασσω*, 'I soften.' Softening of the mucous or other coats of the intestine.

ENTEROMALAXIS, Enteromalacia.

ENTEROMANTIS, Engastrimyth.

ENTERO-MEROCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *μηρος*, 'the thigh,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' Crural hernia, formed of intestine.

ENTERO-MESENER'IC, *Entero-mesenter'icus*. Relating to the intestine and mesentery.

ENTERO-MESENER'ICA FEBRIS. *MM.* Petit and Serres have given this name to the typhoid form of adynamic fever, in which the intestines are ulcerated, with enlargement of the corresponding mesenteric glands. See Typhus.

ENTÉRO-MÉSÉNTÉRITE, *Tabes mesenterica*—*e. Mésentérite typhoïde*, see Typhus.

ENTEROMOR'PHIA COMPRES'SA. One of the algae, used by the Sandwich Islanders as an esculent.

ENTEROMPHALOCŒLE, Enteromphalus.

ENTEROM'PHALUS, *Enteromphalocœle*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *ομφαλος*, 'umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, formed of intestine.

ENTEROMYCODORITIS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *μυκος*, 'slime,' *δερμα*, 'skin,' and *ιτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ENTERON, Intestine.

ENTEROPARALYSIS, *Enterople'gia*, *Paralysis intestinalis*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *παραλυσις*, 'paralysis.' Paralysis of the Intestines.

ENTEROPARISAGOGĒ, Intussusceptio.

ENTEROPATHI'A, *Enterop'athy*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' Disease of the intestines in general.

ENTEROPATHI'A CANCERO'SA, *Enterosci'rhus*, *Enterostenosis scirrhus* seu *organ'ica*, *Enterosarco'mia*, *Induratio* seu *Scirrhus* seu *Cancer* seu *Carcinoma Intestinalis*, (*F.*) *Cancer des Intestins*. Cancer of the Intestines.

ENTEROPERISTOLE, *Enterospig'ma*, *Hernia incarcerata*, *Incarceratio intestinalis*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *πριστηλλω*, 'I contract.' Constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen, or without it, as in strangulated hernia.

ENTEROPHLOGIA, Enteritis.

ENTEROPHLOGOSIS, Enteritis.

ENTEROPHTHISIS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *φθισις*, 'consumption.' Consumption of the bowels. Consumption owing to suppuration in the intestines.

ENTEROPHYMATA, Tubercula intestinalium.

ENTEROPLEGIA, Enteroparalysis.

ENTEROPYRA, Enteritis. Also, enteromesenteric fever.—Alibert.

ENTEROPYRA ASIATICA, Cholera—*e. Biliosa*, Fever, Bilious.

ENTERORRHAG'IA, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *ραγη*, 'violent rupture.' Hemorrhage from the bowels.

ENTERORRHAGIA SIMPLEX, Hæmatochezia.

ENTERORRHA'PHIA, *Enteror'rhaphe*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *ραφη*, 'a suture.' Suture of the intestines, for the relief of injuries done to them.

ENTERORRHEU'MA, *Rheumaticus Intestinalis*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *ρευμα*, 'defluxion, rheumatism.' Rheumatism of the intestines.

ENTERORRHEXIS, Enterobrosis.

ENTERORRHEEA, Diarrhoea, Melaena.

ENTEROSARCOCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' Intestinal hernia, complicated with fleshy excrescence, or rather sarcocele.

ENTEROSARCOMIA, Enteropathia cancerosa.

ENTEROSCHEOCE'LE, *Enteroschoecœle*, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' *σχισιον*, 'the scrotum,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' Scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

ENTEROSCIRRHUS, Enteropathia cancerosa.

ENTERO'SES, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine.' A class of diseases, comprehending all those that are seated in the intestines.—Alibert.

ENTEROSPHIGMA, Enteroperistole.

ENTEROSTENO'SIS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *στενωσις*, 'stricture.' Stricture or constriction of the intestines. See Ileus.

ENTEROSTENOSIS VOLVULUS, Ileus—*e. Orga-*

nica, Enteropathia cancerosa — *c.* Scirrhusa, Enteropathia cancerosa.

ENTEROTOME, *Enterot'omus*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' A name given by J. Cloquet to an instrument for promptly opening the intestinal canal through its whole extent. It consists of a pair of scissors, one blade of which is much longer than the other, and rounded at its extremity. This is passed into the intestine.

ENTEROTOM'IA, *Enterot'omy*, same etymon. In *anatomy*, it signifies dissection of the intestines. In *surgery*, it means an operation, little used, which consists in opening the intestines, in order to evacuate the fecal matters accumulated in it; for example, in certain cases of hernia, accompanied with contraction of the intestinal canal; in operations for an artificial anus, performed on the new-born, where the rectum is imperforate or not existing, &c.

ENTEROTOMY, Enterotomia.

ENTEROTYPHUS, see Typhus.

ENTEROZOA, Worms.

ENTERYDROCE'LE, *Enterohydroce'le*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *ρηγη*, 'rupture.' Intestinal hernia with hydrocele.

ENTHELMINTHES, Worms.

ENTHEOMANIA, Demonomania.

ENTHLA'SIS, *Ephla'sis*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *θλαω*, 'I break.' A fracture of the cranium, with comminution, in which the bone is depressed, or has lost its level.

ENTHLASIS CRANII, *E*fractura Cranii.

ENTITE, Entity.

ENTITY, *En'titas*, (*F.*) *Entité*, from *ens*, *entis*, 'a being.' The being or essence of anything. It has been used somewhat vaguely, in modern French medicine more especially, to signify apparently a general or essential disease, the nature and seat of which cannot be determined. — Nysten.

ENTOCELE, Ectopia.

ENTOCE'LE LENTIS. Dislocation of the crystalline into the anterior chamber of the eye.

ENTOGONYAN'CON, from *εντος*, 'within,' *γωνυ*, 'the knee,' and *αγωνυ*, 'a bend. Bending of the knees inwards. The state of being knock-kneed, or in-kneed.

ENTOHYALOID MUSCÆ, see *Metamorphopsia*.

ENTONIA, Tension, Tonic spasm.

ENTONIC, *Enton'icus*, from *εν*, denoting excess, and *τονω*, 'tone.' Having great tension or exaggerated action.

ENTONNOIR, Calix, Infundibulum — *c. de Ventriculo Moyen du Cerveau*, Infundibulum of the brain.

ENTOPARASITES, Worms.

ENTOPHTHAL'MIA, from *εντος*, 'within,' and *οφθαλμια*, 'inflammation of the eye.' Ophthalmia affecting the interior of the eye.

ENTOPHYTE, *Entophyton*, from *εντος*, 'within,' and *φυτον*, 'a vegetable.' A vegetable parasite.

ENTOPHYTIC, *Entophyt'icus*, same etymon. Of or belonging to an entophyte, — as 'an entophytic growth.'

ENTORSE, Sprain.

ENTOSTHETHIDIA, Entrails.

ENTOSTHIA, Entrails.

ENTOSTOSIS, Enostosis.

ENTOTORRHÆA, Otirrhœa.

ENTOTOZÆNA, Ozæna.

ENTOXICISMUS, Poisoning.

ENTOXISMUS, Poisoning.

ENTOZOA, Worms.

ENTOZOAIRES, Worms.

ENTOZOARIA, Worms.

ENTOZOOGENESIS, Helminthiasis.

ENTOZOON FOLLICULORUM, *Acarus Folliculorum*.

ENTRAILLES, Entrails.

ENTRAILS, *Splanchna*, *Enca'lia*, *Viscera*, *Entosthid'ia*, *Entos'thia*, *Entosthethid'ia*, *Intera'nea*, from *enteralia*, a word of bad Latin, coming from *εντερον*, 'intestine.' It is used for the viscera enclosed in the splanchnic cavities, and especially for those in the abdomen; *Bowels*, *Guts*, (*F.*) *Entrailles*, *Viscères*.

ENTRE-FESSON, Chafing.

ENTRICH'OMA, from *εν*, 'in,' and *τριχωμα*, 'hair.' The tarsal cartilage, and the edge of the eyelids, in which the cilia are implanted.

ENTROP'ION, *Entrop'ium*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *τροπω*, 'I turn.' *Inversio palpebrarum*, *Capillit'ium*, *Trichi'asia*, *Introrseusceptio entropium*, *Blepharoto'sis*, *Blepharopto'sis entropium*, *Tri'chia*, *Tricho'sis*. A name given to the inversion or turning inwards of the eyelids, so that the eyelashes are directed towards the globe of the eye; irritate and inflame it, and give rise to the affection called *Trichi'asia*.

The contact of the hair with the surface of the eye occasions considerable irritation of the conjunctiva, which is soon followed by chemosis, ulceration of the eye, and other symptoms, such as fever, watchfulness, &c.

If the disease be *entropion*, as above defined, that is, dependent upon the inversion of the eyelids, it must be remedied, — either by dispersing the oedema or swelling of the eyelids, or by cutting out a portion of the skin. When the disease is dependent on a vicious direction of the cilia, they must be plucked out and the bulbs be cauterized.

ENTROPIUM, Entropion.

ENTYPOSIS, see *Glene*.

ENUCLEA'TION, *Enuclea'tio*, from *enucleare*, (*e*, and *nucleus*), 'to take out a kernel.' This term has been proposed for the operation of removing tumours, &c., without cutting into them. — Percy.

The word is used in *Pharmacy*, for the operation of shelling or removing the kernels of any nut.

ENULA CAMPANA, Inula Helenium.

ENU'LON, from *εν*, 'in,' and *ουλον*, 'the gum.' The inner part of the gums. The external part was called *ουλον*, and that between the teeth *επισουλον*. — Pollux.

ENURE'SIS, from *ενουρω*, (*εν*, and *ουρω*), 'I void the urine in bed.' *Par'uria incontinens*, *Incontin'entia urinae*, *Excretio Urinae involuntaria*, *Mictio involuntaria*, *E. inopportuna*, *Uracra'tia*, *Urorrhœ'a*, *Perirrhœ'a*, *Sirangu'ria*, (*Galen*), *Anischu'ria*, *Hyperure'is*, *Diam'nes*, *Involuntary discharge of urine*, *Incontinence of urine*. This affection is most common in advanced life. It may depend on too great irritability of the bladder, or on distension, or injury of the fibres about its neck, paralysis of the organ, *Cysto-paraly'sis*, *Cysto-ple'gia*, the presence of an irregularly shaped calculus impacted in the urethra near its commencement; rupture of the bladder and urethra; renal disease; or on pressure exerted on the bladder by the distended womb or by a tumour. It often occurs after difficult labour, but generally yields, in the course of a week or ten days; the catheter being introduced twice a day in the mean time.

The treatment must of course vary according to the cause; and when the affection, on which it is dependent, cannot be removed, the discharge of urine may be prevented by exerting a degree

of compression on the urethra, by means of appropriate instruments; or a urinal may be employed to receive the urine as it passes off.

ENVIE, Hanguail, Malacia, Nævus — *e. de Vomir*, Nausea.

ENYPNION, Somnium.

ENYSTRON, Abomasus.

ENZOÛTIA, Enzooty.

ENZOÛTY, *Enzoût'ia*, (F.) *Enzoût'ic*, from *ev*, 'in,' and *ζωον*, 'animal.' An endemic disease attacking animals.

EP, **EPH**, **EPI**, *επ*, *εφ*, *επι*, 'upon, above;' in composition, generally means, 'augmentation, addition, increase, reciprocal action, repetition.' Hence:

EPACMAS'TICOS, from *επι*, and *αμαζω*, 'I increase.' An epithet applied to fevers, *Febres epacmas'ticæ*, whose symptoms go on augmenting in violence, from the commencement to the termination. Such fevers are, also, called *Epanadidon'tes*.

EPAGOGIUM, Phimosiis, Prepuce.

EPANADIPLOSIS, Anadiplosis.

EPANALEPSIS, Anadiplosis.

EPANASTASIS, Pustule. The formation of a tumour. The breaking out of an eruption — *Eruptio exanthem'atis*.

EPANASTEMA, Exanthem, Swelling.

ÉPANCHEMENT, Effusion.

EPANESIS, Remission.

EPANETUS, Remittent — *e. Hectica*, Hectic fever — *e. Malignus flavus*, Fever, yellow — *e. Mitis*, Remittent fever.

EPANORTHOSIS, Restitutio.

EPANTHEMA, Exanthem.

EPANTHISMA, Exanthem.

EPAPHÆRESIS, from *επαφαιρω*, 'I take away.' *Repeti'ta sublat'io vel evacuati'o*. A repeated abstraction or evacuation. It was formerly used synonymously with *repeated bloodletting*; *Phlebotomia iterat'a*. — Galen.

EPAPHIRISMOS, Despumption.

EPARMA, Tumour.

EPARSIS, Tumour.

ÉPAULE, Humerus.

EPENCRANIS, Cerebellum.

EPENDYMA, Membrane.

EPENDYMA VENTRICULORUM, *En'dy'ma seu Indumen'tum ventriculo'rum*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ενδωω*, 'I enter;' hence, *ενδωμα*, 'an upper garment or cloak.' The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain, formed by a prolongation of the pia mater, and probably also of the arachnoid.

ÉPERON, Hippocampus minor — *é. des Ar'tères*, Spur.

ÉPERVIER, Accipiter.

ÉPERVIÈRE DES MURAILLES, Hieracium murorum.

EPHEBÆ'ON, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ἡβη*, 'pubes.' The parts of generation: also, the region of the pubes, as well as the hair upon the pubes. It meant likewise a part of the ancient gymnasium in which the rhetoricians, philosophers, &c., disputed.

EPHEBEUM, Mons veneris.

EPHE'BIA, *Ephēbi'a*, *Pubertas*. Same etymology. The age of puberty.

EPHEBOSYNE, Puberty.

EPHEBOTES, Puberty.

EPHE'BUS, *Pubens*, *Puber*, (F.) *Pubère*, *Éphèbe*. One who has attained the age of puberty.

EPHEDRANA, Nates.

EPHEL'CIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ελασος*, 'an ulcer.' The crust or scab of an ulcer.

ÉPHÉLIDE SCORBUTIQUE, Chloasma.

EPHE'LIDES, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ἡλιος*, 'the sun.' *Epichro'sia*, *Mac'ula solar'is*, *Mac'ula fusca*, *M. lenticula'rea*, *Ephē'tis lentic'ia*, *Vitilig'ines*, *Phaci*, *Pannus lenticula'ris*, *Lent'ic'ula*, *Lenti'go*, *Ephelis Lenti'go*, *Ephelis à sole*, *Nigre'do à sole*, *Spilo'sis ephelis*, *Æta'tes*, *Ætla*, *Freckles*, *Sunburn*, (F.) *Taches de rousseurs*, *Ètla*. This term includes not only the yellow *lentiginæ*, which appear on persons of a fair skin, and the larger brown patches, which also arise from exposure to the direct rays of the sun, but also those large dusky patches which are very similar in appearance, but occur on other parts of the surface, that are constantly covered. See *Chloasma*. They do not extend farther than the skin. Many cosmetics have been recommended for their removal. Simple spirituous lotions or weak mineral acids, applied a few times in the day, are as effectual as any other means.

EPHELIS, see *Ephelides* — *e. Lentigo*, *Ephelides* — *e. à Sole*, *Ephelides*.

EPHELOTES, Leucoma.

EPHEM'ERA, *Dia'ria*, from *επι*, 'during,' and *ἡμερα*, 'a day.' That which continues a day. This epithet is given to diseases, and particularly to fevers, which last only a day. — *Febbris die'ria*, *Ephemero'pyra*, *Febbris simplex*, *F. Ephē'mera*, *Febric'ula*, *Ephem'eral Fever*, *Di'ary Fever*, *Simple Fever*. The term *prolonged ephē'mera* is sometimes used for fevers, which cease after two or three days' duration.

EPHEMERA ANGLICA PESTILENS, *Sudor anglicus* — *e. Britannica*, *Sudor Anglicus* — *e. Maligna*, *Sudor Anglicus* — *e. Mortifera*, *Plague* — *e. Pustulentialis*, *Plague* — *e. Sudatoria*, *Sudor Anglicus*.

EPHEMERO'PYRA, *Ephemera*.

EPHEMERUS, Quotidian.

EPHIALTES HYPOCHONDRIACA, *Incubus vigilantium* — *e. Nocturnus*, *Incubus* — *e. Vigilantium*, *Incubus vigilantium*.

EPHIDRO'SES, (G.) *Ephidrosen*. A division of the family *Ekzematosen* of Fuchs, comprising morbid varieties of sweating.

EPHIDRO'SIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ἵδρω*, 'I sweat.' *Hidro'sis*, *Idro'sis*. A copious sweat.

EPHIDROSIS PROFUSA, *E. spontanea*, *E. idiopath'ica*, *Hydropede'sis*, *Exsudati'o*, *Exsudati'o*, *Hyperephidro'sis*, *Hyperhydro'sis*, *Hydrorrho'sis*, *Hidropede'sis*, (F.) *Flux de Sueur*. An excessive sweating, including debility and emaciation. A colliquative sweat. Such copious perspirations are generally owing to debility of the exhalants, and require the use of tonics, especially of the mineral acids, opium, &c.

EPHIDROSIS, *Desudatio* — *e. Cruenta*, *Sudor cruentus* — *e. Saccharata*, *Sudor dulcis*.

EPHIPPIUM, *Pituitaria fossa*, *Sella Turcica*.

EPH'ODOS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ὄδος*, 'a way,' 'a road or avenue to a place.' Hippocrates uses this word in three senses: 1. For the vessels or canals, which give passage to the excrements of the body. 2. For a periodical attack or accession of fever; and 3. For the approach of similar or dissimilar things which may be useful or hurtful to the body. — Castelli.

ÉPI, *Spica*.

EPI'ALOS, *Hepialos*. A name given by the ancients to fever, when the hot stage was mingled with irregular chills. Also, the cold stage of fever.

EPIALTES, *Incubus*.

EPIAMA, *Lentive*.

EPIAN, *Frambœsia*.

EPIBLEMA, *Catoblema*.

EPIBOLE, *Incubus*.

EPICANTHIS, *Canthus*.

ΕΠΙΚΑΨΤΗΣ, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *καψος*, 'the angle of the eye.' A defective formation, in which a fold of skin passes from the root of the nose over the inner canthus of the eye.

ΕΠΙΚΑΡΨΙUM, *Pericar'psium*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *καρπος*, 'the wrist.' An application made to the wrists or to the region of the pulse was so called.

ΕΠΙCAUMA, Encauma.

ΕΠΙCAUSIS, Encauma.

ΕΠΙCERASTICA, Emollientia.

ΕΠΙCΗOLOS, Bilious.

ΕΠΙCΗOΡDIS, Mesentery.

ΕΠΙCΗOΡΙON, Decidua.

ΕΠΙCΗOΡΙUM, Epidermis.

ΕΠΙCΗRISIS, Inanctio.

ΕΠΙCΗRΩ'SIS, *Spilo'sis*, from *επι*, and *χρωμα*, 'colour.' Simple discoloration of the surface.—Good. Ephelides.

ΕΠΙCΗRΩSIS SPILI, see *Nævus*.

ΕΠΙCΗYSIS, Affusio.

ΕΠΙCΩ'MASIS, from *επικοιμασμαι*, (*επι*, and *κοιμασμαι*), 'to lie down to rest,' 'to sleep.' *De cubitus ad dormien'dum et Dormit'io*. The position of sleeping, as well as sleeping itself.

ΕΠΙCΩ'IC, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *κολον*, 'the colon.' The *epicolic regions*, *regio'nes epicol'icæ*, are those parts of the abdomen which correspond to the colon.

ΕΠΙCΟLLESIS, Agglutination.

ΕΠΙCΩ'DYLE, *Epicon'dylus*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *κωνδυλος*, 'a condyle.' A name given, by *Chaussier*, to an eminence at the outer part of the inferior extremity of the os humeri; so called, because it is seated above the condyle. The epicondyle gives attachment to the outer lateral ligament of the elbow joint, and to a very strong tendon to which several of the muscles of the posterior part of the forearm are attached.

ΕΠΙCΩ'NDYLO-CUBITALIS, see *Anconeus*—*e. Radial*, *Supinator radii brevis*—*e. Sus-metacarpica*, see *Radialis*—*e. Sus-phalangettien commun*, *Extensor digitorum communis*—*e. Sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*, *Extensor proprius minimi digiti*.

ΕΠΙCΩ'PHO'SIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *κωφωσις*, 'deafness.' Deafness supervening on another disease.

ΕΠΙCΩ'NIUM, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *κρανιον*, 'the cranium.' A name given to different parts seated on the cranium. The skin, aponeurosis between the occipital and frontal muscles, and the whole of the scalp, have been so called. Portal includes under this name the occipito-frontalis muscle, pyramidalis nasi, and superior and anterior auricular muscles. The pericranium.

ΕΠΙCΡANIUS, Occipito-frontalis.

ΕΠΙCΡA'SIS, *Contempera'tio*, from *επικραννυμ*, (*επι*, and *κραννυμ*, 'I mix,') 'I temper.' A term used by the humourists for an amelioration of the humours. They called *Cure by Epicrasia*,—*per epicrasia*, a mode of treatment by imagined alteratives, which they supposed to be possessed of the power of gradually correcting the vitiated humours.

ΕΠΙCΡOUSIS, Percussio.

ΕΠΙCΤENIUM, Pubes.

ΕΠΙCΤETI MORBI, Acquired diseases.

ΕΠΙCΥEMA, see *Superfœtation*.

ΕΠΙCΥESIS, Superfœtation.

ΕΠΙCΥLIUM, see *Palpebra*.

ΕΠΙCΥSTOTOMIA, see *Lithotomy*.

ΕΠΙCΕISIS, Deligatio.

ΕΠΙCΕ'IC, *Epidem'ius*, *Epidem'icus*, (*F.*) *Epidem'ique*. Same etymon as *Epidemy*. Appertaining to an epidemy. An epidemy.

ΕΠΙCΕ'IC CONSTITUTIO, see *Disease*, *Epidemy*—*e. Influence*, see *Epidemy*.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ICITÉ, see *Epidemy*.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ICUS, Epidemy.

ΕΠΙCΕ'IOLOG'IA, from *επι*, 'upon,' *δημος*, 'the people,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of epidemics.

ΕΠΙCΕ'IQUE, Epidemy.

ΕΠΙCΕ'IUS, Epidemy.

ΕΠ'IDEMY, *Epidem'ic*, *Epidem'ia*, *Morbus publicus*, *M. popula'ris*, *E. epidem'icus* seu *epidem'ius*, (*F.*) *Epidémie*; *Epidem'ic disease*, *Epidem'ic influence*, *Epidem'ic constitution*; from *επι*, 'upon,' and *δημος*, 'the people.' A disease which attacks at the same time a number of individuals, and which is depending upon some particular *constitutio aeris*, or condition of the atmosphere, with which we are utterly ignorant. It differs from *endemic*, the latter being owing to locality; but it is obvious, that should a particular epidemic constitution of the air—*epidemic'ity*, (*F.*) *épidémicité*—exist along with a favouring endemic condition, these combined influences may act in the causation of several of those serious and fatal complaints, which at times visit a district, and are never afterwards met with, or at least not until after the lapse of a considerable period.

ΕΠΙCΕ'NDRUM VANILLA, see *Vanilla*.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERIS, *Epider'rhis*, *Hypod'eris*, *Hypoder'mis*, *Hypoder'rhis*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *δερμας*, 'the skin.' This word, with some, means the nymphæ; with others, the clitoris; with others, again, the prepuce of the clitoris.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERMA, Epidermis.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERMATIS, Epidermis.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERMIC, *Epiderm'icus*, *Epiderm'al*, *Epiderma'tis*; same etymon as *epidermis*. Belonging to the epidermis,—as

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERMIC CELLS, see *Cell*, *epidermic*.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERMIDON'OSI, *Epidermidon'osi*, from *επιδερμις*, 'epidermis,' and *ωσος*, 'disease.' Diseases of the epidermis.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERMION, Epidermis.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERMIS, *Epider'mion*, *Epider'matis*, *Epider'ma*, *Epicho'rium*, *Sum'mitas cutis*, *Cutic'ula*, *C. ex'tima*, *C. ex'trema*, *Cutis ex'tima*, *O. summa*, *C. ul'tima*, *Pellis summa*, *Pell'ic'ula summa*, *P. supe'rior*, *Lam'ina prima cutis*, *Oper'culum cutis*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *δερμα*, 'the true skin.' Scarf-skin, cuticle. (*F.*) *Surpeau*, *Cuticula*. A transparent, dry, thin membrane, devoid of nerves and vessels, which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts that correspond to the nails. It appears to consist of minute scales, placed one above the other. *Chaussier* considers it to be formed and reproduced by an excretory action of the true skin; to act like a dry varnish, which prevents the immediate contact of bodies with the nervous papillæ, and consequently to deaden tactile impressions, which, without its intervention, might be painful. The *Epider'mia*, *Epider'meous*, or *Epider'moid* (as *Bichat* called it) *System*, in general anatomy, comprises three parts. 1. External Epidermis. 2. Epidermis spread over the mucous membranes. 3. The Nails and Hair.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERMIS LINGUÆ, see *Tongue*.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERRHIS, Epidermis.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ERRHITIS, Nymphitis.

ΕΠΙCΕ'ESIS, see *Bandage*—*e. Hæmostasia*, *Ligature*.

ΕΠΙCΕ'SMIS, *Epidesmus*.

ΕΠΙCΕ'SMUM, *Epidesmus*.

ΕΠΙCΕ'SMUS, *Epides'mis*, *Epides'mum*, *Superliga'men*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *δεν*, 'I bind.' A Fascia, bandage or ligature, by which dressings are secured.—*Hippocrates*.

ΕΠΙCΙD'YMIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *διδυμος*, 'a testicle.' *Epidid'ymus*, *Did'ymis*, *Paras'tata*,

Testiculus accessorius, Caput testis, Corpus varicosum seu *variciforme testis, Supergeminalis, (F.) Corpus varicosum* ou *variciforme*. That which is placed upon the testicle. A small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body, lying along the superior margin of the testicle. The Epididymis is a canal, formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels folded several times upon themselves, after having traversed the *Corpus Highmorianum*. Its lower portion or tail, *Cauda* vel *globus minor*, is curved upwards, and is continuous with the *vas deferens*; the opposite extremity is called the head, *globus major*. The length of this canal, folded as it is upon itself and describing numerous curvatures, is, according to Munro, 32 feet.

EPIDIDYMITIS, Parastatitis — e. Blennorrhagic, Hernia humoralis.

EPID'OSIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ιδωμι*, 'to give.' Augmentation, increase. A word applied to the natural increase of the body, or to the increase of a disease.

EPID'ROME, *Epidrom'ia, Epiph'ora*, from *επιδρωμι*, (*επι*, and *δρωμι*.) 'I run upon.' An afflux or congestion of humours.—Galen.

EPIDROMIA, Epidrome.

EPIFAGUS AMERICANUS, Orobanche Virginiana—e. Virginianus, Orobanche Virginiana.

EPIGE'A REPENS, *Trailing Arbutus, Ground Laurel, Mayflower*. A small, trailing plant, of the Family Ericaceae, which grows in sandy woods, or in rocky soil, especially in the shade of pines. Its flowers appear early in spring, and exhale a rich, spicy fragrance. The leaves and stems are prepared and used like *uva ursi*.

EPIGASTRAL'GIA, from *επιγαστριον*, 'the epigastrium,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain at the epigastrium.

EPIGASTRIC, *Epigas'tricus, Epigas'trius*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γαστηρ*, 'the stomach.' This name has been given to several parts.

EPIGASTRIC ARTERY, *Arteria epigas'trica, A. sus-pubiens*, (Ch.) It arises from the external iliac, on a level with the crural arch; sometimes by a trunk proper to it, at others by one common to it and the *Obturator artery*. It ascends upwards and inwards, behind the spermatic cord, follows the outer edge of the rectus abdominis muscle, and anastomoses, towards the umbilicus, with the internal mammary. The epigastric artery anastomoses, also, with the obturator, spermatic, lumbar, and intercostal vessels.

EPIGASTRIC REGION, *Regio epigas'trica, R. cardiaca, R. stomach'ica, R. stomach'al'is*, is the superior region of the abdomen, comprised between the false ribs on each side, and extending from the lower surface of the diaphragm to two fingers' breadth above the umbilicus. It is divided into three parts, one *middle*, the *epigas'trium*,—and two *lateral*, the *hypochond'ria*.

EPIGASTRIC VEIN follows nearly the same course as the artery.

EPIGASTRICUS, Epigastric.

EPIGAS'TRIUM. Same etymón. The belly; the epigastric region.

EPIGASTRIUS, Epigastric.

EPIGASTROCE'LE, from *επι*, 'upon,' *γαστηρ*, 'the stomach,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' Hernia, formed by the stomach; *Gastroce'le*. This name has been given more especially to hernia, which occurs towards the upper part of the linea alba or in the epigastric region, whether formed or not by the stomach.

EPIGENEMA, Epigenesis.

EPIGENESIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' A theory of conception, according to which the new being is created entirely anew; and receives at once from each parent the ma-

terials necessary for its formation. Also, a new formation.

EPIGENESIS, as well as *Epigenema*, or *Epigenema*, is, also, applied to any symptom occurring during a disease, without changing its nature. An accessory symptom. *Epiginomenos, Superce'niens*, has a similar acceptation.

EPIGINOMENOS, see Epigenesis.

EPIGLOT'TIC, *Epiglot'ticus*: same etymón. Relating to the epiglottis.

EPIGLOTTIC GLAND, *Periglot'tis, Caro glandulosa*. A collection of small, glandular granula, situate in the adipose, areolar texture at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis, in a triangular space, bounded anteriorly by the thyro-hyoid membrane and thyroid cartilage. It pours out an unctuous and mucous fluid, which lubricates the epiglottis, keeps it supple and movable, and prevents the larynx from being irritated by the constant passage of the air, in the act of respiration.

EPIGLOT'TIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γλωττις*, 'the glottis.' *Epiglot'tic cartilage, Lig'ula, Operculum laryng'is, Lingua Exigua, Lingula fetula, Sublinguam, Superlig'ula*. A fibro-cartilage, situate at the upper part of the larynx, behind the base of the tongue. Its form is oval; texture elastic; thickness greater below than above, and greater in the middle than at the sides. By its smaller extremity, which is the lower, it is attached to the thyroid cartilage; its two surfaces are covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx. The special use of the epiglottis would seem to be to cover the glottis accurately at the moment of deglutition, and, thus, to assist in opposing the passage of alimentary substances into the air tubes.

EPIGLOTTITIS, *Inflamma'tio Epiglot'tidis, (F.) Inflammation de l'Épiglotte, Ang'us epiglottide'a*. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

EPIGLOT'TUM. An instrument, mentioned by Paracelsus, for raising the eyelids. It resembled the epiglottis in shape.

EPIGLOTTIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γλωττις*, 'the buttocks.' The superior region of the nates.—Gorræus.

EPIGONATIS, Patella.

EPIG'ONE, *Gonè, Hypoph'ysis, Progen'ia, Proles, Nob'oles, Sub'oles*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γονη*, 'sperm.' Offspring. Progeny. Also, Superfetation.

EPIGONION, Fœtus.

EPIGONIS, Patella.

EPIGONON, Superfetation.

EPIGONNIS, Patella.

EPIGUNIS, Patella.

EPILOTORIUM, Depilatory.

EPILEMP'SIS, Epilepsy.

EPILENTIA, Epilepsy.

EPILEPSIA, Epilepsy — e. *Acuta Infantum, Eclampsia* — e. *Algetica, see Algos* — e. *Febrilis infantum, Eclampsia* — e. *Nocturna, Incubus* — a. *Puerilis, Eclampsia infantum* — e. *Saltatoria, Chorea* — e. *Uterina, Lorind matricis*.

EPILEPSIE, Epilepsy — e. *Utrine, Hysteria* — e. *Vertige, see Epilepsia*.

EPILEPSY, *επιρ'ουσος, σιληναια νουσος, Epileps'ia, Epilep'sis, Epilemp'sis, Epilen'tio, Synops'ia Epileps'ia, Catalen'tia, Deciden'tia, Passio cadu'ra, Morbus comit'ialis, M. cadu'cus, M. Hercu'leus, Heracle'us morbus, M. sacer, M. astral'is, M. siderat'us, M. demoni'acus, M. Sancti Joha'n'nis, M. fœdus, Hieran'osus, M. pueri'tia, Deprehen'sio, Clonus epilep'sia, Hieran'osus, Prehen'sio, Perdit'io, Epilep'tica pass'io, Morbus magnus, M. Major, M. Inter'mus, M. divi'us, M. demoni'us, M. son'tious, M. sciens'acus, M.*

lunaticus, M. menac'lis, M. deificus, M. ecclesiasticus, M. vitriolatus, M. viridellus, M. Sancti Valentini, Malum caducum, Analeptia, Cataplectica, Insecta caduca, Apoplexia parva, Caduca pasiva, Lunae divina, Vitium caducum seu divinum seu Herculeum, Falling sickness, (F.) Mal caduc, Mal divin, Mal Saint-Jean, Mal de Terre, Haut-mal. The word is derived from επιλαμβάνω, 'I seize upon.' It is a disease of the brain, which may either be idiopathic or symptomatic, spontaneous or accidental, and which occurs in paroxysms, with uncertain intervals between. These paroxysms are characterized by loss of sensation and convulsive motions of the muscles. Frequently, the fit attacks suddenly; at other times, it is preceded by indisposition, vertigo, and stupor. At times, before the loss of consciousness occurs, a sensation of a cold vapour is felt, hence called *aura epileptica*. This appears to rise in some part of the body, proceeds towards the head; and as soon as it has reached the brain the patient falls down. The ordinary duration of a fit is from 5 to 20 minutes. Sometimes it goes off in a few seconds; at others, it is protracted for hours. In all cases, there is a loss of sensation, sudden falling down, distortion of the eyes and face; countenance of a red, purple or violet colour; grinding of the teeth; foaming at the mouth; convulsions of the limbs; difficult respiration, generally stertorous; with, sometimes, involuntary discharge of feces and urine. After the fit, the patient retains not the least recollection of what has passed, but remains, for some time, affected with head-ach, stupor, and lassitude.

The disease is in the brain, and is generally organic; but it may be functional and symptomatic of irritation in other parts, as in the stomach, bowels, &c. The prognosis, as to ultimate recovery, is unfavourable. It does not, however, frequently destroy life, but is apt to lead to mental imbecility. Dissection has not thrown light on its pathology.

To the attacks of epilepsy which are unaccompanied by convulsions, as is sometimes the case, the French give the name *Petit-mal*, and *Epileptie Vertige*. When furious mania succeeds to a paroxysm, it is termed *Mania epileptica* and *Epileptic Delirium*.

In the treatment, the cause must be sought after, and if possible removed. In the paroxysm, but little can be done; but as the tongue is liable to be injured by the teeth, the jaws may be kept open by putting a cork or piece of wood between them. If the fit has been brought on by indigestible food, the stomach must be cleared. It is between the paroxysms that the great effort must be made. Generally, there is considerable irritability and debility of the nervous system, and hence tonics have been found the best remedies. Of these, perhaps the most powerful, in epilepsy, is the *argenti nitras*, given regularly and continued for months, if necessary. Preparations of iron, copper, and zinc, have also been used, and vegetable tonics and antispasmodics in general. Counter irritants, as blisters, moxa, &c., may be employed, if necessary, along with this course.

Unfortunately, in many cases, these means are found insufficient, and all that can be done is to palliate, removing carefully the exciting causes; such as the use of spirituous liquors, strong emotions, violent exercise, &c.; and regulating the diet.

EPILEPTIC, *Epilepticus, Epileptus, Lunaticus, Caducans*; same etymon. One attacked with epilepsy. Any thing relating to epilepsy; as an *epileptic individual*; an *epileptic symp-*

tom. Some authors also speak of *epileptic remissions*.

EPILEPTOID, *Epileptoides*; same etymon. Resembling epilepsy—as '*epileptoid symptoms*.'

EPILOBIUM AUGUSTIFOLIUM, *Great Willow herb*. An indigenous plant, Order, Onagraceae, which flowers in July. The root is emollient and slightly astringent.

EPILOBIUM COLORATUM, *Purple-veined Willow herb*, has similar properties.

EPILOBIUM VILLOSUM, a South African plant, is used at the Cape of Good Hope as a domestic remedy for cleansing foul ulcers.

EPIMANES. A name given to a maniac when in a paroxysm.

EPIMELETAI, from επιμελεμαι, (επι, and μελε,) 'I take care of.' A name by which the ancient Persians called the *curers of wounds*, who followed their armies.

EPIMORIOS, 'unequal;' from επι, and μορος, 'I divide.' An epithet applied to the pulse when unequal.—Galen.

ÉPINARD, Spinacia — *é. Sauvage*, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

ÉPINE, Spine — *é. du Dos*, Vertebral column — *é. Gutturale*, Nasal spine, inferior and posterior — *é. Sphénoïdale*, Sphenoidal spine — *é. Vinette*, Oxycantha Galeni.

EPINEMESIS, Dispensation.

EPINEPHELOS, *Nubilosus*. Presenting a cloud. Applied to the urine.—Hippocrates.

ÉPINEUX, Spinous — *é. du Dos, grand*, Spinalis dorsi major; see Interspinales dorsi et lumborum — *é. du Dos, petit*, see Interspinales dorsi et lumborum.

ÉPINGLE, Pin.

ÉPINIÈRE, Spinal.

EPINOTION, Scapula.

EPINYCTIDES, from επι, 'upon,' and νύξ, 'the night.' Eruptions which appear on the skin in the night, and disappear in the day. *Pustula livens et noctibus inquietans*.—Pliny.

EPINYCTIS PRURIGINOSA, Urticaria.

ÉPIONE, Decidua.

EPIPAROXYSMUS. A paroxysm superadded to an ordinary paroxysm.

EPIPASTUM, Catapasmum.

EPIPECHU, επιπεχη, from επι, 'upon,' and πεχη, 'the elbow.' The upper part of the elbow.—Gorræus.

EPIPEPHYCOS, Conjunctiva.

EPIPHÆNOMENON, *Post apparens*; same etymon. Any kind of adventitious symptom which occurs during the progress of an affection; and which is not as intimately connected with the existence of the disease as the symptoms properly so called.

EPIPHANIA, from επι, 'upon,' and φανω, 'I exhibit.' The external appearance of the body.—Castelli.

EPIPHLEBUS, from επι, 'upon,' and φλεψ, 'a vein.' An epithet given to those whose veins are very apparent.—Hippoc., Aretæus.

EPIPHLEGIA, Inflammation.

EPIPHLOGISMA, Erysipelatous inflammation.

EPIPHLOGOSIS, Hyperphlogosis.

EPIPHORA, *Dacryno'ma, Lachryma'tio, Delachryma'tio, Mlachryma'tio, Stillicidium lachrymarum, Oculus lachrymans*; from επιφέρω, (επι, and φέρω,) 'I carry to.' Weeping. (F.) *Larmoiement*. The *watery eye*;—an involuntary and constant flow of tears upon the cheek. It is almost always symptomatic of some disease of the lachrymal passages, and occurs when the tears cannot pass into the ductus ad nasum. Occa-

sionally, it is owing to the tears being secreted in the great quantity, as in certain cases of rheumatism. The treatment must of course be directed to the removal of the cause.

EPIPHYMATA. Epiphyma, from *epi*, 'upon,' and *phyma*, 'a growth.' A parasitic growth.

EPIPHYMATA. Cutaneous diseases.

EPIPHYTES. Epiphytes, from *epi*, 'upon,' and *phuton*, 'a plant.' Any form of a vegetable derived from the body of the body by a parasite, which sometimes is derived into the body by art. The epiphytes of the fetus becomes the epiphytes of the adult.

EPIPHYTES CUTIS. Epiphytes cutis, from *epi*, 'upon,' and *phyton*, 'a plant.' A parasite derived from the vegetable kingdom.

Epiphytes are divided by Vegetation: 1. Vegetation in the human fluids, as the *indula cerevisia* in vomited fluids and fecal excretion, and the *acidula ventriculi*. 2. Vegetation on the external skin and its appendages, as in *urina favosa*, *mentagra*, *berpes condurans* and *plura politica*, and 3. Vegetation on the mucous membrane, for example, in the aphthae of children: in the cicatrices of the mucous membrane after typhus, &c.

EPIPLASMA. Epiplasma, Galen uses it especially for an application of wheaten flour, boiled in *hydruleum*, and applied to wounds.

EPIPLEGIA. from *epi*, 'above,' and *plegia*, 'a stroke.' Paralysis of the upper extremities.

EPIPLEROSIS. from *epi*, 'augmentative,' and *plerosis*, 'repletion.' Excessive repletion; distention.

EPIPLOCE, from *epi*, 'upon,' and *celes*, 'I twine.' Coition. Entanglement.

EPIPLOCE INTESTINALIS. *Conglomeratio intestinalium.* Conglomeration of the intestines.

EPIPLOCELE, from *epi*, 'above,' and *celes*, 'tumour.' *Epiploic hernia*, *Zirba'lis hernia*, *Hernia omentalis*, *Omental hernia*, (F.) *Hernia de l'épiploon.* Omental hernia is recognised—but at times with difficulty—by a soft, unequal, pasty tumour, in which no gurgling sound is heard on pressing or reducing it. It is less dangerous than hernia of the intestines.

EPIPLO-ENTEROCELE, from *epi*, 'above,' and *celes*, 'tumour,' and *enteron*, 'intestine.' *Epiploic hernia*, *Hernia de l'épiploon.* Omental hernia is recognised—but at times with difficulty—by a soft, unequal, pasty tumour, in which no gurgling sound is heard on pressing or reducing it. It is less dangerous than hernia of the intestines.

EPIPLO-ENTEROOSCHEOCELE, *Epiplo-enterooschocele*, from *epi*, 'above,' and *celes*, 'tumour,' and *oschoceles*, 'serotum,' and *celes*, 'rupture.' Hernia with omentum and intestine in the serotum.

EPIPLOIC, *Epiploicus.* Relating to the epiploon.

EPIPLOIC APPENDAGES; *Appendicula epiploica*, *A. pinguedinosa*, *Fimbria carnea coli*, *Supplementa epiploica.* Prolongations of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the large intestine, which are analogous in texture and arrangement to the epiploon.

EPIPLOIC ARTERIES; *Arteria Epiploica.* The arterial branches, which are distributed to the epiploon, and which are given off by the gastro-epiploicæ.

EPIPLO-ISCHIOCELE, from *epi*, 'above,' and *celes*, 'tumour,' and *ischion*, 'the ischium,' and *celes*, 'a tumour.' Hernia formed by the epiploon through the ischiatic notch.

EPIPLOITIS, from *epi*, 'above,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the omentum; *Omentitis*, *Empyema perito-*

neum omentum in German is denoted by *Entzündung des Omentum*. A form of partial peritonitis.

EPIPLOMEROCLELE, from *epi*, 'above,' and *merocle*, 'the middle,' and *celes*, 'a tumour.' Hernia formed by the epiploon.

EPIPLOMPHALOCLELE, from *epi*, 'above,' and *phalocle*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia formed by the epiploon.

EPIPLOMPERASIS, from *epi*, 'above,' and *perasis*, 'induration.' Induration of the epiploon.

EPIPLOMOMISTES, from *epi*, 'above,' and *mistes*, 'I carry.' One who has the omentum unusually large. Also, one labouring under epiploitis.

EPIPLON, *Epiploon*, from *epi*, 'above,' and *plon*, 'I twine or fold.' *Omentum majus*, *Retia*, *Retivolum*, *Peritonæum Zircus*, *transversum*, *transversum*, *Omentum duplicatum*, *Omentum epiploicum*, *Epiploon*. The Great. A prolongation of the peritoneum, which floats above a portion of the intestines, and is formed of two membranous layers, with vessels and fatty bar is distributed through it. Anatomists have described several epiploons.

The uses of the omentum are but little known. The chief one seems to be, to retain the viscera in situ, and to give passage to vessels.

EPIPLOON COLIC. *Colic Omentum*, *O. colicum*, *Third Epiploon* or *Omentum*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum, situate along the ascending portion of the colon, as far as its junction with the transverse portion. It is behind the great epiploon, and fills up the angle formed by the junction of the ascending with the transverse colon. Its two laminae are separated by colic arteries and veins.

EPIPLOON, GASTRO-COLIC, *Great Omentum*, *Omentum gastro-colicum*, *Omentum majus*, *Peritonæum duplicatum*, *Retia majus*, *Zircus adiposus*, consists of an extensive duplicature, which is free and floating on the folds of the intestines. It is quadrilateral, and longer on the left side than on the right:—its base being fixed, anteriorly, to the great curvature of the stomach; and, posteriorly, to the arch of the colon. It is formed of two laminae, each consisting of two others. In this epiploon a number of vessels is distributed, and there is much fat.

EPIPLOON, GASTRO-HEPATIC, *Lesser Omentum*, *Omentum hepato-gastricum*, *Omentum minus*, *Membrana macilentior*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum, which extends transversely from the right side of the cardia to the corresponding extremity of the fissure of the liver, and downwards from this fissure to the lesser curvature of the stomach, the pylorus and duodenum. Below it is the *foramen* or *hiatus* of WINSLOW; and between its laminae are lodged the biliary and hepatic vessels. It contains but little fat. If air be blown in at the foramen of Winslow, the cavity of the omentum will be rendered perceptible.

EPIPLOON, GASTRO-SPLENIC, *Gastro-Splenic Omentum*, *O. Gastro-splenicum*. A reflection of the peritoneum, which passes between the concave surface of the spleen and the stomach, from the cardiac orifice to near its great curvature, and which lodges the *vasa brevia* and splenic vessels between its laminae.

EPIPLOSARCOMPHALUS, from *epi*, 'above,' and *sarcoma*, 'flesh,' and *phalocle*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed of indurated omentum.

EPIPLOSCHOCLELE, *Epiplooschocele*, from

epiploos, 'the epiploon,' *ορχος*, 'the scrotum,' and *επλη*, 'tumour.' Scrotal hernia, formed by a displacement of the epiploon.

EPIPLOUM, Epiploon.

EPIPNOIA, Affluus.

EPIPORO'MA, from *επιπορος*, (*επι*, and *πορος*), 'I harden.' A tophaceous concretion which forms in the joints. The callus of fracture.

EPIRRHOË, *Επιρρηα*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ρως*, 'I flow.' Afflux or congestion of humours.—Hippocrates.

EPIRRHOËA, Epirrhoe.

EPISARCIDIUM, Anasarca.

EPIS'CHESIS, Retention; from *επισχωω*, 'I restrain.' A suppression of excretions.

EPISCHET'ICUS; same etymon. *Sistens*, *Reprimens*, *Co'hibens*. 'Restraining.' An agent that diminishes—secretion, for example.

EPISCHION, Abdomen, Pubes, Pubis os.

EPISCOPALES VALVULÆ, Mitral valves.

EPISEION, Pubis (os), Vulva, Labium Pudendi, Tressoria.

EPISEMA'SIA, from *επισμασις*, (*επι*, and *σημα*, 'a sign,') 'I afford some sign.' *Sema'sia*. It has been used synonymously with *sign*, and also with the invasion of an attack of fever. See *Annotatio*.

EPISIOCELE, see *Hernia*, vulvar.

EPISIOEDE'MA, from *επισιον*, 'the labia pudendi,' and *οιδημα*, 'oedema.' Oedema of the labia pudendi.

EPISION, Episeion.

EPISION'CUS, *Episiochy'ma*, from *επισιον*, (modern,) 'the labium pudendi,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' *Tumor labio'rum*. A swelling or tumour of the labia pudendi.

EPISIOPHYMA, Episioncus.

EPISIORRHAG'IA, from *επισιον*, 'the labia pudendi,' and *ρρηγη*, 'rupture.' Hemorrhage from the labia pudendi.

EPISIORRHAPHY, *Episiorrhaph'ia*, from *επισιον*, (modern,) 'the labium pudendi,' 'the vulva,' and *ραφη*, 'suture.' An operation practised in cases of prolapsus uteri, which consists in paring the opposing surfaces of the labia pudendi, bringing them together and uniting them by suture, so as to diminish the outlet of the vulva.

EPISOI'TIS, from *επισιον*, 'the labia pudendi,' and *ιτις*, denoting 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the labia pudendi.

EPISPA'DIA; *Hyperrepad'ia*; same etymon as the next. The condition of an Epispadias.

EPISPA'DIAS, *Epispadias'us*, *Anaspadias*, *Anaspadias'us*, *Hyperrepad'ias*, *Hyperrepad'ias'us*, from *επι*, 'above,' and *σπασω*, 'I draw.' The opposite to Hypospadias. One who has a preternatural opening of the urethra at the upper part of the penis.

EPISPAS'TICS, *Epispast'ica*, *Ves'icants*, *Helic'tica*, (F.) *Épispastiques*; same etymon. An epithet for every medicinal substance which, when applied to the skin, excites pain, heat, and more or less redness, followed by separation of the epidermis, which is raised up by effused serum. Cantharides and mustard are epispastics. See *Blistar* and *Derivative*.

EPISPASTICUM, Blister.

ÉPISPASTIQUES, Epispastics.

EPISPASTUM, Catapasma.

EPISPHE'RIA, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *σφαيرا*, 'a sphere.' Some physiologists have applied this term to the different convolutions and sinuosities presented by the external surface of the brain.

EPISPHAGISMOS, Signature.

EPISTACTIS'CHESIS, from *επισταξις*, 'epistaxis,' and *εσχων*, 'to restrain.' Arrest of bleeding from the nose.

EPISTAPHYLINI, see *Azygos Muscula*.

EPIS'TASIS, *Insident'ia*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *σπασω*, 'I rest.' A substance which swims at the surface of urine. It is opposed to the *hypostasis* or sediment. Epistasis has also been employed synonymously with suppression.

EPISTAX'IS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *σπασω*, 'I flow drop by drop.' *Hæmorrhag'ia activa na'rurum*, *H. narin'ea*, *H. na'rurum*, *Epistax'is junio'rum*, *Epistax'is arterio'sa*, *Hæmorrhin'ia*, *Hæmorrhinorrhag'ia*, *Hæmatis'mus*, *Choanorrhag'ia*, *Rhinorrhag'ia*, *Stillicid'ium seu Stilla'tio Sang'uinis e nar'ibus*, *Hemorrhage from the pituitary membrane*, *Bleeding at the nose*, *Nosebleed*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie nasale*, *Saignement du nez*, *Hémorrhin'ic*. This is one of the most common varieties of hemorrhage; the organization of the Schneiderian membrane being favourable to it, as the blood-vessels are but slightly supported. It does not generally flow from both nostrils, and is very apt to recur. Puberty is the period at which it is most common. Its exciting causes are:—any thing that will induce local congestions, as running, coughing, blowing the nose, &c., provided there be a predisposition to it. A common case of epistaxis requires but little treatment, especially if in a young person. Light diet and a dose or two of the sulphate of magnesia will be sufficient. In more severe attacks, cold and astringent washes of alum, sulphate of zinc, weak sulphuric acid, or creosote, may be used, and the nostrils be plugged anteriorly; but if the bleeding goes on posteriorly, the posterior nares must be plugged likewise,—the patient being kept with the head raised. The flow of blood has been arrested by directing the patient to stand up with his head elevated, compressing the nostril whence the blood flows with the finger, raising the corresponding arm perpendicularly, and holding it in this position for about two minutes. A less vigorous circulation through the carotids appears to result from the increased force required to carry on the circulation through the upper extremities when raised.—Négrier. To prevent the recurrence, strict diet must be inculcated.

EPISTER'NAL, *Episterna'lis*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *στερνον*, 'the sternum.' An epithet applied to two bones which form part of the sternum, and are situate upon its superior and lateral part. In the young subject, they are attached to the sternum by a synovial membrane, and a fibrous capsule. They have somewhat the appearance of the pisiform bones, but are of a greater size.

According to Professor Owen, the piece of a segment of an articulate animal, which is immediately above the middle inferior piece or sternum.

EPISTHOT'ONOS, from *επισθεω*, 'forwards,' and *τενω*, 'I extend.' A spasm of the muscles, drawing the body forwards. The word *emprosthotonos* is more commonly employed.

EPISTROPHE, Relapse.

EPISTROPHEUS, Axis.

EPISTROPHUS, Axis.

EPISYNAN'CHE, (*επι*, and *συναχη* or *συναχη*), *Episyngi'na*. A Greek word, used by a modern writer for spasm of the pharynx, by which deglutition is prevented, and the solid and liquid food driven back towards the mouth or nasal fossæ.

EPISYNTHET'IC, *Episynthet'icus*, from *επισυνθηναι*, (*επι*, *συν*, and *θηναι*), 'to collect, accumulate.' The name of a medical sect, whose object it was to reconcile the principles of the Methodists with those of the Empirics and Dogmatists. Leonides of Alexandria seems to have been one of the first partisans of this sect; of which we know little.

EPITASIS, from *επι*, and *τείνω*, 'to extend.' The period of violence of a fever, (*Febris inter-sio*.) attack or paroxysm; sometimes it is used in the same sense as epistaxis, for 'suppression.'

EPITHELIUM, Epithelium.

EPITHE'LIAL, *Epithelia'lis*; same etymon as *epithelium*. Appertaining or relating to the epithelium,—as 'epithelial cells, or scales.'

EPITHE'LIUM, *Epithe'lium*, *Epithe'lis*, *Ende-piderm'is*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *θηλα*, 'a nipple.' The thin layer of epidermis, which covers parts deprived of *derma*, properly so called,—as the nipple, mucous membranes, lips, &c. Modern histological researches have shown that it exists, in different forms, *pavement*, *cylinder* and *vibratile* or *ciliated epithelium*. *Tesselated epithelium* covers the serous and synovial membranes, the lining of blood-vessels, and the mucous membranes, except where cylinder epithelium exists. It is spread over the mouth, pharynx and œsophagus, conjunctiva, vagina, and entrance of the female urethra. *Cylinder epithelium* is found in the intestinal canal, beyond the cardiac orifice of the stomach; in the larger ducts of the salivary glands; in the ductus communis choledochus, prostate, Cowper's glands, vesiculæ seminales, vas deferens, tubuli uriniferi, and urethra of the male; and lines the urinary passages of the female, from the orifice of the urethra to the beginning of the tubuli uriniferi of the kidneys. In all these situations, it is continuous with tesselated epithelium, which lines the more delicate ducts of the various glands. For the uses of the *ciliated epithelium*, see *Cilia*.

EP'ITHEM, *Epith'ema* or *Epithe'ma*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *τιθημι*, 'I put.' This term is applied to every topical application which cannot be classed either under ointments or plasters. Three sorts of epithems have been usually distinguished,—the *liquid*, *dry*, and *soft*, which comprise *fomentations*, *bags filled with dry substances*, and *cataplasms*.

EPITH'ESIS. Same etymon. The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

EPITHYM'IAE, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *θυμος*, 'desire.' Morbid desires or longings.

EPITHYMIAMA, Fumigation.

EPITHYMIUM, *Cuscuta epithymum*—*e. Officinarum*, *Cuscuta Europæa*.

EPITROCH'LEA, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *τροχάλια*, 'a pulley.' That which is situate above a pulley. Chaussier gives this name to the unequal, round protuberance situate on the inside of the inferior extremity of the humerus above its articular trochlea. It is the part usually called the *inner* or *lesser condyle* of the humerus. From it originate several muscles of the forearm, to which it has given part of their names, according to the system of Chaussier.

ÉPITROCHLO-CARPI-PALMAIRE, *Palmaris longus*—*ε. Oubito-carpitæ*, see *Cubital muscles*—*ε. Métacarpitæ*, *Palmaris magnus*—*ε. Phalanginæ communis*, *Flexor sublimis perforatus*—*ε. Radialis*, *Pronator radii teres*.

EPIZO'A, (*F.*) *Epizoot'ies*, *Ectoparasites*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ζωον*, 'an animal.' Parasitic animals, which infest the surface of the body, or the common integument.

EPIZOÔ'TIA, *Epizooty*. Same etymon. A disease which reigns amongst animals. It corresponds, in the veterinary art, to epidemic in medicine.

EPIZOÔ'TIC, *Epizoot'icus*, same etymon. Relating or appertaining to an epizooty,—as an 'epizootic apthæ.'

EP'ÏCHË, from *επι*, and *εχειν*, 'to have or to hold.' Doubt, suspension of judgment—*Suspens'io*

sentent'ia. Sometimes employed in the same sense as *epicheisis* or suppression.

EPOCHETEUSIS, Derivation.

EPODE, Incantation.

EPO'MIS, *Superhumera'lis*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *μυς*, 'the shoulder.' The acromion. The upper part of the shoulder.—Hippocrates, *Galen*.

EPOMPHALICUM, *Epomphalium*.

EPOMPHALION, Uterus.

EPOMPHA'LIUM, *Epompha'licum*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *οφθαλος*, 'the navel.' A medicine, which, when placed upon the umbilicus, moves the belly.—*Paulus of Ægina*.

ÉPONGE, *Spongia*—*ε. d'Églantier*, *Bedegar*.

ÉPOQUES, *Menses*.

EPOSTOMA, *Exostosis*.

EPOSTOSIS, *Exostosis*.

ÉPREINTES, *Tenesmus*.

EPSEMA, *Decoction*.

EPSESI, *Decoction*, *Elixatio*.

EPSOM, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Epsom* is a town in Surrey, about 15 miles from London. The water is a simple saline;—consisting chiefly of sulphate of magnesia, which has consequently received the name of *Epsom Salts*, though no longer prepared from the *Epsom water*.

ÉPUISEMENT, *Exhaustion*.

EPULIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ουλος*, 'the gum.' *Odon'tia excrescens*, *Sarco'ma epulis*, *Ulon'cus*, *Excrescentia gingivæ*. An excrescence on the gum, sometimes ending in cancer.

EPULOSIS, *Cicatrisation*.

EPULOTICA, *Cicatrisantia*.

EQUAL, *Æqual'is*. An epithet applied particularly to the pulse and to respiration. The pulse and respiration are equal, when the pulsations and inspirations which succeed each other are alike in every respect.

EQUILIB'RIMUM, from *æquus*, 'equal,' and *librare*, 'to weigh.' In medicine, this word is sometimes used to designate that state of organs, fluids, and forces, which constitutes health.

EQUINA CAUDA, see *Cauda Equina*.

EQUI'NIA, from *equinus*, 'belonging to a horse.' *Glanders*, (*F.*) *Morve*. A dangerous contagious disorder, accompanied by a pustular eruption, which arises from inoculation with certain diseased fluids generated in the horse, the ass and the mule. Two forms are met with,—*E. mitis*, contracted from horses affected with grease, and *E. glandulosa*, a dangerous and commonly fatal disease communicated to man, either in the acute or chronic form, from the glandered horse. The veterinary surgeons make two varieties of the disease in the horse—*Glanders*, *Mal'lia*, *Malia'num*, *Mal'liæ*, *Malis*, *Malleus*; and *Farcy glanders*, *Farcino'ma*, *Mal'leno farcimino'sus*, *Morbus farcimino'sus*, *Cachex'ia lymphat'ica farcimino'sa*, (*F.*) *Morve farcineuse*:—the former affecting the pituitary membrane and occasioning a profuse discharge from the nostrils, with pustular eruptions or small tumours, which soon suppurate and ulcerate, being attended by symptoms of malignant fever and by gangrene of various parts:—the latter being the same disease, but appearing in the shape of small tumours about the legs, lips, face, neck, &c. of the horse; sometimes very painful, suppurating and degenerating into foul ulcers. They are often seen together.

The mild cases require little treatment but rest; the more severe generally resist all remedies.

EQUISETUM ARVENSE, &c., see *Hippuris vulgaris*—*e. Minus*, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

EQUITA'TION, *Equita'tio*, *Hippe'ta*, *Hippa'sia*, *Hippen'sia*, from *æquus*, 'a horse.' *Horseback exercise*. A kind of exercise, advisable in many diseases, although improper in others—in uterine

affections, for instance. It has been much recommended in phthisis pulmonalis. It is less fatiguing than walking, and consequently more available in disease. But to prevent disease, where much exercise is required, the latter is preferable.

EQUIVOROUS, *Equiv'orus*, *Hippoph'agous*, from *equus*, 'a horse,' and *voro*, 'I devour.' Feeding or subsisting on horseflesh.

EQUIVOCAL, *Equiv'ocus*, from *æquus*, 'equal,' and *vox*, 'voice.' Those symptoms are occasionally so denominated which belong to several diseases. Generation is said to be 'equivocal,' when it is, or seems to be, spontaneous. See Generation.

EQUUS, Hippus.

ÉRABLE, *Acer saccharinum*.

ERADICATION, *Eradica'tio*, from *e*, 'from,' and *radix*, 'a root.' The act of rooting out, or completely removing a disease.

ERADICATIVE, *Eradic'ans*: same etymon. Any thing possessed of the power of completely rooting out a disease.

ÉRAILLEMENT DES PAUPIÈRES, Ectropion.

EREBINTHUS, *Acer arletinum*.

ERECTHITES HIERACIFO'LLIA, *Senecio hieracifolius*, *Fireweed*. An indigenous plant, Order, Compositæ, which flowers from July to September. It is said to be an acrid tonic, and astringent, and in large doses emetic.

ERECTILE TISSUE, *Tela erectilis*, from *erigere*, (*e*, and *rigere*,) 'to erect,' 'to become erect.' A tissue, whose principal character is:—to be susceptible of dilatation, i. e. of turgescence and increase of size. It is formed of a collection of arteries and veins, intermixed with nervous filaments; which form, by their numerous anastomoses, a spongy substance, whose areolæ communicate with each other. Smooth muscular fibres have been detected in it. This tissue exists in the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, at the lower and inner surface of the vagina, in the spongy part of the urethra, the lips, nipples, iris, &c. Sometimes it is developed accidentally, and constitutes a kind of organic transformation.

ERECTION, *Erectio*, *Arrectio*; same etymon. The state of a part, in which, from having been soft, it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissue, as in the case of the penis;—*Styma*, *Styxis*.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS, *Ischio-cavernosus*—*e*. Penis, *Ischio-cavernosus*.

EREMACAU'SIS, from *ερημος*, 'waste,' and *καυστις*, 'combustion.' A term applied by Liebig to the slow combustion, oxidation, or decay of organic matters in the air.

EREMIA, *Acinesia*.

ERETHILYTIUM HÆMATOLYTIUM, *Spanæmie*.

ERETHISM, *Erethis'mus*, *Erethis'ta*, *Irritamentum*, *Irrita'tio*, from *ερεθίζω*, 'I irritate.' Irritation. Augmentation of the vital phenomena in any organ or tissue. *Orgasm*. Under this name, Mr. Pearson has described a state of the constitution produced by mercury acting on it as a poison. He calls it *Mercur'ial Erethis'mus*. It is characterized by great depression of strength; anxiety about the præcordia; irregular action of the heart; frequent sighing; tremors; small, quick, sometimes intermitting, pulse; occasional vomiting; pale, contracted countenance, and sense of coldness; but the tongue is seldom furred, nor are the vital and natural functions much disturbed. In this state any sudden exertion may prove fatal.

ERETHISMA, *Rubefacient*.

ERETHISMUS, *Erethism*, *Irritation*—*e*. *Ebrio-*

sorum, *Delirium tremens*—*e*. *Hydrophobia*, *Hydrophobia*—*e*. *Oneirodynia*, *Incubus*, *Paroniria*—*e*. *Simplex*, *Fidgets*.

ERETHISTICUS, *Erethiticus*, *Rubefacient*.

ERETHITIC, *Erethit'icus*, *Erethit'icus*. Belonging or relating to erethism, — as "erethitic phenomena," or phenomena of irritation.

EREUGMOS, *Eruetation*.

EREUXIS, *Eruetation*, *Flatulencia*.

ERGASMA, *Myrrha*.

ERGASTERION SPIRITUS, *Pulmo*.

ERGASTERIUM, *Laboratory*.

ERGOT, (*F.*) *Ergot*, 'a spur.' *Er'gota*, *Seca'lis cornu'tum*, *Clavus secali'nus*, *Clavus secal'is*, *Spermo'dia clavus*, *Mater secal'is*, *Calcar*, *Seca'lis mater*, *Seca'lis luxur'iana*, *Ustilago*, *Clavus stilig'inis*, *Fruentum cornu'tum*, *F. cornicula'tum*, *F. luxur'ians*, *F. tur'gidum*, *F. temulen'tum*, *Brisco'eras*, (?) *Melanophy'ma*, *Spurred or Horned Rye*, *the Spur*, *Hornseed*, (*F.*) *Seigle ergoté*, *Blé cornu*. Ergot is generally considered to be the result of a disease in rye, occurring most frequently when a hot summer succeeds a rainy spring. Decandolle, however, regards it as a parasitic fungus, and calls it, *Sclero'tium clavus*; whilst Leveillé esteems it to be a fungus giving a coating to the diseased grain; the medical virtues residing in the coating. This parasitic fungus he calls *Spha'ce'lia seg'etum*. More recently, it has been maintained, that it is a diseased state of the grain occasioned by the growth of a fungus not previously detected, to which the names *Ergota'tia abortans* seu *abortifa'ciens*, *Oidium abortifa'ciens*, *Ergot-mould*, have been given. It is found projecting from among the leaves of the spike or ear; and is a long, crooked excrescence, resembling the spur of a cock; pointed at its extremities; of a dark brown colour externally, and white within.

This substance has been long used in Germany to act on the uterus, as its names Mutterkorn and Gebärrpolver (womb-grain, pulvis parturienti) testify. Upwards of forty years ago, it was recommended in this country, by Dr. John Stearns, of Saratoga County, New York, for accelerating parturition; and since that period, numerous testimonials have been offered in its favour. Half a drachm of the powder is gently boiled in half a pint of water, and one-third part given every 20 minutes, until proper pains begin. Some recommend the clear watery infusion; others advise the powder; others the oil, and others the wine. It is obvious, that in many cases the uterine efforts would return in the period which would necessarily elapse in the administration of ergot, so that several of the cases, at least, of reputed efficacy, may not have been dependent upon the assigned agent. Ergot also possesses—it is affirmed—narcotic virtues, which have rendered it useful in hemorrhagic and other affections of excitement.

Bread, made of spurred rye, has been attended with the effects described under *ERGOTISM*.

ERGOT, *Hippocampus minor*.

ERGOT-MOULD, see *Ergot*.

ERGOTA, *Ergot*.

ERGOTÆTIA ABORTANS, see *Ergot*—*e*.

Abortifaciens, see *Ergot*.

ER'GOTIN, *Extractum Er'gotæ*, *Extract of Ergot*, (*F.*) *Ergotine*, *Extrait hémostatique de Bonjean*. The extract of ergot has been found an excellent hæmstatic in the dose of two grains several times a day. It has also been used externally.

ERGOTINE, *Ergotin*.

ER'GOTISM, *Ergotis'mus*, from *ergota*, 'ergot.' *Morbus cereal'is*. Poisoning by ergot. An affection produced by the use of spurred rye. At times, the symptoms are limited to vertigo,

spasms, and convulsions. See *Convulsio cerealis*. Most commonly, there is torpor with numbness of the hands and feet, which waste away, lose sensation and the power of motion, and separate from the body by dry gangrene; *Ergotismus Sphacelatus*, *Sphacelus cerealis*, *Necrosis cerealis*, *Gangræna utilaginea*, *Necrosis utilaginea*, *Ergot* or *Mildew mortification*, (F.) *Ergotisme gangrèneux*, *Gangrène des Solonais*, *Mal de Sologne*.

ERGOTISME CONVULSIVE, *Convulsio cerealis*.

ERGOTISMUS, Ergotism — e. Spasmodicus, *Convulsio cerealis*—c. *Sphacelosis*, *Ergotismus*.

ERICA VULGARIS, *Calluna vulgaris* seu *Erica*, *Common Heath*, (F.) *Bruyère vulgaire*. This has been regarded as diuretic and diaphoretic.

ERIG'ERON BELLIDIFOLIUM, *Robin's plantain*. An indigenous plant of the Composite family; flowering in May. It is said to possess properties like the next.

ERIG'ERON PHILADELPHICUM, *Scabious*, *Skevisch*, *Philadelphius Flea-Bane*, *Skevisch Flea-Bane*, *Daisy*, *Cocnah*, *Frostweed*, *Fieldweed*, *Squaw-weed*, (F.) *Vergerette de Philadelphie*. The plant has been used in decoction or infusion for gouty and gravelly complaints, and is said to operate powerfully as a diuretic and sudorific.

ERIGERON CANADENSIS, *Canada Fleabane*, is considered to be allied in properties to the above, and the same may be said of *Erigeron Heterophyllum*, *Sweet Sneebious* or *various-leaved Fleabane*; all of which are in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

ERIGERUM, *Senecio*.

ÉRIGNE, Hook.

ÉRINE, Hook.

ERIOCEPHALUS UMBELLULATUS, *Wild Rosemary*. A South African shrub, *Nat. Ord.* Composite, which is diuretic, and used by the farmers and Hottentots, in various forms of dropsy.

ERIOSPERMUM LATIFOLIUM. A South African plant, the tuber of which is muculent, and used externally in abrasions of the skin, and in superficial ulcers. It is also employed by the Mohammedans, in decoction, in amenorrhœa.

ERIX, *ep̄s*. This word signifies, in Galen, the upper part of the liver.

ERODENS, *Caustic*.

ERODIUM MOSCHATUM, *Geranium moschatum*.

EROMANIA, *Erotomania*.

ERON'OSUS, *Eron'osus*, from *ep̄s*, 'spring,' and *osus* or *ovosus*, 'disease.' A disease which appears chiefly in spring.

EROS, *Love*.

EROSIO, *Corrosion* — e. et *Perforatio spontanea Ventriculi*, *Gastromalacia*.

EROSION, *Erosio*, *Diabro'nia*, *Anabro'nia*, *Corrosion*, from *erodere*, (e. and *rodere*.) 'to eat away.' The action of a corrosive substance, or the gradual destruction of a part by a substance of that kind. It is often employed in the same sense as ulceration, *spontaneous erosion*.

EROT'IC, *Eroticus*, from *ep̄s*, 'love.' That which is produced by love; — as *Erotic melancholy*, *E. delirium*, &c.

EROTICOMANIA, *Erotomania*.

EROTION, *Melissa*.

EROTOMANIA, *Eromania*, *Ma'nia erotica*, from *ep̄s*, 'love,' and *mania*, 'mania.' A species of mental alienation caused by love. *Erotic melancholy* is *Love melancholy*. Some authors write it *Erotico-mania*. Also, *Nymphomania*.

ERPES, *Herpes*.

ERRABUNDUS, *Planetes*.

ERRATIC, *Erraticus*, *Atactos*, *At'ypos*; from *errare*, 'to err.' *Wandering, irregular*. That which disappears and recurs at irregular intervals. This name is given to intermittents, *Febus erraticæ*, which observe no type. Most commonly, it is applied to pains or to any diseased manifestations which are not fixed, but move from one part to another, as in gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, &c.

ERREUR DE LIEU, *Error loci*.

ER'RHINE, *Errhinum* or *Er'rhinum*, *Sternutatorium*, *Sternutatory*, *Ptar'iacum*, *Apoplegmat'icans per nares*, *Nasa'te*, from *er*, 'in,' and *rhiz*, 'the nose.' A remedy whose action is exerted on the Schneiderian membrane, exciting sneezing and increased discharge. Errhines have been mainly used as local stimulants in head affections. The chief are: *Asari Folia*, *Euphorbie gummi-resina*, *Hydrargyri sulphas flavus*, *Tabacum*, and *Veratrum album*.

ERRHINUM, *Sternutatory*.

ER'RHYSIS, from *er*, 'in,' and *rhiz*, 'I flow.' With some, a draining of blood. A trifling hemorrhage.

ERROR LOCI, *Apoplansis*, (F.) *Error de Lieu*. A term, frequently used by Boerhaave to express deviation of fluids, when they enter vessels not destined for them. Boerhaave admitted several orders of capillary vessels, the diameters of which went on decreasing. The largest received red blood: those which came next received only white: others only lymph: whilst the last of all were destined for yet more subtle fluids — for a kind of vapour. When the red globules entered vessels destined for the white, or the white those intended for the thinner fluids, there was, according to the theory of Boerhaave, an *error loci*, the proximate cause of inflammation and other mischiefs. See *Aberration*.

ERUCA, *Brassica eruca*, *Sinapis*—c. *Barbarea*, *Erysimum barbarea*—c. *Fœtida*, *Brassica eruca*—c. *Sativa*, *Brassica eruca*.

ERUCTATION, *Ructatio*, *Ereug'mus*, *Eryg's*, *Eructatio*, *Ructus*, *Ructa'men*, *Ructatio*, *Ereus'ia*, *Restagna'tio*, *Ruft*, (N. of England,) from *eructare*, (e. and *ructare*, 'to belch') *Belching*, (F.) *Rot*, *Rapport*. A sonorous emission, by the mouth, of flatus proceeding from the stomach. When so frequent as to occasion a diseased condition, this is termed *Ructo'aitas*, *Morb'us ructo'mus*.

ERUGATORIA, *Tetanothra*.

ÉRUGNEUX, *Æruginous*.

ERUPTIO, *Eruption* — e. *Exanthematis*, *Epinastasis*—e. *Sanguinis*, *Hæmorrhagia*.

ERUPTION, *Eruptio*, from *erumpere*, (e. and *rumpere*.) 'to issue with violence,' 'to break out.' This word has several meanings. 1. The sudden and copious evacuation of any fluid from a canal or cavity: — of serum, blood, pus, &c., for example. 2. The breaking out of an exanthem: and, 3. the exanthem itself, whether simply in the form of a rash, or of pustules, vesicles, &c.

ERUPTION ANOMALE, *Roseolæ*—c. *Esuæ*, *Roseolæ*—e. *Violet*, *Ionthus*.

ERUPTIVE, *Eruptiva*. That which is accompanied by an eruption. Thus small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, miliaria, &c., are *eruptive fevers*. The term *eruptive disease* is nearly synonymous with cutaneous disease.

ERVA DE SANCTA MARIA, *Arum Draco-culus*.

ERVALENTA, see *Eryum*.

ERVUM, *E. Ervil'ia*, *E. plicatum*, *Vie'ia ervil'ia*, *Or'obus*, (F.) *Lentille Erv* ou *Orobe*. In times of scarcity, the seeds have been made into bread, but it is said not to be wholesome. The meal was one much used in poultices: it was for-

merly called *Orob'ion*, *εροβιον*. Under the name *Erculent'a*, a secret preparation has been introduced into Paris. It is a vegetable powder, which, when mixed with milk and soup and taken night and morning, is said to have succeeded in removing old and obstinate obstructions! Buchner thinks it is bean-meal, Dittorich, the meal of the seed of *Ervum Ervilia*.—Aschenbrenner.

ERVUM ERVILLA, *Ervum*.

ERVUM LENS, *Oicer Lens*, *Lens esculenta*, *Phacoe*, the *Lentil*, (F.) *Lentille*. The seed, *Phacé*, *Phacéa*, *Phacus*, is eaten in many places like peas: they are flatulent and difficult of digestion.

ERVUM PPLICATUM, *Ervum*.

ERYGE, Eruetation.

ERYGIUM, see *E. Aquaticum*.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM, *Water Eryn'go*, *Button Snake Root*. *Nat. Order*, Umbelliferae. This root, *Eryn'gium*, (Ph. U. S.) is nearly allied to the *contrayerva* of the shops, and acts more especially as a sudorific. It is a secondary article in the *Pharm. U. S.*

ERYNGIUM CAMPES'TRE, *E. vulgare*, *Centum Capita*, *Lyrin'gium*, *Aster inquina'lis*, *Capitulum Martii*, *Acus Ven'erie*, (F.) *Panicaut*, *Char-don-Roland*, is sometimes used for *E. maritimum*.

ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM seu MARI'NUM. The *Sea Holly* or *Eryngo*, *Ethe'ra Herba*, (F.) *Panicaut Maritimum*. *Eryngo* root has a slightly aromatic odour, and sweetish and warm taste. It is considered to be diuretic and expectorant, but its powers are so weak, that it is scarcely ever used.

ERYNGIUM VULGARE, *E. Campestre*.

ERYNGO, SEA, *Eryngium maritimum*—*e.* *Water Eryngium aquaticum*.

ERYSIMUM, *Erysimum officinale*, *Sisymbrium officinale*, *Chama'ption*, *Hedge-mustard*, (F.) *Vélar*, *Tortelle*, *Herbe aux Chantres*. This was, formerly, much used for its expectorant and diuretic qualities. The seeds greatly resemble mustard.

ERYSIMUM ALLIARIA, *Alliaria*.

ERYSIMUM BARBA'REA, *E. lyratum*, *Arabis barba'ra*, *Sisymbrium barba'ra*, *Eru'ca barba'ra*, *Barba'ra*, *B. stric'ta*, (F.) *Herbe de Sainte Barbe*, has been ranked amongst the antiscorbutic plants. See *Alliaria*.

ERYSIMUM CORDIFOLIUM, *Alliaria*—*e.* *Lyratum*, *E. barbarea*.

ERYSIPELA'CEA. Same etymon as the next. A family of eruptive diseases, comprising erysipelas, variola, rubeola, and scarlatina.

ERYSIPELAS, from *ερω*, 'I draw in,' and *πelas*, 'near.' *Febri erysipelato'ea*, *Febri erysipelato'ea*, *Erythrop'ya*, *Emphlysis Erysip'elas*, *St. Anthony's fire*, *Ignis Sancti Anto'nii*, *J. Colu-melle's*, *Hieropyr*, *Icteric'ia rubra*, *Ignis sacer*, *Rose*, *Rubea icteric'ia*, *Vicinitra'ha*, *Vicinitrac'tus*, *Brunus*, *Lugdus*, (F.) *Erysipèle*, *Feu St. Antoine*, *Feu sacré*, *Mal Saint Antoine*. A disease, so called because it generally extends gradually to the neighbouring parts. Superficial inflammation of the skin, with general fever, tension and swelling of the part; pain and heat more or less acrid; redness diffused, but more or less circumscribed, and disappearing when pressed upon by the finger, but returning as soon as the pressure is removed. Frequently, small vesicles appear upon the inflamed part, which dry up and fall off, under the form of branny scales. Erysipelas is, generally, an acute affection: its medium duration being from 10 to 14 days. It yields, commonly, to general refrigerant remedies. Topical applications are rarely serviceable. At times, when the disease approaches the phlegmonous character, copious bleeding and other evacuations may be required, as in many cases of erysipelas of the face; but this is not commonly necessary.

In most cases, indeed, the general action seems deficient, and it becomes necessary to give tonics.

When erysipelas is of a highly inflammatory character, and invades the parts beneath, it is termed *Erysip'elas phlegmono'des*, (F.) *Erysipèle phlegmoneux*: when accompanied with phlyctenae, and the inflammation terminates in gangrene, *Erysip'elas gangræno'sum*, (F.) *Erysipèle gangræneux*; and when associated with infiltration of serum *Erysip'elas œdemato'sum*, (F.) *Erysipèle œdemateux*.

ERYSIPELAS GANGRÆNOSUM, see *Erysipelas*—*e.* *œdematosum*, see *Erysipelas*—*e.* *Phlegmonodes*, see *Erysipelas*—*e.* *Periodica nervosa chronica*, *Pellagra*—*e.* *Phlyctenoides*, *Herpes zoster*—*e.* *Pustulosa*, *Herpes zoster*—*e.* *Zoster*, *Herpes zoster*.

ERYSIPELATODES, *Erysipelatous*.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS, *Erysipelato'des*, *Erysipelato'sus*. Belonging to erysipelas; as an *erysipel'atous affection*.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS INFLAMMATO, *Inflammati'o erysipelato'ea*, *Epiphlogis'ma*, *Cuti'tis*, *Dermati'tis*, is the character of inflammation which distinguishes erysipelas, *Erythe'ma erysipelato'sum*.

ÉRYSIPÈLE, *Erysipelas*—*é.* *Ambulant*, see *Ambulant*—*é.* *Gangræneux*, see *Erysipelas*—*é.* *œdemateux*, see *Erysipelas*—*é.* *Phlegmoneux*, see *Erysipelas*—*é.* *Serpiginoux*, see *Serpiginous*—*é.* *Pustuleux*, *Herpes zoster*.

ERYSOS, *Erythema*.

ERYTHE'MA, from *ερυθραιος*, *ερυθρος*, 'red, rose-coloured.' *Erythre'ma*, (F.) *Erythème*. This name is, sometimes, given to erysipelas, especially when of a local character. It is, also, applied to the morbid redness on the cheeks of the hectic, and on the skin covering tubo, phlegmon, &c. It forms the 6th genus of the 3d order, *Exanthemata*, of Bateman's classification of cutaneous diseases; and is defined, "a nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious." Many varieties are described by dermatologists,—for example, *E. intertri'go*, *E. fugax*, *E. papula'tum*, *E. tubercula'tum*, *E. nodo'sum*, *E. læve*, *E. centri'ugum*, *E. margina'tum*, and *E. acrody'n'ia*.

ERYTHEMA ACRODY'NIA, *Acrody'nium*—*e.* *Ambustio*, *Burn*—*e.* *Anthrax*, *Anthrax*.

ERYTHE'MA CENTRI'UGUM. A variety of erythema attacking the face, commencing with a small red spot, and spreading around, so as, at times, to affect the whole face.

ERYTHEMA ENDEMICUM, *Pellagra*—*e.* à *Frigore*, *Chilblain*.

ERYTHE'MA FUGAX. Patches of erythema, that sometimes appear on the body in febrile diseases, teething children, &c., and which are of brief duration.

ERYTHEMA GANGRÆNOSUM, *Anthrax*—*e.* *Ichorosum*, *Eczema mercuriale*—*e.* *Intertrigo*, *Chafing*.

ERYTHE'MA LÆVE, (F.) *Erythème léger*. Slight erythema affecting the skin, as in œdema.

ERYTHE'MA MARGINA'TUM, (F.) *Erythème marginal*. A form in which the prominent patches of erythema are distinctly separated from the skin at their margins.

ERYTHEMA MERCURIALE, *Eczema mercuriale*.

ERYTHE'MA NODO'SUM, (F.) *Erythème noueux*. A more severe form of *Erythema tuberculatum*.

ERYTHE'MA PAPULA'TUM, (F.) *Erythème papuleux*. Patches of erythema, which are at first papulated, appearing on the face, neck, breast, &c., of females, and young persons more especially.

ERYTHEMA PELLAGRUM, *Pellagra*—*e.* *Pernale* *Chilblain*.

ERYTHE'MA SOLA'RE. A name given by the Italians to Pellagra, owing to its being attended with an eruption of small red spots or patches on the parts that are exposed to the sun.

ERYTHE'MA TUBERCULA'TUM, *E. tuberculo'sum,* (F.) *Érythème tuberculeux.* A form of erythema in which the patches are in small lumps.

ERYTHEM'ATOUS, *Erythemat'ic, Erythema-tous, Erythemat'icus,* (F.) *Érythémateux.* Appertaining or relating to Erythema.

ÉRYTHÈME, *Erythema*—*é. Léger, Erythema læve*—*é. Marginal, Erythema marginatum*—*é. Noueux, Erythema nodosum*—*é. Papuleux, Erythema papulatum*—*é. Tuberculeux, Erythema tuberculatum.*

ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM, *Chironia centaarium*—*e. Chilensis, Canchalagua, Chironia Chilensis.*

ERYTHRÆMIA, Plethora.

ERYTHRAN'CHÈ, *Angi'na erysipelato'sa,* from *ερυθρος, 'red,'* and *αγγος, 'I suffocate.'* Erysipelatous or erythematous sore throat.

ERYTHREMA, Erythema.

ERYTHRINA MONOSPERMA, *Butea frondosa.*

ERYTHROCHERAS, *Cynanche parotidæa.*

ERYTHRODANUM, *Rubia.*

ER'YTHROID, *Erythro'des, Erythro'id'es.* Reddish.

ERYTHROID COAT, *Tu'nica erythro'des.* Vaginal coat of the testis.

ER'YTHROID VES'ICLE, *Vesic'ula Erythroidea.* A vesicle of the fœtus described by Pockels and others. It is pyriform, and much longer than, although of the same breadth as, the umbilical vesicle. Velpeau, Weber, and others, doubt its being a physiological condition.

ERYTHRONIUM, *E. Americanum.*

ERYTHRO'NIUM AMERICAN'UM, *E. flavum, E. dens canis, E. lanceolatum, E. longifolium, Common Erythro'nium, Yellow Snake-leaf, Yellow Adder's tongue, Adder-leaf, Dog violet, Rattlesnake violet, Lamb's tongue, Scrofula root, Yellow Snowdrop.* This plant is possessed of emetic properties, but is rarely, if ever, used. The root and herb, *Erythro'nium,* (Ph. U. S.) are in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

ERYTHRONIUM DENS CANIS, *E. Americanum*—*e. Flavum, E. Americanum*—*e. Lanceolatum, E. Americanum*—*e. Longifolium, E. Americanum.*

ERYTHROPYRA, *Erysipelas.*

ERYTHROSIS, Plethora.

ES'APIÈ, from *εσαπῶω, 'I touch with the fingers.'* (F.) *Le Toucher.* The introduction of a finger or fingers into the vagina, for the purpose of examining the condition of the uterus. It is employed to verify the existence or non-existence of pregnancy and its different stages; to detect certain affections or faults of conformation in the genital organs and pelvis; and, during the process of accouchement, to examine into the progress of labour, &c.

ESCA, Aliment.

ESCARA, Eschar.

ESCARGOT, *Limax.*

ESCHALOTTE, *Échalotte.*

ESCHAR, *Es'chara, Es'char, a slough, a crust or scab.* The crust or disorganized portion, arising from the mortification of a part, and which is distinguishable from the living parts by its colour, consistence, and other physical properties. The inflammation which it excites in the contiguous parts, gives occasion to a secretion of pus between the living and dead parts, which ultimately completely separates the latter.

ESCHARA, *Vulva.*

ESCHAROTIC, *Escharot'icum,* from *εσχαρῶω, 'eschar.'* Any substance, which, when applied upon a living part, gives rise to an eschar, such as *caustic potassa: the concentrated mineral acids, &c.*

ESCHAROTIC POISON, see Poison.

ESCHELLOHE, MINERAL WATERS OF. This water rises at the foot of a mountain near the convent of Etal in Bavaria. It is a sulphureous saline.

ESCHID'NA OCELLA'TA. A very poisonous viper, which inhabits the sugar-cane fields of Peru. Its bite is almost instantaneously fatal.

ESCORZONERA, *Scorzonera.*

ESCREVINSE, *Crab.*

ESCULAPIAN, *Medical.*

ESCULENT, *Esculent'us, Ed'ible, Eat'able,* from *esca, 'food.'* (F.) *Comestible.* Such plants or such parts of plants or animals as may be eaten for food.

ESO, *εσω, 'within.'* A prefix which signifies an affection of an internal part; as *Esoteritis,* inflammation of the inner membrane of the intestines:—*Esogastritis,* inflammation of the inner membrane of the stomach, &c.

ESOCHAS, *Esoche.*

ES'OCHE, *Es'ochas.* A tumour—as a hemoroid—within the anus.

ESOCOLITIS, *Dysentery.*

ESODIC, *Afferent.*

ESOENTERITIS, see Enteritis.

ESOGASTRITIS, *Endogastritis.*

ESOTERIC, *εσωτερος, 'interior,'* from *εσω, 'within.'* Private; interior; in contradistinction to *Esoter'ic,* public, exterior. Hence, we speak of '*esoteric and exoteric causes of disease.*'

ESOT'ERISM, MEDICAL. Same etymon as Esoteric. A term used by M. Simon, in his *Médecine ontologie médicale,* for that esotery, or mystery and secrecy, with which the practitioner performs his daily duties, and which, he conceives, he is compelled to adopt by the prejudices and ignorance of his patients.

ESPACES INTERCOSTAUX, see Costa.

ESPÈCE, *Powder, compound.*

ESPÈCES VULNÉRAIRES, *Falltranck.*

ESPHLA'SIS, from *εσπῶω, 'I break, bruise,'* &c. A fracture of the skull by comminution, the fragments being depressed. See Depression, and Enthlasis.

ESPRIT, *Spirit*—*e. d'Ammoniaque, Spiritus ammoniac*—*e. d'Auis, Spiritus anisi*—*e. de Camphre, Spiritus camphoræ*—*e. de Cannelle, Spiritus cinnamomi*—*e. de Carvi, Spiritus carui*—*e. de Genièvre composé, Spiritus juniperi compositus*—*e. de Lavande, Spiritus lavandulæ*—*e. de Lavande composé, Spiritus lavandulæ compositus*—*e. de Menthe poivrée, Spiritus menthæ piperitæ*—*e. de Muscade, Spiritus myristicæ*—*e. de Poutiot, Spiritus pulegii*—*e. de Raifort composé, SpiritusArmoracii compositus*—*e. de Romarin, Spiritus rosmarini*—*e. de Vin délayé, Spiritus tenuior*—*e. de Vin rectifié, Spiritus rectificatus.*

ESPRITS ANIMAUX, *Nervous fluid.*

ESQUILLE, *Splinter.*

ESQUINANÇIE, *Cynanche, Cynanche tonsillarlis.*

ESQUINE, *Smilax China.*

ESSENCE, *Essentia,* corrupted from *essentia, 'standing out. (?)* By some, used synonymously with *volatile oil;* by others, with *simple tincture.* The oil of *peppermint* is the oil obtained by distillation; the *essence,* the oil diluted with spirit. See *Tinct. olei menthæ.*

ESSENCE OF BARDANA, HILL'S, *Tincturi gambæ ammoniata*—*e. of Coltsfoot, see Tinctura benoisti composita*—*e. of Musk, Tinctura moschi*—*e. of*

Mustard Pills, Whitehead's, see *Sinapis*—e. of Mustard, Whitehead's, see *Sinapis*—e. of Peppermint, *Tinctura olei menthæ piperitæ*—e. of Spearmint, *Tinctura olei menthæ viridis*—e. of Spruce. see *Pinus Abies*.

ESSENCES, *Olea volatilia*.

ESSENTIA, *Essence*, *Tincture*—e. *Abietis*, see *Pinus abies*—e. *Aloes*, *Tinctura aloes*—e. *Absinthii amara*, *Tinctura A. composita*—e. *Absinthii composita*, *Tinctura A. composita*—e. *Antimonii seu stibii*, *Vinum antimonii tartarizati*—e. *Antiseptica Huxhami*, *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*—e. *Aromatica*, *Tinctura cinnamomi composita*—e. *Castorei*, *Tinctura castorei*—e. *Catholica purgans Rothii*, *Tinctura jalapii composita*—e. *de Cedro*, *Oleum cedrinum*—e. *China*, *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*—e. *Cinnamomi*, *Tinctura cinnamomi*—e. *Neroli*, see *Citrus aurantium*—e. *Corticis Peruviani antiseptica Huxhami*, *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*—e. *Corticis Peruviana composita*, *Tinctura cinchonæ amara*.

ESSENTIAL, *Essentia*'*lia*. The word *essential* has been applied to the immediate or active principles of vegetables, which were believed to be endowed with the properties of the plants from which they were extracted. *Essential oil* was so called because it was regarded as the only immediate principle which was *essential*. This expression is retained. *Essential salts* are true salts or extracts which exist, ready formed, in vegetables; and which are obtained by distillation, incineration, or some other process.

An *essential disease* is synonymous with a general disease; that is, one not depending on any local affection;—not symptomatic. See *Entropy*.

ES'SERA, *Es'serè*, *Sora*, *Saire*, *Sare*, *Morbus porci'nus*, *Rosa saltans*, *Urtica'ria porcella'na*, (F.) *Ampoules*, *Porcelaine*. A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small, reddish tubercles over the whole body, accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a variety of lichen or urticaria. See *Lichen tropicus*.

ESSIEU, *Axis*.

ESSOUFFLEMENT, *Anhelatio*.

ESTHEMA, *Vestitus*.

ESTHESIS, *Vestitus*.

ESTHIOMÈNE, *Esthiomenus*.

ESTHIOMENUS, *Estiom'enus*, from *estheo*, 'I eat.' *Ex'edens*. (F.) *Esthiomène*. That which devours or eats away. Certain ulcers and eruptions—*Dartres rongeantes*—are so called.

ESTIVAL, *Esti'vus*; happening in summer, belonging to summer. This epithet is given to *summer diseases*, so called because they reign at that season, and appear to depend on the influence exerted by it on the animal economy. In the United States, the term *summer disease* or *complaint* means disorder of the bowels, as *diarrhœa*, *cholera morbus*, &c.

ESTOMAC, *Stomach*.

ESULA CYPARISSIAS, *Euphorbia cyparissias*—e. Major, *Euphorbia palustris*—e. Minor, *Euphorbia cyparissias*.

ESURIËS, *Hunger*.

ESURIGO, *Hunger*.

ESURTIO, *Hunger*.

ESYCHIA, *Acinesia*.

ÉTAGE, *Stage*.

ÉTAÏN, *Tin*—*é. de Glace*, *Bismuth*—*é. Gris*, *Bismuth*.

ÉTAT GRANULEUX DU REIN, *Kidney*, *Bright's Disease* of the.

ÉTERNUEMENT, *Sneezing*.

ESTESTICULATIO, *Castration*.

ETHER, *Æther*, *Æther sulphuricus*—e. *Acetic*, see *Æther*.

ETHER, *CHLORIC*, *Chloroform*. Under the names *concentrated chloric ether* and *strong*

chloric ether, a compound of pure *chloroform* and nearly absolute *alcohol*—in the proportion of one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter—has been used as an anæsthetic by inhalation, in the same cases as sulphuric ether and chloroform. It is properly an *alcoholic solution* or *tincture* of *chloroform*.

ETHER, *CHLOROHYDRIC*, *CHLORINATED*, see *Æther muriaticus*—e. *Ohalorohydrique chloré*, see *Æther muriaticus*.

ETHER, *COMPOUND*. A preparation consisting of a solution of *chloroform* in *sulphuric ether*, which has been used as an anæsthetic by inhalation, in the same cases as chloroform.

ETHER, *HYDROCHLORIC*, see *Æther*—e. *Hydrocyanic*, *Æther hydrocyanicus*—e. *Muriatic*, *Æther muriaticus*—e. *Nitric*, see *Æther*—e. *Nitrous*, see *Æther*—e. *Phosphoric*, see *Æther*—e. *Rectified*, *Æther sulphuricus*—e. *Sulphuric*, *Æther sulphuricus*—e. *Terebinthinated*, *Æther terebinthinatus*.

ETHEREAL, *Æthereal*.

ÉTHÉRÉE, *Æthereal*.

ETHEREOUS, *Æthereal*.

ETHERINE, *HYDROCYANATE OF*, *Æther hydrocyanicus*—e. *Muriate of*, *Æther muriaticus*.

ETHERIZA'TION, *Ætherisa'tio*. The aggregate of phenomena induced by the inhalation of ether.

ETHERIZED, *Ætherisa'tus*. Presenting the phenomena induced by the inhalation of ether.

ETHICS, *MEDICAL*, *Deontology*, *medical*.

ETHIOPIAN, see *Homo*.

ETHIOPS, see *Æthiops*.

ETHISIS, *Filtration*.

ETHISMUS, *Filtration*.

ETH'MOID, *Ethmo'des*, *Ethmoï'des*, *Ethmoï'deus*, from *ἔθος*, 'a sieve,' and *αἶδος*, 'form.' Shaped like a sieve.

ETHMOID BONE, *Os ethmoïdeum*, *Os multiforme*, *Os spongiosum*, *Os spongioï'des*, *Os cribrosum*, *Os cribrifor'me*, *Os cubicum*, *Os cristatum*, *Os foraminulentum*, *Os coliforme*, *Os colato'rium*, (F.) *Os cribreux*. One of the eight bones which compose the cranium; so called, because its upper plate is pierced by a considerable number of holes. The ethmoid bone is situated at the anterior, inferior, and middle part of the base of the cranium. It seems to be composed of a multitude of thin, fragile, semi-transparent laminae, which form more or less spacious cells, called the *Ethmoidal labyrinth* or *cells*, distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. These communicate with the nose, and are lined by a prolongation of the pituitary membrane. The ethmoid bone is constituted of compact tissue, and is surrounded by the *Ethmoid suture*. It is articulated with the *frontal* and *sphenoidal bones*, the *cornua sphenoidalia*, the *superior maxillary bones*, the *palate bones*, the *ossa turbinata inferiora*, the *vomer*, the *proper bones of the nose*, and the *lacrimal bones*.

ETHMOID'AL, *Ethmoïda'lia*. Belonging to the ethmoid bone; as, *Ethmoidal cells*, *E. suture*, &c. The *Ethmoïdal apoph'ysis* or *process* is the advanced part of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the ethmoid. The *ethmoidal arteries* are two in number, the anterior of which arises from the ophthalmic artery. The origin of the other varies. The *Echancrure ethmoïdale* of the os frontis receives the ethmoid bones. The *Ethmoïdal reins* correspond to the arteries.

ETHMOSYNE, *Habit*.

ETHMYPHE, *Cellular tissue*.

ETHMYPHI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio tela cellulosa*, from *ἔθος*, 'a sieve,' *ὑψη*, 'texture,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the cellular membrane.

ETHMYPHOTYLOSIS, Induration of the cellular tissue.

ETHOS, Habit.

ETHULE, CYANURET OF, *Æther*.

ËTHUSE, *Æthusa cynapium*—*Æ. Meum*, *Æthusa meum*.

ETHYLE, CHLORIDE OF, *Æther muriaticus*.

ETIOLA'TION, *Blanching*, (F.) *Étiolément*. That state of plants which occurs in consequence of privation of light, when they become pale and watery. In *pathology*, it is sometimes used to denote the paleness produced in those persons who have been kept long without light; or a similar paleness, the result of chronic disease.

ÉTIOLEMENT, Etiolation.

ETIOLOGY, *Ætiologia*.

ETIQUETTE, MEDICAL, Deontology, medical.

ÉTISE, Hecticis—*Æ. Mésentérique*, *Tabes mesenterica*.

ÉTOILE, *Stella*.

ÉTONNÉE, Stunned.

ÉTOUFFEMENT, Suffocation.

ÉTOURDISSEMENT, Vertigo.

ÉTRANGLEMENT, Strangulation, Hysteria—*Æ. des Intestina*, *Enteremphraxis*.

ÉTRIER, *Stapes*.

ÉTRON, Abdomen, Hypogastrium.

ÉTRON'CUS, from *ἔτρον*, 'the lower belly,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A tumour of the lower belly.

ÉTUVE, Stove—*Æ. Humide*, Bath, vapour.

ÉTUVER, to Foment.

EU, *eu*, 'good, proper,' when prefixed to words. Hence:

EUÆ'MIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' A good condition of the blood.

EUÆSTHÈ'SIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *αἰσθησις*, 'perception.' Vigorous perception. A good condition of the perceptive faculties.

EUÆSTHÈ'TOS. Same etymon. One whose senses are in full vigour.

EUANALEP'SIS, from *eu*, 'good,' and *ἀναψις*, 'recovery.' Rapid restoration to strength.

EUANTHEMON, *Anthemis nobilis*.

EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA, see *Kino*.

EUCHRÔ'A, from *eu*, 'good,' and *χρῶμα*, 'colour.' A good or healthy colour of the skin. A good appearance of the surface.

EUCHYM'IA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *χυμος*, 'juice.' A good state of the humours.

EUCRA'SIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *κρασις*, 'temperament.' A good temperament.

EUDIAPNEUS'TIA, from *ευδιαπνευστος*, 'one who breathes well.' Easy transpiration.

EUËCTICA (*medicina*) *Gymnastics*.

EUËL'CES, from *eu*, 'well,' and *ἔλκος*, 'an ulcer.' One in whom wounds and ulcers are readily healed.

EUËMES, *Euêm'etos*, from *eu*, 'well,' and *εμεω*, 'I vomit.' That which readily excites vomiting. One who vomits with facility.

EUËTHES, *Benign*.

EUËX'IA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *εἶσις*, 'constitution.' A good constitution.

EUFRAISE, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

EUGÈ'NIA CARYOPHYLLA'TA, called after Prince Eugene. *Garrrophyllus*, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, *Myrtus caryophyllus*. The Indian tree which affords the clove. Order, *Myrtaceæ*. The *Clove*, *Caryophyllus*, *C. aromaticus*, is the unexpanded bud, (F.) *Girofle*, *Gérofle*, *Girophle*. Its

odour is strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste pungent and acrid. Like all substances, whose virtue depends upon essential oil, it is stimulant and carminative. It is generally used as a corrigent to other remedies, and in cases where substances containing the essential oils are demanded. The oil, (F.) *Huile de Girofle*—*Oleum caryophylli*, *Oil of Cloves*—has the properties of the clove.

EUGION, *Hymen*.

EULOPHIA, see *Salep*.

EUNUCH, *Eunuchus*, from *ευνος*, 'the bed,' and *εχω*, 'I keep.' *Hemian'drus*, *Hemianor*, *Hemianthropus*, *Semimas*, *Semimas'culus*, *Semivir*, *Thla'dian*, *Thla'sias*, *Thib'ias*, *Castra'tus*, *Gallus*, *Excastra'tus*, *Evirat'us*, *Emascula'tus*, *Spado*, *Essec'tus*, *Extesticula'tus*, *Extom'ius*, *Sem'icir*, *Semimacula'tus*. One whose organs of generation have been removed, or so altered, that he is rendered incapable of reproducing his species, or of exercising the act of venery. Eunuchs were common with the ancient Romans. In Italy, this horrible mutilation still takes place to improve the voice; and in the East, eunuchs have the surveillance of the seraglio.

EUNUCHISMUS, *Castration*.

EUNUCHIUM MECONIS, *Lettuce*.

EUNUCHUS, *Castratus*, *Eunuch*.

EUODES, *Beneolentia*.

EUONYMUS, *Quassia simarouba*.

EUONYMUS AMERICA'NUS, *Strawberry bush*, *Strawberry tree*, *Burning bush*, *Indian arrow-wood*. A shrub of the *Nat. Ord. Celastraceæ*, *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria monogynia, which, like the next, is found throughout the United States and Canada; flowering from May to June.

EUONYMUS ATROPURP'UREUS, *Burning bush*, *Spindle-tree*, *Indian Arrow wood*, flowers from June to July.

From these varieties of *Euonymus* the *Wahoo* or *Whahoo bark* is said to be obtained. It is diuretic, antiperiodic, tonic, and a hydragogue cathartic, and has been used in dropsy in infusion, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint of water.

EUPATHI'A, *Euphor'ia*, from *eu*, 'well,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' A disposition for being affected by pain easily. Also, a good state of health.

EUPATOIRE D'AVICENNE, *Eupatorium cannabinum*—*e. Percefeuille*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

EUPATORIUM, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

EUPATORIUM AGERATO'IDES, *White Snakeroot*; indigenous; flowering in August and September; has the same properties as *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

EUPATORIUM CANNAB'INUM, called after *Mithridates Eupator*, *Eupatorium*, *E. Arabicum* seu *Japonicum* seu *trifoliatum*, *Cannab'ina aquatica*, *Hemp agrimony*, *Eupatorium of Aricenna*, *Herb of Saint Cunegonde*, *Trifolium cervinum*, *Orig'annum aquaticum*, (F.) *Eupatoire d'Aricenne*. Family, *Synanthereæ*; *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia æqualis. The juice of this plant proves violently emetic and purgative, if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been considered diuretic, cathartic and emetic.

EUPATORIUM CONNATUM, *E. perfoliatum*—*e. Guaco*, *Guaco*—*e. Japonicum*, *E. Cannabinum*—*e. Mesucus*, *Achillea ageratum*.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM, *E. Connatum*, *Eupatorium*—(Ph. U. S.) (F.) *Eupatoire percefeuille*; *Boneset*, *Thor'oughwort*, *Thor'oughwort*, *Thor'oughwar*, *Vegetable antimony*, *Crosswort*, *Agueweed*, *Feverwort*, *Indian sage*, *Joc-pye*, *Tesch*, *Sireating plant*, is a plant which grows in low, wet meadows throughout the United States. It is considered to be stimulating, tonic, emetic, pur-

gative, diuretic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. xv. of the powder, as a gentle purgative.

EUPATORIUM, PURPLE-STALKED, E. purpureum.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM, Mohawk tassel, Purple-stalked Eupatorium, Trumpet weed, is used in similar cases, as well as

EUPATORIUM SESSILIFOLIUM, Upland Boneset, and

EUPATORIUM TUCRIFOLIUM, Wild horehound, Germaner-leaved horehound.

EUPATORIUM TRIPOLIATUM, E. Cannabinum.

EUPEP'SIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *pepsis*, 'I digest.' A good digestion. The antithesis to *dyspepsia*.

EUPEP'TIC, Eupep'tus, Eupep'ticus. Same etymon. Relating to a good digestion. One endowed with a good digestion.

EUPHLOG'IA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *φλογω*, 'I burn.' Mild inflammation. Variola.

EU'PHONY, Eupho'nia, from *eu*, 'well,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' An agreeable or regular voice.

EUPHORBE CYPRËS, E. cyparissias — e. des Marais, E. palustris — e. Vomitive, E. ipecacuanha.

EUPHOR'BIA CAPITA'TA, Caa cica. Ord. Euphorbiaceae. A Brazilian plant, which is strongly astringent and not poisonous. It is considered to be one of the best remedies for the bites of serpents. It is, also, called *Colubrina Lusitan'ica*.

EUPHORBIA COROLLA'TA, Large flowering spurge, Milkweed, Snakes' milk, Ipecacuan'ha, Hippo, Picac, Ip'ecac, Milk purslain, Purge root, Emet'ic root, Bowman's root, Apple root, Indian Physic, has similar properties to the last. The dose of the root is the same.

EUPHORBIA CYPARIS'SIAS, E'sula minor seu Cyparissias, Euphor'bia Cypressi'na; Tithym'alus Cyparissia. The *Cypress spurge*, (F.) *Euphorbe cyprès*. This, like most of the sparges, is very acrimonious. Amongst the rustics, it was formerly called *poor man's rhubarb*, and was, consequently, a laxative. It is not used.

EUPHORBIA CYPRESSINA, E. Cyparissia.

EUPHORBIA HYPERICIFOL'IA. A native of the United States. It is astringent and tonic. Used in infusion— $\frac{ʒ}{3}$ ss to \mathcal{O} j of boiling water. Dose, a tablespoonful.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUAN'HA, Anisophyllum Ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha spurge, (F.) Euphorbe vomitive. This species of spurge is common in the southern and middle parts of the United States. The root is a powerful emetic, in the dose of from five to fifteen grains: twenty grains act as a cathartic likewise. In large doses, it acts as a narcotico-acrid.

EUPHORBIA LATH'YRIS. The systematic name of the plant which affords the *lesser cataputia seeds, Cataputia minor, Caper spurge, Lath'yris, Garden spurge, Caper plant, Mole-plant, Tithym'alus latifolius seu lath'yris, Galarkha's Lath'yris*. The seeds possess cathartic properties, and an expressed oil of the seeds — *O'leum Euphor'bia Lathy'ridis* — has been given as a cathartic in the dose of six to twelve drops.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINA'RUM. The systematic name of the plant which affords the *Euphorbium, Euphorbia gummi-resi'na, Gummi euphorbiae*, in greatest abundance. The euphorbium is an inodorous gum-resin, in yellow tears, which have the appearance of being worm-eaten. It enters into the composition of some plasters, and has been used as an errhine.

EUPHORBIA PALUS'TRIS, E. panicula'ta, Greater spurge, E'sula major, Tithym'alus palustris, Galarkha's palustris, Marsh spurge, (F.) Euphorbe des marais. The juice is given, in

Russia, as a common purge. It is used, too, as an irritant in tinea, warts, &c.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS and **E. VILLOSA**, or **E. PILO'SA** have been brought forward as preventives of hydrophobia — the bitten part being washed with a decoction, and, at the same time, the decoction being taken internally.

EUPHORBIA PANICULATA, E. palustris.

EUPHORBIA PARAL'IAS, Tithym'alus paralias, Sea spurge. This is violently cathartic and irritating, and is seldom used.

EUPHORBIA PILOSA, see *Euphorbia palustris* — e. *Villosa*, see *Euphorbia palustris*.

☞ All the sparges are vesicant and rubefacient, when applied externally.

EUPHORB'UM, Euphorbia officinarum.

EUPHORIA, Eupathia.

EUPHRAG'IA, Euphrasia officinalis.

EUPHRA'SIA, E. Officina'lis seu Min'ima seu Imbrica'ta, Ocular'ia, Euphra'gia, Ophthal'mica, Eyebright, (F.) Eufraise, Casse-Lunette. It has been recommended in diseases of the eye, but is unworthy of notice.

EUPLAS'TIC, Euplas'ticus: from *eu*, 'well,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, — as in false membranes resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person.

EUPL'EURUM SERRULATUM, Diosma crenata.

EUPNŒ'A, from *eu*, 'well,' and *πνεω*, 'I respire.' Freedom or facility of respiration.

EURHYTH'MIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm.' Regularity of the pulse.

EURIBALI, Juribali.

EURODES, Carious.

EURODON'TICUS, from *eupos*, 'caries,' and *οδους*, 'a tooth.' Suffering from carious teeth.

EURUS, eurus, 'mould, putrefaction, Mucor, Caries. Corruption of the humours.

EURYCHORIA, Sinus.

EURYCYLES, Engastrimyth.

EURYCLITUS, Engastrimyth.

EURYSMUS, Dilatation.

EURYTH'MIA, Euryth'mus, from *eu*, 'well,' and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm.' Regularity of pulse, both as regards quantity and quality.

EUSAR'CUS, from *eu*, 'well,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' One who is fleshy, robust, muscular.

EUSEM'IA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *σημιον*, 'a sign.' A collection of good signs.

EUSPLANCH'NIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *σπλαγχνον*, 'a viscus.' A healthy state of the viscera.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE, Tuba Eustachia'na, Syrinx, Syrinx, Mea'tus cæcus, Tuba Aristotel'ica, Ductus auris palati'nis, Iter a Pala'to ad Arem, (F.) Trompe ou Conduit d'Eustache, Conduit guttural de l'oreille — Ch. This tube was so called from its discoverer, Eustachius. It is partly bony and partly cartilaginous: extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. Its length is about two inches; the bony portion which belongs to the temporal bone, is about three-fourths of an inch long. It is lined, internally, by a prolongation of the lining membrane of the pharynx. Its nerves are furnished by the palatin branches of the ganglion of Meckel, and its vessels proceed from those of the pharynx and velum pendulum. The use of the tube seems to be, to permit the renewal of air in the cavity of the tympanum.

EUSTA'CHIAN VALVE, Valve of Eusta'chius, Valvule d'Eustachi ou d'Eustache. A membranous, semilunar fold, which corresponds to the opening of the vena cava inferior into the right auricle of the heart.

EUSTHENIA, *Vigor, Exuberantia*, from *eu*, 'well,' and *sthenos*, 'strength.' Flourishing, exuberant health.—Hippocrates.

EUSTOM'ACHUS, from *eu*, 'well,' and *stomachos*, 'stomach.' Digesting rapidly. Having a good stomach.

EUTAXIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *taxis*, 'I arrange.' *Eutheia*. A well-ordered constitution, in which every part has its proper relation. The ready return of a rupture, or of a luxated bone.

EUTHANASIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *thanas*, 'death.' An easy death.

EUTHESIA, *Eutaxia*.

EUTHYENTERON, Rectum.

EUTHYENTEROSTENOMA, Stricture of the Rectum.

EUTHYMIA, *Animi tranquillitas*, from *eu*, 'well,' and *thymos*, 'mind.' Tranquillity of mind. A good state of the mental faculties.

EUTHYPNOE, Orthopnoea.

EUTHYPNOEA, Orthopnoea.

EUTOCIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *tokos*, 'delivery.' An easy labour. Fecundity.

EUTROPHIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *trophē*, 'nourishment.' A good state of nutrition.

EUTROPHIC, *Eutrophicus*, same etymon. A term introduced into medical terminology, by the author, for an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions.

The chief eutrophics are,—*mercurials*, the preparations of iodine, bromine, cod liver oil, the preparations of gold and silver, sulphur, sugar, and *sarsaparilla*.

EUZOODYNAMIA, *Sanitas*.

EVACUANTS, *Evacuantia*, from *e*, and *vacuare*, 'to empty.' (F.) *Évacuatifs*. Medicines so called which occasion a discharge by some emunctory; such as purgatives, emetics, &c.

ÉVACUATIFS, Evacuants.

EVACUATIO, Evacuation, Excretion.

EVACUATION. Same etymon. The discharge of any matter whatever by the natural passages or by an artificial opening.

ÉVANOUISSÉMENT, Syncope.

EVAN ROOT, *Geum Virginianum*.

EVAPORATION, *Evaporatio, Vaporatio, Exhalatio*, from *e*, and *vaporare*, 'to emit a vapour.' Transformation of a liquid into vapour, in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it dry and separate from the liquid. When the vapour is received in a proper vessel and condensed, the process is called distillation. Evaporation produces cold, and this is one of the processes by which the body is cooled, through the evaporation of the perspiratory fluid.

EVAUX, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Evaux* is situate in Auvergne, in France. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal.

EVENTRATION, *Eventratio, Hypogastroixis*, from *e*, 'out of,' and *venter*, 'the belly.' A tumour, formed by a general relaxation of the parietes of the abdomen, and containing a great part of the abdominal viscera. Also, *ventral hernia*, or that which occurs in any other way than through the natural openings of the abdominal parietes. Lastly, any very extensive wound of the abdominal parietes, with issue of the greater part of the intestines.

EVENTUS, from *e*, 'out of,' and *venire*, 'to come.' *Apobairon*, *Apobesomenon*, *Ecbesomenon*, *Terminatio morbi*. The event or issue of a disease, either favourable or unfavourable.

EVERLASTING, DIOECIOUS, *Antennaria dioica*.

EVERRIC'ULUM, *Speculum*. A sort of sound or scoop, used for extracting sand or fragments of stone or clots of blood from the bladder, after or during the operation of lithotomy.

EVERSIO PALPEBRÆ, Retropion.

ÉVIGILATION, see Sleep.

EVIL, THE, *Scrofula*—c. King's, *Scrofula*.

EVIRATIO, Castration.

EVIRATUS, Castratus, Eunuch.

EVISCERATION, *Exenterismus*.

EVOLUTIO, Development—c. *Spontanea*, Evolution, spontaneous.

EVOLUTION, SPONTANEOUS, *Ver'sio seu Evolutio spontanea*, from *e*, and *volvère*, 'to roll.' *Spontaneous version*, *Spontaneous expulsion*, *Duplication of the fœtus*. A term, applied, by Dr. Denman, to what he considered to be a spontaneous turning of the fœtus in utero, in an arm presentation, in consequence of powerful uterine contractions forcing out the breech and feet, whilst the arm recedes. It is now usually considered to be a doubling of the fœtus, so that the arm changes its position but little, whilst the breech is forcibly expelled before the upper extremity;—the case becoming similar to a breech presentation.

EVOLUTION, VESICLE OF, Vesicle of development.

EVOMITIO, Vomiting.

EVONYMUS, *Euonymus*.

EVULSION, *Avulsion*, *Evulsio*, from *evellere*, (c. and *vellere*), 'to pluck out.' *Apotilmos*, *Ectilmos*, *Tilmos*. The action of plucking out; forcible extraction. (F.) *Arrachement*. This word is oftener used by the French than by the English surgeons, for the act of extracting certain parts, the presence of which is injurious,—as the teeth, &c.

EX MARIBUS, *Castratus*.

EXACERBATIO, *Exacerbation*, *Paroxysm*.

EXACERBATIO, *Exacerbatio*, *Exasperatio*, *Excresecntia*, from *exacerbare*, (ex, and *acerebus*), 'to provoke.' (F.) *Rédoublement*. An increase in the symptoms of a disorder. Often used synonymously with *paroxysm*.

EXACUM SPICATUM, *Coutouba alba*.

EXÆMATOSIS, *Hæmatosis*.

EXÆMIA, *Anæmia*.

EXÆMOS, *Exanguis*.

EXÆRESIS, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *airein*, 'I take away.' A surgical operation, which consists in drawing, extracting, or removing, from the human body, every thing that is useless, noxious, or extraneous. It is a generic term, which includes extraction, evulsion, evacuation, excision, ablation, amputation, &c.

EXÆRESIS, Extraction.

EXAGION. The sixth part of an ounce:—four scruples.—*Actuaris*.

EXAGGERATED, *Exaggeratus*, (F.) *Exagéré*. Heightened. Increased by expression. An epithet for sounds heard on auscultation and percussion; when much increased—*Hyperche'nia*, *Hyperche'ma*.

EXALMA, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *αλλομαι*, 'I leap.' *Exaleia*. Hippocrates calls thus the displacement of the vertebrae.

EXALSIS, *Exalma*, Leap.

EXALTATION OF THE VITAL FORCES, *Exaltatio vi'rium*. This expression has been used, by modern pathologists, to designate a morbid increase in the action of organs, and partly that which occurs in an inflamed organ. Some use *exaltation of the vital forces*, and *inflammation*, synonymously.

EXAMBLOMA, Abortion.

EXAMBLOSIS, Abortion.

EXAMEN RIGOROSUM. 'Rigorous examination.' An examination of a Candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Prussian Universities, which, like the *Tentamen medicum*, is conducted in Latin, and takes place before the medical faculty on all branches of medicine.

EXANASTOMOSIS, Anastomosis.

EXANASTROPHE, Convalescence.

EXANGIA, from *εγγυζω*, (*εξ*, and *αγγος*, 'a vessel,') 'I evacuate from a vessel.' *Exangei'a*. An enlargement or rupture of a blood-vessel, without external opening. A genus in the order *Dysthetica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good. It comprises *aneurism* and *varix*.

EXANGIA ANEURISMA, Aneurism.

EXAN'GUIOUS, *Exa'mos*, *Exan'guis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *sanguis*, 'blood.' One who seems bloodless; as a female, who has suffered largely from uterine hemorrhage.

EXANIA, Proctocoele.

EXANIMA'TION, *Exanima'tio*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *anima*, 'the spirit.' This word has two acceptations. Sometimes, it means real death, corresponding with the Greek *Savatos*, *mors*. At others, it signifies apparent death, corresponding with the Greek *αψυχια*, *εψυχια*, *καθυσια*, *Ani'mi deli'quium*.

EXANTHEM, *Exanthe'ma*, *Anthe'ma eruptio*, *Epanthe'ma*, *Efflorescen'tia*, *Exanthi's'ma*, *Ecthy'ma*, *Epanate'ma*, *Epanthe'ma*, *Epanthi's'ma*, *Ε'σφορα'tio*, from *εξανθω*, (*εξ*, and *ανθω*,) 'I flourish.' A rash. (F.) *Élévve*. Under this term, is comprehended, by some, every kind of eruption, of which the skin is the seat. Others comprehend by it those eruptions that are accompanied by fever, *Febres exanthemat'ica*: including, under the head of the *major exanthemata*, those which attack a person but once in his life, and which are communicated by specific contagion; and, under the *minor exanthemata*, those which are not marked by these characteristics. Small-pox, measles, cow-pox, &c., belong to the major:—chicken-pox, herpes, lichen, &c., to the minor. The general acceptation of Exanthem is, however, a more or less vivid, circumscribed, or diffuse redness of the skin, which diminishes or disappears transiently under the pressure of the finger.

EXANTHEM CARBUNCULAR. Anthracia—e. Ichorous, Emphlysis—e. Pustulous, Empyesis—e. Rash, Enanthesis.

EXANTHEMA, Eminence—e. Internum, Eisanthema.

EXANTHE'MA IÐ'DICUM. An eruption of dark-red definite spots, of various sizes, spreading over the whole body, without the formation of scales, and disappearing only after a long time, which seems to be produced occasionally by the use of iodine.

EXANTHEMA MILIARIA, Miliary fever—e. Pestis, Plague,—e. Antivariolosum, Vaccina—e. Serosum, Pemphigus—e. Strophulus, Strophulus—e. Urticatum, Urticaria—e. Vaccina, Vaccina—e. Varicella, Varicella.

EXANTHEMAT'ICA. Same etymon. *Eruptive fevers*. Cutaneous eruptions, essentially accompanied with fever;—the third order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

EXANTHEMATIS'CHESIS, *Exanthemat'ochesis*, from *εξανθημα*, 'exanthem,' and *ισχυειν*, 'to withhold.' Suppression of a cutaneous eruption.

EXANTHEMATOL'OGY, *Exanthematolog'ia*, from *εξανθημα*, 'exanthem,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The doctrine of cutaneous eruptions.

EXANTHEMATOPHTHAL'MIA, *Ophthalm'ia exanthemat'ica*, from *εξανθημα*, 'exanthem,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'inflammation of the eye.' Oph-

thalmia in the course of, or succeeding to, a cutaneous eruption.

EXANTHÈME INTESTINALE, see Typhus.

EXANTHESIS, see Efflorescence—e. Arthrosis, Dengue,—e. Roseola, Roseola—e. Rubeola, Rubeola.

EXANTHISMA, Exanthem.

EXANTHROPIA, Misanthropia.

EXAPSIS, Inflammation.

EXARAG'MA, from *εξαρασσω*, 'I tear away,' 'I break.' Collision, violent fracture or friction.

EXARCHIA'TER. Chief of the archiatri or chief of physicians, a title, like that of *Comes Archiatro'rum*, given to the chief physician of an emperor or king. Archiater appears to have meant, at times, the same thing.

EXARMA, Swelling.

EXAR'SIO. A burning heat.

EXARTEMA, Amuletum.

EXARTERI'TIS, *Exarteri'tis*, from *εξ*, 'out of,' and *arteria*, 'an artery.' Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

EXARTHREMA, Luxation, Sprain.

EXARTHROMA, Luxation.

EXARTHROSIS, Luxatio, Sprain—e. Pareti-ca, see Paretiens.

EXARTICULATIO, Amputation, joint, Luxatio.

EXARYSIS, Exhaustion.

EXASPIRATIO, Exacerbation.

EXCÆCARIA AGALLOCHA, Agallochum.

EXCALEFACTIO, *Échauffement*.

EXCARNA'TION, *Excarna'tio*, from *ex*, and *caro*, 'flesh.' A mode of making anatomical preparations, which consists in separating injected vessels from the parts in which they are situated. This is done by means of corrosion by an acid or by putrefaction.

EXCASTRATIO, Castration, Eunuch.

EXCATHISMA, Bath, half, Semicupium.

EXCEREBRATIO, Ecephalosis.

EXCEREBRATUS, Delirious.

EXCERNENT, Secreting.

EXCIDENTIA, Eeptoma.

EXCIP'IENT, *Excip'iens*, from *excipere*, (*ex*, and *capere*,) 'to receive.' (F.) *Intermède*. A substance, which, in a medicinal prescription, gives form and consistency to it, and serves as a *vehicle* or *medium* for the exhibition of the other ingredients.

EXCIPULA, Cup.

EXCISIO, *Entaille*.

EXCIS'ION, *Excis'io*, from *excidere*, (*ex*, and *cadere*,) 'to cut off.' *Éctomé*. A surgical operation, by which parts of a small size are removed with a cutting instrument.

EXCITABIL'ITY, *Excitabil'itas*. Irritability. The faculty, possessed by living beings, of being sensible to the action of excitants. The doctrine of excitability forms an important part of the Brunonian system.

EXCITANT, Stimulant.

EXCITA'TION, *Excita'tio*, *Excite'ment*; same etymon; from *excitare*, (*ex*, and *citare*,) 'to excite.' The act of exciting; the state of an organ or organs excited. Excitement is, sometimes, used synonymously with augmented arterial action. The effect of the exciting powers acting on the excitability, according to Brown, constitutes *excitement*. Cullen used the term to express the restoration of the energy and action of the brain, which had been interrupted by sleep or some debilitating cause,—a state opposite to that of *collapse*. Not unfrequently it is employed in the sense of excessive action, — *Super-excitatio*, (F.) *Sur-excitation*.

EXCITED DISEASES, Feigned diseases.

EXCITO-MOTION, see Excito-motory.

EXCITO-MOTORY. An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a division of the nervous system—comprising the gray matter of the spinal marrow, with the afferent and efferent nerves connected with it;—all of which are concerned in reflex actions; or those by which impressions are transmitted to a centre, and reflected so as to produce muscular contraction without sensation or volition. See Nerves.

The term *excito-motion* has also been employed to signify motion no matter how excited, by the reflex nerves or by volition—C. J. B. Williams.

EXCORIATIO, Eedora.

EXCORIATION, *Excoria'tio*, *Excoriatu'ra*, *Am'yché*, from *ex*, and *corium*, 'skin.' (F.) *Ecorchure*. A slight wound, which removes only the skin.

EXCORIATURA, Excoriation.

EXCREATION, *Excrea'tio*, *Excrea'tio*, *Screa'tus*, *Basca'tio*, from *ex*, and *screare*, 'to spit.' Act of spitting. (F.) *Orachement*. See Exspuitio.

EXCREMENT, *Excrementum*, *Retrimen'tum*, *Exore'tum*, *Exore'tio*, *Perito'ma*, *Diachore'ma*, *Aph'odos*, *Aphodeu'ma*, *Apoch'o'reon*, *Apoc'risis*, *Ar'dalos*, from *excernere*, (*ex*, and *cernere*,) 'to separate,' 'cleanse.' Every thing, which is evacuated from the body of an animal by the natural emunctories, as superfluous; such as the fecal matters, the urine, perspiration, nasal mucus, &c. Generally, however, the term is restricted to the fecal evacuations;—*Purgamenta*, *Hedra*, *Sedes*, *Fæces*, *Stercus*, *Cacæ*, *Spa'tilè*, (especially when liquid,) *Dejectio alvi'na*, *O'nera alvi*, *Sordes ventris*, *Hypochore'ma*, *Ca'lia*, *Hypochore'is*, *Merda*, *Merdu*, *Catarrhex'is*, *Oopros*, *Scor*.

EXCREMENT, HUMAN, *Stercus humanum*.

EXCREMENTIT'IAL, *Excrementit'ious*, *Excrementit'ius*, (F.) *Excrémentieux*, *Excrémentitiel*. That which is similar to excrement, and forms part of it. *Excrementitial humours* or *parts* are those destined to be evacuated as incapable of administering to the nutrition of the body.

EXCREMENTO-RECREMENTIT'IAL, *Excremento-recrementit'ious*. Animal fluids, intended to be partly absorbed and partly rejected.

EXCRESCENCE, *Excrecen'tia*, *Ecphy'ma*, *Phymato'is*, *Hypersarco'is*, *Sarcophy'ia*, *Caro exeres'cens*, from *exrescere*, (*ex*, and *rescere*,) 'to grow outwards.' (F.) *Excroissance*. A tumour, which forms at the surface of organs, and especially on the skin, mucous membranes, or ulcerated surfaces. Excrecences differ in size, shape, cause, &c., and each requires its own treatment. *Warts*, *condylomata*, *polypi*, *hemorrhoids*, belong to this head.

EXCRESCENTIA, Exacerbation, Protuberance, Tumour—e. *Carnosa*, *Sarcoma*—e. *Fungosa*. Fungosity—e. *Gingivæ*, *Epulis*—e. *Vesicæ urinariæ carnosæ*, *Cysthypersarcosis*.

EXCRETA, see Excretion.

EXCRETIO, Excretion, Excrement—e. *Alvina*, *Defecation*—e. *Fæcum alvinarum*, *Defecation*—e. *Urinæ involuntaria*, *Enuresis*.

EXCRETION, *Exore'tio*, *Ec'crisis*, *Evacua'tio*, *Ejec'tio*, *Expul'sio*, *Eges'tio*, *Diachore'is*, from *excernere*, (*ex*, and *cernere*,) 'to separate.' The separation or throwing off of those matters, *Excre'ta*, *Eges'ta*, *Ion'ta*, *Apion'ta*, from the body of an animal, which are supposed to be useless, as the urine, perspiration, and fæces.

EXCRETORY, *Exoreto'rius*; same etymon. An *Excretory vessel* or *duct* is one which transmits the fluid secreted by a gland, either externally or into the reservoirs into which it has to be deposited. The existence of an excretory

duct was regarded as a distinctive character of the glands properly so called.

EXCRETORY ORGAN means any one charged with the office of excreting: thus, the skin is said to be an excretory organ, because through it the perspiration takes place.

EXCRETUM, Excrement.

EXCROISSANCE, Excreescence.

EXCUTIA VENTRICULI, *Stomach Brush*. An instrument, composed of iron or brass wire, at one of the extremities of which is a pencil of bristles. Some ancient authors proposed this to extract foreign bodies from the œsophagus, as well as to cleanse the stomach of viscid and tenacious matters adhering to it.

EXECEBRONCHUS, Bronchocele.

EXECEGLUTI, Exischiol.

EXEDENS, see Herpes edens.

EXELCOSIS, see Ulceration.

EXELCYS'MOS, from *εξ*, 'from,' and *ελωω*, 'I draw.' Extraction. Also the act of breaking out into ulcers.

EXELCYSMUS, Extraction.

EXENTERATION, Exenterismus.

EXENTERIS'MUS, *Exenter'isus*, *Exentera'tio*, *Exentera'tion*, *Eviscera'tion*, *Unbow'elling*, *Viscera'tion*, from *εξ*, 'out of,' and *σνιπει*, 'an intestine.' The operation of disembowelling or eviscerating.

EXERA'MA, from *εξεραιω*, 'I throw out.' Any thing cast out. Vomiting; or the matter vomited.—Hippocrates.

EX'ERCISE, *Exercita'tio*, *Exercit'ium*, *Asc'is*, *Gymna'sion*, from *exercere*, 'to work.' Every motion of the body arising from the contraction of muscles subjected to the will. Also, the action of any organ whatever. Exercise may be *active* or *passive*. The passive are referred to, under the head of Gestation. The chief active exercises are:—walking, running, dancing, hunting, fencing, playing at ball, cricket, racket, quoits, swimming, declamation, singing, &c. Exercise is an important prophylactic, particularly for those disposed to be plethoric. It improves the digestion; augments the secretions; and, when used in moderation, gives strength to the body; but when carried to excess, produces debility and disease.

EXERRHOSIS, from *εξ*, 'out of,' and *ρρωω*, 'I flow.' The discharge which takes place by insensible perspiration.

EXFETATION, see Pregnancy.

EXFOLIATION, *Exfolia'tio*, *Desquama'tio*, *Eclep'is*, from *ex*, and *folium*, 'a leaf.' By this is meant the separation of the dead portions of a bone, tendon, aponeurosis, or cartilage, under the form of lamellæ or small scales. Exfoliation is accomplished by the instinctive action of the parts, and its object is to detach the dead portions from those subjacent, which are still alive. For this purpose the latter throw out fleshy granulations, and a more or less abundant suppuration occurs, which tends to separate the exfoliated part,—now become an extraneous body. The ancients distinguished exfoliation into *ossibile* and *insensibile*, according as the dead portions of bone were detached in fragments of greater or less size, or in very thin pieces, and in an almost insensible manner. When the dead part embraces all or almost all the substance of a bone, it takes the name *Sequestrum*.

EXFO'LIATIVE, *Exfoliat'ivus*, *Desquamato'rius*. That which takes away by leaves or scales. The term has been applied to certain medicines, which were regarded as proper to hasten exfoliation, such as alcohol, oil of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, &c.

EXFO'LIATIVE TRIFAN, *Eclapitrop'annum*. An

ancient respiratory, or instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

EXHALAISON, Exhalation.

EXHA'LANT, *Exha'lant*, *Exha'lans*, from *exhalare*, (*ex*, and *halare*, 'to breathe,') 'to exhale,' 'throw out.'

EXHALANT VESSELS, *Vasa exhalantia*, are very minute, and rise from the arterial capillary system. They are situate in every tissue of the body, and on the surface of the mucous and serous membranes and skin; on which each pours its particular fluid. Bichat distinguished three sets. 1. The *external*, terminating on the mucous and external dermoid system, where they pour the matter of perspiration. 2. The *internal*, comprising those of the areolar and medullary tissues, and of synovial surfaces; and, 3. The *nutritive exhalants*, which vary in each organ where they are found, and preside over the phenomena of composition and increase of every part of the body. The exhalants are the antagonists of the absorbents. They are imaginary vessels, inasmuch as they cannot be detected.

EXHALATIO, Evaporation.

EXHALA'TION, *Exhalatio*; same etymon. *Anathym'asis*, *Apopneusis*, (F.) *Exhalation*. A function, by virtue of which certain fluids, obtained from the blood, are spread, in the form of dew, in the areolæ of the different textures, or at the surface of membranes; either for the sake of being thrown out of the body, or to serve certain purposes. The sweat is a *liquid, excrementitious exhalation*; the serous fluid of the pleura, a *liquid, recrementitious exhalation*.

Exhalation is, also, applied to that which exhales from any body whatever, organic or inorganic, dead or living.

EXHALATION, PULMONARY, see Perspiration.

EXHAUSTION, *Exar'ysis*, *Vires exhaustæ*, from *exhaustire*, (*ex*, and *haustire*,) 'to draw out.' (F.) *Épuisement*. Loss of strength, occasioned by excessive evacuations, great fatigue or privation of food, or by disease.

EXHIL'ARANT, *Exhil'arans*, from *ex*, and *hilare*, 'I make merry.' An agent that exhilarates or enlivens.

EXHUMA'TION, *Exhuma'tio*, *Effos'sio*, from *ex*, and *humus*, 'the ground.' The disinterment of a corpse. The circumstances which render this necessary are:—1. Judicial investigations relative to the body of the person inhumed. 2. The removal of a body from one cemetery to another; and, 3. The evacuation of cemeteries or sepulchral vaults. The operation is attended with much unpleasant smell and annoyance, and requires the use of disinfecting agents, of which the most powerful is chlorinated lime. See Disinfection. The putrid effluvia from animal substances are not, however, found to excite endemic disease.

EXIDIA AURICULA JUDÆ, *Pesisa auricula*.

EXISCHIUM. Same etymon as the next. Prominence of the hips.

EXIS'CHIUS, *Exis'chus*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *ischion*, 'the ischium.' A luxation of the os femoris. Those with large nates, and prominent hips, were formerly called *Exis'chioi* and *Execheglin'ri*.

EXITU'RA. According to some, any abscess which discharges. Paracelsus calls thus every kind of putrid excrement.

EXITUS, from *exire*, 'to go out.' The outer termination or *exit* of a canal. The termination of a disease.

EXOARTERITIS, see Arteritis.

EXOCARDIAC, see Endocardiac.

EXOCARDIAL, see Endocardiac.

EXOCARDITIS, Pericarditis.

EXO'CHAS, *Exo'chê*, from *ex*, 'without,' and *exu*, 'I have.' A soft tumour—as a hemorrhoid—without the anus. An outward pile.

EXOCHE, Eminence, Exochas.

EXOCHORION, see Chorion.

EXOCOLITIS, see Colitis.

EXOCULA'TIO, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *oculus*, 'an eye.' Want of eyes. Want of vision. Blindness.

EXOCYSTĒ, *Exocystis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *cystis*, 'the bladder.' A prolapsus of the bladder into the urethra. Also called *Prolapsus vesicæ*, *Ædopto'sis vesicæ*, (F.) *Remouvement de la vessie*.

EXOCYSTĒ NOELIA'NA. Protrusion of the inner membrane of the bladder. So called from M. Noel, who first accurately described it.

EXOCYSTĒ SOLINGENIA'NA. Protrusion of the neck of the bladder. Called after M. Solingen, who first accurately described it.

EXŒDESIS, Swelling.

EXODIC, Eferent.

EXOG'ENOUS, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *γενωω*, 'I engender.' A term first applied to plants—hence called *Ex'ogens*—in which the wood increases by annual additions to the outside.

In animal anatomy, processes which shoot out from every part are termed *exogenous*.

EXOGENS, see Exogenous.

EXOGOGE, Extraction.

EXOGONYAN'CON, from *ex*, 'outwards,' *γωνη*, 'the knee,' and *αγκυω*, 'an elbow.' Bowing of the knees outwards.

EXOINE, *Exoïne*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *idoneus*, 'fit,' or rather from *exonerare*, 'to exonerate.' In France, a certificate of excuse, exemption, or dispensation, given to those summoned to appear before a court of justice, and who are unable to do so.

EXOLCE, Extraction.

EXOLUTION, Syncope.

EXOMETRA, Prolapsus uteri.

EXOMIOSIS, Assimilation.

EXOMPHALOCÉLE, Exomphalus.

EXOM'PHALUS, *Exumbilicatio*, *Exomphalocèle*, *Om'phalocèle*, *Hernia umbilicalis*, *Omphalex'ochê*, *Omphalopropto'sis*, *Prolapsus umbilici*, (F.) *Hernie ombilicale*, *H. du nombril*, *Umbilical hernia*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Hernia occurring at the navel. This affection happens more frequently in infants, and takes place by the umbilical ring. In adults, it occurs more commonly in females than in males; and, when it does so, the sac passes in the vicinity of the umbilicus. The organs, found in this kind of hernia, are particularly,—the epiploon, the jejunum, the arch of the colon, and sometimes the stomach. The tumour is, in general, round, and presents all the characters of hernia. It is, commonly, readily reducible, and not subject to strangulation. It must be reduced, and retained by an elastic bandage, made in the form of a girdle, and furnished with a pad at its middle part. When strangulated, the stricture may be divided upwards and towards the left side.

EXONCO'MA, *Exonco'sis*, from *ex*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A large, prominent tumour. Used, by Galen, for protuberance of the vertebræ after luxation.

EXONCOSIS, Exoncoma—*e. Lingus*, Glossoncus.

EXONEIROGMUS, Pollution, nocturnal.

EXONEIROSIS, Pollution, nocturnal.

EXONEURISM, Magnetism, animal.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA, *Ptoxis* seu *Prolapsus seu Procidens'ia Oculi* seu *Bulbi Oculi*, *Exorbitismus*, *Ophthalmocèle*, *Ophthalmopto'sis*, *Oculi totius prominens'ia*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.' (F.) *Procidens'ia oculi*. A protu-

tion of the eye from its orbit, occasioned by an abscess or tumour in the areolar texture of the orbit; by exostosis of the parietes of the orbit, &c. In exophthalmia, the eye is pressed forwards; the eyelids are raised and separated, so that they can no longer cover the eye and defend it from the action of extraneous bodies: it becomes inflamed, and the sight is disturbed or destroyed. The treatment of course depends upon the cause.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA FUNGO'SA, Sarcosis bulbi—e. Sarcomatosa, Sarcosis bulbi.

EXOPHTHALMUS, same etymon. One whose eyes are very prominent. The opposite to Cælophthalmus.

EXORBITISMUS, Exophthalmia.

EXORMIA, Papula—e. Lichen, Lichen—e. Prurigo, Prurigo—e. Strophulus, Strophulus.

EXORTUS UNGUIUM, see Nail.

EXOSIS, Luxation.

EXO-SKELETON, see Skeleton.

EXOSMA, from εξ, 'out of,' and ωθη, 'to move.' A luxated or dislocated limb or organ.

EXOSMOSE, *Exosmosis*, *Transudation*, from εξ, 'out of,' and ωσπη, 'impulse.' The opposite to Endosmosis. The act by which substances transude from within to without an animal or other membrane.

EXOSMOT'IC, *Exosmoticus*: same etymon. Belonging to Exosmosis:—as an *exosmotic* current.

EXOSSATIO, Exostosis.

EXOSTEMMA CARIBÆA, *Cinchona caribæa* cortex.

EXOSTOMA, Exostosis.

EXOSTOSE, Exostosis—e. *des Dents*, Exostosis dentium—e. *Sous-unguëale*, see Subungual.

EXOSTO'SIS, *Hyperostosis*, *Emphy'ma*, *Exostosis ossæ*, *Exostoma*, *Epосто'ma*, *Epосто'is*, *Osteo'ma*, *Osto'ma*, *Osteoph'ya*, *Erossa'tio*, *Ossis Eminent'ia*, (F.) *Exostose*, *Osteophyte*; from εξ, 'out of,' and οστω, 'a bone.' An osseous tumour, which forms at the surface of bones, or in their cavities. Various kinds have been enumerated. *Prory Exostosis*; *E. eburnée*;—that which has the appearance and consistence of ivory. *Lam'inar Exostosis*; *E. Lam'ine*;—that which is formed of laminae in superposition or of distinct filaments. The *Spongy Exostosis* is that whose structure is analogous to the spongy tissue of bones. Exostoses are sometimes distinguished into the *true*, which seem to be a projection of the osseous substance, and which have the same organization and hardness as that substance; and the *false* or osteo-sarcoma. Exostosis may depend on syphilis, scrofula, rickets, gout, &c. In such cases, it is important to get rid of the primary disease.

Those *exostoses*, which occur within the bones, have, by some, been called *Enostoses*.

Exostosis, *Spina ventosa*.

EXOSTOSIS DENTIUM, (F.) *Exostose des Dents*. Exostosis of the teeth.

EXOSTOSIS STREATOMATODES, *Osteosteatoma*—e. Subungual, see Subungual.

EXOTERIC, see Esoteric.

EXOT'IC, *Exoticus*, from εξω, 'without.' That which comes from abroad. Plants or drugs which are procured from abroad are so called. It is opposed to indigenous.

EXOTICADENIA, from *Exotic*, and ἀδω, 'I dislike.' Aversion for exotic drugs.

EXOTICHÆMATOSIS, Transfusion.

EXOTICOMAN'IA. The opposite to *exoticadenia*. Fondness for exotic remedies.

EXOTICOSYM'PHYSIS, from εξωρισος, 'foreign,' and συψωσις, 'a growing together.' A

union or growing together of foreign bodies, or of a foreign body with the human.

EXPANSIO, Expansion—e. *Musculosa*, *Pharyngis myoides*.

EXPAN'SION, *Expansio*, from *expandere*, (*ex* and *pandere*, 'to open,') 'to spread out.' prolongation or spreading out, presented by certain organs. Thus, we say an *aponeurotic expansion*, &c.

EXPATRATIO, Ejaculation (of Sperm.)

EXPEC'TANT, *Expectans*, from *expectare*, (*ex* and *spectare*, 'to look,') 'to wait.' That which waits:—as *Expectant Medicine*,—*La Médecine expectante*. See Expectation.

EXPECTA'TION, *Expectatio*; same etymon. The word *expectation* has been applied, in medicine, to that method, which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and removing deranging influences, without prescribing active medicines, unless such shall be imperiously required. It consists, in fact, in leaving the disease almost wholly to the efforts of nature, and has been termed the *art of curing diseases by expectation or waiting*—*Ars sanandi cum expectatio'ne*.

EXPEC'TORANT, *Expectorative*, *Expectorans*, *Anacatharticus*, *Pys'magogus*, from εξ, 'out of,' and *pectus*, 'the breast.' A medicine capable of facilitating or provoking expectoration. There is probably no such thing as a *direct* expectorant. They all act through the system, or by impressions made on parts at a distance, which, through the medium of general, continuous, or contiguous sympathy, excite the secretory vessels of the air-passages into action. The following are the chief reputed expectorants:—Ammoniacum; Asafoetida; Galbanum; Ipecacuanha; Myroxylon; Myrrha; Inhalations of Iodine, Stramonium, Tar, Burning Wool, Tobacco, &c.; Scilla; Senega, and Tolutanum.

EXPECTORATIO, Expectoration—e. *Sanguinis*, *Hæmoptysis*—e. *Solida*, *Cynanche trachealis*.

EXPECTORA'TION, *Expectoratio*, *Ecclesiast'is*, *Hex hu'mida*, *Anap'tysis*, *Prop'tysis*, *Stichocathar'is*, *Anacathar'is*, *Anabex'is*, same etymon. The act of expelling from the chest matters or secretions there collected or existing. It is, likewise, used for the expectorated matter.

EXPECTORATION DE SANG, *Hæmoptysis*.

EXPECTORATION, PRUNE-JUICE, see Prune-juice.

EXPECTORATIVE, Expectorant.

EXPELLENS, Expulsive.

EXPE'RIENCE, *Experientia*, *Peira*, *Emp'ira*, from εξ, and πειρα, 'a trial.' A knowledge of things acquired by observation. In medicine, this knowledge can be obtained both by the practitioner's own experience, and by that obtained from tradition and from books. To profit by experience requires a mind capable of appreciating the proper relations between cause and effect; and hence it happens, that *false experience*, *Experientia fallax*, is extremely common; and that a man had better, in many instances, trust to that which he has learned from others, than to his own fallacious observation.

The union of accurate observation by the physician with that handed down by medical writers constitutes perfect experience, so far as it is attainable in any individual case.

EXPE'RIENCE, Experiment.

EXPERIMENT, *Experimen'tum*; same etymon. (F.) *Exp'rience*. A trial, made on the bodies of men or animals, for the purpose of detecting the effect of a remedy, or of becoming better acquainted with their structure, function, or peculiarities. In a more general sense, E

means any trial instituted with the intent of becoming better acquainted with any thing. By experiments on living animals, we have obtained much valuable information in the various departments of medicine; but particularly in physiology and toxicology.

EXPERIMENT OF MARIOTTE, see Mariotte.

EXPERTS NUPTIARUM, Virgin.

EXPERT, (F.) *Exper'tus*, from *ex*, and *peritus*, 'skilled.' Skillful or of good experience. A physician, charged with the duty of making a report upon any case of legal medicine.

EXPIRATION, *Expira'tio*, *Expira'tio*, *Ec'pnot*, *Ecpneumato'sis*, *Ecpneu'sis*, *Apopneu'sis*, *Apop'noe*, *Apopno'a*, from *expirare*, (*ex*, and *spirare*), 'to breathe out.' The act of expelling from the chest, the air received in during respiration.

EXPIRATORY, *Expira'tio'ni inae'viens*. Relating or appertaining to expiration. The expiratory muscles are all those which contribute to diminish the cavity of the chest, for the purpose of expelling the air contained in the lungs, or of producing expiration. These muscles are, chiefly, the intercostals, triangularis sterni, quadratus lumborum, serratus posticus inferior, the oblique and recti muscles of the abdomen, the sacro-lumbalis, &c.

EXPLORATIO, Exploration — e. Abdominis, Abdominoscopia.

EXPLORATION, *Explora'tio*, *Recognit'io*, from *explorare*, 'to search into.' The act of observing and attentively examining or investigating every thing connected with a case of disease. The word is chiefly used in this sense by the French practitioners.

EXPLORATOR, CHEST. An instrument, proposed by Dr. B. Babington for exploring the chest in cases of empyema. It consists of a needle, contained in the smallest sized canula. This is passed between the ribs into the chest. The needle is then withdrawn, and the escape of fluid indicates the nature of the case.

EXPLORATORIUM, Sound, Specillum.

EXPRESION, *Expres'sio*, *Ecpies'mos*, *Ec'kthip'sis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *premere*, 'to press.' The act of compressing a substance, for the purpose of separating from it the fluids which it contains. Also, the manner in which impressions made upon us are depicted; especially in the traits of the countenance.

EXPRESSION OF SWEAT, (F.) *Sueur d'expression*, is a term given to the passive perspiration observable in very debilitated individuals.

EXPULSION, Excretion — e. Fæcum, Defecation — e. Fœtus, Parturition.

EXPULSION, SPONTANEOUS, Evolution, spontaneous.

EXPULSIVE, *Expel'lens*, *Expulso'rius*, from *expellere*, (*ex*, and *pellere*), 'to drive away.'

An *expulsive bandage*, (F.) *Bandage expulsoif*, is one constructed with the view of compressing a part, from which we are desirous of expelling pus, serum, &c. Certain medicines were formerly called *expulsive*, which were believed to have the power of driving the humours towards the skin; — as diaphoretics, and sudorifics.

EXPULTRIX, see Vis Expultrix.

EXSANGUINITY, Anæmia.

EXSANGUIS, Exanguis. *Exanguis* is used by Ausonius for one exhausted by venery; — as *sanguis* meant sperm as well as blood. See sperm.

EXSARCOMA, Sarcoma.

EXCRETATIO, Excretion.

EXSECTIO VIRILIIUM, Castration.

EXSECTUS, Castratus, Eunuch.

EXSICCATIO, Drying.

EXSICCATIVA, Desiccativa.

EXSOLUTIO, Eclysis.

EXSPIRATIO, Expiration.

EXSPUIT'ION, *Exspuit'io*, *Sputit'io*, *Sputa'tio*, *Anachremp'sis*, *Apochremp'sis*, *Chremp'sis*, *Ptysis*, *Anacine'ma*, *Anacine'sis*, (F.) *Sputation*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *spuo*, 'I spit.' Rejection of the matters accumulated in the pharynx and larynx; spitting.

EXTASIS, Ecstasis.

EXTIRPATIO, Extirpation.

EXTROPH'IA, *Ex'trophy*, *Ec'atrophè*, from *ek*, 'out of,' and *τροφή*, 'turning.' *Extrover'sio*, *Extrover'sion*. Eversion or turning out of a part — as of the eyelids. A term used by M. Chaussier for certain displacements of organs, and especially of the urinary bladder.

EXTROPH'IA OR EX'TROPHY OF THE BLADDER, (F.) *Renversement de la Vessie*, is a faulty conformation, in which the organ opens above the pubes; so that in the hypogastric region there is a red, mucous surface, formed by the inner coat of the bladder; on which two prominences are distinguishable, corresponding to the openings of the ureters.

EXSUCCATIO, Eechymoma.

EXSUCTIO, *Suc'tio*, *Ecmys'e*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *succus*, 'a juice.' The action of sucking.

EXSUDATIO, Ehidrosis.

EXSUFFLATIO, Ecpnyosis.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, *Extempora'neus*, *Extempora'lis*, from *ex*, and *tempore*, 'out of time.' Those prescriptions are called 'extemporaneous,' or 'magistral,' which are made on the spot, and composed according to the prescription of the physician.

EXTENSEUR COMMUN DES DOIGTS, Extensor digitorum communis — e. *Commun desorteils*, Extensor communis digitorum pedis — e. *Court du Pouce*, Extensor pollicis brevis — e. *Long du pouce*, Extensor longus pollicis — e. *Petit desorteils*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis — e. *Propre du petit doigt*, Extensor proprius minimi digiti — e. *Propre de l'Index*, Extensor proprius indicis.

EXTENSIBILITY, *Extensibil'itas*. A property, possessed by certain bodies, of being capable of extension or elongation.

EXTENSIO, Extension, Tetanus.

EXTEN'SION, *Exten'sio*, *Tasis*, *Ec'tasis*, *Catata'sis*, *Anat'asis*, from *extendere*, (*ex*, and *tendere*), 'to stretch out.' An operation in surgery, in which either with the hands alone, or by straps, a fractured or luxated limb is pulled strongly, to restore it to its natural position. It is the opposite of Counter-extension.

EXTENSOR. Same etymon. (F.) *Extenseur*. A muscle, whose office is to extend certain parts.

EXTENSOR BREVIS DIGITO'RUM PEDIS, *Ped'icus*, *Calcaneo-phalanginien communis*, of DUMAS; (F.) *Muscle pédieux*, *Muscle petit extenseur desorteils*, *Calcaneo-sus-phalangettien commun* — (Ch.) *Carré du pied*; *Short Extensor of the Toes*. A muscle, situate on the dorsal region of the foot. It arises from the external surface of the calcaneum, and at the anterior edge of a ligament, which unites that bone to the astragalus. Anteriorly, each of its divisions terminates by a small tendon, which is fixed successively, at the superior part of the posterior extremity of the first phalanx of the great toe, and to the second and last phalanges of the next three toes. Its use is to extend the first four toes, and to direct them a little outwards.

EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS, see Radialis — e. Carpi radialis longus, see Radialis — e. Carpi ulnaris, see Cubital muscles.

EXTENSOR COMMUNIS DIGITO'RUM PEDIS, *E. Longus Digitorum Pedis*, *E. Digitorum longus*, *Pérono-tibi-sus-phalangettien communis*, *Cnemodactyla'us*, *Pérono-sus-phalangettien communis*, (F.)

Extensor commun des Orteils. This muscle, also, is situate at the anterior part of the leg. It is long, thin, flattened, simple, and fleshy above, and divided into four tendons below. It arises from the outer tuberosity of the tibia and the anterior surface of the fibula, and is inserted into the superior part of the posterior extremity of the second and third phalanges of the last four toes. It extends the three phalanges of these toes.

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM COMMUNIS, *Extensor digitorum communis manûs cum extensorâ proprio auriculâris, Digitorum Tensor*; (F.) *Épicondylo-sus-phalangettien commun*—(Ch.)—*Common Extensor of the Fingers, Extenseur commun des Doigts.* A long, flattened muscle; simple above, and divided into four portions inferiorly. It is situate at the posterior part of the forearm; arises from the external tuberosity of the humerus; from the aponeurosis of the forearm, and from the aponeurotic septa situate between it and the neighbouring muscles, and is inserted at the posterior surface of the second and third phalanges of the last four fingers. This muscle extends the phalanges of the last four fingers upon each other, and upon the metacarpal bone. It can, also, extend the hand on the forearm.

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS, *E. communis digitorum pedis*—*e. Longus digitorum pedis, E. communis digitorum pedis*—*e. Proprius hallucis, E. proprius pollicis pedis*—*e. Indicis, E. proprius indicis*—*e. Internodii ossis pollicis, E. longus pollicis*—*e. Primi internodii, Abductor longus pollicis.*

EXTENSOR POL'LICIS BREVIS, *Extensor minor pollicis manûs, E. primi internodii, E. pollicis primus, E. Secundi internodii*, (DOUGLAS,) *E. secundi internodii ossis pollicis*; (F.) *Cubito-sus-phalangien du pouce*.—(Ch.) *Court extenseur du pouce.* Situated at the posterior and inferior part of the forearm. It is thin, long, and broader at its middle than at the extremities. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted behind the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the thumb, and aids in supination.

EXTENSOR POL'LICIS LONGUS; *Extensor major pollicis manûs, Extensor secundi internodii, Extensor pollicis secundi, Extensor tertii internodii* (DOUGLAS,) *Extensor internodii ossis pollicis*, (F.) *Cubito-sus-phalangettien du pouce*.—(Ch.) *Muscle long extenseur du pouce.* This muscle is long, flat, and fusiform; and is seated at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted at the posterior part of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the last phalanx of the thumb upon the first.

EXTENSOR PRO'PRIUS IN'DICIS, *E. proprius primi dig'iti manûs, E. Indicis, Indicator, Extensor secundi internodii indicis proprius*, (F.) *Cubito-sus-phalangettien de l'Index*.—(Ch.) *Extenseur propre de l'Index.* This muscle is long and thin; broader in the middle than at the extremities; and is situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted at the posterior part of the upper extremity of the second and third phalanges of the index-finger. It extends the three phalanges of the index-finger; and has, besides, the same uses as the other extremities of the fingers.

EXTENSOR PRO'PRIUS MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, (F.) *Épicondylo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*.—(Ch.) *Extenseur propre du petit doigt.* Situate on

the inside of the *Extensor communis digitorum*. It arises from the external condyle of the humeri and the aponeurotic septa seated between it, the extensor communis digitorum, and the extensor carpi ulnaris; and is inserted into the last two phalanges of the little finger. Its use is to extend the little finger, and even the hand upon the forearm.

EXTENSOR PRO'PRIUS POL'LICIS PEDIS, *E. proprius Hallucis, E. Longus* (DOUGLAS,) *E. pollicis longus, Péronéo-sus-phalangien du pouce, Péronéo-sus-phalangettien du pouce*.—(Ch.) This muscle is situate at the anterior part of the leg. It is fleshy, broad, flat above; small and tendinous below. It arises from the anterior part of the middle third of the fibula, and is inserted into the posterior part of the superior extremity of the last phalanx of the great toe. It extends the last phalanx of the great toe upon the first, and the first upon the first metacarpal bone.

EXTENSOR PRIMI INTERNODII, *E. pollicis brevis*—*e. Secundi internodii, E. pollicis brevis, Extensor longus pollicis*—*e. Secundi internodii indicis proprius, E. proprius indicis*—*e. Tertii internodii, E. longus pollicis*—*e. Tertii internodii indicis, Prior annularis*—*e. Tertii internodii minimi digiti, Abductor minimi digiti*—*e. Ossis metacarpi pollicis manûs, Abductor longus pollicis*—*e. Pollicis longus, E. proprius pollicis pedis*—*e. Pollicis secundus, E. longus pollicis*—*e. Minor pollicis manûs, E. pollicis brevis*—*e. Primi pollicis, Abductor longus pollicis.*

EXTENSOR TARSII MAGNUS, *E. Tarsi suralis.* A name given, by some anatomists, to the gastrocnemius and soleus combined.

EXTENSOR TARSII MINOR, Plantar muscle.

EXTENUATIO, Emaciation.

EXTERGENTIA, Detergents.

EXTERNAL DISEASES, *Extrinsic Diseases, Morbi extrinseci, Surgical diseases*, (F.) *Maladies externes.* Those diseases which occupy the surface of the body, and form the object of surgical pathology, requiring, generally, external means, or surgical operations.

EXTERNA. The post or office of an *externus*.

EXTERNE, see House-surgeon.

EXTERNUS AURIS, Laxator tympani—*e. Mallei, Laxator tympani.*

EXTENTICULATUS, Castratus, Eunuch.

EXTINCTIO, Death—*e. Hydrargyri, Extinction of Mercury*—*e. Mercurii, Extinction of Mercury.*

EXTINCTIO VOCIS, (F.) *Extinction de voix.* The French use this term for cases in which the voice is not wholly suppressed, but produces only feeble sounds:—*Incomplete aphonia.*

EXTINCTIO MERCURY, *Extinctio Mercurii vel Hydrargyri.* Trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the metallic globules disappear. The mercury is then so divided, that it forms a black powder, generally considered to be a protoxide of mercury, but, perhaps, erroneously.

EXTIRPATIO, Extirpation—*e. Lingue, Glaucomatosis*—*e. Testiculorum, Castratio.*

EXTIRPATION, *Extirpatio, Extirpation, Ablatio, Aphæresis*, from *extirpare*, (*ex*, and *stirps*), 'to root out.' The complete removal or destruction of any part, either by cutting instruments or the action of caustics. Thus, we speak of the extirpation of cancer, polypus, encysted tumour, &c.

EXTOMIUS, Eunuch.

EXTOZOA, Ectozoa.

EXTOZOAIRES, Ectozoa.

EXTOZOARIA, Ectozoa.

EXTRA-PELVIO-PUBI-TROCHANTERIAN, Obturator externus.

EXTRACT. *Extractum* — e. of Aconite, *Extractum aconiti* — e. of Aconite, alcoholic, *Extractum aconiti alcoholicum* — e. Alcoholic, see *Extractum* — e. of Aloe, purified, *Extractum aloes purificatum* — e. of Bark, *Extractum cinchonæ* — e. of Bark, resinous, *Extractum cinchonæ resinosum* — e. of Belladonna, *Extractum belladonnæ* — e. of Belladonna, alcoholic, *Extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum* — e. of Bittersweet, *Extractum dulcamaræ* — e. of Broom-tops, *Extractum cacuminum genistæ* — e. of Butternut, *Extractum juglandis* — e. of Cascarella, resinous, *Extractum cascariillæ resinosum* — e. of Chamomile, *E. anthemidis* — e. of Cinchona, *Extractum cinchonæ* — e. of Colchicum, acetic, *Extractum colchici acetici* — e. of Colocynth, *Extractum colocynthidis* e. of Colocynth, compound, *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* — e. of Cubebs, fluid, *Extractum cubebæ fluidum* — e. of Dandelion, *Extractum taraxaci* — e. of Elaterium, *Extractum elaterii* — e. of Ergot, Ergotin — e. Ethereal, see *Extractum* — e. of Gentian, *Extractum gentians* — e. of Hemlock, *Extractum cicutæ* — e. of Hellebore, black, *Extractum hellebori* — e. of Hemlock, alcoholic, *Extractum conii alcoholicum* — e. of Henbane, *Extractum hyoscyami* — e. of Henbane, alcoholic, *Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum* — e. of Hops, *Extractum humuli* — e. of Jalap, *Extractum jalapæ* — e. of Lettuce, *Extractum lactucæ* — e. of Liqueur, *Extractum glycyrrhizæ* — e. of Logwood, *Extractum hæmatoxyli* — e. of Mayapple, *Extractum podophylli* — e. of Meat, saponaceous, *Osmasome* — e. of Oak-bark, *Extractum corticis quercus* — e. of white Poppy, *Extractum papaveris* — e. of Quassia, *Extractum quassias* — e. of Quinia, *Extractum quinis* — e. of Rhatany, *Extractum krameris* — e. of Rhubarb, *Extractum rhei* — e. of Rhubarb, fluid, *Extractum rhei fluidum* — e. of Rue, *Extractum rutæ* — e. of Sarsaparilla, *Extractum sarsaparillæ* — e. of Sarsaparilla, fluid, *Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum* — e. of Savine, *Extractum foliorum sabinæ* — e. of Senna, fluid, *Extractum sennæ fluidum* — e. of Spigelia and Senna, *Extractum spigeliæ et sennæ* — e. of Stramonium, *Extractum stramonii* — e. of Valerian, *Extractum valerianæ* — e. of Wormwood, *Extractum cacuminum absinthii*.

EXTRACTIF. *Extractive*.

EXTRACTION. *Extractio, Exa'resis, Exogge, Exolce, Exelcy'mus, Enchylo'is*, from *exahere*, (*ex*, and *trahere*), 'to draw out.' The act of removing an extraneous substance from any part of the body. Thus, a splinter is said to be extracted. It is, also, applied to the removal of certain parts. The cataract is said to be *extracted*: a tooth is *extracted*, when carious, &c.

EXTRACTIVE, (*F.*) *Extractif*. Same etymon. A peculiar, immediate principle, which has been admitted in extracts. Thus, *bitter extractive* is the immediate principle of bitter vegetables, &c.

EXTRACTUM, *Extract, Eechylo'ma*, (*F.*) *Extrait*. An extract is prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions, till a tenacious mass is obtained. When prepared from an infusion or decoction, it is called a *watery*, — from ether, an *ethereal*, — and from alcohol, an *alcoholic* or a *spirituous extract*. Both kinds contain all the principles of the vegetable, that are soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile parts are dissipated, and some of the fixed parts are decomposed; the proper extractive is oxygenised, and the virtues of the vegetable substance consequently altered or destroyed. Extracts are *hard, soft, or fluid*: the consistence of the soft being such as to retain the pilular form without the addition of a powder. A patent was taken out many years ago, by a Mr. Barry,

of London, for preparing them in vacuo; and, as the temperature is much lower than in the ordinary method, the virtues of the plant are less altered, and the extracts are generally green. Extracts are also prepared by displacement or percolation. They have, likewise, received different names, according to their predominant principle. The *gummy* or *mucous*, or *mucilaginous*, are those which are mainly composed of gum or mucilage. Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy extract. *Gelatinous extracts* are those composed especially of gelatin; *resinous extracts*, those of a resinous character; *extracto-resinous*, those composed of extractive or colouring matter and resin; *gum-resinous*, those containing gum and resin; and *saponaceous* or *saponaceous saline*, those containing a notable quantity of saline substances and a resinous matter, so combined with mucus and other soluble substances, that they cannot be separated.

EXTRACTUM ABSINTHII CACUMINUM, *Extract of Wormwood*. (*A decoction defecated and evaporated.*) The flavour is dissipated along with the essential oil. It is a bitter tonic. Dose, gr. x to ℥j, in pill.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI, *Extract of Aconite, Succus episcopus aconiti napelli*, (*from the inspissated juice without defecation.*) It is esteemed to be narcotic and diuretic; and has been given in the cases referred to under Aconitum. Dose, gr. j, gradually increasing it.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Aconite*. (*Aconit. in pulv. crass. ℥j; Alcohol. dilut. Oiv.*) Moisten the aconite with half a pint of diluted alcohol: let it stand for 24 hours: transfer it to a displacement apparatus, and gradually add the remainder of the diluted alcohol. When the last portion of this has penetrated the aconite, pour in from time to time water sufficient to keep the powder covered. Stop the filtration when the liquid which passes begins to produce a precipitate, as it falls, in that which has already passed. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to a proper consistence. — Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM AL'OKS PURIFICATUM, *Purified extract of aloes*. (*The gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated and inspissated.*) Dose, gr. v to gr. xv.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS, *E. anthemidis nobilis, E. chamameli, E. storum chamameli, Extract of Chamomile*. The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation. It is a pure, grateful bitter, and is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in pills.

EXTRACTUM ASPARAGI, see Asparagus.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ, *Succus episcopus at'ropæ belladonnæ, Extract of Belladonna*, (*an expressed juice inspissated.*) Properties same as those of the plant. Dose, gr. ʒ, gradually increased. It dilates the pupil when applied to the eye.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic extract of Belladonna*. (Prepared like the *extractum aconiti alcoholicum*. — Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS, see Bangué.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINOSUM, *Resinous extract of cascari'lla*. (*Cort. cascari'llæ, in pulv. crass. ℥j; Sp. vini rect. ℥iv.*) Digest for four days; then decant and strain; boil the residuum in ten pints of water to two; filter and evaporate the decoction, and distil the tincture in a retort, till both are thickened; then mix and evaporate to a pilular consistence.) Dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in pills.

EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM, *E. Colocynthidis compositum* — e. Catechu, Catechu — e. Chamaemeli, *E. Anthemidis* — e. Clouté, *E. Conii*.

EXTRACTUM CATHOLICUM, (F.) *Extrait Catholique.* This epithet is given to pills composed of aloes, black hellebore, and colocynth, resin of jalap, and scammony. See, also, *Extractum colocynthidis compositum.*

EXTRACTUM CINCHO'NÆ, Extract of Cincho'na, E. Corticis Peruvia'ni, E. Cincho'næ Mollis, E. of Bark. (A decoction evaporated.) The active principles are similar to those of the bark in substance; but it is not so effectual—owing to the chymical change induced in the drug during the boiling. When reduced, by drying, to a state fit for being powdered, it is called the *Hard Extract of Bark, Extractum Corticis Peruvia'ni durum, E. Cincho'næ durum.* Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM, E. Cinchonæ lancifoliae, E. Cinchonæ Rubra resinosum, Resinous Extract of Bark, E. Cincho'næ Resinæ. The aqueo-spirituos extract contains both the extractive and resin of the bark. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

Extractum Cinchonæ of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, (1842,) is directed to be prepared as follows:—*Peruvian Bark*, in coarse powder, ℥j; *Alcohol, Oiv*; *Water*, a sufficient quantity. Macerate the Peruvian bark with the alcohol for four days; then filter by a displacement apparatus, and when the liquid ceases to pass, pour gradually on the bark water sufficient to keep its surface covered. When the filtered tincture measures four pints, set it aside, and proceed with the filtration until six pints of infusion are obtained. Distil off the alcohol from the tincture and evaporate the infusion till the liquids are respectively brought to the consistence of thin honey; then mix and evaporate to form an extract.—Ph. U. S.

EXTRACTUM COL'CHICI ACET'ICUM, Acetic or Acetic Extract of Colchicum. (*Colchic. rad.* in pulv. crass. ℥j; *Acid. acet.* ʒiv; *Aquæ q. s.* To the acid add a pint of water, and mix this with the root. Put the mixture in a percolator, and pour on water until the liquid that passes has little or no taste. Evaporate to a proper consistence. Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. j to gr. iij.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNT'RIDIS, Extract of Colocynth. A cathartic in the dose of from gr. v to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNT'RIDIS COMPOSITUM, Extractum Catharticum, E. Cathol'icum, E. Quercetani, Compound Extract of Colocynth. (*Colocynth. pulp.* ꝑncis. ʒvj; *Aloes pulv.* ʒxij; *Scammon. pulv.* ʒiv; *Cardamom. pulv.* ʒj; *Saponis* ʒiij; *Alcohol. dilut. cong.* Macerate the pulp in the spirit at a gentle heat for four days; strain: add the aloes and scammony; then distil off the spirit and mix in the cardamom seeds. Ph. U. S.) It is a powerful cathartic, and is used in obstinate visceral obstructions, &c. Dose, gr. vj to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM CONI'Æ, E. Cicutæ, Succus cicutæ epissatus, Extract of Hemlock, Succus epissatus conii maculati. (*Expressed juice inspissated without defecation.*) Employed in the same cases as the conium. Dose, gr. iij to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM CONI ALCOHOL'ICUM, Alcoholic Extract of Hemlock. (Prepared like the *Extractum aconiti alcoholicum.*—Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM CONVULSULI JALAPÆ, E. jalapæ—e. Corticis Peruviani, E. Cinchonæ.

EXTRACTUM CUBE'Æ FLU'IDUM, Fluid Extract of Cubebs. (*Cubebs exhausted by ether through percolation, and the solution evaporated.* Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM DULCAMA'NÆ, Extract of Bittersweet. (Prepared by displacement from bitter-sweet in coarse powder.—Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM ELATE'RII, Elaterium, Extract of

Elaterium. (*The fecula of the expressed juice.*) It is violently cathartic, hydragogue, and sometimes emetic. Dose, gr. ss. every hour till it operates.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ, Ergotina.

EXTRACTUM GENIS'YÆ CACU'MINUM, Extract of Broom Top. Diuretic and stomachic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM GENTIA'NÆ, Ext. Gentia'næ luteæ, Ext. Radicis Gentia'næ, Extract of Gentian. (*The evaporated decoction.*) Prepared also by displacement.—Ph. U. S.) Properties like those of Gentian. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRH'IZÆ, Extract of Licorice, Succus Glycyrrhizæ inspissatus, Succus Liquirit'icæ. (*The evaporated decoction.*) It is demulcent, taken ad libitum.

Refined Licorice, which is sold in the form of cylinders, is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of licorice with half its weight of gum Arabic, rolling the mass and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box.

EXTRACTUM GRAM'INIS, 'Extract of Grass.' An extract prepared from *Triticum repens.* It is considered by the Germans to be a mild tonic; and is greatly used, especially in convalescence from fever. It is probably devoid of all injurious properties, and as probably totally inefficacious.

EXTRACTUM HEMATOXYLI, E. Hamatoxyli Campechia'ni, E. Scobis Hamatoxyli, Extract of Logwood. (*The evaporated decoction.*) It is astringent. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS HELLEBORI NIGRI, Ext. of Black Hellebore root, E. Hellebori nigri. (*The evaporated decoction.*) In large doses, this is cathartic; in smaller, diuretic, resolvent(?) and emmenagogue(?). Dose, as a cathartic, gr. x to ʒj; as an emmenagogue, gr. iij to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI, of the Pharmacopœia of the United States (1842), is prepared from Black Hellebore, in coarse powder, like the *Extractum aconiti alcoholicum.*

EXTRACTUM HUM'ULI, Extract of hops, (*the evaporated decoction.*) It is tonic, anodyne(?), diuretic(?). Dose, gr. v to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI, Extract of Henbane, Succus epissatus Hyoscyami nigri, Succ. Spis. Hyoscyami. (*The expressed juice, inspissated without defecation.*) Its virtues are narcotic. Dose, gr. v to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI ALCOHOL'ICUM, Alcoholic Extract of Henbane. (Prepared from leaves of Hyoscyamus, in coarse powder, like the *Extractum aconiti alcoholicum.*—Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ, E. Convulsuli Jalapæ, E. Jalap'is, Extract of Jalap, E. Jalap'is. (*A spirituous tincture distilled; and an aqueous decoction evaporated; the residua being mixed together: kept both soft and hard.*) It is cathartic and hydragogue. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ of the Ph. U. S. is prepared like the *Extractum cinchonæ*, Ph. U. S.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINOSUM, Resinous Extract of Jalap. This is cathartic.

EXTRACTUM JUGLAN'DIS, Extract of Butternut. (Prepared by displacement from butternut, in coarse powder.—Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM KRAM'ERÆ, Extract of Rhatany. (Prepared by displacement from rhatany, in coarse powder.—Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM LACTU'CÆ, Extract of Lettuce, Succus epissatus Lactucæ sativa. (*Leaves of fresh lettuce ℥j; beat them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with water; then express the juice and evaporate, without allowing it to subside until it acquires a proper degree of consist-*

ence.) It is said to be narcotic and diaphoretic. Dose, gr. iij to gr. x.

An extract is, sometimes, made from the juice of the wild lettuce, *Lactuca viro'sa*, which is regarded as diuretic.

EXTRACTUM MARTIS ACETICUM, Ferri Acetas—*a. Nucis Vomicae*, see *Strychnos nux vomica*.

EXTRACTUM OPII, *E. Opii aquosum*, *E. Thebaicum*, *Extract of Opium*, *E. Opii gummosum*, *Laudanum opiatum seu simplex*, *Opium colatum seu depuratum*. (*A watery solution defecated and evaporated*.) Dose, gr. ss to gr. v.

EXTRACTUM PANCHYMOGUM. A drastic medicine, composed of colocynth, bruised with its seeds; senna bruised; black hellebore root, Agaric, Scammony, in powder, *Extract of Aloes*, and *Powder of Diarrhodon*.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS, *E. Papaveris somniferi*, *E. Papaveris albi*, *Extract of white poppy*. (*The decoction evaporated*.) It possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, but is weaker. Dose, gr. ij to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM PIPERIS FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Black Pepper*. (*Black pepper exhausted by ether through percolation, the solution evaporated, and the piperin in crystals separated by expression*. Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI, *Extract of May-apple*. (Prepared from podophyllum, in coarse powder, in the same manner as the *Extract of cinchona*.—Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM PURGANS, see *Hedera helix*—*e. Quercetani*, *E. Colocynthis compositum*.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ, *Extract of Quassia*. (Prepared by displacement from *Quassia rasped*.—Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM COR'TICIS QUERCUS, *Extract of oak bark*. (*The decoction evaporated*.) It is astringent and tonic.

EXTRACTUM QUININÆ, *Quinina sulphas impuræ*. This is made by evaporating the liquor poured off the crystals of sulphate of quinia to the consistence of a pilular mass. Twenty-four grains will generally arrest an intermittent.

EXTRACTUM RHEI, *Extract of Rhubarb*. (*A solution in diluted alcohol evaporated*.) Uses like those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ℥ss.

EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Rhubarb*. (*Rhef in pulv. crass. ℥viiij, Sacchar. ℥v, Tinct. Zingib. ℥ss, Ol. fenicul., Ol. anis. ℥ss; Alcool. dilut. q. s. Digest the rhubarb, mixed with an equal bulk of coarse sand, with ℥xij of the diluted alcohol for 24 hours. Put the mass into the percolator, and pour on diluted alcohol until the liquid that passes has little odour or taste of rhubarb; evaporate to ℥lv; dissolve it in the sugar, and mix the tincture of ginger and oils*. Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM RUDII, *Extract of Rudius*, (*F. Extrait de Rudius*). Pills made of colocynth, agaric, scammony, roots of black hellebore and jalap, cocotrine aloes, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and alcohol.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ GRAVEOLENTIS, *E. foliorum Rutæ*, *Extract of Rue*, *Extractum Rutæ*. (*A decoction evaporated*.) Tonic, stomachic. The volatile oil being dissipated in the boiling, this is not a good preparation. Dose, gr. x to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM FOLIORUM SASSIÆ, *Extract of Savine*. (*A decoction evaporated*.) Tonic. The same remarks may be made on this preparation as on the last. Dose, gr. x to ℥ss.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, *Extract of Sarsaparilla*. (*A strained decoction evaporated*.) Virtues the same as those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ℥j. *Extractum Sarsaparilla* of the United States Pharmacopœia is prepared

from *Sarsaparilla*, in coarse powder, like the *Extractum seoniti alcoholicum*.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla*. (*Sarsaparill. condis. et contus. ℥xvj, Glycyrrhiz. contus. Sassafr. rad. contus., ℥ss; Maceæ concis. ℥vj, Sacchar. ℥xij, Alcohol. dilut. Oviij*). Macerate, with the exception of the sugar, for 14 days; express and filter; evaporate to ℥xij; and add the sugar. Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM SATURNI, GOULARD'S, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*—*e. Scobis hæmatoxyli*, *E. hæmatoxyli*.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Senna*. (*Senna in pulv. crass. ℔ijss; Sacchar. ℥xxx; Ol. Fenicul. ℥℥j; Sp. Ether. comp. ℥℥j; Alcohol. dilut. Oiv*). Mix the senna and diluted alcohol; let the mixture stand for 24 hours; put it into a percolator, and gradually pour on water mixed with one third its bulk of alcohol, until a gallon and a half of liquid shall have passed; evaporate to ℥xxx; add the sugar, and, when it is dissolved, the compound spirit of ether, holding the oil in solution.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELLÆ ET SENNÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Spigelia and Senna*. (*Spigell. in pulv. crass. ℔j; Senna in pulv. crass. ℥v; Sacchar. ℔iss; Potass. carbon. ℥vj; Ol. Carui, Ol. Anisi, ℥ss; Alcohol. dilut. q. s.* Pour on the spigelia and senna Oij of diluted alcohol; let it stand for 48 hours; place it in a percolator, and pour on gradually diluted alcohol until half a gallon has passed; evaporate to a pint; add the carbonate of potassa; and afterwards the sugar, previously triturated with the oils, and dissolve. Ph. U. S.)

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII, *E. Stramonii foliorum*, *Extract of Stramonium*, *Extract of Stramonium leaves*. (The expressed juice inspissated.) The *Extractum Stramonii Seminis*, *Extract of Stramonium Seed*, is made from the powdered seed by means of diluted alcohol, and with the aid of the percolator;—the solution being evaporated. Ph. U. S. Used as a narcotic in asthma and other spasmodic affections. Dose, gr. ij to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI, *Ext. Herbae et Radicis Taraxaci*, *Extract of Dandelion*. (The strained juice evaporated.) It has been considered deobstruent, laxative, and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM THEBAICUM, *E. Opii*.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ, *Extract of Valerian*. (*An expressed decoction evaporated*.) The virtues of the valerian being dependent upon its essential oil, this is an objectionable preparation. Dose, gr. x to ℥j.

A fluid extract of *Valerian*, *Extractum Valerianæ fluidum*, has been introduced into the last edition of the *Pharmacopœia* U. S. (1851). It is prepared by exhausting the valerian by ether and alcohol, through the percolator, and evaporating.

There are some other extracts in the American and other *Pharmacopœias*, but they are prepared in the ordinary mode, and possess merely the virtues of the plants. They are besides, generally, of an unimportant character.

EXTRAIT, *Extract*—*e. Alcoholic de noix vomique*, see *Strychnos nux vomica*—*e. des Fruits*, *Rob*—*e. Hémostatique de Bonjean*, *Ergotin*.

EXTRANEOUS BODY, from *extra*, 'without.' *Corpus extraneum*, *C. extraneum*, *C. alienum*, (*F.*) *Corps étranger*. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, inanimate or animate, proceeding from without, or formed in the body; and which constitutes no part of the body, but occupies, in the substance of the texture, or some of the cavities, a place foreign to it.

EXTRAVASATION, *Extravasatio*, from *extra*, 'out of,' and *vasa*, 'vessels.' Escape of a fluid—*extravasatum*—from the vessel containing it, and infiltration or effusion of the fluid into the surrounding textures.

EXTRAVASATUM, see *Extravasatio*.

EXTREMITY, *Extremitas*; from *extremus*, 'the outermost,' the end or termination of a thing. The limbs, *acrotéria*, have been so called,—as the *upper and lower extremities*. It has been, also, used to express the last moments of life; as when we say, a patient is in 'extremity,' (F.) *le malade est à l'extrémité, à toute extrémité*. See *Membrum*.

EXTRIN'SIC, *Extrin'sicus*. That which comes from without. This term has been used for muscles, which surround certain organs and attach them to the neighbouring parts; in order to distinguish them from other muscles, which enter into the intimate composition of these organs, and which have been named *intrinsic*. Thus, there are extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue, ear, &c.

EXTROVERSIO, *Extrophia*.

EXTUBERANTIA, *Protuberance*.

EXTUBERATIO, *Protuberance*.

EXTUMEFACTIO, *Swelling*.

EXTUS'SIO, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *tussis*, 'a cough.' 'I cough with expectoration.'

EXU'BER, from *ex*, 'out of,' 'devoid of,' and *ubera*, 'breasts;' *Apogalactos*. 'A child which has been weaned.'

EXUDATION CORPUSCLES, see *Corpuscles*, *exudation*.

EXULCERATIO, *Ecthyma*, *Ulceration*—e. *Uteri*, *Hysterelcosis*—e. *Ventriculi*, *Gastrelcosis*.

EXUMBILICATIO, *Exomphalos*.

EXUSTIO, *Cauterization*.

EXUTORIUM, *Fonticulus*.

EXUTORY, *Fonticulus*.

EYE, *Sax. ea3*, *Teuton. Auge*, *Oculus*, *Opa*, *Omnia*, *Ophthalmos*, *Illon*, *Op'tilos* (*Doric.*) *Visorium Organum*, (F.) *Oeil*. The eye is the immediate organ of vision. It is seated in the orbit, while its dependencies, called by Haller *Tutamina Oculi*, occupy the circumference of the cavity, and are composed of the eyebrows, the eyelids, cilia, glands of Meibomius, &c. The *Ball*, *Globe*, or *Bulb* of the *Eye*, *Bulbus Oculi*, is covered anteriorly by the tunica conjunctiva; is moved by six muscles, four straight, two oblique, and is constituted of membranes, as the *sclerotic*, *cornea*, *choroid*, *tunica Jacobi*, *retina*, *iris*, *hyaloid*, and, in the fetus, the *membrana pupillaris*; and of fluids, called *Humours*, or *Media*,—the *aqueous*, *crystalline*, and *vitreous*. The eyeball is invested with a membranous tunic, which separates it from the other structures of the orbit, and forms a smooth, hollow surface, by which its motions are facilitated. This investment has been

called *cellular capsule of the eye*, *ocular capsule*, *tunica vaginalis oculi*, *vaginal coat*, and *muscular fascia of the eye*. The vessels of the eye proceed from the ophthalmic artery. The nerves, except the optic, are chiefly furnished from the ophthalmic ganglion. The following are the dimensions, &c., of the organ, on the authority of Petit, Young, Gordon, and Brewster:

Length of the antero-posterior diameter of the eye,	0.91
Vertical chord of the cornea,	0.46
Versed sine of the cornea,	0.11
Horizontal chord of the cornea,	0.67
Size of pupil seen through the cornea, 0.27 to 0.13	
Size of pupil diminished by magnifying power of cornea to, from	0.25 to 0.13
Radius of the anterior surface of the crystalline,	0.30
Radius of posterior surface,	0.33
Principal focal distance of lens,	1.73
Distance of the centre of the optic nerve from the <i>foramen centrale</i> of Sömmerring,	0.11
Distance of the iris from the cornea,	0.10
Distance of the iris from the anterior surface of the crystalline,	0.03
Field of vision above a horizontal line, 50°) 130°	
Field of vision below a horizontal line, 70°)	
Field of vision in a horizontal plane,	150°
Diameter of the crystalline in a woman above fifty years of age,	0.373
Diameter of the cornea,	0.400
Thickness of the crystalline,	0.173
Thickness of the cornea,	0.043

EYE, APPLE, see *Melum*—e. *Balm*, *Hydrastic Canadensis*—e. *Bright*, *Euphrasia officinalis*, *Labellia*—e. *Cat's*, *amaurotic*, see *Amaurotic*—e. *Cellular capsule of the*, see *Eye*—e. *Drop*, *Tax.*

EYE GLASS, *Scaphium oculare*, see *Spectacles*. Also, a glass adapted for the application of collyria to the eye.

EYE, GUM OF THE, *Chassie*—e. *Lashes*, *Cilia*—e. *Lid*, *Palpebra*—e. *Lid*, *Granular*, *Trachoma*—e. *Melon*, see *Melum*—e. *Purulent*, *Ophthalmia*, *purulent*, of infants—e. *Salve*, *Singleton's*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi*; *Eyo-salva*, *Smellome's*, see *Cupri subacetat*—e. *Sight of the*, *Pupil*.

EYE STONE. The shelly operculum of small turbinidæ. Used at Gernsey to get things out of the eyes. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, under the eyelid, it works its way out at the outer corner, and brings out any foreign substance with it.—Gray.

EYE TEETH, *Canine teeth*—e. of *Typhon*, *Sclala*—e. *Water*, *Collyrium*—e. *Water*, *common*, *Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphora*—e. *Water*, *blue*, *Liquor cupri ammoniati*—e. *Watery*, *Euphthora*—e. *White of the*, see *Sclerotic*.

F.

FABA, *Phaseolus*, *Vicia faba*—f. *Egyptiaca*, *Nymphaea nelumbo*—f. *Cathartica*, *Jatropha curcas*—f. *Crassa*, *Sedum telephium*—f. *Febri-fuga*, *Ignatia amara*—f. *Græca*, *Diospyros lotus*—f. *Indica*, *Ignatia amara*—f. *Major*, *Vicia faba*—f. *Pechurci*, *Tetranthera Pechurim*—f. *Pechurim*, *Tetranthera pechurim*—f. *Purgatrix*, *Ricinus communis*—f. *Sancti Iguatii*, *Ignatia amara*—f. *Suilla*, *Hyoscyamus*—f. *Vulgaris*, *Vicia faba*.

FABÆ, *Onisci aselli*.
FABAGELLE, *Zygophyllum fabago*.
FABARIA CRASSULA, *Sedum telephium*.
FABRICA ANDROGYNA, *Hermaphroditus*.
FACE, *Facies*, *Vultus*, *Vultus*, *Prosopon*, (F.) *Face*. The face is the anterior part of the head. It is formed of 13 bones, viz. the two superior maxillary, the two malar, the two ossa nasi, the two ossa unguis, the vomer, the two ossa sphenoid inferiora, the two palate bones, and the inferior

maxillary, without including the frontal portion of the os frontis, and the 32 teeth, which may be considered to form part of it. Its numerous muscles are chiefly destined for the organs of sight, hearing, taste, and smell. Its arteries proceed from the external carotid: its veins end in the jugular, and its nerves draw their origin immediately from the brain.

The face experiences alterations in disease, which it is important to attend to. It is yellow in jaundice, pale and puffy in dropsy; and its expression is very different, according to the seat of irritation, so that, in infants, by an attention to *medical physiognomy*, we can often detect the seat of disease.

Hippocrates has well depicted the change which it experiences in one exhausted by long sickness, by great evacuations, excessive hunger, watchfulness, &c., threatening dissolution. Hence this state has been called *Facies Hippocratica*, *Facies Cadaverica*, *F. Tortu'lis*. In this, the nose is pinched; the eyes are sunk; the temples hollow; the ears cold, and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense, and dry; the complexion livid; the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold, &c.

The term *Face* (F.) is likewise given to one of the aspects of an organ; thus, we say, the *superior face of the stomach*.

FACE, INJECTÉE, see *Vultueux*—*f. Vultueuse*, see *Vultueux*.

FACET', (F.) *Facette*. Diminutive of *Face*. A small face. A small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone, as the *articular facette of a bone*.

FACHINGEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are at no great distance from those of Geilenau, and two miles north of Wisbaden. They contain free carbonic acid; carbonate, sulphate, and phosphate of soda; chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and iron.

FA'CIAL, Facia'lis. Belonging to, or connected with, the face.

FA'CIAL ANGLE, see *Angle, facial*.

FACIAL ARTERY, Lab'ial artery, An'gular or external max'illary artery, A. palato-labial—(Ch.) is a branch of the external carotid, which rises beneath the digastricus, and is distributed to almost every part of the face. It furnishes the *inferior palatal, submental, superior labial, inferior labial, and dorsalis nasi*.

FACIAL LINE, see *Angle, facial*.

FACIAL NERVE, Portio dura of the 7th pair, Ramus du'rrior sept'ima conjugatio'nis, Sympathet'icus minor, Res'piratory nerve of the face, Par sept'imum sive facia'lis, Commun'icans faciei nervus. This nerve arises from the inferior and lateral part of the tuber annulare, in the groove which separates it from the medulla oblongata, external to the corpora olivaria, and by the side of the auditory nerve. It issues from the cranium by the *meatus auditorius internus*; enters the aqueduct of Fallopius; receives a branch of the Vidian nerve; forms a gangliform swelling—*Intusaccen'tia gangliform'is*;—sends off filaments to the internal muscles of the malleus and stapes; furnishes, according to many anatomists, that called *Chorda Tympani*; makes its exit at the foramen stylo-mastoideum, and divides into two branches—the *temporo-facial*, and *cervico-facial*. On the face it is termed, *Pes anseri'nis, Plexus nervo'rum anseri'nis*. See *Portio Wrisbergii*.

FACIAL VEIN, Pal'ato-labial—(Ch.,) arises between the skin and frontalis muscle, and bears the name *V. Fronta'lis*, (F.) *Veine frontale* ou *V. Préparate*. It then descends, vertically, towards the greater angle of the eye, where it is called *Angula'ris*; and afterwards descends, obliquely, on the face, to open into the internal

jugular, after having received branches, which correspond with those of the facial artery. It is only in the latter part of its course that it is called *Facial Vein*. Chanssier calls the external carotid artery, *Facial Artery*.

FA'CIENT, faciens, 'making,' from *facio*, 'I make.' A suffix, as in *Calefacient, Rubefacient*, &c., 'warm making,' 'red making.'

FACIES, Face—*f. Cadaverica*, see *Face*—*f. Concava pedis*, Sole—*f. Hippocratica*, see *Face*—*f. Inferior pedis*, Sole—*f. Tortu'lis*, see *Face*.

FACTIOE, Factitious.

FACTIT'IOUS, Factit'ius, (F.) *Factice*, from *facere*, 'to make.' Artificial. That which is made by art, in opposition to what is natural or found already existing in nature. Thus, we say, *factitious mineral waters*, for artificial mineral waters.

FACULTAS, Faculty—*f. Auctrix, Plastic force*—*f. Formatrix, Plastic force*—*f. Nutrix, Plastic force*—*f. Vegetativa, Plastic force*—*f. Zotica, Vis vitalis*.

FACULTATES NATURALES, see *Function*.

FA'ULTY, Facultas, Dy'namiis, Power, Virtue. The power of executing any function or act. The collection of the intellectual *faculties* constitutes the *understanding*. We say, also, *vital faculties for vital properties, &c.*

FÆCAL, Stercoraceous—*f. Retention, Constipation*.

FÆCES, Plural of Fæx; Feces, Chersa, 'the dregs of any thing.' *Feculence*, (F.) *Fæces*. The alvine evacuations are so called; (F.) *Garderobes*; the excrements, *Impurita'es alvine, Faecal matter*. See *Excrement*.

FÆCES INDURATÆ, Scybala.

FÆCOSITAS, Feculence.

FÆCULA, Fecula.

FÆCULENTIA, Feculence.

FÆCUNDATIO, Fecundatio.

FÆCUNDITAS, Fecundity.

FÆX, Feculence.

FAGA'RA OCTAN'DRA, Elaph'rium tomento'sum, Am'yris tomento'sum, from *fagus*, 'the beech,' which it resembles. The systematic name of the plant, which affords *Tacamaha'ca*, a resinous substance, that exudes from the tree *Tacamahaca*, which has a fragrant, delightful smell, was formerly in high estimation, as an ingredient in warm, stimulating plasters, and was given internally, like the balsams generally. The *East India Tacamahac, Balsamum Vir'idis, O'leum Mar'is, Balsamum Cal'aba, Balsamum maris, Baume vert*, is yielded by *Calophyllum inophyllum* seu *Balsamaria inophyllum*.

The name *Tacamahac* is also given to a resin furnished by *Populus balsamifera* seu *tacamaha'ca*, which grows in the northern parts of America and Siberia.

FAGARA PIPERITA, (F.) Fagarier poivré; a native of Japan, possesses the qualities of pepper, and is used as such by the Japanese. It is, also, employed as a rubefacient cataplasm.

FAGARAS'TRUM CAPEN'SE. Nat. Ord. Xanthoxyleæ. A South African plant, the fruit of which is known to the Colonists as *wild Cardamom*; and, on account of its aromatic qualities, is prescribed in flatulency and paralysis.

FAGARIER POIVRÉ, Fagara octandria.

FAGOPYRUM, Polygonum fagopyrum.

FAGUS, F. sylvatica.

FAGUS CASTA'NEA. The systematic name of the *Chestnut Tree; Casta'nea, C. vulg'aris, Casta'nea vesca, Lo'pima, Mota, Glans Jovis THEOPHRASTI, Ju'piter's Acorn, Sardin'ian Acorn*; the Common Chestnut, (F.) *Chatagnier commun*. Family, Amentaceæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Polyan-

dria. The Chestnut, *Castanea ves.* (F.) *Chataigne*, is farinaceous and nutritious, but not easy of digestion.

FAGUS CASTANEA PUMILA. The *Chin'capin* or *Ohingapin*, *Castanea Pumila*, (F.) *Chataignier asiat.* The nut of this American tree is eaten like the chestnut. The bark, *Castanea*, (Ph. U. S.) has been used in intermittents.

FAGUS PURPUREA, F. sylvatica.

FAGUS SYLVATICA. The systematic name of the *Beech*, *Fagus*, *F. sylvestris* seu *purpurea*, *Oxya*, *Balan'ida*, *Valan'ida*; the *Beech Tree*, (F.) *Hêtre*. The *Beech-nut* or *Beech-mast*, (F.) *Faine*, affords an oil, by expression, which is of a palatable character, and is eaten in some places instead of butter. It has been supposed to be a good vermifuge, but it is no better than any mild oil.

FAGUS SYLVESTRIS, F. sylvatica.

FAIBLESSE, Debility.

FAIM, Hunger—*f. Canine*, *Boulimia*—*f. de Loup*, *Fames lupina*.

FAINE, see *Fagus sylvatica*.

FAINTING, Syncope.

FAINTING-FIT, Syncope.

FAINTISHNESS, see Syncope.

FAINTNESS, Languor, Syncope.

FAIRBURN, MINERAL WATERS OF. The mineral waters at this place, which is in the county of Ross, in Scotland, are sulphureous, and frequented.

FAISCEAU, Fasciculus—*f. Intermédiaire de Wrisberg*, *Portio Wrisbergii*—*f. Petit*, *Fasciculus*.

FALCADINA, Scherlievo.

FAL'CIFORM, *Falciformis*, *Drepano'ides*, from *falx*, 'a scythe,' and *forma*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a scythe. This term has been applied to different parts. See *Falx*, and *Sinus*.

FALCIFORM EXPANSION OF THE FASCIA LATA is the scythe-shaped reflection of the fascia lata, which forms, outwards and upwards, the opening for the vena saphena, and is attached to the crural arch by its superior extremity, forming the anterior paries of the canal of the same name.

FALLACIA, Hallucination.

FALLACIA OPTICA. An optic illusion.

FALLOPIAN TUBE, see *Tube*, *Fallopian*.

FALLTRANCK, *Faltranck* (G.), literally a drink against falls. A vulnerary. It is a

mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the *Swiss Alps*, and hence the name—*Vulnéraire Suisse* given to such dried plants cut into fragments. They are called, also, *Espéces Vulnéraires*, and *Thé Suisse*. Within the present century, in England, a kind of vulnerary beer was often prescribed, in country practice, in all cases of inward bruises. It bore the name *Cerevisia nigra*, or *black beer*, and was formed by infusing certain reputed vulnerary herbs in beer or ale.

The infusion of the *Falltranck* is aromatic, and slightly agreeable, but of no use in the cases for which it has been particularly recommended.

FALMOUTH, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Falmouth in Cornwall, England, resembles that of Penzance: and, like it, is in many respects, a favourable retreat for the phthical during the winter months.

FALSA VIA, False passage.

FALSE, *Falsus*, *Nothus*, *Pseudo*, *Spu'rius*, *Bar-tard*, (F.) *Faux*, *Fausse*. This epithet has been frequently added to peripneumony, pleurisy, &c., to designate a disease similar to these, but less severe. Most commonly, a severe catarrh of pleurodynia has received the name. See *Pneumonia notha*.

FALSE PASSAGE, *Falsa Via*, (F.) *Fausse Route*. An accidental passage, made in surgical operations, and particularly in introducing the catheter. The catheter is sometimes passed through into the rectum.

FALSE WATERS, *Hydrallant'z*, *Falso Delivery*. Water, which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

We say, also, *False Ribs*, *False Rhubarb*, &c.

FALSETTO VOICE, see *Voice*.

FALSIFICA'TION, *Adultera'tio*, from *falsus*, 'false,' and *facere*, 'to make.' A fraudulent imitation or alteration of an aliment or medicine by different admixtures. *Mangan'ium*, *Mangan'isatio*. It is synonymous with *adulteration* and *sophistication*.

TABLE OF COMMON FALSIFICATIONS OF SOME OF THE MOST USEFUL DRUGS, &c.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
ACACIE GUMMI.	<i>Gum Senegal</i>	G. S. is clammy and tenacious. The A. G. is perfectly soluble in water, and its solution limpid.
ACETUM DESTILLATUM.	<i>Sulphuric Acid</i>	Acetate of barytes causes a white precipitate.
	<i>Nitric Acid</i>	By evaporating it, the residuum deflagrates, when thrown on burning charcoal.
	<i>Copper</i>	Supersaturate with ammonia—a blue colour is produced.
ACIDUM MURIATICUM.	<i>Lead</i>	Sulphuretted hydrogen causes a dark precipitate.
	<i>Sulphuric Acid</i>	Deposites by evaporation the salts it may contain; precipitates with solution of hydrochlorate of baryta if it contains sulphuric acid.
— NITRICUM.	<i>Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids</i> .	The presence of chlorine is indicated by a precipitate with nitrate of silver: that of sulphuric acid by the same result with hydrochlorate of baryta.
— SULPHURICUM.	<i>Muriatic and Nitric Acids</i> .	The presence of muriatic and nitric acid is indicated by the smell, when the acid tested is strongly heated.
— CITRICUM.	<i>Tartaric and Oxalic Acids</i> .	Their presence is indicated by forming a granular sediment in a concentrated solution of a neutral salt of potassa.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
CUBERA. Cubebs.	Turkey Yellow Berries, or the dried fruit of the <i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i> .	Detected by attentive examination.
CUSPARIAE CORTEX. Angustura Bark.	False <i>Angustura</i> some- times sold for it.	The epidermis of the true <i>Cusparia</i> is character- ized by being covered with a matter resembling the rust of iron.
GUAIACI RESINA. Resin of <i>Guaiacum</i> .	Common Resin	Detected by the turpentine smell emitted when thrown upon hot coals.
	Manchineel Gum	Add to the tincture a few drops of spirit of nitre, and dilute with water; the guaiacum is precipi- tated—the adulteration floats in the white strise.
HYDRARGYRI OILO- RIDUM MITE. Calomel.	Corrosive Sublimate, and Subnitrate of Bismuth.	A precipitation will be produced by the carbonate of potass, from a solution made by boiling the suspected sample with a small portion of mu- riate of ammonia in distilled water; or, the presence of deuto-chloride of mercury is indi- cated, by warming gently a small quantity of calomel in alcohol, filtering and adding to the clear liquor some lime-water, by which a red- dish yellow precipitate is afforded. When calomel is rubbed with a fixed alkali, it ought to become intensely black, and not exhibit any orange hue.
HYDRARGYRI OXI- DUM RUBRUM. Red Precipitate.	Red Lead	Digest in acetic acid: add sulphuret of ammonia, which will produce a dark coloured precipitate. It should be totally volatilized by heat.
HYDRARGYRI SUL- PHURETUM RUBRUM	Red Lead	Digest in acetic acid, and add sulphuret of am- monia—a black precipitate will be produced.
HYDRARGYRI SUL- PHURETUM NIGRUM.	Ivory Black	Throw a suspected portion on hot coals—the re- siduum will detect the fraud.
IODINE.	Plumbago, Charcoal, and Oxide of Manganese.	The tests of its purity are—that it is perfectly soluble in ether. Heated on a piece of glass or porcelain, it sublimes without residuum.
JALAPE RADIX. Jalap Root.	Bryony Root, spurious or false Jalap Root, and Liquorice Root.	Bryony root is of a paler colour, and less compact texture, and does not easily burn at the flame of a candle. Liquorice is detected by the taste.
MAGNESIA.	Lime	Detected by the solution in dilute sulphuric acid affording a precipitate with oxalate of ammonia.
	Sulphuret of Lime	Gives off when moistened, the smell of sulphu- retted hydrogen.
MAGNESIÆ SUBCAR- BORATÆ. Carbonate of Magnesia.	Chalk	Detected by adding dilute sulphuric acid to the suspected substance, when, if chalk be present, there will be a white insoluble precipitate.
	Gypsum	Boil in distilled water, and test the solution by a barytic and oxalic reagent.
MANNA.	A factitious article, con- sisting of honey or sugar, mixed with scam- mony, is sometimes sold for it.	The colour, weight, transparency and taste detect it.
MORPHIÆ ET EJUS SALES. Morphia and its Salts.	.....	Morphia and its salts, when placed in contact with nitric acid, are coloured red; with per- salts of iron, blue. They are perfectly soluble in warm alcohol, and acidulated warm water. When morphia is mixed with narcotina, the adulteration is ascertained by mixing them with sulphuric ether, which dissolves the narcotina, without sensibly affecting the morphia.
MOSCHUS. Musk.	Dried Blood	The bag must not appear to have been opened. This may be suspected, if it emits a fetid smoke when inflamed.
	Asphaltum	Discovered by its melting and running, before it inflames.
	Fine particles of Lead ..	Rub with water. The metallic particles will subside.
OLEA DESTILLATA. Essential Oils.	Fixed Oils	Touch writing paper with it, and hold it before the fire: fixed oil leaves a stain of grease.
	Alcohol	Add water. A milkiness and increase of temper- ature occurs.
OLEUM RICINI. Castor Oil.	Olive or Almond or Pop- py Oil.	Alcohol S. G. 820 will mix with any proportion of castor oil, whilst it dissolves very little of the others.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
OPIMUM.	<i>Extract of Liquorice, Bullets and Stones sometimes in it; Extract of Poppy, of Chelidonium majus; G. Arabic, G. Tragacanth, Linseed Oil, Cow's Dung.</i>	The best opium is covered with leaves and the reddish capsules of a species of <i>Rumex</i> . The inferior kinds have capsules adherent. It is bad when soft and friable, when intensely black or mixed with many impurities, and when sweet. The quantity of morphia affords the best test.
POTASSII IODIDUM. Iodide of Potassium.	<i>Chlorides of Potassium and Sodium, Nitrate of Potassa.</i>	The adulteration is ascertained by precipitating a solution of the salt with nitrate of silver, and treating the precipitate with ammonia, which dissolves the chloride of silver, without acting upon the iodide of this metal.
QUININE SULPHAS. Sulphate of Quinia.	<i>Mannite.....</i>	Leaves no residue when submitted to calcination: is perfectly soluble in warm alcohol, and in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.
STRYCHNINE ET EJUS SALES. Strychnia and its Salts.	<i>Brucea.....</i>	They are free from brucia when no colour is produced by contact with nitric acid.
ZINCI OXYDUM. Flowers of Zinc.	<i>Chalk..... White Lead.....</i>	Sulphuric acid excites an effervescence. Sulphuric acid forms an insoluble sulphate of lead.

FALTRANCK, Faltranck.
FALX. Anatomists have given this name to several membranous reflections having the shape of a falx or scythe.

FALX CEREBELLI, (F.) Fauz du cervelet, Falx minor, Septum medianum du cervelet (Ch.), Septum Cerebelli, Processus falciiformis Cerebelli, Septum Parvum occipitale, is a triangular process of the dura mater opposite the internal occipital protuberance. Its base is attached to the middle of the tentorium, and its top or apex bifurcates, to proceed to the sides of the foramen magnum. Its convex surface is towards the cranium, and its concave in the fissure or groove, which separates the two lobes of the cerebellum.

FALX CEREBRI, Septum Cerebri, Falx major, Vertical superior longitudinal process, Medianum cerebri, (F.) Fauz du cerveau, Repli longitudinal de la meningé, (Ch.) Processus falciiformis dura matris. The greatest process of the dura mater. It extends from the fore to the hind part of the skull, on the median line; is broad behind, and narrow before, and is lodged in the groove which separates the hemispheres from each other—the *interlobular fissure*. At its superior part is situated the longitudinal sinus (*superior*), and at its lower, corresponding to the edge of the scythe, the inferior longitudinal sinus. Its anterior extremity is attached to the crista galli; its posterior is continuous with the tentorium cerebelli, and contains the straight sinus.

FALX MAJOR, Falx cerebri—f. Minor, Falx cerebelli.

FALX OF THE PERITONEUM, GREAT, Falx peritonei major, (F.) Grande fauz du péritoine, Fauz de la Veine Umbilicale, Falx of the umbilical vein, is a reflection of the peritoneum, which ascends from the navel to the anterior and inferior surface of the liver.

FALCES OF THE PERITONEUM, LESSER, Falces Peritonei minores, (F.) Petites fauz du péritoine, are the lateral ligaments of the liver and the reflections which the peritoneum forms, raised up by the umbilical arteries.

FALX OF THE UMBILICAL VEIN, Falx, great, of the Peritoneum.

FAMELICA FEBRIS, from *fames*, 'hunger.' Fever accompanied with insatiable hunger.—*Sylvius.*

FAMELICUS, Hungry.

FAMES, Hunger—f. Bovina, Boulimia—f. Canina, Boulimia.

FAMES LUPINA, Lycorex'is, (F.) Faim de Loup. Authors have described, under this name, a kind of boulimia, or depravation of the digestive function, in which the patient eats voraciously, and passes his food, almost immediately afterwards, *per anum*.

FAMEX, Contusio.

FAMIGERATIS/SIMUM EMPLAS'TRUM, from *fama*, 'fame,' and *gero*, 'I wear.' A plaster, extolled in ague, and made of aromatic, irritating substances. It was applied to the wrist.

FAMILIARICA SELLA, Close stool.

FAMILY DISEASES, see Hereditary.

FAMIS, Contusio.

FAMIX, Contusio.

FANCULUM, Anethum.

FANCY MARK, Nævus.

FANG, Radix.

FANON (F.) from (G.) *Fahne*, 'a banner,' 'ensign,' 'standard.' *Per'ula, Lec'tulus stramineus, Thor'ulus stramineus.* A splint of a particular shape, employed in fractures of the thigh and leg to keep the bones in contact.

The *Fanons* were divided into *true* and *false*.

The *true* consists of a cylinder of straw, strongly surrounded with a cord or riband, in the centre of which a stick is usually placed to ensure its solidity. The *false* consists of a thick piece of linen, made flat like a compress, and folded at the extremities. It was placed between the fractured limb and the true *fanon*. The *Drap-fanon* is a large piece of common cloth placed between the fractured limb, in which the fanons or lateral splints are rolled.

FANTOM, Phantom, from *φαντασμα*, 'a spectre.' (F.) *Phantôme, Fantôme, Mannequin, Man'nekin.* This word has two acceptations. It means the spectres and images which the imagination presents to the sick, when asleep or awake; and, also, the figure on which surgeons practise the application of bandages, or the accoucheur the manual part of midwifery,—*Phanto'ma obstetric'ium.*

FARCIMINALIS MEMBRANA sive TUNICA, Allantois.

FARCINOMA, Equinia.

FARCTURA, Fartu'ra; from *farcture*, 'to stuff.' The operation of introducing medicinal

substances into the cavities of animals or of fruits, which have been previously emptied.

FARCTUS, Emphraxia.

FARCY GLANDERS, see Equinia.

FARD, Paint.

FARDEAU, Mole.

FARFARA, Tussilago—f. Bechium, Tussilago.

FARINA, *Al'phiton, Crimmon, Al'eton, Aleu'ron, Ale'ma*, from *far*, 'corn,' of which it is made. Meal or flour. The powder, obtained by grinding the seeds of the gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious, and is much used, dietetically as well as medicinally.

Leath's Alimentary Farina, or *Homœopathic Farina'ceous Food*, is said to consist principally of wheat flour, slightly baked, and sweetened with sugar, together with potato flour and a very small quantity of Indian corn meal and tapioca.

FARINA AMYGDALARUM, see Amygdala.

FARINA, COMPOUNDED, BASTER'S, is said to consist of wheat flour, sweetened with sugar.

FARINA, NUTRITIOUS, MAIDMAN'S, is said to consist of potato flour, artificially coloured of a pink or rosy hue, the colouring matter being probably rose pink.

FARINA TRITICI, wheaten flour; *F. Secu'lie*, Rye flour or meal; *F. Hordei*, Barley meal; *F. Aren'cea*, Oat meal, &c. See Amylum.

FARINÆ RESOLVENTES, (F.) *Farinæ Résolutives*. This name was formerly given to a mixture of the farina of four different plants; the lupine, *Lupinus albus*, the *Ercum Errilia*, the *Vicia faba*, and the Barley, *Hordeum distichum*. They were recommended to form cataplasms.

FARINA'CEOUS, *Farina'ceus, Farino'us*, (F.) *Farineux, Mealy*. Having the appearance or nature of farina. A term given to all articles of food which contain farina. The term *Farina'cea* includes all those substances, called *cerealia, legumina*, &c., which contain farina, and are employed as nutriment.

Hard's farineous food is fine wheat flour, which has been subjected to some heating process. *Braden's farineous food* is said to be wheat flour, baked.

In *Pathology*, the epithet *farinaceous*, (F.) *farineux*, is applied to certain eruptions, in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

FARINACEOUS FOOD, BRADEN'S, see Farinaceous—f. Food, Hard's, see Farinaceous—f. Food, Homœopathic, see Farinaceous.

FARINACEOUS FOOD, PLUMBE'S, is said to consist principally of bean or pea flour, most probably the former, with a little Tacea arrowroot, some potato flour, and a very little Maranta arrowroot.

FARINACEOUS FOOD, PRINCE ALBERT'S, "for infants and invalids of all ages," is said to consist entirely of wheat flour, slightly baked.

FARINARIUM, Alica.

FARINÆ RÉSOLUTIVES, Farinæ resolutives.

FARINEUX, Farinaceous.

FARINOSUS, Farinaceous.

FARRIER, Hippiaater.

FART, Sax. *fart*, from Teut. *fahran*, 'to go.'—*fart*, 'a voyage.' (G.) *Furz. Bilellus, Bitolus, Bilelyg'mit, Bilelyg'mus, Porita, Phya, Phyné, Flatus, Crep'itus*, (F.) *Pet*. A sonorous or other discharge of wind from behind. A low word, but of respectable parentage.

FARTURA, Fartura.

FARTUS, Emphraxia.

FASCIA, from *fascia*, 'a bundle.' *Ligatio, Ligatu'ra, Alligatu'ra, Anades'mus, Vin'cula, Spar'ganon, Epides'mos, Vincu'ra*. A bandage,

fillet, roller, ligature. The aponeurotic expansions of muscles, which bind parts together, and likewise, termed Fasciæ:—*Aponeuroses, Permy'sia*. See, also, *Tœnia*.

FASCIA APONEUROTICA FEMORIS, Fascia lata aponeurosis—f. *Capitalis, Bonnet d'Hippocampus, Capelina*—f. *Capitis, Diadema*—f. *Cooperi, R. Transversalis*.

FASCIA, CRIBRIFORM, *Fascia Cribrifor'mis*. The sieve-like portion of the fascia lata; so called from its being pierced by numerous openings for the passage of lymphatic vessels.

FASCIA DENTA'TA, *Corpe godronné* of Vieu d'Azyr. A band of gray matter seen beneath the tœnia hippocampi on raising it up, which runs along the inner border of the cornu ammonis. It is, as it were, crenated by transverse furrows.

FASCIA DIGITALIS, *Gantelet*—f. *Diopthalmica, Binocularis*—f. *Dividens, Dividing bandage*—f. *Heliodori, T bandage*.

FASCIA ILL'ACA, *Il'iac aponeuro'sis*. An aponeurosis which proceeds from the tendon of the psoas minor, or which arises from the anterior surface of the psoas magnus, when the former muscle does not exist. It is attached, externally, to the inner edge of the crest of the ilium, below, and anteriorly—on one side, to the crural arch, sending an expansion to the fascia transversalis; and on the other, continuous with the deep-seated lamina of the fascia lata, which forms the posterior paries of the crural canal. Within and behind, the fascia iliaca is attached to the brim of the pelvis, and is continuous with the aponeurosis, which M. Jules Cloquet has called *Pelvicæ*. The iliac aponeurosis covers the iliac and psoas muscles, which it separates from the peritonæum.

FASCIA INGUINALIS, Spica.

FASCIA LATA. A name given by anatomists to an aponeurosis, and to a muscle.

FASCIA LATA APONEUROSIS, *Fascia aponeurotica fem'oria, Vagi'na fem'oria, Crural or Fem'oral Aponeurosis*, is the most extensive in the body, and envelopes all the muscles of the thigh. *Above*, it is attached to the outer edge of the ilia; *before*, it arises from the crural arch by two distinct laminae, separated by the femoral vessels, and becoming confounded a little below the part where the great vena saphæna opens into the crural vein. Of these two laminae, the one is more anterior and thicker than the other, and may be considered as a prolongation of the aponeurosis of the external oblique. It is intimately united to Poupert's ligament. The other, which is thinner, is behind, and deeper seated, and, after its union with the former, proceeds to be inserted into the pubis. *Inferiorly*, the fascia lata becomes confounded with the tendon of the triceps, and is attached to the external tuberosity of the tibia. The use of the fascia lata, like that of other aponeuroses, is to strengthen the action of the muscles, &c.

FASCIA LATA MUSCLE, *Tenseur vagi'ne fem'oria, Fascia'lis, Membrano'sus, Mus'culus aponeuroticus* vel *fasciæ latae, Mus'culus fem'oria membrano'sus*. (F.) *Ilio-aponeurosi-femoral, Ilio-aponeurosi-femoral*—(Ch.), *Tenseur de l'aponeurose femoralis*. A muscle, situate at the upper and outer part of the thigh. It arises, *above*, from the outer of the anterior and superior spine of the ilium, and is inserted, *below*, between the two laminae of the fascia lata, which it stretches and contracts when it contracts.

FASCIA, OBTURATOR, see Pelvic aponeuroses—f. Pelvic, Internal, see Pelvic aponeuroses—f. Pelvic, Lateral, see Pelvic aponeuroses—f. Pelvic, Superior, see Pelvic aponeuroses.

FASCIA PRO'PRIA. A layer of areolar tissue derived from the sheath of the femoral vessel.

or according to some from the cribriform fascia. It is one of the coverings of femoral hernia, and is generally pretty dense about the neck of the hernia; but thin or even wanting on its fundus.

FASCIA RESPENS, Spica—f. Scapularis, Scapulary—f. Sculteti, Bandage of separate strips—f. Semicircularis, Tenia semicircularis—f. Spiralis, Aescia—f. Stellata, Stella—f. Submuscular, see Vaginal, (of the eye.)

FASCIA, SUPERITONE'AL, *Superitone'al aponeurosis*. A thin tendinous layer on the outer surface of the peritoneum.

FASCIA SUPERFICIALIS, *Superficial aponeurosis of the abdomen and thigh*, (F.) *Aponévrose superficielle de l'abdomen et de la cuisse*. A very thin aponeurosis, which covers the muscles and aponeuroses of the abdomen; passes before the crural arch, to which it adheres with some degree of force; sends a membranous sheath, which surrounds the spermatic cord; and is continuous with the dartos, which it assists in forming. The fascia superficialis presents, beneath the crural arch, very distinct fibres, whose direction is parallel to the fold of the thigh. It is applied over the fascia lata aponeurosis, and is attached, internally, to the ascending ramus of the ischium, near the root of the corpus cavernosum. Before the descent of the testicle from the abdomen, the fascia superficialis is very manifestly continuous with the *Gubernaculum testis*.

FASCIA TFORMIS, T bandage—f. Tortilis, Tour-niquet.

FASCIA TRANSVERSA' LIS, *F. Cooperi*. An aponeurosis, which separates the transversalis muscle from the peritoneum in the inguinal region. It arises above the posterior edge of the crural arch, where it seems to be continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle. Above, it is lost in the areolar tissue at the internal surface of the transversalis abdominis. Within, it is continuous with the outer edge of the tendon of the rectus muscle and Gimbernat's ligament; below, it is continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique, and receives an expansion from the *Fascia Riaca*. Towards its middle and a little above the crural arch, the fascia transversalis has the wide orifice of a canal, which is occupied, in the female, by the round ligament of the uterus; and, in man, furnishes an expansion, that serves as a sheath to the spermatic vessels.

FASCIAE, Swathing clothes—f. Ligamentosa Coli, see Colon.

FASCIALIS, *Fascia lata musculo Sartorius*—f. Longus, Sartorius—f. Sutorius, Sartorius.

FASCIARUM APPLICATIO, Deligation.

FASCIATIO, Deligation, see Bandage—f. Cucullata, *Couvrechef*.

FASCICULI INNOMINA'TI. Two large bundles of fibres in the interior of the medulla oblongata, behind the corpora olivaria, and more or less apparent between those bodies and the corpora restiformia. They ascend, and become apparent in the fourth ventricle, under the name *Fasciculi seu Processus teretes*.

FASCICULI, MEDIAN POSTERIOR, OF THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA, *Funiculi graciles*—f. Muscularum, see Muscular fibre—f. Pyramidales, Ferrein, pyramids of—f. Teretes, Processus teretes, see Fasciculi innominati—f. Teretes Cordis, *Columnae carneae*.

FASCICULUS, *Phacellus, Pha'celus, Fascicle*, from *fascis*, 'a bundle'; *Desme'dion*, 'a small bundle.' In *Anatomy*, it is employed in this sense; as "a fasciculus of fibres." (F.) *Faisceau* ou *Petit Faisceau*, *Trousseau*. In *Pharmacy*, it means *manip'ulus*, *Cheirople'thes*, *χειροπληθης*, 'a handful.'—*Musa Brassavolus* says, —so much as can be held in two fingers.

FASCICULUS CUNEATUS, Reinforcement, fasciculus of—f. of Reinforcement, Reinforcement, F. of.

FASCINOSUS, Membrosus.

FASCINUM, Penis.

FASCIOLA, *Bandelette*—f. Cinerea, Tuberculum cinereum—f. Hepatica, *Distoma hepaticum*—f. Humana, *Distoma hepaticum*—f. Lanceolata, *Distoma hepaticum*.

FASELUS, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

FASTID'IUM, abridged from *fastis tedium*. *Fastidiousness*, *Squeamishness*, or the condition of a stomach that is readily affected with nausea.

FASTIDIUM CIBI, *Acitia*, Disgust.

FASTIGIUM, Acme.

FASTING, from Sax. *fæstian*, *Limo'sis expers protracta*, *Anorexia mirabilis*, *Inedia*, *Jejunium*. Loss or want of appetite, without any other apparent affection of the stomach; so that the system can sustain almost total abstinence for a long time without faintness. Some wonderful cases of this kind are on record. See Abstinence.

FAT, *Pingue'do*, *Pim'elâ*, *Piar*, *Pici'ron*, *Lipos*, *Stear*, *Adeps*, *Sevum*, *Sebum*, *Corpus adiposum*, *Azw'gia*, *Fat*, (F.) *Grasses*: from G. and A. S. *Fett*. A soft, white, animal substance; inodorous; insipid; oily; inflammable, easy to melt; spoiling in the air, and becoming rancid by union with oxygen: almost insoluble in alcohol; insoluble in water; soluble in fixed oils. Fat is formed of the immediate principles, *stearin*, *margarin* and *olein*, all of which are regarded as salts composed of stearic, margaric and oleic acids, and a common base, to which, from its sweetish taste, the name *Glyc'eris* has been given. To these are, almost always, joined an odorous and a colouring principle. Glycerin, *Glycerina*, has been introduced into the last edition of the Pharmacopœia of the U. S. (1851), in which it is directed to be prepared as follows:—*Lead plaster*, recently prepared and yet fluid; *boiling water*, of each a gallon; mix: stir briskly for 15 minutes; allow it to cool and pour off the liquid. Evaporate until it has the s. g. 1.15, and pass slowly through it a current of sulpho-hydric acid until a black precipitate is no longer thrown down. Filter and boil until the sulpho-hydric acid is driven off, and evaporate the liquid until it ceases to lose weight. Glycerin is a colourless or straw-coloured syrupy fluid; s. g. 1.25. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but not in ether. It is used in the form of lotion, composed of half an ounce to ten fluidounces of water, in cutaneous diseases, as psoriasis, pityriasis, lepra and ichthyosis. It forms a kind of varnish, and might be useful in cases of burns.

Fat is found in a number of animal tissues, and is very abundant in the neighbourhood of the kidneys and in the epiploon. It is generally fluid in the cetacea; soft, and of a strong smell in the carnivora; solid, and inodorous in the ruminating animal; white, and abundant in young animals; and yellowish in old. It generally forms about a twentieth part of the weight of the human body. The fat, considered physiologically, has, for its function, to protect the organs; maintain their temperature; and to serve for nutrition in case of need; as is observed in torpid animals.

FAT, Corpulent—f. Cells, *Fatty vesicles*—f. *Mackaw*, see *Cocos butyrosa*.

FATIGATIO, Copos.

FATIGUE, Copos.

FATTY, *Adiposus*, *Adipa'tus*, *Pimel'icus*, *Pimelo'des*, Sax. *fæt*; past participle of *robân*, to feed, *Ad'ipous*, *Pinguid'*, *Pinguid'inous*. Relating to fat. Resembling or containing fat. The cellular membrane has been called *fatty* or *adipous*; from an opinion that, in its areolae, the fat is

deposited. The areolar membrane, however, merely lodges, between its lamellæ and filaments, the vesicles in which the fat is contained.

FATTY LIGAMENT, Adipous ligament. This name has been given to a reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee joint, which passes from the ligamentum patellæ towards the cavity that separates the condyles of the femur.

FATTY MEMBRANE, Adipous membrane, Adipous tissue. The subcutaneous areolar tissue, or that containing the fatty or adipous vesicles.

FATTY VESICLES, Adipous vesicles, Sac'culi adiposi, Fat cells. This name is given to small burse or membranous vesicles which enclose the fat, and are found situate in the areolæ of the areolar tissue. These vesicles vary much in size. Generally, they are round and globular; and, in certain subjects, receive vessels which are very apparent. They form so many small sacs without apertures, in the interior of which are filaments arranged like septa. In fatty subjects, the adipous vesicles are very perceptible, being attached to the areolar tissue and neighbouring parts by a vascular pedicle. Raspail affirms that there is the most striking analogy between the nature of the adipose granules and that of the amylicaceous grains.

FATTY VESSELS, Adipous vessels. The vessels connected with the fat. Some anatomists have called *Adipous canals*. (F.) *Conduits adipeux*, the vessels to which they attribute the secretion of fat.

FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE LIVER, Adiposis hepatica—f. Liver, Adiposis hepatica.

FATU'ITAS, Mura'is, Stultit'ia, Stupor mentis, Ament'ia: from *fatuus*, 'foolish.' Mental imbecility. Idiocy. Dementia. One affected with fatuity is said to be *fat'uous*.

FATUOUS, see Fatuity.

FAUCES, Isthmus, Pharynx, Throat.

FAUCETTE VOICE, see Voice.

FAUNORUM LUDIB'RIA. *The sports of the Fauni.* Some authors have called thus the incubus; others, epilepsy.

FAUSSE, False.

FAUSSE COUCHE (F.), Vanum parturium. Some authors have used this term for the expulsion of different bodies constituting false conceptions: such as moles, hydatids, clots of blood, &c. Most accoucheurs use the term synonymously with abortion.

FAUSSE POSITION (F.), False position. The French use this term, in vulgar language, to indicate any attitude in which torpor, tingling, and loss of power over the motion of a part, are produced by too strong contraction or painful compression.

FAUSSE ROUTE, False passage.

FAUSTINI PASTILLI, Faustinus's Lozenges. These were once celebrated. They were composed of burnt paper, quicklime, oxide of arsenic, sandarach, lentils, &c.

FAUX, False—f. *du Cerveau, Falx cerebri*—f. *du Cervelet, Falx cerebelli*—f. *Grande du p'ritoine, Falx, great, of the peritoneum*—f. *Petite du p'ritoine, Falx, lesser, of the peritoneum*—f. *de la Veine ombilicale, Falx, great, of the peritoneum.*

FAVEUX, Favosus.

FAVIFORMIS, Favosus.

FAVOSUS. Similar to a honeycomb. *Faviformis, Favosa, from faveus, cerion, 'a honeycomb.'* (F.) *Faveux.* An epithet given to a species of porrigo. *Cerion, Favus;* means also a state of ulceration, resembling a honeycomb.

FAVULUS; diminutive of *faveus, 'a honeycomb.'* *Favuli* is used by Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia, for the honeycomb-like depressions in the lining membrane of the stomach—the *stomach-cells of Mesars.* Todd and Bowman.

FAVUS, Porrigo, Porrigo favosa, see Favosa.

FEATHERFEW, Matricaria.

FEBRIC'ITANS, Feb'rica, Eispyros. One attacked with fever; from *febriticare, 'to have a fever.'*

FEBRICITATIO, Feverishness.

FEBRICOSUS, Feverish.

FEBRIC'ULA, Fe'cret. Diminutive of *febris, 'fever.'* A term employed to express a slight degree of fever. Ephemera.

FEBRICULOSITY, Feverishness.

FEBRIENS, Febricitans, Feverish.

FEBRIFACIENT, see Feverish.

FEBRIF'EROUS, Feb'rifer, from febris, 'fever,' and fero, 'I carry.' Fever-bearing, as a *febriferous locality.*

FEBRIFIC, see Feverish.

FEBRIFUGE, Lexipyret'icus, Lexip'eta, Pyret'icus, Alexipyret'icus, Antifebri'lia, Antipyret'ic, Febrif'ugus, from febris, 'a fever,' and fugare, 'to drive away.' A medicine which possesses the property of abating or driving away fever.

FEBRIFUGUM LIGNUM, Quassia.

FEBRILE, febri'lia. Relating to fever, as *febrile movement, febrile pulse, &c.*

FEBRIS, Fever—f. *Acumatica, Synocha*—f. *Acuta, Synocha*—f. *Acuta continua, Synocha*—f. *Adeno-meningea, Fever, adeno-meningeal*—f. *Adeno-nervosa, Plague*—f. *Africana, Fever, Abican*—f. *Agrypnodes, see Agrypnodes and Agrypnos*—f. *Alba, Chlorosis*—f. *Algida, see Algida*—f. *Amatoria, Chlorosis, Hectic fever*—f. *Americana, Fever, yellow*—f. *Amphemera, Quotidian*—f. *Amphimerina hectica, Hectic fever*—f. *Amphimerina latica, Latica (febris)*—f. *Ampallous, Pemphigus*—f. *Anabatica, Continued fever*—f. *Angiotenica, Synocha*—f. *Anginosa, Angina*—f. *Annua, see Annual diseases*—f. *Anomala, Fever, anomalous*—f. *Aphonia, Fever, aphonia*—f. *Aphthosa, Aphtha*—f. *Apoplectica, Fever, apoplectic*—f. *Ardens, Synocha*—f. *Arte promotæ, Fever, artificial*—f. *Arthritica, Gout*—f. *Asodes, Fever, bilious, see Asodes*—f. *Assidua, Continued fever*—f. *Asthenica, Fever, asthenic, Typhus*—f. *Asthmatica, Fever, asthmatic*—f. *Ataxo-adynamica, Fever, ataxo-adyamic*—f. *Azodes, see Azodes*—f. *Biliosa, Fever, bilious*—f. *Bullosa, Pemphigus*—f. *Cardialgia, Fever, cardialgic*—f. *Catarrhalis, Catarrh*—f. *Catarrhalis epidemica, Influenza*—f. *Caumatodes, Synocha*—f. *Causodæ, Synocha*—f. *Cephalalgica, Fever, cephalalgic*—f. *Cephalica, Fever, cephalic*—f. *Cholepyretica, Fever, bilious*—f. *Cholerica, Fever, bilious, Fever, choleric*—f. *Chronica, Fever, chronic*—f. *Coalterna, see Coalterna febris*—f. *Colliquativa, Fever, colliquative*—f. *Comatodes, Fever, apoplectic*—f. *Communicans, see Subintrans F.*—f. *Confusa, see Confuse febris*—f. *Continens, Typhus*—f. *Continens non putrida, Synocha*—f. *Continens putrida, Typhus*—f. *Continua inflammatoria, Empresma*—f. *Continua putrida, Synochus*—f. *Continua putrida icterodes Caroliniensis, Fever, yellow*—f. *Continua non putris, Synocha*—f. *Continua sanguinea, Synocha*—f. *Convulsiva, Fever, convulsive*—f. *Crymodes, see Crymodes, and Algid fever*—f. *Culicularis, Miliary fever*—f. *cum Delirio, Fever, delirious*—f. *Depuratoria, Fever, depuratory*—f. *Deurens, Synocha*—f. *Diaphoretica, Fever, diaphoretic*—f. *Diaria, Ephemera*—f. *Duodecimana, Fever, duodecimana*—f. *Dysenterica, Dysentery*—f. *Elodes, see Elodes*—f. *Elodes icterodes, Fever, yellow*—f. *Enterica, see Typhus*—f. *Enteromesenterica, Entero-mesenteric*—f. *Epacmatica, see Epacmaticus*—f. *Ephemera, Ephemera*—f. *Epidemica cum angina, Cynanche maligna*—f. *Epileptica, Fever, epileptic*—f. *Erotica, fever, erotic*—f. *Erratica, Fever, ano-*

malous, Fever, erratic, see Erratic and Planetes—f. Erronea, see Planetes—f. Erysipelacea, Erysipelae—f. Erysipelatosa, Erysipelae—f. Esserosa, Miliary fever—f. Exquisita, Fever, regular—f. Exanthematica articularis, Dengue—f. Famelica, see Famelica Febrii—f. Flava, Fever, yellow—f. Flava Americanorum, Fever, yellow—f. Gangrenodes, Fever, gangrenosa—f. Gastrica, Fever, bilious, Fever, gastric—f. Gastrico-biliosa, Fever, gastric—f. Gastro-adynergica, Fever, gastro-adynergica—f. Hæmoptoica, Fever, hæmoptoic—f. Hebdomadana, Octana—f. Hæctica, Hæctic fever—f. Hæctica infantum, Tabes mesenterica—f. Hæctica maligna nervosa, Typhus mitior—f. Hæmeresia, Quotidian—f. Hæmitritæa, Hæmitritæa—f. Hepatica, Fever, bilious—f. Hepatica inflammatoria, Hepatitis—f. Horrifica, see Algidus—f. Horrida, see Algidus—f. Humoralis, Fever, humoral—f. Hungarica, Fever, Hungaric—f. Hydrocephalica, Hydrocephalus internus—f. Hydrophobica, Fever, hydrophobic—f. Hysterotica, see Postpositio—f. Hysterica, Fever, hysterica—f. Ictericæ, Fever, icteric—f. Iliaca inflammatoria, Enteritis—f. Infantum remittens, Fever, infantile remittent—f. Inflammatoria, Synocha—f. Intensio, Epitasis—f. Intermittens, Intermittent fever—f. Intermittens cephalica larvata, Cephalalgia periodica—f. Intestinalis ulcerosa, see Typhus—f. Intestinalium, Enteritis—f. Irregularis, Fever, anomalous—f. Lactea, Fever, milk—f. Larvata, Fever, masked—f. Lenta, Fever, infantile remittent, Hæctic fever, Synochus—f. Lenta nervosa, Typhus mitior, Fever, nervous—f. Lenticularis, Miliary fever—f. Lethargica, Fever, apoplectic—f. Lochialis, Fever, lochial—f. Lymodes, fever, singultous—f. Lyngodes, Fever, singultous—f. Maligna, Fever, malignant—f. Maligna biliosa America, Fever, yellow—f. Maligna cum Sapore, Typhus—f. Maligna flava India occidentalis, Fever, yellow—f. Marasmus, Hæctic fever, Marasmodia—f. Meningo-gastricus, Fever, gastric—f. Mesenterica, Fever, adeno-meningeal, Fever, mesenteric—f. Methemerina, Quotidian—f. Miliaris, Miliary fever—f. Minuta, Fever, syncopal—f. Morbillosa, Rubella—f. Mucosa, Fever, adeno-meningeal—f. Mucosa Verminosa, Fever, infantile remittent—f. Nautica pestilentialis, Typhus gravior—f. Nephritica, Fever, nephritic—f. Nervosa, Fever, nervous—f. Nervosa epidemica, Typhus—f. Nervosa enterica, see Typhus—f. Nervosa exanthematica, Typhus—f. Nervosa gastrica, see Typhus—f. Nervosa mesenterica, see Typhus—f. Nervosa petechialis, Typhus—f. Neuredes, Fever, nervous—f. Nocturnus, see Nocturnal—f. Nonana, Fever, nonane—f. Nosocomiorum, Typhus gravior—f. Nycterinus, see Nocturnal—f. Octana, Fever octane—f. Oscitans, Oscitant fever—f. Paludosa, see Elodes—f. Panmonica, Fever, Hungary—f. Pemphigodes, Pemphigus—f. Pemphygodes, Pemphigus—f. Pempta, Quintan—f. Periodica, Fever, periodic—f. Perniciosa, Fever, pernicious—f. Pestilens, Plague—f. Pestilens maligna, Typhus gravior—f. Pestilentialis, Fever, pestilential—f. Pestilentialis Europæ, Typhus gravior—f. Petechialis, Typhus gravior—f. Phthisica, Hæctic fever—f. Planetes, see Planetes—f. Pleuristica, Pleuritis—f. Podagrica, Gout—f. Polycholica, Fever, bilious—f. Pneumonica, Fever, pneumonic, Pneumonia—f. Puerperalis biliosa, Metrocholosis—f. Puerperarum, Puerperal fever—f. Punctularis, Miliary fever, Typhus gravior—f. Puerperalis, Fever, puerperal—f. Purpurata rubra et alba miliaris, Miliary fever—f. Purulenta, Fever, purulent—f. Putrida, Typhus gravior—f. Putrida nervosa, Typhus mitior—f. Quartana, Quartan—f. Quæquæra, see Algidus—f. Quinta, Quintan—f. Quintana, Fever, quintan, Quintan—f. Quotidianæ, Fever, quotidian, Quotidian—f. Regularis, Fever,

regular—f. Remittens, Remittent fever—f. Remittens infantum, Fever, infantile remittent—f. Rheumatica inflammatoria, Rheumatism, acuta—f. Rubra, Scarlatina—f. Rubra pruriginosa, Urticaria—f. Sanguinea, Synocha—f. Saprophyta, Typhus gravior—f. Scarlatinosa, Scarlatina—f. Scorbutica, Fever, scorbutic—f. Semitertiana, Hæmitritæa—f. Septana, Fever, septan—f. Sequialtera, Hæmitritæa—f. Sextana, Fever, sextan—f. Simplex, Ephemera, Fever, simple—f. Singultosa, Fever, singultous—f. Soporosa, Fever, apoplectic—f. Stercoralis, Fever, stercoral—f. Stibetica, Synocha—f. Stomachica inflammatoria, Gastritis—f. Subintrans, Fever, subintrans—f. Sudatoria, Fever, diaphoretic, Hydropyretus, Sudor anglicus—f. Synopalis, Fever, syncopal—f. Syphilitica, Fever, syphilitic—f. Tabida, Fever, colliquative, Hæctic fever—f. Tertiana, Fever, tertian, Tertian fever—f. Tonica, Synocha—f. Topica, Neuralgia, facial—f. Toxicæ, Fever, yellow—f. Tragica, Fever, tragic—f. Traumatica, Fever, traumatic—f. Tropica, Fever, yellow—f. Typhodes, Typhus—f. Urticaria, Urticaria—f. Uterina, Metritis—f. Vaga, Fever, anomalous, see Planetes—f. Variolosa, Variola—f. Verminosa, Fever, infantile remittent, F. verminous, Helminthopyra—f. Vernalis, Fever, vernal—f. Vesicularis, Miliary Fever, Pemphigus—f. Virginum, Chlorosis.

FEB'RUA; from *februo*, 'I purge.' In ancient mythology, a goddess who presided over menstruation.

FECAL, Stercoraceous.

FÆCES, Fæces.

FÆCONDATION, Fecundation.

FÆCONDITË, Fecundity.

FÆC'ULA, *Fæ'cula*, diminutive of *fæx*, 'lee.' An immediate principle of vegetables, composed of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. It exists in several plants, and has different names, according to that which furnishes it. When extracted from wheat or barley, it is called *starch*, *Amylum*. When from *Cycas circinalis*, *Sago*;—from *Orchis morio*, *Salap*. We say, also, *Fæcula* of the *Potato*, *Bryony*, *Arum*, *Manioc*, &c.

FÆCULA, GREEN. This name is given to a green, solid matter, of variable character, which is believed to be resinous, and which renders turbid several kinds of juices, extracted from vegetables. It is, also, called *Chlorophyll*.

FÆCULA AMYLACEA, *Amylum*—f. *Marantos*, Arrow-root—f. *Tapioka*, see *Jatropha manihot*.

FÆCULENCE, *Fæculentia*, *Fæcositas*, *Fæx*, *Lemma*, *Fæces*, *Læe*, *Deposit*, *Dregs*. In Pharmacy, feculent, albuminous, or other substances, which are deposited from turbid fluids.

FÆCULENT, *Fæculentus*, *Hypotrygus*, *Trygo'dæe*. 'Foul, dreggy, excrementitious;' as a *feculent fluid*, *feculent evacuations*, &c.

FÆCUND, *Fæcundus*, *Fæcundus*, (F.) *Fæcond*. Same etymon as the next. Fruitful, Prolific.

FÆCUNDA'TION, *Fæcunda'tio*, *Impregna'tion*, *Impregna'tio*, *Ingravidat'io*, *Pragna'tio*, *Gravidat'io*, *Pragna'tus*, *Fructificat'io*, *Cyc'sis*, *Ency'sis*, *Encymo'sis*, *Procreat'ion*, (F.) *Fæcondation*. The act by which, in organized beings, the material furnished by the generative organs of the female, unites with that prepared by those of the male, so that a new being results.

FÆCUN'DITY, *Euto'cia*, *Fæcunditas*, *Productivitas*, (F.) *Fæconditë*. The faculty of reproduction, possessed by organized bodies.

It has been estimated that throughout a country, taking one marriage with another, not more than 4 children are the result; and in towns only 35 children to 10 marriages.

FEE, *Sostrum*.

FEET, BURNING OF THE. A singular cachectic disease, described by Mr. Malcolmson as occurring in India, the prominent symptom of which was a sense of burning in the feet.

FÉGARITE, Cancer squamous, Stomatitis, pseudo-membranous.

FEIGNED DISEASES, *Morbi dissimulati seu simulati seu celati seu inficti seu pseudalati, Simulated diseases, Pretended diseases,*

(F.) *Maladies dissimulées, M. simulées, M. feintes, M. supposées.* The tricks employed, by impostors, to induce a belief that they are attacked with diseases when they are not. These are generally assumed by beggars to obtain alms; by criminals to escape punishment; and by soldiers to be exempt from duty.

The following table exhibits the chief feigned diseases, with the means of detection.

A TABLE OF FEIGNED, PRETENDED, SIMULATED, OR EXCITED DISEASES OR DISQUALIFICATIONS.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
1. ABORTION.	By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	By constant and minute attention.
2. ABSTINENCE.		
3. AMAUROTIC BLINDNESS.	By applying the extract of belladonna or datura stramonium to the eye.	Amaurosis is characterized by dilated pupil. Where these substances have been applied, the effects will go off in ten days or a fortnight.
4. APOPLEXY.	By falling down as if deprived of sensation and consciousness.	By powerful stimulants; an electric shock; application of hot water, sternutatories, actual cantery, &c.
5. CACHEXIA, ANEMIA, AND DEBILITY.	Using substances to make the face appear pale and livid. Indulging freely in wine, and privation of sleep prior to examination.	By examining if the pulse be strong, and the skin hot, and whether there be loss of appetite or of strength, or swelling of the limbs.
6. EXCRETION OF CALCULI.	Putting sand, pebbles, &c., into the urine.	By the aid of chymistry. We are acquainted with the chymical composition of urinary calculi.
7. CANCEROUS ULCER.	By gluing on a portion of a spleen with the smooth side to the skin, leaving on the outside the appearance of an ulcerated surface.	By noticing whether there be signs of cachexia, and by attentive examination of the part.
8. CATALEPSY.	By seeming to be suddenly motionless, the joints remaining flexible, and external objects making no impression.	By powerful stimulants, as recommended under apoplexy. Letting fall a drop of boiling water on the back. Proposing to use the actual cantery, and seeing whether the pulse rises.
9. CHORRA.	By assuming the convulsive motions of a part which characterize chorra.	By examining the patient whilst he may imagine himself unobserved, and seeing whether the convulsive motions go on. By anæsthetics. (?)
10. CONTRACTION OF JOINTS IN GENERAL.	.....	Mode of discrimination sometimes so obscure as to deceive the most practised and attentive.
11. CONTRACTION OF THE FINGERS.	.....	Introduce a cord between the fingers and the palm of the hand, and gradually apply weights so as to expand the fingers. Confine him so that he cannot obtain his food without using his clenched hand.
12. CONVULSIONS.	.....	When feigned, they do not present the rigidity of muscles or the rapidity of action which characterize the real. The mode of detection must be the same as in epilepsy.
13. OPAKE CORNEA.	Produced by the application of a strong acid, by acrid powders, as quicklime, &c. Some articles of diet will bring on urticaria or nettle-rash, in particular individuals, as shell-fish, bitter almonds, &c. By acids, acids, or any irritants applied to the surface. An ointment of tartarized antimony causes a painful pustular eruption. See Porrigo, in this list.	The existence of the opacity can be detected by attentive observation.
14. CUTANEOUS DISEASES.		By careful examination on the part of practitioner and nurse.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
15. DEAF-DUMBNESS.	.....	The really deaf and dumb acquire an expression of countenance and gestures which it is difficult to assume.
16. DEAFNESS.	It may be assumed or excited by putting a pea in the ear, or by inserting irritants, so as to induce inflammation and temporary loss of function.	Make a noise when not expected, and see if the countenance varies or pulse rises. Put to sleep by opium, and then fire a pistol close to the ear, when he may be thrown off his guard. Examine the ear to see if any trick has been played there.
17. DEATH.	Some persons possess the power of suspending or moderating the action of the heart.	If suspected, the plan recommended under apoplexy will be found most efficacious.
18. DEBILITY, <i>see</i> CACHEXIA.		
19. DEFORMITY.	.....	Examine the part and its articulation, naked, and compare it with the opposite.
20. DELIVERY.	After enlargement produced artificially, a subsidence of the tumefaction; the parts being moistened by borrowed blood, and the child of another substituted as the female's own.	Can only be positively detected by examination <i>par vaginam</i> . Soon after delivery, the vagina will be relaxed and the lochial discharge be flowing in greater abundance, the shorter the time that may have elapsed since delivery.
21. DIARRHŒA.	Said to have been caused by a mixture of vinegar and burnt cork. (?) May be occasioned by the use of any of the purgative roots, &c.	When diarrhœa is feigned by the lower classes, inspect the linen; if clean, the bowels are probably not much out of order. Let every individual have a close stool of his own; and inspect the evacuations, taking care that one suffering under the disease does not lend his evacuations to another.
22. DROPSY.	May be feigned, like pregnancy, by wearing pads. The anasarous condition of the lower limbs has been caused by applying a ligature round them. By inflating the cellular membrane of the abdomen.	Can be detected by attentive examination. There will be a want of that leucophlegmatic habit which accompanies and characterises dropsy.
23. DYSENTERY.	May be feigned, like diarrhœa, by adding a little blood to the evacuations, or by introducing a soap or some more irritating suppository.	Same rules as under diarrhœa.
24. EPILEPSY.	The foaming of the mouth has been produced by keeping a piece of soap in it.	Sensation in epilepsy is totally abolished. If any remain, disease probably feigned. Incontractility of pupil, which occurs in epilepsy, cannot be feigned. Same means to be used as in feigned apoplexy.
25. FEVER.	By various stimulants, as wine, brandy, pepper; swallowing a small quantity of tobacco, or introducing it into the anus. Flour or chalk used to whiten the tongue. Redness of skin, caused by friction with a hard brush.	This deceit is generally developed by a day or two's examination. Where flour or chalk has been used to whiten the tongue, the line of demarcation between the whitened part and the clean, healthy margin of the tongue, is too well marked to escape observation.
26. FISTULA IN ANO.	By making an incision near the verge of the anus, and introducing into it an acrid tent, such as the root of <i>white hellebore</i> , &c.	By careful examination.
27. FRACTURES.	There is generally nothing but the man's own testimony. He complains of pain in the part; if fracture of the skull be feigned, he states, perhaps, that he becomes deranged on tasting liquor.	By attentive examination.

DISEASES, &c.	• HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
28. HÆMATEMESIS.	By drinking the blood of some animal, or using some coloured liquid, and then throwing it up.	By cutting off the supply of the fluid and careful examination.
29. HÆMOPTYSIS.	By secreting bullock's blood for the purpose of colouring the saliva; making small incisions in the mouth; using bole armeniac or paint of vermilion.	Blood from the lungs is frothy and light-coloured. Mouth and faeces must be carefully inspected, and the individual be observed.
30. HÆMORRHOIDS.	By introducing bladders of rats or of small fish partly into the rectum. The linen has also been stained with borrowed blood.	The means are obvious.
31. HEART, DISEASES OF, see PALPITATION.		
32. HEPATITIS.	.....	Unless the person be a well-educated impostor, acute inflammation of the liver will be detected by the absence of marks of strong inflammatory action. <i>Chronic liver disease</i> is, frequently, not characterized by well-marked symptoms, and hence, when assumed, is difficult of detection.
33. HERNIA.	In the same manner as hydrocele; — by inflation.	The detection is easy.
34. HYDROCELE.	By puncturing the skin of the scrotum, and inflating the cellular membrane.	Do.
35. HYDROCEPHALUS.	By opening the integuments of the head, near the vertex, e. g. and blowing in air.	Do.
36. HYSTERIA.	.....	Does not easily resist the application of strong sternutatories to the nostrils. Attentive examination necessary.
37. INSANITY.	.....	The expression of countenance cannot easily be feigned. Nor can the affection be kept up so long as in real mental alienation. The individual cannot do so long without food, sleep, &c.
38. JAUNDICE.	By colouring the skin with an infusion of turmeric or tincture of rhubarb. <i>Clay-coloured stools</i> produced by taking daily a small quantity of muriatic acid. <i>High-coloured urine</i> by rhubarb taken internally.	The eyes cannot be coloured, although smoke has been used for this purpose. The skin must be washed to remove the colouring matter if any exist, and the supply of acid and rhubarb be prevented.
39. LAMENESS.	By keeping the limb in a contracted state, and resisting any efforts to move it.	By two persons taking hold of the individual and moving rapidly along with him; and when they are tired, having relays. The impostor will generally give in.
40. MENSTRUATION.	By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	By cutting off the supply.
41. MYOPIA. <i>Short-Sightedness.</i>	.....	Present an open book, and apply the leaves close to the nose. If it cannot be read distinctly, when thus placed, or when glasses proper for short-sightedness are used, the disease is feigned.
42. OPHTHALMIA.	Excited by a variety of acrid and corrosive substances applied to the eye; as lime, &c. A portion of black muslin, spread over the cornea. The eyelashes are sometimes extracted, and caustic applied to excite disease in the palpebræ.	When ophthalmia is thus excited, its progress is ordinarily very rapid, arriving at its height within a few hours.
43. OZÆNA.	By impregnating a piece of sponge with some offensive juices or oils, mixed with decayed cheese, and putting the imbued sponge into the nostrils.	

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
44. PALPITATION.	White hellebore, given in the dose of 10 or 12 grains, and repeated, will occasion general indisposition, and undue action of the heart.	Cut off the supply. The detection is here often difficult. The non-existence of pain cannot be proved, and great pain may be present without any appearance externally.
45. PAINS.	.....	The imposition is more frequently detected by inconsistencies and contradictions in the patient's history of the case, than in any other manner.
46. SHAKING PALSY.	.....	May be suspected, if the person be in an ordinary state of vigour. Try violent remedies and means, recommended under Chorea.
47. PARALYSIS.	.....	Violent remedies are here required. Cold affusion, actual cautery, electric shocks, &c.
48. PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.	Individuals with long necks and contracted shoulders have simulated phthisis, by covering the chest with blisters, cicatrices of issues, &c., and by taking drugs which cause paleness.	By attentive examination of the symptoms.
49. POLYPUS NASI.	By introducing the testicle of a young cock, or the kidney of a rabbit, into the nostril, and retaining it there by means of a sponge fastened to it.	
50. PORRIGO. <i>Scalded Head.</i>	By applying nitric acid to the head, after protecting the face with fatty substances; but the chronic state is imitated by the use of depilatories of different kinds applied sometimes in patches, so as to resemble the <i>Porrigo decalcans</i> .	
51. PREGNANCY.	By wearing pads, and assuming the longing after particular articles of diet, &c.	By the absence of the areola; the presence of a pad; and, if necessary, by examination <i>per vaginam</i> .
52. PROLAPSUS ANI.	By a portion of the intestine of the ox, in which a sponge filled with a mixture of blood and milk is placed.	
53. PROLAPSUS UTERI.	By a similar fraud.	
54. PULSE, WEAKNESS OR DEFECT OF.	By ligatures applied to the corresponding arm.	By examining whether the arteries of the two arms beat alike; and if a ligature be placed on the arm.
55. CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. <i>See Pain.</i>		
56. SCROFULA.	By exciting ulcers below the angles of the jaw.	By examining the general habit, and observing whether the ulcerations be glandular, and the discharge of a scrofulous character.
57. SCURVY.	By covering the teeth with wax, and then applying acid, corrosive substances to the gums.	By examining the general habit; whether debilitated, cachectic, and possessing the usual general signs of scorbutus.
58. STAMMERING.	.....	Simulators of this defect generally state, that it is connate, or ascribe it to a fit of apoplexy or severe fever. Where the organs of speech were perfect, and the moral evidence of the previous existence of the infirmity was not satisfactory, the French authorities used to confine the soldiers, and not supply them with food, until they called for it without stammering.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
59. STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.	.....	By passing a bougie.
60. SWELLING OF THE LEGS.	By ligatures round the thighs.	Examine the limbs uncovered.
61. SYNCOPÉ.	Ligatures are sometimes used to prevent the pulse being felt. By applying lotions to the face to make it pale.	By using sternutatories. By the absence of some of the symptoms of syncope. Examine the naked arms. Wash the face.
62. TYMPANI.	Persons have possessed the power of swallowing air, so as to distend the stomach, and simulate tympany.	By careful examination.
63. ULCER OF THE EAR.	By introducing a tent, imbued with blistering plaster into the ear, and repeating the application, until the tube becomes ulcerated, and a discharge of puriform matter is established. The fetid smell is imitated, by dropping into the ear a mixture of empyreumatic oil, asafoetida, and old cheese. Also, by introducing a little honey into the meatus.	
64. ULCERS OF THE LEGS, &c.	By corrosives, or irritants. Sometimes by abrasion, by rubbing sand on the shin-bone. At others, they are pretended, by gluing on a piece of spleen or the skin of a frog.	Artificial ulcers have, usually, a more distinct margin, and are more readily healed than others; the latter being generally indicative of an impaired constitution.
65. BLOODY URINE.	The fruit of the Indian Fig (<i>Cactus opuntia</i>) colours the urine as red as blood. Cantharides will cause it. Blood may also be procured and mixed with the urine.	By making the patient pass his urine in the presence of the physician, and examining the vessel before and after. By cutting off the supply of any substance, which could cause the appearance.
66. INCONTINENCE OF URINE.	.....	Difficult, at times, of detection. Give the person a full dose of opium, and introduce the catheter when he is asleep. If there be urine, the incontinence is feigned.
67. VARICOSE VEINS.	By a ligature, placed tightly round the limb. They may be excited in this manner, or aggravated if already existing.	By examining the limb.

FEL, Bile—*f. Anguillæ*, see Bile—*f. Bovinum*, Bile of the Ox—*f. Bovis*, see Bile—*f. Naturæ*, Aloes—*f. Tauri*, see Bile—*f. Terræ*, Ludus Helmontii—*f. Ursi*, see Bile—*f. Vitri*, see Vitrum.

FELDSCHEREN, Bathers.
 FELINEUS, Bilious.
 FELLEUS, Biliary, Bilious.
 FELLIDUCUS, Cholagogue.
 FELLIS OBSTRUCTIO, Icterus—*f. Superfusio*, Icterus—*f. Suffusio*, Icterus.
 FELON, Paronychia.
 FELTING, from Anglo-Saxon *fēl*, cloth or stuff made without weaving. *Tangling*. A term applied to the hair when inextricably interlaced, as occurs occasionally in women from inattention.

FÉLURE DE GLASER, Fissure, glenoid.
 FELLOW, *Gentiana lutea*.
 FEMALE, *Fem'ina*, *Gyné*, (*F.*) *Femelle*, from *φύω*, 'I generate.' (?) In animals, the one that engenders and bears the young. It is, also, used adjectively;—as, the *Female Sex*, &c.
 FEMALE PARTS, Vulva.
 FEMELLE, Female.
 FEMEN, Thigh, Vulva.
 FEMINES'CENTE, *Feminescen'tia*, from *femina*, 'a female.' The possession or assumption of certain male characteristics by the female.—Mehlis.

FEMME EN COUCHE, Puérpera.

FEM'ORAL, *Femora'lis*, from *femur*, 'the thigh-bone.' Belonging or relating to the thigh; as *Femoral artery*, *Femoral hernia*, &c. See CRURAL.

FEMORALIS, *Triceps cruris*.
 FÉMORO-CALCANIEN PETIT, Plantar muscle—*f. Popliteal*, great, Sciatic nerve, great—*f. Popliti-tibial*, *Popliteus* muscle.

FEM'ORO-TIB'IAL, *Femoro-tibia'lis*. Belonging to the femur and tibia. The *Femoro-tibial articulation* is the knee-joint.

FEMUR, *Merus*, *Me'rium*, *Os fem'oris*. The thigh bone. (*F.*) *L'os de la Cuisse*. The strongest and longest of all the bones of the body, extending from the pelvis to the tibia, and forming the solid part of the thigh. The femur is cylindrical, slightly curved anteriorly, unsymmetrical and oblique downwards and inwards. The body of the bone is prismatic, and has, behind, a prominent ridge, the *linea aspera*.

PROCESSES. { *Upper or Pelvic Extremity.* { Head supported on a column or neck.
 { Great trochanter.
 { Lesser trochanter.
 { *Inferior or Tibial Extremity.* { External condyle.
 { Internal condyle.
 { External tuberosity.
 { Internal tuberosity.

The femur ossifies from five points:—one on each process of the pelvis extremity; one in the

body of the bone; and two on the condyles. It is articulated with the pelvis, tibia, and patella. See Thigh.

FÉMUR COL DU, Collum femoris—*f. Moventium septimus, Iliacus internus—f. Moventium sextus, Psoas magnus—f. Summum, Vulva.*

FENES'TRA. A window. (*F.*) Fenêtre. Anatomists have given this name to two apertures, situate in the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum. The one of these is the *Fenestra ovalis, F. vestibularis, Fora'men ova'le*. It is oval-shaped; situate at the base of the stapes, and corresponds with the cavity of the vestibule. The other is the *Fenestra rotunda, F. Cochlearis, Fora'men rotundum*. It is closed by a fine, transparent membrane, called *Membra'na Tympani secundaria, Tympanum minus seu secundarium, Membra'na fenestras rotundae*, and corresponds to the inner scala of the cochlea.

FENESTRA OCULI, Pupil.

FENESTRAL, *Fenestrat'us*, from *fenestra*, 'a window.' (*F.*) Fenêtré et Fenestré. Bandages, compresses, or plasters with small perforations or openings, are so called. The openings prevent the detention of the discharge.

FENESTRATUS, Fenestral.

FENESTRÉ, Fenestral.

FENÊTRE, Fenestra.

FENÊTRÉ, Fenestral.

FENNEL, Anethum—*f. Dogs', Anthemis cotula—f. Flower, Nigella—f. Hog's, Peucedanum—f. Sweet, Anethum—f. Water, Phellandrium aquaticum.*

FENOUIL, Anethum—*f. d'Eau, Phellandrium aquaticum—f. Marin, Crithmum maritimum—f. de Porc, Peucedanum—f. Puant, Anethum graveolens.*

FENTE, Fissure—*f. Capillaire, see Pilatio—f. Glénoïdale, Fissure, glenoid—f. Orbitaire, Orbital fissure—f. Orbitaire inférieure, Sphenomaxillary fissure—f. Sphéno-maxillaire, Sphenomaxillary fissure—f. Sphénoïdale, Sphenoidal fissure.*

FÉNUGREC, Trigonella foenum.

FENUGRECK, Trigonella foenum.

FER, Ferrum—*f. Acétate de, Ferri acet'as—f. Carbonate de, Ferri protocarbonas—f. Chaud, Pyrosis—f. Hydrate de, tritoxide de, Étites—f. Iodure de, Ferri iodidum, see Iodine—f. Lactate de, Ferri Lactas—f. Limaille de, Ferri limatura—f. Peroxide de, Ferri subcarbonas—f. et de Potasse, tartrate de, Ferrum tartarizatum—f. et de Potassium, cyanure de, Potassii Ferrocyanuretum—f. et de Potassium, protocyanure de, Potassii Ferrocyanuretum—f. Réduit par l'hydrogène, Ferri pulvis—f. Sulphate de, Ferri Sulphas—f. Sulphure de, Ferri Sulphuretum—f. Tannate de, Ferri tannas—f. Valérienate de, Ferri Valerianas.*

FERALIS PEDICULUS, see Pediculus.

FERINE, *Fer'inus*; 'savage, brutal;' *Theorio'des*. A term, applied to any malignant or noxious disease. In France it is used only when joined to *Toux*; *Toux ferine*, a dry, obstinate, and painful cough.

FERMENT, *Ferment'um*, (quasi *fermentum*.) *Zyma, Zymo'ma, Leven*, (*F.*) *Lévain*. The Iatrochymists applied this name to imaginary substances, *Ferment'a mor'bi*, to which they attributed the power of producing disease, by exciting a fermentation in the humours.

FERMENTATION, *Fermenta'tio, Zymo'sis, Actua'tio, Causis, Braecos*. An intestinal movement, occurring spontaneously in a liquid; whence result certain substances, that did not previously exist in it.

The chemical physicians attributed all diseases to an imaginary fermentation of the humours.

FERMENTATION, **POTREFACTIVE**, **Potrefaction**.

FERMENTUM CERVISIÆ, *Yeast—f. Morbi, Ferment—f. Ventriculi, Gastric juice.*

FERN, **BUSH**, *Comptonia asplenifolia—f. Cinnamon, Osmunda cinnamomea—f. Eagle, Pteris aquilina—f. Female, Asplenium filix femina, Pteris aquilina—f. Gale, Comptonia asplenifolia—f. Male, Polypodium filix mas—f. Meadow, Comptonia asplenifolia—f. Rock, Adiantum pedatum—f. Root, Polypodium vulgare—f. Sweet, Adiantum pedatum, Comptonia asplenifolia—f. Sweet, shrubby, Comptonia asplenifolia.*

FERNAMBUCO WOOD, *Cæsalpinia echinata.*

FERRAMEN'TUM, *Side'ri'on, Instrumen'tum fer'reum*. Any surgical instrument made of iron. By the vulgar, in France, the word *ferrements* means the *instruments* used in difficult labours.

FERRARIA, *Scrophularia aquatica.*

FERRATUS, Chalybeate.

FERREIN, **CANAL OF Ductus Ferrei'ni**. A triangular channel, which Ferrein supposed to result from the approximation of the free edges of the eyelids applied to the globe of the eye; and which he considered adapted for directing the tears towards the puncta lachrymalis, during sleep. The canal is, probably, imaginary.

The same name is likewise given to the *cortical canals*,—the first portions of the uriniferous ducts, whilst still in the cortical substance of the kidney.

FERREIN, **PYRAMID OF**, *Pyramis Ferrei'ni*. Each of the papillæ of the kidney, according to Ferrein, consists of, at least, 700 subordinate cones or pyramids. To these last the names 'pyramids of Ferrein,' *Pyramides rena'les Ferrei'ni, Fasciculi pyramida'les*, have been given.

FERRI ACETAS, *Extractum martis acet'icum, Acet'icum martial'e, Ac'etate of Iron, Iron Liguor*, (*F.*) *Acétate de fer*. A preparation of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, made by digesting 1 part of carbonate of iron in 6 parts of acetic acid for three days, and filtering. Dose, as a tonic and astringent, ℞v to ℞xx, in water.

FERRI ÆRUGO, *F. Subcarbonas—f. et Ammonis murias, Ferrum ammoniatum—f. Ammoniochloridum, Ferrum ammoniatum.*

FERRI ET ALUMINÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Iron and Alumina*, is made by treating bicarbonated solution of soft iron and carbonated solution of pure washed alumina, with sulphuric acid. It has been recommended as a valuable astringent. Dose, from five to ten grains.

FERRI AMMO'NIO-CITRAS, *Ammonia ferro-citras, Ferrum ammoni'aco-cit'ricum, Ammonio-citrate of iron, Citrate of ammonia and iron*. Prepared by adding ammonia to citrate of iron, so as to neutralize the excess of acid. Dose, gr. v. to gr. viij. A **POTASSIO-CITRATE** and a **SODIO-CITRATE OF IRON** have also been introduced; and a **CITRATE OF THE MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON** prepared by combining the magnetic oxide with citric acid.

FERRI AMMONIO-TARTRAS, *Ammonio-tartrate of Iron*. This salt is best made by dissolving to saturation freshly precipitated hydrated oxide of iron in a solution of bitartrate of ammonia, and evaporating to dryness. It is very soluble. The dose is five grains or more in pill or solution.

FERRI ARSENIAS, *Arseniate of Iron—f. Borussia, Prussian blue—f. Bromidum, see Bromine—f. Carbonas, F. subcarbonas—f. Carbonas Saccharatum, see F. Protocarbonas—f. Carbonatum, Graphites—f. Carburetum, Graphites.*

FERRI CITRAS, *Citrate of Iron*. Two citrates of iron are prepared—the *Sesquicitrate* or *Citrate of the Sesquioxide*; and the *Citrate of the Prot-*

oxide. The former is official in the Ph. U. S. They resemble, in their medical properties, the tartrate and the lactate of the metal.

FERRI CYANURETUM, Prussian blue—f. Deuto-carbonas fuscus, F. subcarbonas—f. Deutoxydum nigrum, *Athiops martialis*—f. Ferrocyanas, Prussian blue—f. Ferrocyanuretum, Prussian blue—f. Hydriodas, F. Iodidum—f. Hydrocyanas, Prussian blue—f. Hypercarburetum, Graphites.

FERRI IODIDUM, F. *Ioduretum*, F. *Hydriodas*, Iodide, Ioduret or Hydriodate of Iron. (F.) *Iodure de fer*, (Indin. \mathfrak{J}), *Ferri rament.* \mathfrak{J} , *Aq. destillat.* (Oiss.) Mix the iodine with a pint of the distilled water, in a porcelain or glass vessel, and gradually add the iron filings, stirring constantly. Heat the mixture gently until the liquid acquires a light greenish colour; then filter, and, after the liquid has passed, pour upon the filter half a pint of the distilled water, boiling hot. When this has passed, evaporate the filtered liquor, at a temperature not exceeding 212° , in an iron vessel, to dryness; keep the dry iodide in a closely stopped bottle. (Ph. U. S.)

FERRI IODURETUM, F. Iodidum.

FERRI LACTAS, Lactate of Iron, Lactate of Protoxide of Iron, (F.) *Lactate de Fer*. Prepared by digesting in a sand-bath, at a low temperature, diluted lactic acid with iron filings. It is employed in the same cases as the precipitated subcarbonate of iron, and especially in chlorosis. Twelve grains of the lactate may be given in the 24 hours, in the form of lozenges.

FERRI LIMATURA PURIFICATA, Purified Iron Filings:—purified by means of the magnet, for internal use. The filings are, also, called *Ferri Scobis*, F. *Ramenta et Fila*, *Martis Limatura*, *Spiculum Indicum*, *Ferri in pulverem resolutio*, (F.) *Limaille de Fer*. They are considered to possess the general properties of iron:—the iron becoming oxidized.

FERRI ET MAGNESIÆ CITRAS, Citrate of iron and magnesia, is prepared by dissolving hydrated oxide of iron in a solution of citric acid, saturated with carbonate of magnesia, and evaporating to dryness. It is soluble in water, and does not coagulate. Dose from four grains to fifteen, in solution.

FERRI NITRAS, see Tinctura Ferri muriatis—f. Nitratæ Liquor, see Tinctura Ferri muriatis—f. Oxidum fuscum, F. subcarbonas—f. Oxidum Nigrum, Oxidum ferri nigrum—f. Oxidum hydratum, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum—f. Oxidum rubrum, Coleothar, Ferri subcarbonas—f. Oxidum hydratum, Ferrum et Oxidum hydratum—f. Percyanidum, Prussian blue.

FERRI PHOSPHAS, Phosphate of Iron, (F.) *Sulphat.* \mathfrak{J} v, *Soda Phosphat.* \mathfrak{J} vi, *Aqua*, cong. Dissolve the sulphate of iron and phosphate of soda, severally, in four pints of the water; then mix the solutions, and set the mixture by, that the powder may subside; lastly, having poured off the supernatant liquor, wash the phosphate of iron with water, and dry it with a gentle heat.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, 5 to 10 grains as a chalybeate. Rarely used.

FERRI PILA, F. limatura—f. et Potassæ tartaras, Ferrum tartarizatum—f. Potassio-citras, see Ferri ammonio-citras—f. Potassio-tartaras, Ferrum tartarizatum.

FERRI PROTOCARBONAS, Proto-carbonate of Iron, (F.) *Carbonate de Fer*. The proto-carbonate of iron, thrown down from a solution of the sulphate of iron by the carbonate of soda, readily attracts oxygen and becomes converted into the sesquioxide. To prevent this, it may be associated with honey and sugar, and the mixture reduced by evaporation to a pillular consistence. The mass constitutes the *Ferruginous Pilla*, *Pi-*

lula ferruginea, of Vallet, *Vallet's Pilla*, See *Pilulae Ferri Carbonatis*. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia contains the *Ferri Carbonas Saccharatum*, *Saccharine Carbonate of Iron*, prepared in this manner. It is the *Ferrum Carbonicum Saccharatum* of Klauer.

The proto-carbonate is given in the same diseases as the lactate of iron: ten or fifteen grains in the course of the twenty-four hours.

FERRI PROTOSULPHAS VIRIDIS, F. Sulphas—f. Prussias, Prussian blue.

FERRI PULVIS, *Fer réduit*, F. *réduit par l'hydrogène*, *Ferrum metallicum*, Powdered iron; prepared by passing a stream of hydrogen gas over the sesquioxide of iron, contained in an iron or porcelain tube heated to low redness. It is very liable to become oxidated, and must be kept in a dry, well-stopped bottle. It has been prescribed in anæmic, and especially in chlorotic cases. The ordinary dose is two grains three times a day, in pill made with sugar and gum. A formula for its preparation is given in the last edition of the Pharmacopœia of the United States (1831).

FERRI ET QUINIÆ CITRAS, Citrate of iron and Quinia, formed by the union of four parts of citrate of iron and one part of citrate of quinia, has been prescribed in cases where a combination of these tonics is indicated.

FERRI RAMENTA, F. limatura—f. Rubigo, F. Subcarbonas—f. Scobis, F. limatura—f. Sesquioxidum, F. subcarbonas precipitatus.

FERRI SESQUINITRATIS LIQUOR, see Tinctura Ferri muriatis—f. Sodii-tartaras, see Ferri et ammonio-citras.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS, F. Carbonas, Ferrum precipitatum, *Chalybis Rubigo preparata*, *Ferri Rubigo*. (The last two terms, as well as *Ferrugo*, are applied to the subcarbonate or rust, *Ferrugo Ferri*, *Cociferri*, formed by the action of moist air on metallic iron.) A protoxide of iron, oxidized by the decomposition of water; the carbonic acid being attracted from the air. Dose, gr. v to \mathfrak{J} ss and more.

Ferri Subcarbonas may be precipitated from sulphate of iron by carbonate of soda. The following is the formula of the Pharmacopœia of the United States:—*Ferri sulph.* \mathfrak{J} viij; *soda carb.* \mathfrak{J} ix; *aqua bullient.* cong. Dissolve the sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda severally in four pints of the water, then mix the solutions, and, having stirred the mixture, set it by that the powder may subside: having poured off the liquor, wash the subcarbonate with hot water, wrap it in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat. It is, also, called *Ferri sesquioxidum*, *Oxidum ferri fuscum*, *Oxidum ferri rubrum*, *Deuto-carbonas Ferri fuscus*, *Crocus martis aperticus*, *Sesquioxide or peroxide of iron*, (F.) *Peroxide de fer*, *Safran de Mars apertif*.

FERRI SULPHAS, *Sal Martis*, *Vitriolum Martis*, *Vitriolum Ferri*, *Ferrum Vitriolatum*, *Sulphas* vel *Protosulphas Ferri viridis*, *Calcadinum*, *Calcator*, *Calcotar*, *Chalcantimum*, *Calcicæ*, *Aramentum autrium*, *Vitriol*, *Vitriolum viride*, *Anima Hippatis*, *Sulphate of Iron*, *Green Vitriol*, *Copperas*, (F.) *Sulfate de fer*. The Pharmacopœia of the United States directs it to be made by the action of sulphuric acid \mathfrak{J} xvij, on iron wire, cut in pieces, \mathfrak{J} xij—water, a gallon—evaporating, crystallizing, and drying the crystals on bibulous paper. This salt is inodorous, and of a strong styptic taste. The crystals are light green, transparent, rhomboidal; and soluble in two parts of water. It is tonic and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. j. to vj and more.

FERRI SULPHAS CALCINATUM, Coleothar.
FERRI SULPHURETUM, *Sulphuret of Iron*, *Iron pyrites*, (F.) *Sulfure de fer*; may be made by

heating one part of sublimed sulphur, over three parts of iron filings in a crucible until the mass begins to glow. It is employed as a ready means for obtaining hydrosulphuric acid gas by the addition of sulphuric or chlorohydric acid.

FERRI TANNAS, *Ferrum tannicum*, *Tannate of Iron*, (F.) *Tannate de fer*. This salt is usually obtained by adding a solution of a salt of sesquioxide of iron, as the persulphate, to a decoction of nut-galls. It is possessed of tonic and astringent properties, and has been extolled especially in chlorosis.

FERRI TARTARUM, *Ferrum tartarizatum*—f. *Tritoxydum*, *Colcothar*.

FERRI VALERIANAS, *Ferrum Valeria'nicum*, *Valerianate of Iron*, (Fr.) *Valérianate de fer*. Formed by the action of valerianic acid on oxide of iron. It is a dark brick-red powder, insoluble in water, and has been given in hysteria complicating chlorosis. Dose, from two to four grains.

FERRICUS HYDRAS, *Ferrum oxydum hydratum*.

FERRUGINEUS, *Chalybeate*.

FERRUGINOUS, *Chalybeate*.

FERRUGO, *Ferri subcarbonas*, *Ferrum oxydatum hydratum*.

FERRUM, *Mars*, *Side'ros*, *Metal'lum hæmatopoi'ticum*, *Iron*, (F.) *Fer*. A metal of a bluish-gray colour; fibrous texture; brilliant and fine-grained fracture. Specific gravity 7.600 to 7.800; hard, ductile, malleable, and magnetic. The medicinal virtues of iron are tonic; producing fetid eruptions, when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and causes the evolution of hydrogen gas. When given in the metallic state, the filings are chiefly used; but the oxides and salts are most commonly employed.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE, F. ammoniatum—f. *Ammoniac-citricum*, *Ferri ammonio-citras*.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM, *Murias Ammo'niæ et Ferri*, *Ferri ammo'nio-chlo'ridum*, *Flores martia'les*, *Flores salis ammoni'aci martia'les*, *Ens martis*, *Ens Ven'eri's Boy'lei*, *Sal martis muriat'icum sublima'tum*, *Sal ammoni'acum martia'le*, *Ammoni'acum muriat'icum martia'tum seu martia'le*, *Aroph Paracell'si*, *Calen'dula minera'les*, *Ferrum ammoniacale*, *Ammoni'ated Iron*, *Ammo'nio-chloride of Iron*, (F.) *Muriate d'ammoniaque et de fer*. A mixture of the hydro-chlorates of ammonia and iron. (?) (*Ferri Subcarb.* ℥ij; *acid muriat.* ℥℥x; *ammon. muriat.* ℞ijss; *aq. destillat.* Oij. Mix the subcarbonate with the acid in a glass vessel and digest for two hours; then add the muriate, previously dissolved in distilled water, and having filtered the liquor, evaporate to dryness. Rub to powder.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. iij. to gr. xv.

FERRUM BORUSSICUM, *Prussian blue*—f. *Carbonicum Saccharatum*, *Ferri protocarbonas*—f. *Cyanogenatum*, *Prussian blue*—f. *Hæmatites*, *Hæmatites*—f. *Magnes attractorium*, *Magnet*—f. *Metallicum*, *Ferri pulvis*.

FERRUM OXYDATUM HYDRATUM, *Ferri Oxidum Hydratum* (Ph. U. S.), *Ferru'go*, *Hydras Ferricus*, *Hydro-oxide of Iron*, *Hydrated Oxide of Iron*, *Hydrated peroxide of Iron*, *Hydrated Tritoxide of Iron*. It may be prepared by taking a solution of sulphate of iron, increasing its dose of oxygen by heating it with nitric acid, and precipitating the oxide by adding pure ammonia in excess, washing the precipitate, and keeping it moist.

The following is the formula adopted by the Pharmacopœia of the United States: *Ferri Sulph.* ℥iv; *acid. sulphuric.* ℥℥iiss; *acid. nitric.* ℥℥vi, vel q. s., *Liq. ammoniæ* q. s., *aq. Oij*. Dissolve the sulphate of iron in the water, and having

added the sulphuric acid, boil the solution: then add the nitric acid in small portions, boiling the liquid for a minute or two after each addition, until the acid ceases to produce a dark colour. Filter the liquid, allow it to cool, and add the liquor ammoniac in excess, stirring the mixture briskly; wash the precipitate with water, until the washings cease to yield a precipitate with chloride of barium, and keep it close in bottles with water sufficient to cover it.

It has been brought forward, of late, as an antidote to arsenic; and many cases of its efficacy have been published.

From 10 to 20 parts of the hydrated oxide would seem to be more than sufficient to convert 1 part of arsenious acid into the basic salt of iron.

FERRUM OXYDULATUM HYDROCYANICUM, *Prussian blue*—f. *Potabile*, *F. tartarizatum*—f. *Præcipitatum*, *Ferri subcarbonas*.

FERRUM TANNICUM, *Ferri tannas*.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM, *Tartras Potas'sæ et Ferri*, *Tar'tarum Ferri*, *Ferri et Potas'sæ Tar'tros*, (Ph. U. S.) *Tar'tarus chalybeatus*, *Mars solu'bilis*, *Tar'tras kal'ico-fer'ricus*, *Chalybs tartarizatus*, *Tartarus martia'lis*, *Ferri potassio-tartras*, *Tar'tras Potas'sæ ferrugine'us*, *Ferrum potab'ile*, *Globus martia'lis*, *Glob'uli Tar'tari martia'les seu martia'les solu'ti seu martia'ti seu tar'tra'tis ferri et lixiv'ia*, *Boli Martis*, *Pyri martia'les*, *Tartarised Iron*, *Tartrate of Potassa and Iron*, (F.) *Tartrate de potasse et de fer*, *Boule de Mars*, *Boule de Nancy*, *B. de Molsheim*, *B. d'Acier*. (*Ferri subcarb.* ℥ij; *Acid. muriat.* ℥℥x; *Liquor Potas'sæ*, *Ovss*; *Potass. Bitart.* ℥viss; *Aqua destillat.* cong. iss. Mix the subcarbonate of iron and the muriatic acid, and digest for two hours; pour the solution into a gallon of the distilled water; set aside for an hour, and pour off the supernatant liquor. To this add the liquor potassæ; wash the precipitate formed frequently with water, and, while yet moist, mix it with the bitartrate of potassa and half a gallon of the distilled water. Keep the mixture at the temperature of 140° for 30 hours, frequently stirring; filter the solution, and evaporate by means of a water bath, at the same temperature, to dryness.—(Ph. U. S.) It is one of the mildest of the salts of iron, and not unpalatable. Dose, gr. x. to ℥ss.

The *Tinctura Martis Aperiti'ca*, *Tincture of Ludwig*; *Al'cohol cum Sulpha'te Ferri tartarizatus*; *Tinctura Martis Glauberi* is, essentially, a solution of this salt. It is also called *Eau de Boule*, and is used in contusions.

Helvetius's Styptic was composed of the filings of iron and tartar, mixed to a proper consistence with French brandy. It was called in England *Eaton's Styptic*; but this is now formed of *Sulphate of Iron*.

FERRUM VALERIANICUM, *Ferri valerianas*—f. *Vitriolatum*, *Ferri sulphas*—f. *Vitriolatum ustum*, *Colcothar*—f. *Zooticum*, *Prussian blue*.

FERTILITY, *Fecundity*.

FER'ULA, *Fanon*, *Palette*, *Splint*—f. *Africana*, *Bubon galbanum*—f. *Asafetida*, see *Asafetida*—f. *Graveolens*, *Anethum graveolens*—f. *Opoponax*, *Pastinaca opoponax*—f. *Persica*, see *Sagapenum*.

FERUS, *Homicidal*.

FESSES, *Nates*.

FESSER, *Gluteal*—f. *Grand*, *Gluteus maximus*—f. *Moyen*, *Gluteus medius*—f. *Petit*, *Gluteus minimus*.

FETID, *Fætidus*, *Dyso'des*, *Caco'des*, *Bromo'dus*, *Graveolens*. Having a bad smell.

FETUS, *Fœtus*.

FEU ACTUEL, *Cauterium*—f. *Perrigue*, *Hæpes soaster*, see *Anthrax*—f. *Potential*, see *Caute-*

rium—*f. Saeré*, Erysipelas—*f. St. Antoine*, Erysipelas—*f. Sauvage*, Ignis sylvaticus—*f. Volage*, Ignis sylvaticus.

FEUX DE DENTS, Strophulus—*f. Volages*, Porrhigo larvalis.

FEVE, *Vicia faba*—*f. de Carthagène*, Habilla de Carthagena—*f. à Cochon*, Hyoscyamus—*f. Épaisse*, Sedum telephium—*f. des Marais*, *Vicia faba*—*f. de Sainte Ignace*, *Ignatia amara*—*f. Pur-gatif*, *Ricinus communis*.

FEVER, *Febris*, from *feritas*, 'wildness,' or from *feror*, 'heat,' or from *februo*, 'I purify.' *Pyr*, *Pyr'etos*, *pyreos*, (F.) *Fèvre*. One of the most frequent and dangerous affections to which the body is liable. A person has an attack of fever, when he is affected with rigors, followed by increased heat of skin, quick pulse, languor, and lassitude. Rigors, increased heat, and frequency of pulse have each been assumed as the essential character of fever. It is not characterized, however, by any one, but depends upon the coexistence of many symptoms. Fevers have been usually divided into *idiopathic* or *essential*, and into *symptomatic*. The idiopathic arise without any obvious local cause. The symptomatic are dependent upon local irritation. Idiopathic fevers may be divided into three classes: 1. Those attended with distinct paroxysms:—intermittents. 2. Remittent and continued fevers: and, 3. Fevers complicated with eruptions or the exanthematous. These divisions admit of great variety, owing to climate, season, soil, age, &c. All ages and climates are liable to fever; and its exciting causes are very numerous. These causes may be common—as irritations in the intestines; external injuries, stimulants, &c.; or they may be *specific*; as miasmata, contagion, &c. The greatest diversity has prevailed regarding the theory of fever. Its primary seat has been placed in the brain, mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, skin, nerves, blood-vessels, liver, vena cava, pancreas, &c. It would seem, however, that although, in fever, the whole of the functions are morbidly impressed, the arguments in favour of the impression being first made on the nervous system and the system of nutrition are the strongest. The exciting cause of fever, whatever it may be, produces an irregular action in the system of nutrition, which is soon conveyed to the rest of the system, owing to the extensive sympathy which exists between every part of the body; and it is probable, that all those local inflammations and congestions are the consequence, rather than the cause, of this disordered condition of the system. The general character of fever is clearly shown by examination of the blood. When fever is devoid of inflammatory complication, the quantity of fibrin is in no case augmented. It frequently remains in the healthy proportion, and at times diminishes to an extent not met with in any other acute disease. The alteration of the blood in fevers, which consists generally in a diminution of the fibrinous element, is the reverse of what occurs in inflammation.

Many phenomena of fever are influenced by that *periodicity*, which we notice in the execution of several of the functions of the body. The types of intermittents are strong evidences of such an influence.

In the *treatment* of fever, it is important, 1. To bear in mind its tendency, particularly in the case of the exanthemata, to run a definite course, and terminate in restoration to health. 2. The disposition to local determination or hyperæmia:—the most frequent cause of the fatal termination of fever; a circumstance requiring the vigilant attention of the physician. 3. That the symp-

ptoms must be attentively studied, in order to deduce, as far as possible from them, the indication of cure. Lastly, attention must be paid to the prevalent epidemic. There are particular seasons in which fevers are very malignant; and others in which they are as mild; circumstances which necessarily have an effect upon the treatment.

FEVER AND AGUE, Intermittent Fever—*f. Acclimating*, *F. strangers*'.

FEVER, ADE'NO-MENINGE'AL, *Febris adeno-meningea*, *Febris mesenter'ica* (BAGLIVI), *Morbus mucosus*, *Febris mucosa*; *Mucous fever*, *Gastro-duodenop'gra*, *Pitu'itous Fever*, *Catar'chal Fever*, *Phlegmap'gra*, *Phlegmop'gra*, *Phlegmatop'gra*, *Gastro-Bronchi'tis*. Fever, accompanied with considerable mucous secretion; especially from the digestive tube.

FEVER, ADYNAM'IC, *Febris adynam'ica*, *Athenicop'gra*, *Athenicop'gr'etus*, *Athenop'gra*, *Athenop'gr'etus*. Fever attended with great prostration of the vital powers—as Typhoid and Typhus fever.

FEVER, AFRICAN, *Febris Africa'na*. The malignant bilious remittent fever, which prevails on the Western Coast of Africa.

FEVER, ALGID, see *Algidus*.

FEVER, ANOM'ALOUS, *Febris anom'ala*, *F. errat'ica*, *F. irregula'ris*, *F. vaga*. A fever, whose progress and type are irregular.

FEVER, APHON'IC, *Febris apho'nica*. A variety of intermittent, in which the voice is lost during the paroxysm.

FEVER, APOPLEC'TIC, *Febris apoplec'tica*, *Cereb'atose Fever*, *Febris comat'odes*, *F. Letharg'ica*, *F. soporo'sa*. An intermittent or continued fever, attended with apoplectic symptoms.

FEVER, ARTICULAR ERUPTIVE, Dengue—*f. Articular rheumatic*, Dengue.

FEVER, ARTIFIC'IAL, *Febris artific'ialis*, *Febris arte promo'ta*. Fever produced designedly by the internal or external use of stimulants.

FEVER, ASTHEN'IC, *Febris asthen'ica*. Fever accompanied with debility. It may include every variety of fever under certain circumstances, but is generally appropriated to typhus.

FEVER, ASTHMAT'IC, *Febris asthmat'ica*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of asthma.

FEVER, ATAXO-ADYNAM'IC: *Febris atax'o-odyn'ica*. Fever characterized by symptoms of ataxia and adynamia.

FEVER, BARCELONA, **FEVER, yellow**—*f. Bata'rd*, Illegitimate fever.

FEVER, BIL'IOUS, *Febris bilio'sa*, *F. polycho'lica*, *Syn'ochus bilio'sa*, *F. asc'ides*, *F. choleric'ica*, *F. gastr'ica*, *F. hepat'ica*, *Cholep'gra*, *Cholep'gr'etus*, *Hepatogastrochole'osis*, *Febris cholep'gr'ica*, *Enterop'gra bilio'sa*, *Choloz'e'mia febr'is*. The common remittent fever of summer and autumn; generally supposed to be owing to, or connected with, derangement of the biliary system.

FEVER, BILIOUS REMITTING, **YELLOW**, **FEVER**, yellow—*f. Bladdery*, Pemphigus.

FEVER, BOA VISTA. A malignant bilious remittent fever, greatly resembling yellow fever, which was very fatal at Fernando Po, and in ships in its waters, in the year 1845.

FEVER, BONA. A malignant paludal fever, which prevailed amongst the troops of the garrison at Bona in Algeria, from 1832 to 1835.

FEVER, BONZ, see *Inflammation*—*f. Bouquet*, Dengue—*f. Brain*, *F. cerebral*, Phrenitis—*f. Brain*, water, Hydrocephalus internus—*f. Buckley*, Dengue—*f. Bulam*, Fever, yellow—*f. Camp*, Typhus gravior.

FEVER, CARDIALG'IC, *Febris cardialg'ica*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with violent cardialgia during the paroxysm.

FEVER, CARDI'IC. Intermittent fever, accompanied with pain at the heart.

FEVER, CATARRHAL. F. adeno-meningeal.

FEVER, CEPHALAL'GIC, *Febris cephalalgica.* A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with intense pain of the head. Also, intermittent cephalalgia.

FEVER, CEPHAL'IC, *Febris cephal'ica.* A febrile affection of children—intermediate between the acute form of active cerebral congestion and the chronic form—which is attended by fever, pain in the head, disorder, or more generally constipation of the bowels, and a train of phenomena often supposed to be premonitory of an attack of hydrocephalus.—Mauthner.

FEVER, CER'EBRAL, *Brain fever.* Fever, generally of an ataxic character, in which the brain is considerably affected.

FEVER, CHILDBED, Fever, puerperal, Puerperal Fever—f. Childbed, Low, see Peritonitis.

FEVER, CHOL'ERIC, *Febris choleric'ica.* A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of cholera morbus.

FEVER, CHOLERIC, OF INFANTS, Cholera infantum.

FEVER, CHRONIC, *Febris chron'ica.* Some authors apply this name to protracted fevers; others to hectic fever.

FEVER, COLLIQ'UATIVE, *Febris tab'ida, Febris colliquat'iva.* Fever, characterized by rapid emaciation, copious evacuations, and rapid prostration of strength.

FEVER, COMATOSE, F. apoplectic.

FEVER, CONGESTIVE, *Febris congest'iva.* Fever accompanied by obscure symptoms; or by great oppression and depression; in which it is difficult—and often impossible—to induce reaction. Congestive fevers occur in various parts of this country, especially in the fall; and they are very common in India. The term congestive fever is often used in some parts of the south of the United States very indefinitely—to include winter typhus, and typhoid fevers, typhoid pneumonia, as well as intermittents and autumnal remittents.—Dickson.

FEVER, CONTINENT, see Continent and Continued fever—f. Continual, see Continued fever—f. Continued, common, Synochus.

FEVER, CONVULSIVE, *Febris convuls'iva.* A pernicious intermittent or remittent, accompanied by convulsions.

FEVER, DELIRIOUS, *Febris cum delir'io, (F.) Fièvre délirante.* A pernicious intermittent, characterized by delirium in the paroxysms.

FEVER, DEPURATORY, *Febris depurato'ria.* A fever, to which was attributed the property of purifying the blood; or which indicated, that such a supposed depuration had occurred.

FEVER, DIAPHORET'IC, *Febris diaphoret'ica, Febris sudato'ria.* A pernicious intermittent, with excessive sweating during the fit.

FEVER, DIARY, Ephemera.

FEVER, DIGESTIVE. The chilliness, followed by increased heat and quickness of pulse, which frequently accompanies digestion.

FEVER, DOUBLE, (F.) *Fièvre double ou doublée.* An intermittent, which has two paroxysms in a given time, instead of one.

FEVER, DOUBLE-QUARTAN. A fever, whose paroxysms occur two days in succession, and fall the third day; the first paroxysm resembling the 4th; and the second the 5th.

FEVER, DOUBLE-QUOTIDIAN. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return twice every day at corresponding hours.

FEVER, DOUBLE-TERTIAN. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every day; the first

corresponding with the 3d, the second with the 4th, and so on.

FEVER, DUODEC'IMANE, *Febris duodecima'na.* A supposititious intermittent, whose paroxysms recur on the 12th day, or every 11 days.

FEVER, DYNAMIC, Synocha—f. Endemic, Remittent F.—f. Endemic, Remittent F.—f. Epidemic, Remittent F.—f. Enteric, see Typhus—f. Ephemeral, Ephemera.

FEVER, EPILEP'TIC, *Febris epilep'tica.* A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with attacks of epilepsy.

FEVER, EROT'IC, *Febris erot'ica, (F.) Fièvre d'amour.* A chronic fever, occasioned by unpropitious love.

FEVER, ERRAT'IC, see Erratic—f. Eruptive, Exanthematica—f. Eruptive, articular, Dengue—f. Exacerbating, Remittent Fever.

FEVER, FAINTING, OF PERSIA. A singular and fatal epidemic, presenting some points of analogy with cholera, which prevailed at Teheran in the autumn of 1842.

FEVER, GANGRENOUS, *Febris gangren'osa.* Fever, accompanied by gangrene of various parts, and especially of the limbs and genitals. Ségnae describes an intermittent of this kind.

FEVER, GASTRAL'GIC. An intermittent accompanied with acute burning lacerating pain at the stomach.

FEVER, GASTRIC, *Febris gast'rica, F. gast'rica bilio'sa, Gastrochol'isis, Hepatogastrochol'isis, Stomach'ic fever, Syn'ochus Bilio'sa.* A name, given by some to bilious fever, which has appeared to them to be dependent on an affection of the stomach. Also, called *Meningo-gastric fever, Febris meningo-gast'rica, Meningo-gastr'itis, Harvest fever, (F.) Fièvre de la Moisson, F. Méningo-gastrique.*

FEVER, GASTRO-ADYNAM'IC, *Febris gastro-ady'nam'ica.* A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious fever are joined with those of adynamic fever.

FEVER, GASTRO-ANGIOTEN'IC. A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious are united with those of inflammatory fever.

FEVER, GASTRO-ATAX'IC. A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious fever are united with those of ataxic fever.

FEVER, GIBRALTAR, Fever, yellow—f. Harvest, F. Gastric—f. Hæmagastic, F. yellow.

FEVER, HÆMOP'TOIC, *Febris Hæmopto'ica.* A variety of masked intermittent, in which periodical hæmoptysis is the chief symptom.

FEVER, HAY, *Catarr'hus asti'vus, Summer Catarrh, Hay Asthma, Rose Catarrh, Summer Bronch'itis.* A catarrh to which certain persons are subject in summer, and which has been ascribed in England to the effluvia of hay, but this is not the probable cause. It is a catarrh with sneezing, headach, weeping, snuffing and cough, with, at times, fever and general discomfort. It is not uncommon in this country. It disappears spontaneously,—to recur on subsequent years about the same period.

FEVER, HEBDOM'ADAL. A supposititious fever, whose paroxysms return weekly, and on the same day.

FEVER, HECTIC, see Consumption, and Hectic Fever.

FEVER, HEPAT'IC OR HEPATAL'GIC. A pernicious intermittent, with violent pain in the right hypochondrium.

FEVER, HILL. A modification of remittent, occurring in the hilly districts of India.

FEVER, HOSPITAL, Typhus gravior.

FEVER, HU'MORAL, *Febris humora'lis.* Fever, in which an alteration or deterioration of the humours is suspected.

FEVER, HUNGARY, *Febris Hungarica* seu *Pannonica* seu *Morbus Ungaricus, Cephalomoeus, Vermis cerebri*, (F.) *Fèvre Hongroise ou de Hongrie*. An epidemic typhus, common amongst the soldiers in barracks, in Hungary.

FEVER, HYDROPHOBIC, *Febris hydrophobica*. Pernicious intermittent with dread of liquids.

FEVER, HYSTERIC, *Febris hysterica*. Hysteria, accompanied by fever. Hysteria, occurring with each paroxysm of intermittent.

FEVER, ICTERIC, *Febris icterica*. Fever, accompanied by jaundice. Some intermittents exhibit this complication at each paroxysm.

FEVER, INFANTILE REMITTENT, *Febris infantum remittens, F. verminosa*, (of many), *Spurious worm fever, Remittent fever of children, F. mucosa verminosa, Icteric infantilis, Febris lenta*. A fever occurring in childhood, which often assumes many of the characters of hydrocephalus. It appears generally to be dependent upon a morbid condition of the stomach and bowels.

FEVER, INFLAMMATORY, Synocha.

FEVER, INSIDIOUS. Fever, which, at first, seems devoid of danger, but subsequently becomes of a more or less malignant character.

FEVER, INTERMITTENT. see Intermittent fever—f. Jail, Typhus gravior—f. Jungle, see Jungle fever—f. Lenticular, Miliary fever—f. Irritative, Irritation, morbid.

FEVER, LOCHIAL, *Febris lochialis*. That acceleration of the circulation which sometimes occurs during the discharge of the lochia.

FEVER, LUNG, Catarrh, Pneumonia.

FEVER, MALIGNANT, *Febris maligna*. Fever which makes its approaches insidiously, and subsequently becomes formidable. Any fever which exhibits a very dangerous aspect. *Typhus gravior*.

FEVER, MALIGNANT PESTILENTIAL, Fever, yellow—f. Marsh, Klodes (febris.)

FEVER, MASKED, *Febris larvata*, (F.) *Fèvre larvée, Dead Ague, Dumb Ague*. Anomalous intermittent, the paroxysms of which have not the regular stages.

FEVER, MENINGO-GASTRIC, Fever gastric.

FEVER, MESENTERIC, *Febris mesenterica*. A name given, by Baglivi, to a species of fever which appears to have belonged either to the *mucous* or *bilious*.

FEVER, MILK, *Febris lactea*, (F.) *Fèvre de lait ou lacté, F. lactée; Galactopyra, Galactopyretus*. The fever, which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk in women recently delivered. It comes on generally about the third day after delivery, and is characterized by quick pulse; increased heat; redness of face; diminution or temporary suspension of the lochial discharge; tumefaction and tension of the breasts. It commonly terminates in twenty-four hours, and often with profuse perspiration. It requires the use of antiphlogistics, with dry diet.

FEVER, MIXED, Synochus—f. Mucous, F. adeno-meningeal.

FEVER NEPHRITIC, *Febris nephritica*. Intermittent fever, accompanied with nephritic pain during the paroxysm.

FEVER, NERVOUS, *Febris nervosa* seu *neuroden, Febris lenta nervosa, Neuropyra, Neuropyretus*. A variety of Typhus; the *Typhus mitior* of Cullen. By many, however, it is esteemed a distinct disease. See Typhoid fever.

FEVER, NERVOUS, WITH EXANTHEMATOUS ERUPTION, Typhus.

FEVER, NIGER. A malignant fever, of the bilious remittent kind, which proved fatal to many in the expeditions sent out by the British government to explore the Niger, in the years 1841-2, and previously.

FEVER, NON'ANE, *Febris non'ana*. A suppurative fever, whose paroxysms recur every ninth day, or every eight days.

FEVER, OCTAVE, *Febris octava*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every eighth day.

FEVER, PALUDAL, Intermittent—f. Paroxysmal, Remittent fever—f. Periodic, Intermittent.

FEVER, PERIODICAL, *Febris periodica*. An intermittent or remittent fever.

FEVER PERSIC'IOUS, *Febris persicio'a*. Intermittent fever, when attended with great danger, and which destroys the majority of those affected by it in the first four or five paroxysms; sometimes in the very first.

FEVER, PESTILENTIAL, *Febris pestilentialis*. The *Plague*. Also a severe case of typhus. The yellow fever and sweating sickness have, likewise, been thus designated.

FEVER, PESTILENTIAL, OF CATTLE, MUT—f. Pituious, F. adeno-meningeal.

FEVER, PLEURITIC. An intermittent or remittent, accompanied with inflammation of the pleura.

FEVER, PNEUMONIC, *Febris pneumonica*. An intermittent, accompanied with inflammation of the lungs. Also, pneumonia.

FEVER, POISON, see Poison.

FEVER, PSEUDO. Irritation, morbid.

FEVER, PUERPERAL, *Febris puerperalis, Child-bed fever*, (F.) *Fèvre puerpérale*. This name has been given to several acute diseases, supervening on delivery. It means, generally, a malignant variety of peritonitis, which runs its course very rapidly, and passes into a typhoid condition, unless met, at the very onset, by the most active depleting measures. By the generality of practitioners, it is esteemed to be essentially contagious; some, however, deny that it is so. See Peritonitis, and Puerperal fever.

FEVER, PUERPERAL ADYNAMIC OR MALIGNANT, see Peritonitis.

FEVER, PUKING, Milk sickness.

FEVER, PURULENT, *Febris purulenta*. Fever, which accompanies suppuration.

FEVER, PUTRID, Typhus gravior.

FEVER, QUINTAN, *Febris quinta'na*. A fever, whose paroxysms return every fifth day. It is seen rarely, or never.

FEVER, QUOTIDIAN, see Quotidian—f. Red Tongue, see Typhus.

FEVER, REGULAR, *Febris regularis* seu *acquisita*. An intermittent whose paroxysms follow a determinate type. It is opposed to *atypic*. Sometimes opposed to *anomalous*.

FEVER, REMITTENT, see Remittent Fever—f. Remittent, infantile, see Fever, infantile remittent—f. Remittent of children, F. infantile remittent—f. Rheumatic, Rheumatism, acute—f. Root, *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

FEVER, SCORBU'IC, *Febris scorbutica*. The febrile movement, which sometimes accompanies scorbutus or scurvy.

FEVER, SEASONING, F., strangers'.

FEVER, SECONDARY. A febrile condition, which recurs in certain affections after having ceased; such as the secondary fever, which comes on at the time of the maturation of the various pustules, or as the eruption of scarlatina, &c., disappears.

FEVER, SEPTAN, *Febris septa'na*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every six days, and consequently on the seventh.

FEVER, SEXTAN, *Febris sexta'na*. A fever, which recurs every five days, and consequently on the sixth.

FEVER, SHIP, see Typhus.

FEVER, SIMPLE, *Febris Simplex*. Simple fever is that which has no predominant character—

bilious, inflammatory, or nervous; and which is unaccompanied by any local determination, hyperæmia, or complication. It may be continued, remittent, or intermittent.

FEVER, SIMPLE CONTINUED. This is the most favourable form of continued fever, and has a tendency to wear itself out, provided only the *lædencia* be avoided. The prognosis is consequently favourable, and the treatment simple; consisting in perfect repose of body and mind, abstinence, and relieving the thirst by cold drinks.

FEVER, SINGULTOUS, *Febris singultuosa* seu *lygmo'des* seu *lyngo'des*. Fever, accompanied with singultus or hiccough.

FEVER, SPOTTED, Typhus gravior.

FEVER, STERCORAL, *Febris stercoralis*. Fever, produced by an accumulation of fæces in the intestines.

FEVER, STOMACHIC, Gastric Fever.

FEVER, STRANGERS', *Acclimating* or *Seasoning fever*. Yellow, or remittent fever, which is endemic in certain places, and to which strangers are especially liable.

FEVER, SUBCONTINUAL, Remittent Fever.

FEVER, SUBINFRANT, *Febris subinfrans*. An intermittent, in which one paroxysm is scarcely finished before the other begins.

FEVER, SWEATING, Sudor Anglicus.

FEVER, SYN'OPAL, *Febris synopalis*, *F. minuta*, (*F.*) *Fidere synopale*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, in which there is, in every paroxysm, one or more faintings.

FEVER, SYNOCHOID, Synochus.

FEVER, SYPHILITIC, *Febris syphilitica*. Fever, accompanying syphilis, or supposed to be owing to a syphilitic taint.

FEVER, TER'TIAN, *Febris tertiana*. A fever, whose paroxysm returns on the third day, and consequently every two days.

FEVER, TRAG'IC, *Febris Trag'ica*. A low fever, in which the patient declaims like an actor during the delirium.

FEVER, TRAUMATIC, *Febris traumatica*. The fever, which supervenes on wounds or great surgical operations.

FEVER, TYPHOID, see Typhus—*f.* Typhoid, of India, Cholera—*f.* Typhous, Typhus.

FEVER, VERMINOUS, *Febris vermino'sa*, *Helmithop'gra*, *Worm fever*. Fever, produced by the presence of worms in the digestive tube, or accompanied by their expulsion.

FEVER, VERNAL, *Febris vernalis*. An intermittent or other fever occurring in the spring. Vernal intermittents were formerly considered salubrious.

"An ague in the spring
Is physic for a king."

FEVER, VESICULAR, Pemphigus.

FEVER, WAL'CHEREN, *Gall-sickness*. The remittents and intermittents to which the British troops were exposed, who were attached to the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809.

FEVER, WATER BRAIN, Hydrocephalus internus—*f.* Winter, see Tongue, black—*f.* Worm, Verminous *F.*—*f.* Worm, spurious, Fever, infaultile remittent.

FEVER, YELLOW, *Febris flava*, *F.* seu *Pestis America'na*, *Cholo'nis America'na*, *Ochrotyphus*, *Loimocholo'nis*, *F. flava Americano'rum*, *Pestilen'tia hæmagast'rica*, *Pestis occidentalis* seu *in-trop'ica*, *Vom'itus niger*, *Epan'etus malignus flava*, *Remittens ictero'des*, *Tritæoph'ya America'na*, *Typhus ictero'des*, *F. trop'icus*, *F. contin'ua putrida ictero'des Caroliniensis*, *F. Elo'des ictero'des*, *Febris maligna bilio'sa Amer'ice*, *Ochrop'gra*, *Syn'ochus ictero'des*, *Fidere matelote*, *Febris maligna flava India Occidentalis*, *Endemial*

Causus of the West Indies, *Causus trop'icus endem'icus*, *Bilious remitting yellow fever*, *Malignant pestilential fever*, *Fidere jaune d'Amérique*, *Fidere gastro-adynamique*, *Typhus miasmaticus ataxique putride jaune*, *T. jaune*, *Vomito prieto*, *Vomito negro*, *Mal de Siam*, *Fidere de la Barbade*, *F. de Siam*, *F. Ictérique*, *F. Gastro-hépatique*, *Hæmagast'ric Fever* or *Pestilence*, *Black vomit*, *Febris tox'ica*, *Febris trop'ica*, *Typhus d'Amérique*, *Dulam Fever*, *Gibraltar Fever*, *Barcelona Fever*. A very acute and dangerous febrile affection; so called, because complicated, in its second stage, with jaundice, and accompanied by vomiting of black matter. Sauvages, Cullen, and others regard it as a variety of typhus; and Pinel, as a species of gastro-adydynamic, or bilious putrid fever. It occurs, endemically, only within the tropics; but it has been met with epidemically in the temperate regions. Broussais regards the disease as gastro-enteritis, exasperated by atmospheric heat; so that it runs through its stages with much greater rapidity than the gastro-enteritis of our climates. The yellow colour of the skin, according to him, is owing to the inflammation of the small intestine,—and especially of the duodenum,—augmenting the secretion of the liver, and at the same time preventing its discharge into the duodenum. The pathology of this affection, as well as its origin, is still unsettled. The treatment must generally be of the most active nature at the onset; consisting in bleeding largely, and exhibiting mercury, so as to excite a new action, if possible;—the other symptoms being combated according to general principles. It must vary, however, according to the epidemic.

FEVERBUSH, *Laurus bensoin*, *Prinos*.

FEVER DROPS, Warburg's, see Bebeeru.

FEVERET, *Febricula*.

FEVERFEW, *Matricaria*.

FEVERISH, *Fe'verous*, *Feb'riens*, *Febrico'sus*, (*F.*) *Fid'veux*, from *febris*, 'fever.' That which causes fever or is *febrifa'cient* or *febrif'ic*; as *feverish food*, *feverish diathesis*, &c. Also, the state of one labouring under fever, *Feversick*.

FEVERISHNESS, *Febricitat'io*, *Febriculo's-ity*. The state of having fever. A slight febrile disorder.

FEVEROUS, *Feverish*.

FEVERROOT, *Pterospora andromeda*.

FEVERSICK, see *Feverish*.

FEVERTREE, *Pinckneya pubens*.

FEVERWOOD, *Laurus benzoin*.

FEVERWORT, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, *Triosteum*.

FIBER, *Castor fiber*.

FIBRA, *Fibre*—*f.* *Aurea*, *Coptis*—*f.* *Nervæ*, *Nerve-fibre*—*f.* *Sanguinis*, *Fibrin*.

FIBRÆ ARCIFORMES, see *Arciform*.

FIBRE, *Fibra*, *Is*, *Cydon*, *Filum*. An organic filament, of a solid consistence, and more or less extensible, which enters into the composition of every animal and vegetable texture. The simple or elementary fibre of the ancients, from a particular assemblage and arrangement of which every texture of the body was conceived to be constituted, seems entirely ideal. The moderns usually admit, with Haller and Blumenbach, three elementary fibres or tissues. 1. The cellular or laminated, formed chiefly of thin plates, of a whitish colour and extensible, which seems to consist of concrete gelatin. 2. The nervous, pulpy, or medullary, formed of a soft substance, contained in a cellular sheath, and consisting of albumen united to a fatty matter. 3. The muscular, composed of round filaments, of a grayish or reddish colour, and formed of fibrin. Chaussier has added to these the albuginous fibre, but it seems to

differs from the cellular fibre only in greater concentration of the molecules. See Fibrous.

A very small or ultimate fibre is called a *Fibril*, *Fibrilla*.

FIBRE ALBUGINEOUS, see Albuginea.

FIBRES, CONVERG'ING. Nervous fibres, whose office it is to associate different portions of the nervous centres with each other. They form the *Commissures*.

FIBRES, DIVERG'ING. The fibres composing the columns of the medulla oblongata, which separate in their progress to the periphery of the cerebrum and cerebellum.—Gall and Spurzheim.

FIBRES, REMAK. Fibres described by Remak as peculiar to the sympathetic nerve, but which Valentin considers to be neurilemma, and to consist of fibro-cellular bundles.

FIBRIL, see Fibre.

FIBRILLA, Fibril—*f.* Muscularis, Muscular fibre.

FIBRIN or *Fibrin*, *Fibrine*, *Fibri'na*, *Fibri'ne*, *Fibra sanguinis*, *Materia fibrosa*, *Lympha plastica*. An immediate animal principle—solid, white, and inodorous; insipid; heavier than water; without action on the vegetable blues: elastic, when moist; hard and brittle when dry. It enters into the composition of the chyle and the blood, and forms the chief part of the muscles of red-blooded animals. In certain diseased actions, *Fibrin* or *Coagulable lymph*, *gluten*, is separated from the blood, and is found in considerable quantity on the surfaces of membranes, and in the cavities of the body. See *Liquor Sanguinis*.

Fibrin is likewise a proximate principle of vegetables, and differs but little in chemical composition from animal fibrin; nor does it differ much from albumen and casein. It is, however, more organizable than either. Albumen appears to be converted into fibrin, when it becomes eminently adapted for the formation of living tissue. Fibrin is very nutritious.

FIBRINATION, *Fibrinatio*. The act of adding fibrin to the blood. The opposite to *defibrination*.

FIBRINOUS, *Fibrinosus*. That which is composed of fibrin, or has the appearance of fibrin.

FIBRO-CARTILAGE, *Fibro-cartilago*. An organic tissue, partaking of the nature of the fibrous tissue, and of that of cartilage. It is dense, resisting, elastic, firm, supple, and flexible. Fibro-cartilages are distinguished into,—1. *Membraniform*, or those which serve as moulds to certain parts, as the alae nasi and eyelids. 2. *Vaginitiform*, or those which form sheaths for the sliding of tendons. 3. *Interarticular*, those which are met with in the moveable articulations. 4. *Uniting*, (*F.*) *Fibro-cartilages d'union*, which form a junction between two bones, as the symphysis pubis. Fibro-cartilages are sometimes formed adventitiously, as the result of a morbid process in different organs.

FIBRO-CARTILAGES, TARSAL, see Tarsus.

FIBROMA, Tumour, fibrous.

FIBRO-MUCOUS, *Fibro-mucosus*. Possessing the nature of fibrous and of mucous membranes. A term applied to fibrous membranes, which are intimately united with other membranes of a mucous nature, as the *pituitary membrane*, the *membrane of the urethra*, &c.

FIBRO-SEROUS, *Fibro-serosus*. Possessing the nature of fibrous and serous membranes. Membranes, composed of a fibrous, and a serous sheet, intimately united:—as the *Dura Mater*, *Pericardium*, *Tunica albuginea testis*, &c.

FIBROUS, *Fibrosus*. Composed of fibres. Certain membranes, as the *dura mater*, *perios-*

teum, ligamentous capsules of the joints, &c., are *fibrous*. The *fibrous system* of Bichat includes the system of organs formed by the *albuginea fibre* of Chaussier. It comprises, particularly, the periosteum and perichondrium; the articular capsules and ligaments; the tendons; the *dura mater*, pericardium, *tunica sclerotica*, *tunica albuginea testis*, outer membrane of the spleen, &c. Under *simple fibrous tissues*, certain writers have classed the *white* and *yellow fibrous tissues*, and areolar tissue. Both the yellow and the white may be detected in the areolar tissue. The *white* is said to exist alone in ligaments, tendons, fibrous membranes, aponeuroses, &c. The *yellow* exists separately in the middle coat of the arteries, the *chordæ vocales*, *ligamentum nuchæ* of quadrupeds, &c. It differs from the *white* in possessing a high degree of elasticity.

FIBROUS GROWN, Tumour, fibrous—*f.* *Matter of the Brain*, see Cerebrum—*f.* *Membranes*, see *Membranes, fibrous*.

FIBULA, *Cruris radialis*, *Canna minor*, *Os peronei*, *Peroneum*, *Facille minus*, *Sura*, *Armadillo minor*, *Fistula Cruris*, *Tibia minima*, *Os tibia minus*, 'a clasp.' The *opisthion bone* of the leg. (*F.*) *Péroné*. The long, small bone, situate at the outer part of the leg. The superior or tibial extremity of the fibula is rounded and forms the *caput* or *head*. It is articulated with the tibia. Its inferior or tarsal extremity is broader than the superior. It is articulated with the tibia and astragalus, and forms the *malleolus externus* or *uter ankle* by means of its *coronoid process*. The body of the bone has three faces, having more or less prominent edges. It is separated from the tibia by the interosseous space, and is developed by three points of ossification: one at the body, and one at each extremity. It prevents the foot from turning outwards.

FIBULAD, see Fibular Aspect.

FIBULAR, Peroneal.

FIBULAR ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the fibula is situated.—Barclay. *Fibulad* is used by the same writer adverbially, to signify 'towards the fibular aspect.'

FIBULATIO, Infibulatio.

FIC, Ficus.

FICAIRE, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

FICARIA, *Scrophularia aquatica*—*f.* *Communis*, *Ranunculus ficaria*—*f.* *Ranunculoidea*, *Ranunculus ficaria*—*f.* *Verna*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

FICATIO, Ficus.

FICOSA EMINENTIA, Ficus.

FICUS, *Syci*, *Sy'cea*, *Sycum*, *Sycotis*, *Syc'na*, *Fica'tio*, *Ficus Tumor*, *Ficos'a eminentia*, *Maria'ca*, (*F.*) *Fic*. A fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard and scirrhous, hanging by a peduncle, or formed like a fig; occurring on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or organs of generation. The *fici* seated on the last-mentioned parts are generally of a syphilitic character.

FICUS, *F. Carica*.

FICUS CARICA, *F. communis*. The systematic name of the fig tree; (*F.*) *Figuier*, *Carica*, *Ficus*, *Ficus vulgaris*, *Ficus communis*, *Spichovka*, (*F.*) *Figue*: the fig—*Ficus*, (*Ph. U. R.*)—is a pleasant fruit when ripe: as well as when dried in the state in which it is found in the shops. It is used, at times, in place of a cataplasm: especially in gum-loils.

FICUS COMMUNIS, *F. Carica*—*f.* *Indie grass*, *Coccus cacti*—*f.* *Indica*, *Musa paradisiaca*, see *Caoutchouc* and *Lacca*—*f.* *Religiosa*, see *Lacca*.

FIDERIS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters, in the Canton of the Grisons, are strongly acidulous, and alkaline and possess all the virtues of the class.

FIDGETS. Of doubtful etymology. *Dysphoria simplex*, *D. nervosa*, *Erethismus simplex*, *Titubatio*, (F.) *Frétillement*. General restlessness and troublesome uneasiness of the nerves and muscles; with increased sensibility, and inability of fixing the attention, accompanied with a perpetual desire of changing the position. See *Agacement des Nerfs*.

FIDICINALES, *Lumbricales manus*.

FIEL, Bile.

FIELDWEED, *Anthemis cotula*, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

FIÈVRE, Fever—*f. d'Accès*, Intermittent fever—*f. Adynamique*, Typhus—*f. Algide*, see *Algidus*—*f. d'Amour*, Fever, erotic—*f. Angioténique*, Synocha—*f. Annuelle*, see *Annual Diseases*—*f. Ardent*, Ardent fever, Synocha—*f. Ataxique*, Typhus—*f. de la Barbade*, Fever, yellow—*f. Bulleuse*, Pemphigus—*f. des Camps*, Typhus gravior—*f. Catarrhale*, Catarrh—*f. Catarrhale épidémique*, Influenza—*f. Cérébrale*, Cerebral fever—*f. Cérébrale des Enfants*, Hydrocephalus internus—*f. Cholérique*, Choleric fever—*f. de Consommation*, see *Consumption*—*f. Continuë inflammatoire*, Synocha—*f. Délirante*, Fever, delirious—*f. Double*, Fever, double—*f. Doublée*, Fever, double—*f. Entéro-mésentérique*, Typhoid fever—*f. Étiqne*, Hectic fever—*f. Gastro-dynamique*, Fever, yellow—*f. Gastro-hépatique*, Fever, yellow—*f. Hectique*, Hectic fever—*f. de Hongrie*, Fever, Hungaric—*f. d'Hôpital*, Typhus gravior—*f. Ictérique*, Fever, yellow—*f. Inflammatoire*, Synocha—*f. Intermittente*, Intermittent fever—*f. Intermittente paludéenne*, see *Elodes*—*f. Irritative*, Synocha—*f. Jaune d'Amérique*, Fever, yellow—*f. Lactée*, Fever, milk—*f. de Lait*, Fever, milk—*f. Laitéuse*, Fever, milk—*f. Larvée*, Fever, masked—*f. Lenticulaire*, Typhus gravior—*f. du Levant*, Plague—*f. des Marais*—*f. Intermittent Fever*—*f. Matelote*, Fever, yellow—*f. Méningo-gastrique*, Fever, gastric—*f. Mésentérique*, see Typhus—*f. de la Moisson*, Fever, gastric—*f. Morbilléuse*, Rubecula—*f. Nervéuse*, Typhus mitior—*f. Nosocomiale*, Typhus gravior—*f. Ortiée*, Urticaria—*f. Oscitante*, Oscitant fever—*f. Paludéenne*, see *Elodes*—*f. Périodique*, Intermittent fever—*f. Péri-pneumonique*, Pneumonia—*f. Pernicieuse délirante*, see *Delirious*—*f. Pleurétique*, Pleurisy—*f. des Prisons*, Typhus gravior—*f. Pneumonique*, Pneumonia—*f. Pourprée*, Scarlatina—*f. Puerpérale*, Fever, puerperal, see *Peritonitis*—*f. Quarte*, Quartan—*f. Quotidienne*, Quotidian—*f. Rémittente*, Remittent fever—*f. Rhumatismale*, Rheumatism, acute—*f. Rouge*, Roseola, Scarlatina—*f. Sanguine*, Synocha—*f. Semitierce*, Hemitritæa—*f. de Stam*, Fever, yellow—*f. Suanter*, Sudor Picardicus—*f. Syncopale*, see Fever syncopal, and Syncopal—*f. Tierce*, Tertian fever, *f. Typhoïde*, see Typhus—*f. Visiculaire*, Pemphigus.

FIÈVREUX, Feverish.

FIG, INDIAN, *Cactus opuntia*.

FIGUE, see *Ficus carica*.

FIGUIER, *Ficus carica*—*f. d'Inde*, *Cactus opuntia*.

FIGURA VENOSA, *Circulus venosus*.

FIGURATIO, *Imaginatio*.

FIGURE, *Countenance*.

FIGURÉ, (F.) An epithet for a compressive bandage, applied over the head after bleeding from the frontal vein. It has also been called *bandage royal*.

FIGWORT, *Scrophularia nodosa*—*f. Water*, greater, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

FILACEOUS, *Filamentous*.

FILA NERVEA, *Nervo-fibres*.

FILAMENT, *Filum*, *Filamentum*, from *filum*,

'a thread.' This word is used synonymously with *fibril*; thus, we say, a *nervous* or *cellular filament* or *fibril*. Also, the glairy, thread-like substance, which forms in the urine in some diseases, and which depends on a particular secretion from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages.

FILAMEN'TOUS, *Filamentous*. Filaceous; threadlike; filiform. Containing threadlike substances, as the *tunica filamentosa* or *decidua*:—*Filamentous urine*; urine containing threadlike substances.

FILAMENTUM, *Frænnum*.

FILARIA GUINEENSIS, *Dracunculus*—*f. Hominis bronchialis*, see *Worms*—*f. Medinensis*, *Dracunculus*—*f. Oculi*, see *Worms*.

FILBERT, *Corylus avellana*.

FILILLUM, *Frænnum*.

FILET (DE LA LANGUE), *Frænnum*—*f. de la Verge*, *Frænnum penis*—*f. Opération du*, see *Frænnum*.

FILETUM, *Frænnum linguae*.

FILICULA, *Polypodium filix mas*—*f. Dulcis*, *Polypodium vulgare*.

FILIFORM, *Filiformis*, from *filum*, 'a thread,' and *forma*, 'form'; having the shape of a thread; as the *filiform papilla* of the tongue. See *Papillæ*.

FILING, *Limatio*.

FILIPENDULA, *Spiræa filipendula*.

FILIUS ANTE PATREM, *Tussilago*.

FILIX FEMINEA, *Pteris aquilina*—*f. Florida*, *Osmunda regalis*—*f. Mas*, *Polypodium filix mas*—*f. Non ramosa dentata*, *Polypodium filix mas*—*Nymphæa*, *Pteris aquilina*—*f. Pinnata*, *Polypodium filix mas*—*f. Veneris*, *Adiantum pet datum*.

FILLE, *Girl*.

FILLET, *Fascia*, *Laqueus*.

FILTRATION, *Filtratio*, *Percollatio*, *Ethiosis*, *Ethismus*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in passing a fluid through a filter or strainer, for the purpose of clarifying it. In ancient physiology, it meant the action by which the different humours of the body are separated from the mass of the blood.

FILTRUM. A filter. Any porous material; such as *sand*, some kinds of *freestones*, powdered *charcoal*, *pounded glass*, *flannel*, *unsized paper*, &c., through which a fluid is passed for the purpose of separating it from the matters suspended in it.

FILUM, *Filament*—*f. Musculaire*, *Muscular fibre*—*f. Tæniaforme*, *Tæniola*.

FILUM TERMINALE. A slender ligament, prolonged from the nervous sheath, formed by the spinal pia mater, which descends through the centre of the cauda equina, and is attached to the dura mater, lining the canal of the coccyx.

FIMBRIA, *Paras'ma*. A band; a fringe; as the *fimbria* or *fimbriated extremity* of the Fallopiian tube.

FIMBRIÆ CARNOSÆ COLI, *Epiploicæ appendages*—*f. Tubarum Fallopii*, see *Tube*, Fallopiian.

FIMUS, *Bor'borus*, *Onthus*, *Stercus*. Dung; excrement.

FIMUS seu STERCUS AN'SEMIS, *Goose-dung*, was applied as a poultice to the feet in malignant fever. See *Chenocropus*.

FIMUS EQUINUS, *Stercus equi non castrati*. *Stone horse-dung*, was once thought anti-pleuritic.

FIMUS VACCÆ, *Cow-dung*, was employed as a cataplasm, especially in gout.

FINKLE, *Anethum*.

FINGER, *Digitus*—*f. Ring*, *Annular finger*—*f. Stall*, *Digitale*.

FINIS ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ, *Larynx*.

FIOLE, *Phiala*.

FIR, MOSS, UPRIGHT, *Lycopodium selago*—f. Scotch, *Pinus sylvestris*—f. Spruce, Norway, *Pinus abies*—f. Tree, silver, European, *Pinus pecea*—f. Yew-leaved, *Pinus abies*.

FIRE DAMP, Hydrogen, carburetted—f. Persian, Anthracion—f. St. Anthony's, Erysipelas—f. Weed, *Erechthites hieracifolia*, *Senecio*.

FIRING, Cauterization.

FISHSKIN, Ichthyosis.

FISH-TONGUE. An instrument—so called from its shape—used by some dentists for the removal of the dentes sapientie.

FISSICULA'TIO, from *fissiculare*, 'to cut off,' 'open,' 'make incisions.' An old word for an opening made with a scalpel.

FISSIPARITÉ, see Generation.

FISSIPAROUS, see Generation.

FISSURA, Fissure—f. Capillorum, Distrix—f. Contrajacens, Contra-fissura—f. Cerebri longitudinalis, Fissure, longitudinal, of the Brain—f. Magna vulvæ, see Rima—f. Pilaris, Trichismus.

FISSURA LONGITUDINALIS ANTERIOR ET POSTERIOR. Two vertical fissures in the median line, in front of, and behind, the modulla oblongata, which divide it superficially into two symmetrical lateral columns.

FISSURA TRANSVERSA MAGNA CEREBRI, Fissure, transverse, of the Brain.

FISSURE, *Fissu'ra*, *Schisma*, *Scissu'ra*, *Rhegē*, *Rhegma*, *Rhegmus*, from *findere*, 'to cleave;' a long and narrow cleft or opening in a bone—*Rhagē*, *rhagē*, *rhagma*, *rhagma*. (F.) *Fissure*, *Fente*.

FISSURE has various acceptations. 1. A fracture, *Catag'ma fissu'ra*, in which the bone is cracked, not separated, as in fracture. 2. A narrow, long, and superficial solution of continuity, around the external openings of the mucous membranes. A sort of chaps, observed on the hands, particularly on the callous hands, of workmen, in certain mechanical employments. 3. Small, chapped ulcerations, sometimes noticed in young children, owing to the contact of the fæces and urine with the fine delicate skin of the thighs, nates, and genital organs. 4. Clefts of a more or less deep nature, occurring on the genital organs in the vicinity of the anus, in those labouring under syphilis. These are usually called *rhagaden*. See *Monster*.

FISSURE OF BICHAT, Fissure, transverse, of the Brain—f. Capillary, see *Pilatō*.

FISSURE, CENTRAL. The aggregate of the cavities or ventricles of the brain. Meckel considers this but one cavity in the form of a cross.

FISSURE OF GLASER, Fissure, glenoid—f. of Glaserius, F. Glenoid.

FISSURE, GLENOID, *Fissure of Glaser* or *Glaserius*, (F.) *Fissure* ou *Scissure de Glaser*, *Fente glenoïdale* ou *Fêture de Glaser*, divides the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone into two parts, and gives passage to the chorda tympani, &c.

FISSURE OF THE HELIX. A small vertical fissure of the helix of the ear, a little above the tubercle for the attachment of the *atrahens aurem* muscle.

FISSURE, INFRAORBITAR, Suborbital fissure.

FISSURE, LONGITUDINAL, OF THE BRAIN, *Fissu'ra cerebri longitudinalis*. The space which separates the two hemispheres of the brain.

FISSURE, ORBITAR, see *Orbital fissure*—f. Orbital, inferior, Spheno-maxillary fissure—f. Orbital, superior, Sphenoidal Fissure.

FISSURE OF ROLAND'DO. A transverse fissure placed between two superior cerebral convolutions, which are met with above the fissure of Sylvius.

FISSURE, SEMILUNAR. A notch at the anterior edge of the cerebellum, where it receives

fibres which connect it to the cerebellum and mesocephalon.

FISSURE OF SYLVIVS, *Fissu'ra* vel *Fossa Magna Syl'vii*. A deep, narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone, near to the middle of the parietal bone, and which parts the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.

FISSURE OF SYLVIVS, Ventricle, fifth.

FISSURE OF THE TRAGUS. A fissure on the anterior surface of the tragus of the ear.

FISSURE, TRANSVERSE OF THE BRAIN, *Great transverse fissure*, *Fissure of Bichat*, *Fissu'ra seu Rima transversa magna cerebri*. A fissure, which passes beneath and behind the edge of the middle lobe of the brain, and extends beneath the hemisphere of one side to the same point of the opposite side.

FIST, A. S. *ῥῥῆ*, *ρρῆ*, *Pygmē*, *Pugnus*, (L.) *Poing*. The clenched hand.

FISTULA, *Syrinx*, *Syrin'ga*, *Aulus*—when of a small size, *Aulic'cos*. A solution of continuity, of greater or less depth and sinuosity; the opening of which is narrow, and the disease kept up by an altered texture of parts, so that it is not disposed to heal. A fistula is *incomplete* or *blind*, when it has but one opening; and *complete* when there are two, the one communicating with an internal cavity, the other externally. It is *lined*, in its whole course, by a membrane, which seems analogous to mucous membranes. *Incomplete fistula* may be *internal* or *external*. The former are those which open *internally*; the latter those which open *externally*. *External incomplete fistula* are kept up by caries or necrosis of bones, by extraneous bodies in any of the living textures, or by purulent cavities, the walls of which have not become united. *Internal incomplete fistula* generally soon become complete, since the discharge that escapes from them into the cavities into which they open, has a constant tendency to make its way outwardly, and soon occasions ulceration of the integuments. *Fistula* have received different names, according to the discharge which they afford, and the organs in which they are seated,—as *lachrymal*, *biliary*, *salivary*, *synovial*, *urinary*—*Fistula urinae*, *U'riac*. The great object of treatment, in fistulous sores, is to bring on an altered condition of the parietes of the canal, by astringent or stimulating injections, caustics, the knife, pressure, &c. Those which are dependent on diseased bone, cartilage, tendon, &c., do not heal until after the exfoliation of the diseased part. *Fistulae* of excretory ducts are produced either by an injury of the duct itself or by the retention and accumulation of the fluids to which they have to give passage. Thus, *Fistula lachrymalis*, *Dacryopyr'inx*, *Empyrag'ma lachrymal'e*, *Hydrops sacci lachrymal'is*, *Dropsy of the lachrymal sac*, commonly proceeds from the obliteration of the nasal ducts, or from atony of the lachrymal sac; which circumstances prevent the tears from passing into the nostrils.

FISTULA IN ANO, *Archoopyr'inx*, generally occur from some mechanical pressure or impediment. The principal indication in the treatment of these fistulae of the excretory canals being to put a stop to the constant discharge of the secretions, &c., through the preternatural channel, the fistulous passage is at times laid open, and a communication established with the natural excretory canal; at others, strong pressure is employed to procure its obliteration.

FISTULA BELLINIANA, Uriniferous tube—f. *Cibalis*, *Œsophagus*—f. *Cruris*, *Fibula*—f. *Dura matris*, *Sinus of the dura mater*—f. *Lachrymalis*, see *Fistula*—f. *Nervorum*, *Neurilemma*—f. *Sacri*,

Medulla spinalis, Vertebral column—*f. Spiritalis*, Trachea—*f. Urinaria*, Urethra—*f. Ureterum* renum, see *Calix*—*f. Urinæ*, see *Fistula*—*f. Ventriculi*, Oesophagus.

FISTULES STERCORAIRES, see *Stercoraceous*.

FISTULOUS, *Fistulosus*, *Syringicus*, *Syringodes*. Relating to, or resembling, a fistula; as 'a fistulous opening.'

FIT-ROOT, *Monotropa uniflora*.

FITS, NINE DAY, *Trismus nascentium*.

FIVE FINGERS, *Panax quinquefolium*.

FIXATIO MONONŒA, Melancholy.

FIXED, *Fixus*, from *figere*, 'to fasten.' A body not capable of being volatilized by fire is said to be fixed. Thus, we say *fixed oils*, in contradistinction to *volatile oils*.

FIXEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is four leagues from Waldsassen, in Bavaria. It contains carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonates of lime and magnesia, chlorides of lime and magnesia, carbonate of soda and silica. In Bavaria, it replaces the Seltzer water.

FIXI DENTES. The teeth of the second dentition.

FLABELLA'TION, *Flabella'tio*, from *flabellare*, to agitate the air. An operation recommended by Ambrose Paré, which consists in keeping fractured limbs cool, as well as the dressings surrounding them, by the renewal of the air around them, either by the use of a fan, or the repeated change of position of the parts affected.

FLABELLUM ET VENTILABRUM *CORDIS*, Pulmo.

FLACCID'ITY, *Flaccid'itas*, from *flaccidus*, 'flabby,' 'soft.' Softness of a part, so as to offer little resistance on pressure.

FLAG, BLUE, Iris versicolor—*f. Dwarf*, Iris lacustris—*f. Myrtle*, *Acorus calamus*—*f. Root*, *Acorus calamus*.

FLAGELLATIO, *Mastigosis*.

FLAMBE, Iris Germanica—*f. Bâtard*, Iris pseudacorus.

FLAMBOISE, *Ignis sylvaticus*.

FLAME, VITAL, Vital principle.

FLAMMA, Fleam—*f. Cordis*, *Biolychnium*—*f. Vitalis*, *Biolychnium*.

FLAMME, Fleam—*f. Vitale*, Vital principle.

FLAMMETTE, Fleam.

FLAMMON, *Lachesis rhombeata*.

FLAMMULA, Fleam, *Ranunculus ficaria*—*f. Cordis*, *Biolychnium*—*f. Jovis*, *Clematis recta*—*f. Vitalis*, Animal heat, *Biolychnium*, Vital principle.

FLANCKS, Flanks.

FLANKS, *R'ia*, *R'ea*, *La'gonés*, *Lap'ara*, *Ce'neo'nes*, (F.) *Flanca*, *Les Îles*. The regions of the body which extend, on the sides, from the inferior margin of the chest to the *crista ili*.

FLAP, (F.) *Lambeau*. A portion of the soft parts of the body separated from those beneath, but still attached by the base. Hence there may be 'flap wounds,' (F.) *Plaies à lambeaux*, and 'flap operations,' (F.) *Opérations à lambeaux*.

FLAP OPERATION OF AMPUTATION, *Amputation à lambeaux*.

FLAT TOP, *Vernonia Neveboracensis*.

FLATUARIUS, Alchemist.

FLATULENCE, *Flatulen'tia*, *Flatus*, *Flatu'citas*, *Aëristuz'us*, *Pneumatosis ventriculi et Pn. entericæ*, *Pneumatosis*, *Bles'ma*, *Hyperpneus'tia*, *Clydon*, *Phyca*, *Polyphy'sia*, *Limo'sis* *Flatus*, *Ereux'is*, *Bombus*, *Flatuosity*, *Wind*, *Wind'iness*, *Ventosity*, *Vapour*, (F.) *Ventosité*, *Flatuosité*. Emission of wind by the mouth or anus, or accumulation of wind in the digestive tube.

FLATULENT, Windy.

FLATULENTIA, *Flatulencia*.

FLATUOSITÉ, *Flatulencia*.

FLATUOSITY, *Flatulencia*.

FLATUS, Crepitation, *Flatulencia*—*f. Furiosus*, *Ambulo-flatulentus*—*f. Spinus*, *Spina ventosa*.

FLAVEDO CORTICUM CITRI, see *Citrus medica*.

FLAVOUR, from (F.) *flairer*, 'to smell.' The quality of a sapid body, which is appreciated by the taste and smell combined, and more especially by the latter. Some physiologists consider that flavour is effected through the smell alone.

FLAVUS, Yellow.

FLAX, COMMON, *Linum usitatissimum*—*f. Purging*, *Linum catharticum*—*f. Seed*, see *Linum usitatissimum*—*f. Seed tea*, *Infusum lini compositum*—*f. Toad*, *Antirrhinum linaria*.

FLEA, COMMON, *Pulex irritans*.

FLEABANE, GREAT, *Conyza squarrosa*—*f. Various-leaved*, *Erigeron heterophyllum*—*f. Bane*, Canada, *Erigeron Canadense*—*f. Philadelphia*, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*—*f. Skevish*, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

FLEAM, *Flamma*, *Flam'mula*, *Schaste'rión*, *Fosso'rium*, *Phlebot'omum*. A surgical instrument used for the operation of phlebotomy. (F.) *Flamme*, *Flammette*. It consists of a small metallic box, containing a spear-pointed cutting instrument, which, by means of a spring, can be forced into the vein. It is much used in Germany and some other European countries, and is not unfrequently employed in America; but is scarcely ever seen in France or Great Britain.

FLEAWORT, *Plantago psyllium*.

FLECHISSEUR, *Flexor*—*f. Court commun des orteils*, *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*—*f. Court du petit doigt*, *Flexor parvus minimi digiti*—*f. Court du petit orteil*, *Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis*—*f. Profond des doigts*, *Flexor profundus perforans*—*f. Sublime des doigts*, *Flexor sublimis perforatus*—*f. Superficiel des doigts*, *Flexor sublimis perforatus*—*f. Court du gros orteil*, *Flexor brevis pollicis pedis*—*f. Grand commun des orteils*, *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*—*f. Long commun des orteils*, *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*—*f. Long du gros orteil*, *Flexor longus pollicis pedis*—*f. Court du Pouce*, *Flexor brevis pollicis manus*.

FLECTENS PAR LUMBORUM, *Quadratus lumborum*.

FLEGMEN, *Flemen*.

FLEMEN, *Flegmen*. A tumour about the ankles. Also, a chap on the feet and hands.

FLERECIN, Gout.

FLESH, *Caro*, *Sarx*, (F.) *Chair*. Every soft part of an animal is so named; but more particularly the muscles, which are called *muscular flesh*.

FLESH, POUND, *Fungosity*.

FLETUS, *Lachrymatio*.

FLEURS, Flowers, Menses—*f. Blanches*, *Leucorrhœa*—*f. de Muscade*, *Maco*—*f. de Soufre*, *Sulphur sublimatum*.

FLEXIBILITY, *Flexibil'itas*, from *flectere*, 'to bend.' Capability of being bent. A physical property of the tissues, which varies greatly according to the structure. The tendons exhibit this property in a marked manner.

FLEXIO, *Campsis*, *Flexion*.

FLEXION, *Flex'io*, *Campé*, from *flectere*, 'to bend.' The state of being bent. The action of a flexor muscle.

FLEXOR. Same etymon. (F.) *Fléchisseur*. A muscle, whose office it is to bend certain parts.

FLEXOR BREVIS DIGITORUM PEDIS PERFORATUS, *F. Sublimis*, *Flexor brevis*, *Flexor digitorum brevis sive perforatus pedis*, *Perforatus seu*

flexor secundus internodii digitorum pedis, Calcaneo-sous-phalangien commun, — Calcaneo-sous-phalangien commun, — (Ch.) (F.) Muscle court fléchisseur commun des orteils. A muscle, placed at the middle of the sole of the foot. It is narrower and thicker behind than before, where it is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior part of the inferior surface of the os calcis, and is inserted at the inferior surface of the second phalanx of the last four toes. It bends the second phalanges of the toes on the first, and the first on the metatarsal bones; in this manner augmenting the concavity of the vault of the foot.

FLEXOR BREVIS MINIMI DIGITI, F. parvus minimi digiti.

FLEXOR BREVIS MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS, Parathenar minor, (F.) Court fléchisseur du petit orteil, Tarsosous-phalangien du petit orteil — (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the anterior and outer part of the sole of the foot. It arises from the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, and is inserted into the posterior part of the first phalanx of the little toe, which it bends.

FLEXOR BREVIS POLLICIS MANUS, Flexor secundus internodii, Thenar, Flexor primi et secundus ossis pollicis, (F.) Court fléchisseur du pouce, Carpophalangien du pouce — (Ch.) Demi-interosseus du pouce. A muscle, situate at the outer part of the palm of the hand. It is divided into two portions by the tendon of the *Flexor longus pollicis*. It arises from the os magnum, the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the third metacarpal bone; and is inserted into the superior part of the first phalanx of the thumb, and into the two ossa sesamoidea at the articulation of the first phalanx with the first metacarpal bone. Its use is to bend the first phalanx of the thumb on the first metacarpal bone, and the latter upon the trapezium.

FLEXOR BREVIS POLLICIS PEDIS, Flexor brevis, Flexor hallucis vel brevis pollicis, (F.) Tarsophalangien du pouce, Court fléchisseur du gros orteil, Tarsosous-phalangien du premier orteil — (Ch.) It is situate at the anterior and inner part of the sole of the foot; is thin and narrow behind, thick and divided into two portions before. It arises from the inferior part of the os calcis and the last two cuneiform bones, and is inserted at the inferior part of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, and into the two sesamoid bones of the corresponding metatarsophalangeal articulation. It bends the first phalanx of the great toe on the first metacarpal bone.

FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS, Palmaris magnus — f. Carpi ulnaris, see Cubital (muscles) — f. Hallucis, F. brevis pollicis pedis — f. Hallucis longus, F. longus pollicis pedis.

FLEXOR LONGUS DIGITORUM PEDIS PROFUNDUS PERFORANS; Perforans seu Flexor profundus, Perodactyleus, Peronodactylus, Peronodactylus, Peronodactylus, Flexor digitorum longus sive Perforans pedis, Perforans seu Flexor tertius internodii digitorum pedis; (F.) Tibio-phalangien — (Ch.), Grand ou long fléchisseur commun des orteils. A muscle, situate at the posterior and deep-seated part of the leg. It is broader at its middle than at its extremities, the inferior of which is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior surface of the tibia, and its tendons are attached to the posterior part of the lower surface of the three phalanges of the last four toes. It bends the three phalanges on each other, and the toes on the metatarsus, and extends the foot on the leg.

The *Accessorius Flexoris Longi Digitorum Pedis, Caro quadrata Syllvii, C. accessoria, Massa carnea Jacobi Syllvii, Planta ris verus,*

(F.) *Accessoire du long fléchisseur commun des orteils, Carrée,* is a small muscle of the sole of the foot, which passes obliquely from the os calcis to the outer edge of the flexor longus, whose force it augments, and corrects its obliquity.

FLEXOR LONGUS POLLICIS MANUS, Flexor longus pollicis, Flexor tertius internodii, Flexor tertius internodii sive longissimus pollicis; (F.) Radio-phalangien du pouce, — (Ch.) Situate at the anterior and profound part of the forearm. It arises from the upper three quarters of the anterior surface of the radius and interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the anterior surface of the last phalanx of the thumb. It bends the second phalanx of the thumb on the first; the first on the corresponding metacarpal bone, and this upon the radius. It can, also, bend the hand on the forearm.

FLEXOR LONGUS POLLICIS PEDIS, Flexor hallucis vel Pollicis longus, (F.) Pérono-phalangien du gros orteil, Long fléchisseur du gros orteil, Pérono-sous-phalangien du pouce, — (Ch.) It is situate at the posterior and profound part of the leg. It arises from the posterior surface of the fibula and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by means of a long tendon, into the inferior part of the first phalanx of the great toe. It bends the third phalanx on the first, and this upon the corresponding metatarsal bone. It augments the concavity of the sole of the foot, and extends the foot on the leg.

FLEXOR PARVUS MINIMI DIGITI, Abductor minimi digiti, Hypothénar Riola'ni, Flexor brevis minimi digiti manus, Hypothénar minimi digiti, (F.) Carpo-phalangien du petit doigt — (Ch.), Court fléchisseur du petit doigt. It arises from the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the process of the os unciniforme, and is inserted at the inner side of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the little finger. It bends the first phalanx of the little finger.

FLEXOR PERFORANS, F. profundus perforans — f. Perforatus, F. sublimis perforatus — f. Primi internodii, Opponens pollicis — f. Primi internodii digitorum manus, Lumbriialis manus — f. Primi et secundus ossis pollicis, F. brevis pollicis manus.

FLEXOR PROFUNDUS PERFORANS, F. profundus, F. Perforans, F. Perforans vulgo profundus, Flexor tertius internodii digitorum manus vel Perforans manus; (F.) Cubito-phalangien commun — (Ch.), Fléchisseur profond des doigts. A thick, flat, long muscle, seated beneath the *Flexor sublimis perforatus*. Its upper extremity is simple, and arises from the anterior surface of the ulna and from the interosseous ligament. Its inferior extremity terminates by four tendons, which, after having passed through the slit in the *sublimis*, are inserted into the anterior surface of the last phalanges of the four fingers. It bends the third phalanges on the second, and, in other respects, has the same use as the flexor *sublimis perforatus*.

FLEXOR SECUNDUS INTERNODII DIGITORUM PEDIS, F. brevis digitorum pedis — f. Tertius internodii, F. longus pollicis manus — f. Tertius internodii digitorum manus, F. profundus perforans — f. Tertius internodii digitorum pedis, F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans — f. Osis metacarpi pollicis, Opponens pollicis — f. Perforatus pedis, F. brevis digitorum pedis — f. Sublimis, F. brevis digitorum pedis.

FLEXOR SUBLIMIS PERFORATUS, F. Perforatus, (F.) Fléchisseur sublime ou superficiel des doigts, Épitraklo-phalangien commun, — (Ch.) It is a thick, flat, muscle, seated at the anterior part of the forearm. Its upper extremity, which is simple, arises from the internal condyle of the os humeri; — from the coronoid process of the

ula, and from the anterior edge of the radius. Its lower extremity divides into four tendons, which slide under the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and are inserted into the second phalanges of the last four fingers, after having been slit to allow the tendons of the flexor profundus to pass through them. This muscle bends the second phalanges on the first; these on the carpal bones, and the hand on the forearm.

FLEXURA, Curvature—*f.* Sigmoides, Sigmoid flexure.

FLIXWEED, *Sisymbrium sophia*.

FLOCCI, see Villous membranes.

FLOCCILATION, Carphologia.

FLOCCILEGIUM, Carphologia.

FLOCCITATION, Carphologia.

FLOCCORUM VENATIO, Carphologia.

FLOCCULI, see Villous membranes.

FLOC'ULUS; diminutive of *flocus*, 'a lock of wool'—*Pneumogast'ric lob'ule*, *Lob'ulus pneumogast'ricus*. A long and slender prominence, extending from the side of the vallicula around the corpus testiforme to the crus cerebelli, lying behind the filaments of the pneumogastric nerves.

FLOR DE MISTELA, see Mistura.

FLORENCE, CLIMATE OF. This agreeable Italian city is by no means a favourable residence for the phthisical invalid. Sir James Clark affirms, indeed, that he does not know any class of invalids for whom Florence offers a favourable residence. It is subject to sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and to cold, piercing winds during the winter and spring.

FLORES BENZOES, Benjamin, flowers of—*f.* Boracic acid—*f.* Macidos, see *Myristica moschata*—*f.* Macis, Mace—*f.* Martiales, Ferrum ammoniatum—*f.* Salis ammoniaci martiales, Ferrum ammoniatum.

FLORIDA, CLIMATE OF, see Saint Augustine.

FLORIDA, WATERS OF. Near Long Lake, in Florida, United States, which communicates with St. John's River by a small creek, there is a vast fountain of hot mineral water, issuing from a bank of the river. From its odour it would seem to be sulphureous.

FLOSION, Influenza.

FLOS, *Anthos*. A flower. Also, the finest and noblest part of a body, and virginity.

FLOS, *Jovis*, Crocus—*f.* Salis, Soda, subcarbonate of—*f.* Sanguineus monardi, *Tropaeolum majus*—*f.* Trinitatis, *Viola tricolor*—*f.* Virginitatis, Hymen.

FLOUR, COLD, Pinoli.

FLOUR, PATENT, JONES'S. A farinaceous preparation, which is said to consist of wheat-flour, with tartaric acid and carbonate of soda.

FLOUR, POTATO, see *Solanum tuberosum*.

FLOWER DE LUCE, *Iris Germanica*.

FLOWERS, *Flores*, (*F.*) *Fleura*. The ancient chymists gave this name to different solid and volatile substances obtained by sublimation. The term is not yet entirely banished from chymical and medical language, as *Flowers of Benjamin*, *Flowers of Sulphur*, &c.

FLOWERS, Menses.

FLOWERS, FOUR CARMINATIVE, *Quatuor flores carminati'vi*, were chamomile, dill, fever-few, and melilot.

FLOWERS, FOUR CORDIAL, *Quatuor flores cordia'les*, were formerly, borage, bugloss, roses, and violets.

FLUCTUATIO, Fluctuation—*f.* Aurium, Tinnitus aurium.

FLUCTUATION, *Fluctuatio*, from *fluctus*, 'a wave'; *Undulatio*, (*F.*) *Ondulation*. The undulation of a fluid collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by

percussion, properly practised—*peripheric fluctuation*. In ascites, the fluctuation is felt by one of the hands being applied to one side of the abdomen, whilst the other side is struck with the other hand. In abscesses, fluctuation is perceived by pressing on the tumour, with one or two fingers alternately, on opposite points.

FLUCTUATION PERIPHERIC, see *Fluctuation*—*f.* Rhonchal, see *Rhonchal*—*f.* by *Succussion*, see *Succussion*.

FLUELLEN, Antirrhinum elatine.

FLUELLIN, Veronica.

FLUEURS, Menses—*f.* *Blanches*, Leucorrhœa.

FLUID, *Flu'idus*, from *fluere*, 'to flow.' The human body is chiefly composed of fluids. If one, weighing 120 pounds, be thoroughly dried in an oven, the remains will be found not to weigh more than 12 or 13 pounds; so that the proportion of fluids to liquids in the body is about 9 or 10 to 1.

TABLE OF FLUIDS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

1. *Blood*.

2. *Lymph*.

3. *Exhaled or Perspiratory*.

4. *Follicular*.

5. *Glandular*.

Transpiration of the mucous, serous, and synovial membranes; of the areolar membrane; of the adipous cells; of the medullary membrane; of the interior of the thyroid gland; of the thymus; suprarenal capsules; eye; ear; vertebral canal, &c.

Sebaceous humour of the skin; cerumen; gum of the eye; mucus of the mucous glands and follicles; that of the tonsils, of the glands of the cardia, the environs of the anus, the prostate, &c.

Tears; saliva; pancreatic fluid; bile; cutaneous transpiration; urine; fluid of the glands of Cowper; sperm; milk; of the testes and mammae of the new-born child.

FLUID, CEPHALO-RACHIDIAN, Cephalo-spinal fluid—*f.* Cephalo-spinal, Cephalo-spinal fluid—*f.* Cerebro-spinal, Cephalo-spinal fluid—*f.* of Scarpa, *Vitri'ne auditive*—*f.* Subarachnoidean, Cephalo-spinal fluid.

FLUIDE SÉMINAL, Sperm.

FLUIDUM NERVEUM, Nervous fluid—*f.* Cerebro-spinale, Cephalo-spinal fluid.

FLUKE, *Distoma hepaticum*—*f.* Liver, *Distoma hepaticum*.

FLUMEN DYSENTERICUM, Dysentery.

FLUMMERY, (*Scotch*) *Sowens*. A preparation of oatmeal, which forms a light article of food during convalescence. It may be made as follows:—Take of *oatmeal* or *groats*, a quart. Rub with two quarts of *hot water*, and let the mixture stand until it becomes sour; then add another quart of *hot water*, and strain through a hair sieve. Let it stand till a white sediment is deposited; decant, and wash the sediment with cold water. Boil this with fresh water till it forms a mucilage, stirring the whole time.

FLUOR, Flux—*f.* Albus Intestini, *Cœlis flux*—*f.* Albus malignus, Gonorrhœa impura—*f.* Muliebris, Leucorrhœa—*f.* Muliebris non Gallicus, Leucorrhœa—*f.* Sanguinis pulmonum, Hæmoptysis—*f.* Sanguinis vesicæ, Cystorrhagia.

FLUSH, *Flushing*, (*F.*) *Rougeurs*; from (*G.*) *Fließen*, 'to flow.' The redness produced by accumulation of blood in the capillaries of the

face; as the sudden 'flush' or 'blush of emotion': the 'flush of hectic.'

FLUX, Fluxus, Profluxum, Fluor, from fluere, 'to flow.' A discharge. *Rhysis.* In nosology, it comprises a series of affections, the principal symptom of which is the discharge of a fluid. Generally it is employed for dysentery.

FLUX, BILIOUS, Fluxus biliosus. A discharge of bile, either by vomiting or by stool, or by both, as in cholera.

FLUX, BLOODY, Dysentery—*f. de Bouche, Salivation*—*f. Bronchique, Bronchorrhœa*—*f. Dysentérique, Dysentery*—*f. Hemorrhoidal, see Hemorrhoids*—*f. Hépatique, Hepatirrhœa*—*f. Menstrual, Menses*—*f. Muqueux, Catarrh*—*f. Muqueux de l'estomac, Gastrorrhœa*—*f. Muqueux de la vessie, Cystirrhœa*—*f. Root, Asclepias tuberosa*—*f. Salivaire, Salivation*—*f. de Sang, Hæmorrhagia, Dysentery*—*f. Sebaceous, Stearrrhœa*—*f. de Sperme, Spermatorrhœa*—*f. de Sueur, Ephidrosis*—*f. Weed, Syimbrium sophia*—*f. d'Urine, Diabetes*—*f. de Ventre, Diarrhœa.*

FLUXIO, Fluxion—*f. Alba, Leucorrhœa*—*f. Arthritica, Gout*—*f. Vulvæ, Leucorrhœa.*

FLUXION, Fluxion, Affluxus A flow of blood or other humour towards any organ with greater force than natural. A *determination.* Thus we say, in those disposed to apoplexy, there is a *fluxion* or *determination* of blood to the head.

FLUXION CATARRHALE, Catarrh—*f. sur les Dents, Odontalgia.*

FLUXION DE POITRINE, (F.) By this name, the French often understand *acute pulmonary catarrh, or pleurisy,* but most commonly *peripneumony.*

FLUXUS, Discharge—*f. Alvinus, Diarrhœa*—*f. Chylosus, Coeliac flux*—*f. Coeliacus, Coeliac flux*—*f. Coeliacus per Renes, Chyluria*—*f. Cruentus cum tenesmo, Dysentery*—*f. Dysentericus, Dysentery*—*f. Hepaticus, Hepatirrhœa, see Hepatirrhœa*—*f. Lientericus, Lientery*—*f. Lunaris, Menses*—*f. Matricis, Leucorrhœa*—*f. Menstrualis, Menstruation*—*f. Menstruus, Menses*—*f. Muliebris, Leucorrhœa*—*f. Salivæ, Salivation*—*f. Splenicus, Melena*—*f. Venereus, Gonorrhœa impura*—*f. Ventriculi, Gastrorrhœa.*

FLYTRAP, Apocynum androsæmifolium.

FOC'ILÉ. This name was formerly given to the bones of the leg, as well as to those of the forearm.

FOCILE MAJUS, Tibia—*f. Inferius seu majus, Ulna*—*f. Minus, Fibula*—*f. Minus seu superius, Radius.*

FŒCUNDATIO, Fecundation.

FŒCUNDITAS, Fecundity.

FŒCUNDUS, Fecund.

FŒDI COLORES, Chlorosis.

FŒMEN, Perineum.

FŒMINA, Female.

FŒMINESCENCIA, Feminescence.

FŒNICULUM, Anethum—*f. Aquaticum, Phelandrium aquaticum*—*f. Erraticum, Peucedanum silaus*—*f. Marinum, Crithum maritimum*—*f. Officinale, Anethum*—*f. Porcinum, Peucedanum*—*f. Vulgare, Anethum.*

FŒNUGREK, Trigonella fœnum.

FŒNUM CAMELORUM, Juncus odoratus—*f. Græcum, Trigonella fœnum.*

FŒTAB'ULUM, An encysted abscess.—*Marcus Aurelius Severinus.*

FŒTAL, Fœtalis. Relating to the fœtus. A name, given to the parts connected with the fœtus. Thus we say—the *fœtal surface of the placenta,* in contradistinction to the *uterine or maternal surface.*

FŒTAL CIRCULATION differs from that of the adult in several respects. Commencing with the

placenta, where it probably undergoes some change analogous to what occurs in the lungs in extra-uterine existence, the blood proceeds by the umbilical vein as far as the liver, where a part of it is poured into the vena porta; the other proceeds into the vena cava inferior; the latter, having received the suprahepatic veins, pours its blood into the right auricle. From the right auricle, a part of the blood is sent into the right ventricle; the rest passes directly through into the left auricle, by the foramen ovale. When the right ventricle contracts, the blood is sent into the pulmonary artery: but as the function of respiration is not going on, no more blood passes to the lungs than is necessary for their nutrition; the remainder goes directly through the ductus arteriosus into the aorta. The blood, received by the left auricle from the lungs, as well as that which passed through the foramen ovale, is transmitted into the left ventricle; by the contraction of which it is sent into the aorta, and by means of the umbilical arteries, which arise from the hypogastric, it is returned to the placenta.

FŒTAL HEAD. The diameters of this at the full period are as follows:—1. The *Biparietal* or *transverse,* extending from one parietal protuberance to the other, and measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. The *Temporal,* from one temple to another, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 3. The *Occipito-mental,* from the occiput to the chin; the greatest of all, 5 inches. 4. The *Occipito-frontal* or *antero-posterior,* $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. 5. The *Cervico-bregmatic,* from the nape of the neck to the centre of the anterior fontanelle. 6. The *Fronto-mental,* from the forehead to the chin, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 7. The *Trachelo-bregmatic,* from the front of the neck to the anterior fontanelle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 8. The *Vertical diameter,* from the vertex to the base of the cranium.

FŒTAL NUTRITION, Cytotrophy.

FŒTATION, Pregnancy.

FŒTICIDE, Fœtucidium, from fœtus, and cœdere, 'to kill;' *Aborticidium.* Criminal abortion.

FŒTIDUS, Fetid.

FŒTOR, Dysodia—*f. Oris, Breath, offensive.*

FŒTUS, Fetus, Cyc'ma, Onus ventris, Sarkina, from fœo, 'I bring forth.' The unborn child. By *κνῆμα, Cyc'ma,* Hippocrates meant the fecundated, but still imperfect, germ. It corresponded with the term *embryo,* as now used; whilst *ἐμβρυον, 'embryo,'* signified the fœtus at a more advanced stage of utero-gestation. The majority of anatomists apply to the germ the name *embryo,* which it retains until the third month of gestation, and with some until the period of quickening; whilst *fœtus* is applied to it in its latter stages. The terms are, however, often used indiscriminately. When the ovule has been fecundated in the ovarium, it proceeds slowly towards, and enters the uterus, with which it becomes ultimately connected by means of the placenta. When first seen, the fœtus has the form of a gelatinous flake, which some have compared to an ant, a grain of barley, a worm curled upon itself, &c. The foetal increment is very rapid in the first, third, fourth, and sixth months of its formation, and at the end of nine months it has attained its full dimensions—*Enfant d' terme.* Generally, there is but one fœtus in utero; sometimes, there are two; rarely three. The fœtus presents considerable difference in its shape, weight, length, situation in the womb, proportion of its various parts to each other, arrangement and texture of its organs, state of its functions at different periods of gestation, &c. All these differences are important in an obstetrical and medico-legal point of view. The following

table exhibits the length and weight of the fetus at different periods of gestation, on the authority of different observers. Their discordance is striking. It is proper to remark, that the Paris

pound—*Poid de Marc*—of 16 ounces, contains 9218 Paris grains, whilst the avoirdupois contains only 8532.5 Paris grains, and that the Paris inch is 1.065977 English inch.

	BECK.	MAYGRIER.	GRANVILLE.	BECK.	MAYGRIER.	GRANVILLE.
	Length.			Weight.		
At 30 days,	3 to 5 lines	10 to 12 lines			9 or 10 grains	
2 months,	2 inches	4 inches	1 inch	2 ounces	5 drachms	20 grains
3 "	3½ "	6 "	3 inches	2 to 3 "	2½ ounces	1½ ounces
4 "	5 to 6 "	8 "		4 to 5 "	7 or 8 "	
5 "	7 to 9 "	10 "		9 or 10 "	16 "	
6 "	9 to 12 "	12 "	9 inches	1 to 2 lbs.	2 pounds	1 pound
7 "	12 to 14 "	14 "	12 "	2 to 3 "	3 "	2 to 4 "
8 "	16 "	16 "	17 "	3 to 4 "	4 "	4 to 5 "

FŒTUS IN FŒTU, Cryptodidymus.

FŒTUS SEPTIMES'TRIS. A seven months' fetus.

FŒTUS ZEPHYRIUS, Mole.

FOIE, Liver—*f. d'Antimoine*, Oxidum stibii sulphuretum—*f. de Soufre*, Potassæ sulphuretum.

FOLIA APALACHINES, see *Ilex Paraguensis*—*f. Peraguæ*, *Ilex Paraguensis*.

FOLIACEUM ORNAMENTUM, see *Tuba Fallopiana*.

FOLIE, Insanity—*f. des Ivrognes*, Delirium tremens.

FOLLETTE, Influenza.

FOLLICLE, *Folliculus*, *Cystis*, diminutive of *Follis*, a bag. See *Crypta*.

FOLLICLES, CILIARY, Meibomius, glands of—*f. of De Graaf*, *Folliculi Graafiani*—*f. of Lieberkühn*, see *Intestine*—*f. Palpebral*, Meibomius, glands of—*f. Solitary*, Brunner's glands—*f. Synovial*, *Bursæ mucosæ*.

FOLLICULAR, *Folliculosa*, *Folliculose*, *Folliculo-sa*, from 'follicle.' Relating or appertaining to a follicle,—as 'follicular inflammation,' inflammation affecting crypts or follicles.

FOLLICULE, *Crypta*—*f. Ciliaire*, Meibomius, gland of—*f. Dentaire*, Dental follicle—*f. Palpebral*, Meibomius, gland of.

FOLLICULES DE GRAAF, *Folliculi Graafiani*.

FOLLICULI GRAAFIANI, *Ova seu O'vula Graafiana*, *Follicles* or *Vesicles of De Graaf*, *Ovarian vesicles*, (*F.*) *Follicules* ou *Vésicules de Graaf*. Small spherical vesicles in the stroma of the ovary, which have two coats; the outer termed *ovicapsule* and *tunic of the ovisac*; the latter *ovisac* and *membra'na propria*; *vésicule ovulifère* of *M. Pouchet*. They exist in the foetus. The ovum—*ovule* of some—is contained in, and formed by, them.

FOLLICULI ROTUNDI ET OBLONGI CERVICIS UTERI, *Nabothi glandulæ*—*f. Sanguinis*, Globules of the blood—*f. Sebacei*, Sebaceous glands.

FOLLICULOSE GLAND, *Crypta*.

FOLLICULUS, *Vulva*.

FOLLICULUS A'ERIS, *Air-chamber*. A space at the larger end of the bird's egg, formed by a separation of the two layers of the shell membrane, which is inservient to the respiration of the young being.

FOLLICULUS DENTIS, Dental Follicle—*f. Fellis*, Gall-bladder—*f. Genitalis*, *Scrotum*.

FOMENT, *Fove'se*, (*F.*) *Étuve*, *Bassiner*. To apply a fomentation to a part.

FOMENTATION, *Fomentatio*, *Fotus*, *Py'ria*, *Thermas'ma*, *Oblias'ma*, *Æone'sis*, *Perfu'sio*, *Asper'sio*, *Fomen'tum*, (quasi *fovementum*.) from *fovere* 'to bathe.' A sort of partial bathing, by the

application of cloths which have been previously dipped in hot water, or in some medicated decoction. They act, chiefly, by virtue of their warmth and moisture, except in the case of narcotic fomentations, where some additional effect is obtained.

A dry fomentation is a warm, dry application to a part;—as a hot brick, wrapped in flannel;—a bag, half filled with chamomile flowers made hot, &c.

FOMENTATION HERBS, *Herbæ pro fotu*. The herbs, ordinarily sold under this title by the English apothecary, are—*southernwood*, *tops of sea wormwood*, *chamomile flowers*, each two parts; *bay leaves*, one part. ℞ijss of these to Ovj of water.

FOMENTUM, Fomentation.

FOMES MORBI, *Fomes mali*. The focus or seat of any disease. (*F.*) *Foyer*.

FOMES VENTRICULI, Hypochondriasis.

FOMITES, from *fomes*, 'fuel, any thing which retains heat.' *Enaus'ma*, *Zop'gron*. A term applied to substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia; as woollen goods, feathers, cotton, &c.

FONCTION, Function.

FOND, Fundus.

FONDANT, Solvent.

FONGIFORME, Fungoid.

FONGOÏDE, Fungoid.

FONGOSITE, Fungosity.

FONGUS, Fungus—*f. Médullaire*, Encephaloid.

FONS, Fontanella—*f. Lacrymarum*, see *Canthus*—*f. Medicatus*, Water, mineral—*f. Pulsans*, Fontanella—*f. Pulsatilis*, Fontanella—*f. Salutaris*, Water, mineral—*f. Soterius*, Water, mineral—*f. Vitalis*, *Centrum vitale*.

FONSANGE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Fonsange is situated near Nismes in France. The water is sulphuretted.

FONTANA, CANAL OF. A canal of a triangular shape, at the inner side of the ciliary circle; partly formed by the groove at the inner edges of the cornea and sclerótica.

FONTANEL'LA. A fontanel;—diminutive of *fons*, 'a fountain.' *Fons pulsat'ilis*, *Fons pulsans*, *Vertex pal'pitans*, *Fons*, *Bregma*, *Fontic'ulus*, *Lacu'na*, *Mould*. The opening of the head. A name, given to a space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane, in the foetus and new-born child, and situate at the union of the angles of the bones of the cranium. There are six fontanels. 1. The great or *sincipital* or anterior, situate at the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures. 2. The small or *bregmatic* or posterior, situate at the part where the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones unite with the upper part of the os occipitis. 3. The two *ephenoidal*, in the

temporal fossa; and, 4. The *two mastoid*, or of *Casserius*, at the union of the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones.

FONTES, see *Fons*—*f. Medicati Plumbarii*, *Plombières*, mineral waters of—*f. Sulphurei calidi*, Waters, mineral, sulphureous.

FONTICULE À POIS, see *Fonticulus*.
FONTICULUS, *Fontanelle*, *Excutorium*, *Excutory*, *Issue*, (F.) *Fonticule*, *Cautére*. A small ulcer produced by art, either by the aid of caustics or of cutting instruments; the discharge from which is kept up with a view to fulfil certain therapeutical indications. The *Pea issue*, (F.) *Fonticule à pois*, is kept up by means of a pea placed in it. This *pea*, (F.) *Pois à cautère*, is sometimes formed of wax: at others, the young, blasted fruit of the orange is employed. The common dried garden pea answers the purpose. The seton is also an issue.

FOOD, Aliment—*f. Farinaceo*, see *Farinaceo*—*f. of the Gods*, *Asafetida*.

FOOD, PRINCE OF WALES'S. A farinaceous preparation, which is used in the same cases as arrow-root, is said to consist entirely of potato-flour.

FOOL'S STONES, MALE, *Orchis mascula*.
FOOT, Pes—*f. Flat*, see *Kyllosis*—*f. Griffon's*, *Gryphus pes*.

FOOTLING CASE. A presentation of the foot or feet in parturition.

FORAMEN, Trema, from *foro*, 'I pierce.' *Aulos*, (F.) *Trou*. Any cavity; pierced through and through. Also, the orifice of a canal.

FORAMEN ALVEOLARE ANTERIUS, see *Palatine canals*—*f. Alveolare posterius*, see *Palatine canals*—*f. Amplum pelvis*, *Obturatorium foramen*—*f. Aqueductus Fallopii*, *F. stylomastoideum*—*f. Auditorium externum*, see *Auditory canal*, external—*f. Auditorium internum*, see *Auditory canal*, internal—*f. of Bichat*, see *Canal*, *arachnoid*—*f. of Botal*, see *Botal foramen*—*f. Cæcum ossis maxillaris superioris*, see *Palatine canals*.

FORAMEN CÆCUM OF THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA or of *VICQ. D'AZYR*: (Fr.) *Trou borgne*. A tolerably deep fossa at the point where the medium furrow at the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata meets the pons.

FORAMEN CÆCUM OF THE TONGUE, see *Cæcum foramen*, and *Tongue*—*f. Carotid*, see *Carotian foramina*.

FORAMEN CENTRALE ET LIMBUS LUTEUS RETINÆ. The *central foramen and yellow spot of the retina*; discovered by *Sömmerring*. *Macula lutea*, (F.) *Tache jaune*. It is situate about two lines to the outside of the optic nerve, and in the direction of the axis of the eye.

FORAMEN COMMUNE ANTERIUS, Vulva—*f. Commune posterius*, see *Anus*—*f. Condylloid*, see *Condylloid*—*f. Conjugationis*, see *Conjugation*—*f. Ethmoideum*, *Orbital foramen*, internal—*f. Incisivum*, see *Palatine canal*—*f. Infrorbitarium*, see *Sub-orbital canal*—*f. Infrapubianum*, *Obturatorium foramen*—*f. Jugulare*, *Lacerum posterius foramen*—*f. Lacerum in basi cranii*, *Lacerum posterius foramen*—*f. Lacerum inferius*, *Sphenomaxillary fissure*—*f. Lacerum superius*, *Sphenoidal fissure*—*f. Magnum*, see *Occipital bone*—*f. Mastoid*, see *Mastoid foramen*—*f. Mental*, see *Mental foramen*.

FORAMEN OF MONRO. An opening behind the anterior pillar of the fornix, somewhat above the anterior commissure, by which the third ventricle communicates with the lateral ventricle.

FORAMEN OF MORGAGNI, see *Cæcum foramen and Tongue*—*f. Obturatorium*, *Obturator foramen*—*f. Oculi*, *Pupil*—*f. Oodes*, *Ovale foramen*—*f. Orbitarium internum*, *Orbital foramen*, internal—*f. Orbitarium superius*, *Orbital foramen*, superior, *f. supraorbitarium*—*f. Ovale*, *Botal foramen*, *Fe-*

nestra ovalis, *Obturatorium foramen*, *Ovale foramen*—*f. Palatinum anterius*, see *Palatine canals*—*f. Palatinum posterius*, see *Palatine canals*—*f. Palato-maxillare*, see *Palatine canals*—*f. Rotundum*, *Fenestra rotunda*—*f. Spheno-spinosum*, *Sphenale foramen*—*f. Thyroideum*, *Obturatorium foramen*—*f. of Winslow*, *Hiatus of Winslow*.

FORAMINA THEBÆ'SII. Openings resembling vascular orifices, found below the orifice of the vena cava superior in the right auricle, which are supposed to be the openings of veins.

FORATIO, Trepanning.

FORCE, from *fortis*, 'strong.' *Via*, *Potentia*, *Energia*, *Dynamis*, *Crato*. Any power which produces an action. Those powers which are inherent in organization are called *vital forces*. We say, also, *organic force*, and *muscular force*, to designate that of the organs in general, or of the muscles in particular. To the latter the word *Dynamis*, *devisis*, corresponds; and the absence of this force is termed *adynamia*. The *vital forces* have to be carefully studied by the pathologist. The doctrine of diseases is greatly dependent on their augmentation or diminution; freedom or oppression, &c.

FORCE OF ASSIMILATION, Plastic force—*f. Catalytic*, see *Catalysis*—*f. of Formation*, *Plastic force*—*f. Germ*, *Plastic force*—*f. Metabolic*, see *Metabolic force*—*f. of Nutrition*, *Plastic force*—*f. of Vegetation*, *Plastic force*—*f. Vital*, *Vis vitalis*—*f. Vitale*, *Vis vitalis*.

FORCE-REAL, MINERAL WATERS OF. The name of a mountain, situate four leagues from Perpignan in France. The water is chalybeate.

FORCEPS, quasi, *ferriceps*, from *ferrum*, 'iron,' and *capio*, 'I take.' *Pincers*, *Labis*, *Valletis*. An instrument for removing bodies, which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers. (F.) *Pincers*, *Pinceettes*. There are various kinds of forceps, 1. The ordinary kind, contained in every dressing-case, for removing lint, &c. from wounds or ulcers. (F.) *Pincers à anneaux*. 2. *Dissecting or Ligature or Arterial Forceps*, (F.) *Pincers à dissection*, *P. à ligature*, to lay hold of delicate parts. 3. *Polygam Forceps*, *Tooth Forceps*, *Forceps of Museux* for laying hold of the tonsils or other parts to be removed. 4. *The Bullet Forceps*, *Strambolien*, (Fr.) *Tireballe*. 5. *The Lithotomy Forceps*, *Litholobon*, *Lithogonyum*, *Tenaculum*, *Valletis*, which resembles the *Craniotomy Forceps*, (F.) *Tenetes*.

Forceps is also an instrument used by obstetrical practitioners to embrace the head, and bring it through the pelvis. It consists of two branches, blades or levers; one of which, in the case of the *short forceps*, is passed over the ear of the child, and the other opposite to the former, so that the blades may lock. When the head is securely included between the blades, the operation of extraction can be commenced. See *Parturition*.

FORCEPS, see *Corpus callosum*—*f. Anterior*, see *Corpus callosum*—*f. Arterial*, see *Forceps*—*f. Bullet*, see *Forceps*—*f. Craniotomy*, see *Forceps*—*f. Deceptoria*, see *Forceps*—*f. Lithotomy*, see *Forceps*—*f. of Museux*, see *Forceps*—*f. Polypus*, see *Forceps*—*f. Tooth*, see *Forceps*.

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, see *Balsam of horehound*.

FOREARM, Antibrachium, Pygme, Pars inferior brachii, C'ubitus, (F.) *Acant-bras*. The part of the upper extremity, comprised between the arm and the hand. It is composed of two bones—*radius* and *ulna*—and 20 muscles.

FOREHEAD, *Front*.

FORENSIC ANATOMY, see *Anatomy*—*f. Medicine*, *Medicine*, *legal*.

FORES, Genital organs.
FORESKIN, Prepuce.
FORFEX, Scissors—*f. Dentaria, Dentagra.*
FORFIC'ULA AURI'OLA'RIA, *Earwig*. An insect of the Order Orthoptera, which occasionally enters the meatus auditorius externus, and excites intense pain. It may be destroyed by tobacco-smoke, or by oil poured into the meatus.
FORGES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Forges is situate four leagues from Gournay, in the department of Seine Inférieure, France. There are three springs, which are acidulous chalybeates. These are called *Royal, Reincte, and Cardinal*, in honor of Louis XIII., Queen Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Richelieu, who used them.
FORMATIVE, Plastic.
FORMICA, *Myrmex*. The ant or pismire. (F.) *Fourmi*. It contains an acid juice and gross oil, which were formerly extolled as aphrodisiacs. The chrysalides of the animal are said to be diuretic and carminative; and have been used in dropsy. 2. Also the name of a black wart, *verruca formica'ria*, with a broad base and cleft surface; so called because the pain attending it resembles the biting of an ant, *μυρμηκία, myrmecia*.—Forestus. 3. A varicose tumour on the anus and glans penis. 4. Also, miliary herpes.
FORMICA AMBULATORIA, Herpes circinatus—*f. Corrosive, Herpes exedens.*
FORMICANT, *Myrmecison, Formicans*, from *formica*, 'an ant.' (F.) *Fourmillant*. An epithet given to the pulse, *Pulsus formicans*, when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant through a thin texture.
FORMICA'TION, *Formica'tio, Myrmecias'us, Myrmecias'is, Myrmecis'nus, Myrmeco'sis, Stupor formica'ria*. Same etymon. (F.) *Fourmillement*. A pain, compared with that which would be caused by a number of ants creeping on a part.
FORMIX, Herpes esthiomenus.
FORMULA, from *forma*, 'a form.' (F.) *Formule, Ordonnance*. The receipt for the formation of a compound medicine; a prescription.
FORMULARY, *Formula'rium, Codex medicamentarius, Narthe'cia, Narthe'cium, Narthex*. A collection of medical formulæ or receipts.
FORMULE, Prescription.
FORMYL, PERCHLORIDE OF. Chloroform.
FORNIX, 'an arch or vault.' *For'nix cer'ebri, Cam'era, Fornix trilat'erus, Psalis, Psalid'ium, Testu'do cer'ebri, Arcus medulla'ria*, (F.) *Trigone cébral*—(Ch.) *Voute à trois piliers, Triangle Médullaire*. A medullary body in the brain, below the corpus callosum and above the middle ventricle, on the median line. This body, which is curved upon itself, terminates anteriorly by a prolongation, which constitutes its *anterior pillar* or *crus*, (F.) *Pilier antérieur*, and posteriorly by two similar prolongations, called *posterior pillars* or *crura*. See Achicolum, and Vault.
FORNIX CEREBRI, Fornix.
FORPEX, Scissors.
FORTIFIANT, Corroborant, Tonic.
FORTRAITURE, Hystericalgia.
FOSSA, *Fo'ssa, from fodio*, 'I dig.' *Scamma*. A cavity of greater or less depth, the entrance to which is always larger than the base. The fossæ of bones have been called *simple*, when they belong to one bone only, as the *parietal fossa*; and *compound*, (F.) *Fossæ composæ*, when several concur in their formation, as the *orbital fossæ*, *temporal fossæ*, &c.
FOSSA AMYGDALOID, *Amygdaloid excavation*. The space between the anterior and posterior

pillars of the fauces, which is occupied by the tonsils.
FOSSA AMYNTÆ. A kind of bandage, used in fractures of the nose; so called, by Galen, from Amyntas of Rhodes, its inventor. It consisted of a long band, applied round the head, the turns of which crossed at the root of the nose.
FOSSA CANINA, Canine fossa.
FOSSA CEREBEL'LI, (F.) *Fosse cérébelleuse*. The inferior occipital fossa, which lodges the corresponding portion of the cerebellum.
FOSSA CORONA'NIS, *Coro'nal* or *frontal fossa*. A depression on the orbital plate of the frontal or coronal bone, which supports the anterior lobe of the brain.
FOSSA CORONOI'DEA, *Cor'onoid fossa*. A cavity before the inferior extremity of the humerus, in which the coronoid process of the ulna is engaged during the flexion of the forearm.
FOSSA COTYLOIDEA, see Cotyloid.
FOSSA DIGAS'TRIC, *Fossa digas'trica*. A deep groove on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which gives origin to the digastric muscle.
FOSSA ETHMOID'ALIS, *Ethmoid fossa*. A shallow gutter on the upper surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, on which is lodged the expanded portion of the olfactory nerve.
FOSSA GENU, Poples.
FOSSA GUTTURA'NIS, *Guttural fossa*. The depression which forms the guttural region of the base of the cranium, between the foramen magnum and posterior nares.
FOSSA HYALOIDEA, see Hyaloid (Fossa)—*f. Iliac*, see Iliac fossæ—*f. Infra-orbital, Canine fossa*—*f. Infra-spinous*, see *Infra-spinata fossa*.
FOSSA INNOMINATA. The space between the helix and antihelix of the ear.
FOSSA, ISCHIO-RECTAL, Perineal fossa—*f. Jugularis, Jugular fossa*—*f. Lachrymalis, Lachrymal fossa*—*f. Magna Muliebris, Vulva*—*f. Magna Sylvii, Fissura Sylvii*.
FOSSA, MENTAL, *Fossa menta'lis*. A small depression on each side of the symphysis on the anterior surface of the body of the maxilla inferior, for the attachment of muscles.
FOSSA NAVICULARIS, Navicular fossa.
FOSSA OCCIPITA'NIS, *Occipital fossa*. The occipital fossæ are four in number; the *superior* or *cerebral*, and the *inferior* or *cerebellous*. They are separated by a groove, which lodges the lateral sinus.
FOSSA OVALIS, see Ovalis fossa—*f. Palatina, Palate*—*f. Perinæi, Perineal fossa*—*f. Pituitaria, Sella Turcica*.
FOSSA POPLITE'A, *Poplite'al fossa*. The hollow of the ham;—the popliteal region.
FOSSA SCAPHOIDEA, Navicularis fossa—*f. Sub-orbital, Canine fossa*.
FOSSA SUBPYRAMIDAL, *F. subpyramida'lis*. A deep fossa under the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda in the middle ear, remarkable for its constancy, and pierced by several foramina at the bottom.
FOSSA SUPRA-SPHENOIDALIS, Pituitaria fossa—*f. of Sylvius, Ventricle, fifth*—*f. Umbilicalis*, see Liver.
FOSSÆ CEREBRA'LES, *Cer'ebra' fossæ*. Fossæ or excavations at the base of the cranium. They are nine in number; three occupy the median line, and three are placed at each side. They are distinguished into *anterior, middle, and posterior*.
FOSSÆ DIGITALES, see Impression.
FOSSÉ BASILAIRE, Basillary fossa—*f. Sub-spinose, Infra-spinata fossa*—*f. Sub-spinose, Fossa supra-spinata*.
FOSSÉS CONDYLOIDIENNES, Condyl-

idea foramina—*f. Nasales, Ouvertures postérieures des, Nares, posterior.*

FOSSETTE, (F.) Diminutive of *fossa*. *Scrobiculus, Bothrion*. Several depressions are so called. A dimpled chin, *Fossette du menton*, consists in a slight depression, which certain persons have on the chin. 2. A dimple of the cheek, (F.) *Fossette des joues*, a depression which occurs on the cheeks of certain persons when they laugh. *Scrobiculus cordis, Anticardion, Præcordium, (F.) Fossette du cœur*. The depression observed on a level with the xiphoid cartilage at the anterior and inferior part of the chest. It is, also, called *pit of the stomach, (F.) Creux de l'estomac.*

FOSSETTE, Fossula, A'nulus, Bothrium, is also a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep.

FOSSETTE ANGULAIRE DU QUATRIÈME VENTRICULE, *Calamus scriptorius—f. du Cœur, Scrobiculus cordis.*

FOSSORIUM, Fleam.

FOSSULA, Argema, *Fossa, Fossette, Fovea.*

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS, see *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis.*

FOTUS, Fomentation—*f. Communis, Decoctum papaveris.*

FOU, Insane.

FOUGÈRE FEMELLE, *Asplenium filix femina. Pteris aquilina—f. Grande, Pteris aquilina—f. Mâle. Polypodium filix mas.*

FOULURE, Sprain.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, *Brephotropeum.*

FOURCHE, (F.), fourché, 'cleft'; from *furca*, 'a fork.' *Apostema Phalan'gum*. A French provincial term for small abscesses which form on the fingers and hands of working-people. Also, an instrument, invented by M. J. L. Petit, for compressing the ranine artery in cases of hemorrhage from that vessel.

FOURCHETTE, Fureuil'la, a little fork. *Furcula*. A surgical instrument used for raising and supporting the tongue, during the operation of dividing the frænum.

Fourchette, in anatomy, is, 1. The posterior commissure of the labia majora, called also, *Frænum* and *Furcula Labio'rum*. 2. The cartilago ensiformis: so called from its being sometimes cleft like a fork. Also, the semilunar notch at the superior or clavicular extremity of the sternum.

FOURMI, Formica.

FOURMILLANT, Formicant.

FOURMILLEMENT, Formication.

FOUSEL OIL, see Oil, fusel.

FOVEA, diminutive, *Fove'ola*, from *fodio*, 'I dig.' *Bothron*. A slight depression. *Fossula*. The *puddentum muliebre*; see *Vulva*. Also, the *fossa navicularis*. A vapour-bath for the lower extremities.

FOVEA AXILLARIS, Axilla—*f. Elliptica*, see *Crista Vestibuli—f. Hemispherica*, see *Crista Vestibuli—f. Lacrymalis, Lacrymal fossa—f. Oculi, Orbit—f. Semi-elliptica*, see *Crista Vestibuli—f. Sulciformis*, see *Crista Vestibuli.*

FOVEOLA, Fovea.

FOX-BERRY, *Arbutus uva ursi.*

FOX-GLOVE, *Digitalis.*

FOYER, *Fomes morbi.*

FRACTURA, Fracture—*f. Dentis, Odontoclasia.*

FRACTURE, *Fractura*, from *frangere, fractum*, 'to break,' 'bruise.' *Catag'ma, Catag'ma Fractura, Catax'in, Clavis, Clama, Agnè, Agma, Diar'rhagè*. A solution of continuity in a bone, *Osteoclasia*. A simple fracture is when the bone only is divided. A compound fracture is a division of the bone with a wound of the integu-

ments communicating with the bone,—the bone, indeed, generally protruding. In a complicated fracture, *Alphite'don, αλφίτηδον, Cery'edon Κατ'γμα, κερυ'εδον κερυγμα*, the bone is broken into several pieces; and in a complicated fracture there is, in addition to the injury done to the bone, a lesion of some considerable vessel, nervous trunk, &c. Fractures are also termed *transverse, oblique, &c.*, according to their direction. The treatment of fractures consists, in general, in reducing the fragments when displaced; maintaining them when reduced; preventing the symptoms, which may be likely to arise; and combating them when they occur. The reduction of fractures must be effected by extension, counter-extension, and coaptation. The parts are kept in apposition by position, rest, and an appropriate apparatus. The position must vary according to the kind of fracture. Commonly, the fractured limb is placed on a horizontal or slightly inclined plane, in a state of extension; or rather in a middle state between extension and flexion, according to the case.

FRACTURE EN RAVE, *Raphanodon.*

FRACTURE OF THE RADIUS, *Barton's, Barton's Fracture*. A term applied to a fracture of the lower extremity of the radius, which commences at the articular surface, and extends upwards for an inch or more, to terminate on the dorsal aspect. Owing to the extensor muscles drawing up the separated portion of the bone, and with it the carpus, a deformity results, which has been confounded with simple dislocation. In consequence of the fracture having been well described by Dr. John Rhea Barton, of Philadelphia, it is often called after him.

FRACTURES PAR RÉSONNANCE, see *Contrafractura.*

FRÆNA EPIGLOT'TIDIS, *Glosso-epiglottic ligaments—f. Morgagnii, F. of the Valve of Bauhin.*

FRÆNA OF THE VALVE OF BAUHIN, (F.) Frein de la valve de Bauhin. A name given by Morgagni to the projecting lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ileo-cæcal valve. They are also called *Fræna* and *Retinacula Morgagnii*.

FRÆNULUM, see *Frænum, Bride—f. Clitoridis, Frænum clitoridis—f. Labiorum, Fourchette—f. Novum, Tænia semicircularis.*

FRÆNULUM VELI MENTULÆ ANTERIORIS. A narrow slip, given off by the commissure of the encephalic testes, which strengthens the junction of the testes with the valve of Vicusens.

FRÆNUM, Frænum; (F.) Frein, 'a bridle.' *Frænulum, File'tum, Filamentum*. 'A small bridle.' A bridle. Names given to several membranous folds, which bridle and retain certain organs.

FRÆNUM CLITORIDIS, Frænulum Clitoridis, (F.) Frein du Clitoris. A slight duplicature formed by the union of the internal portions of the upper extremity of the nymphæ.

FRÆNUM GLANDIS, F. Penis.

FRÆNUM LABIORUM, (F.) Frein des Levres. There are two of these; one for the upper, the other for the lower lip. They unite these parts to the maxillary bone, and are formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth. Also, the *Fourchette*.

FRÆNUM LINGUÆ, Frænulum seu File'tulum Linguae, Glosso'demus, File'tum, (F.) Filet on Frein de la langue, is a triangular reflection, formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth, and situate between the inferior part of that cavity and the inferior surface of the tongue. When the frænum extends as far as the extre-

my of the tongue, it cramps its movements, interferes with sucking, &c. This inconvenience is remedied by carefully snipping it with a pair of scissors. The French call this *l'opération du flét*.

FRÆNUM PENIS, *F. seu Frænulum seu Vinculum Præputii*, *F. Glandis*, *Cynodes'mion*, *Cynodes'mus*, *Vinculum Caninum*, (F.) *Filet* ou *Frein de la verge*, is a membranous reflection which fixes the prepuce to the lower part of the glans. When too short, it prevents the prepuce from sliding over the glans.

FRÆNUM PRÆPUTII, *F. Penis*.

FRAGARIA, from *frago*, 'I smell sweetly.' The *Strawberry*, *Fragaria vesca* seu *vulgaris* seu *semper-florens*, *Chamaebatos*, (F.) *Fraisier*. The fruit is agreeable and wholesome, and the roots have been used as tonic and slightly diuretic. The fruit is the *Fragrum*, *κοραρον* of the ancients; (F.) *Fraise*.

FRAGARIA ANSERINA, *Potentilla anserina*—f. *Pentaphyllum*, *Potentilla reptans*—f. *Tormentilla officinalis*, *Potentilla tormentilla*.

FRAGARIA VIRGINIANA, *Wild Strawberry*. An indigenous plant, which has astringent leaves.

FRAGILE VITREUM, *Fragilitas ossium*.

FRAGILITAS, *Ruptibilitas*, from *frango*, 'I break.' Fragility, Brittleness. The state of being easily broken or torn.

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM, *Osteopathyrosis*, *Brittleness of the bones*, *Friability of the bones*, *Parostia frag'ilis*, *Frag'ile vit'reum*. Pathologists have given this name to the extreme facility with which bones break in certain diseases of the osseous texture. It is owing to a deficiency of the animal matter.

FRAGMENT, *Fragmen'tum*, *Fragmen*, *Ramen'tum*, from *frangere*, 'to break.' The French use this term for the two portions of a fractured bone; thus, they speak of the *superior* and the *inferior fragment*.

FRAGMENTS, PRECIOUS. A name formerly given, in *Pharmacy*, to the garnet, hyacinth, emerald, sapphire and topaz. The Arabs falsely attributed to them cordial and alexiterial properties.

FRAGON, *Ruscus*.

FRAGUM, see *Fragaria*.

FRAISE, see *Fragaria*.

FRAISIÈRE, *Fragaria*.

FRAMBŒSIA, *Frambæ'sia*, *Lepra fungif'era*, from *Framboise*, (F.) 'A raspberry.' *Syph'itis Indica*, *Anthrâ'cia ru'bula*, *Thymio'sis*, *Thymio'sis* seu *Lues Indica*, *Vari'ola Amboinen'sis*, *Lepra fungif'era*, *Scroph'ula Molucca'na*. The *Yaws*, *Epi'an*, *Pian*. A disease of the Antilles and of Africa, characterised by tumours, of a contagious character, which resemble strawberries, raspberries, or champignons; ulcerate, and are accompanied by emaciation. The *Pian*, for so the Indians call it, differs somewhat in America and Africa.

Pian of America, *Frambæ'sia America'na*, *Anthrâ'cia Bu'bula Americana*, occurs under similar circumstances with the next, and seems to be transmitted by copulation. The tumours have a similar form, and are greater in proportion to their paucity. In some cases they are mixed with ulcers.

Pian of Guin'ea, *Frambæ'sia Guineen'sis*, *Anthrâ'cia Ru'bula Guineen'sis*, is common amongst the negroes, especially in childhood and youth. It begins by small spots, which appear on different parts, and especially on the organs of generation and around the anus; these spots disappear, and are transformed into an eschar, to which an excrescence succeeds, that grows slowly, and has the shape above described.

The treatment is nearly the same in the two varieties. The tumours will yield to mercurial friction, when small. When large, they must be destroyed by caustic. In both cases, mercury must be given to prevent a recurrence.

An endemic disease resembling yaws was observed in the Feejee Islands by the medical officers of the United States' Exploring Expedition. It is called by the natives *Dihoke*.

FRAMBŒSIA ILLYRICA, Scherlievo—f. *Scotica*, *Sibbens*.

FRAMBOISE, *Rubus idæus*.

FRANCOLIN, *Attagen*.

FRANGES SYNOVIALES, *Synovial glands*.

FRANGULA ALNUS, *Rhamnus frangula*.

FRANKINCENSE, *COMMON*, see *Pinus abies*—f. *True*, *Juniperus lycia*.

FRANZENSBAD, **FRANZBAD**, or **FRANZENSBRUNN**, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. A celebrated water at Eger, in Bohemia, which contains sulphate of soda, carbonate of iron, and carbonic acid gas. The springs are also called *Franzensbrunn*.

FRAPPER, *Percuss*.

FRASERA CAROLINIENSIS, see *Calumba*—f. *Officinalis*, see *Calumba*—f. *Walteri*, see *Calumba*.

FRATER UTERINUS, see *Uterinus frater*.

FRATERNITAS, *Adelphixia*.

FRATRATIO, *Adelphixia*.

FRAXINELLA DICTAMNUS, *Dictamnus albus*—f. *White*, *Dictamnus albus*.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA, *White Ash*; and **FRAXINUS QUADRANGULA**, *Blue Ash*, indigenous; have bitter and astringent barks, and have been used as antiperiodics.

FRAXINUS APETALA, *F. excelsior*—f. *Aurea*, *F. excelsior*—f. *Crispa*, *F. excelsior*—f. *Excelsa*, *F. excelsior*.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR. The systematic name of the *Ash tree*, *Fraxinus*, *Ornus* seu *Fraxinus sylvestris*, *Fr. apetalâ* seu *au'rea* seu *crispa* seu *excelsa* seu *pen'dula* seu *verruco'sa*, *Bume'lia* seu *Macedon'ica* *Fraxinus*, *Bumelia*. *Ord. Oleaceæ*. (F.) *Frêne*. The fresh bark has a moderately strong, bitterish taste. It has been said to possess resolvent and diuretic qualities, and has been given in intermittents. The seeds, called *Birds' tongues*, *Lingua avis*, *Ornithoglos'sa*, have been exhibited as diuretics, in the dose of a drachm. Its sap has been extolled against deafness.

FRAXINUS FLORIFERA, *F. ornus*—f. *Macedonica*, *F. excelsior*.

FRAXINUS ORNUS, *Fraxinus me'lia* seu *paniculata* seu *florif'era*, *Ornus mannif'era* seu *rotundifolia*. The systematic name of the tree whence *manna* flows. This substance is also called *Manna Calabri'na*, *Ros Calabri'nus*, *Aërom'eli*, *Drosom'eli*, *Drysom'eli*, *Mel æ'rrium*, *Succus orni concre'tus*. In Sicily, not only the *Fraxinus Ornus*, but also the *F. rotundifolia* and *F. excelsior* are regularly cultivated for the purpose of procuring manna, which is their condensed juice. In the Ph. U. S. it is assigned to *Ornus Europea*. Manna is inodorous, sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes, of a whitish or pale yellow colour; opaque, and soluble in water and alcohol. It is laxative, and is used as a purgative for children, who take it readily on account of its sweetness. More generally it is employed as an adjunct to other purgatives. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij. Its immediate principle is called *Mannite* or *Mannin*. This has been recommended by Magendie as a substitute for manna. Dose, ℥ij, for children.

FRAXINUS PANICULATA, *F. ornus*—f. *Quadrangulata*, see *F. Americana*—f. *Rotundifolia*, *F. ornus*.

FRAYEUR NOCTURNE, Panophobia.
FRECKLES, Ephelides.
FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS, see Linimentum saponis compositum.

FREIN, Frænum—*f. du Clitoris*, Frænum elitoridis—*f. de la Langue*, Frænum linguae—*f. des Lèvres*, Frænum labiorum—*f. de la Verge*, Frænum penis.

FREINS DE LA VALVULE DE BAUHIN, Fræna of the valve of Bauhin.

FREINWALDE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are in Brandenburg, twelve leagues from Berlin. They contain chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of lime, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, &c., and are used in asthenic diseases.

FRÉMISSEMENT, Shuddering.
FRÉMISSEMENT CATAIRE (F.), 'Cat's purr.' Purring Tremor. Laënnec has given this name to the agitation which is sensible to the hand, when applied on the præcordial region, and which he considers a sign of ossification or other contraction of the auriculo-ventricular openings. The name was chosen by him from the analogy of the sound to the purring of a cat.

FREMITUS, Bruissement, Frémissement, Shuddering.

The *Pectoral or Vocal Frem'itus*, *Pectoral Vibration*, *Tactile vibration*, is an obscure diffused resonance of the voice, which is felt when the hand is applied to the chest.

FRENA, Alveolus.
FRÈNE, Fraxinus excelsior—*f. Épineux*, Xanthoxylum clava Herculia.

FRENULUM, see Frænum.
FRENUM, Frænum.
FRET, Chafing, Herpes.
FRÉTILLEMENT, Fidgets.
FRICATIO, Friction.
FRICATORIUM, Liniment.

FRICÉ, *Fricum*, *Friconium*. A medicine which the ancients employed under the form of friction. They distinguish the *Fricé siccum* and *F. mollé*.—Gaubius.

FRICONIUM, Fricæ.
FRICTA, Colophonia.
FRICTIO, Friction—*f. Humida*, see Friction—*f. Sicca*, see Friction.

FRICTION, *Fric'tio*, *Fricat'io*, *Anat'ribè*, *Anat'rip'sis*, *Trypsis*, *Chirap'sia*, from *fricare*, 'to rub.' The action of rubbing a part of the surface of the body more or less forcibly, with the hands, a brush, flannel, &c., constituting *Xerotrib'ia*, *Xerotrip'sis*, *Fric'tio sicca* or *dry friction*; or with ointments, liniments, tinctures, &c., constituting *moist friction*, *Fric'tio hu'mida*. It is a useful means for exciting the action of the skin.

FRICION SOUND, *Bruit de frottement*.
FRICTRIX, *Tribade*.
FRICTUM, Liniment.
FRICUM, Fricæ.
FRIGEFACIENTIA, Refrigerants.
FRIGID, *Frig'idus*, (F.) *Froid*: same etymon as Frigidity. Cold. Not easily moved to sexual desire; *Imbell'is ad ven'erem*. Impotent.

FRIGIDARIUM, Bath, cold.
FRIGID'ITY, *Frig'id'itas*, from *frigidum*, 'cold.' A sensation of cold. Also, impotence, and sterility. *Frigidity of the stomach* is a state of debility of that organ, imputed to excessive venery,—the *Anorex'ia exhausto'rum* of Sauvages.

FRIGIDUS, Frigid.
FRIGORIF'IC, from *frigus*, 'cold,' and *fic*, 'I make.' That which has the power of producing cold. The best FRIGORIF'IC MIXTURES are the following. Their effects are owing to the

rapid absorption of heat when solids pass into the liquid state.

FRIGORIF'IC MIXTURES WITH SNOW.

Mixtures.	Therm. falls.
Snow, or pounded ice, two parts by weight;	From any temperature.
Chloride of Sodium..... 1.		to—5°
Snow or pounded ice..... 5.	to—12°
Chloride of Sodium..... 2.	
Mur. of Ammonia..... 1.	to—18°
Snow or pounded ice..... 24.	
Chloride of Sodium..... 10.	to—25°
Muriate of Ammonia..... 5.	
Nitrate of Potash..... 5.	from +32°
Snow or pounded ice..... 12.	to—23°
Chloride of Sodium..... 5.	from +32°
Nitrate of Ammonia..... 5.	to—27°
Dilut. Sulph. Acid..... 2.	from +32°
Snow..... 3.	to—30°
Concentr. Mur. Acid..... 5.	from +32°
Snow..... 8.	to—40°
Concentr. Nitrous Acid... 4.	from +32°
Snow..... 7.	to—50°
Chloride of Calcium..... 5.	from +32°
Snow..... 4.	to—51°
Crystall. Chloride of Calcium 3.	
Snow..... 2.	
Fused Potash..... 4.	
Snow..... 3.	

Frigorific Mixtures may also be made by the rapid solution of salts, without the use of snow or ice. The salts must be finely powdered and dry.

FRIGORIF'IC MIXTURES WITHOUT SNOW.

Mixtures.	Therm. falls.
Mur. of Ammonia..... 5.	from +50°
Nitrate of Potash..... 5.	to—10°
Water..... 16.	
Mur. of Ammonia..... 5.	from +50°
Nitrate of Potash..... 5.	to—10°
Sulphate of Soda..... 8.	
Water..... 16.	
Nitrate of Ammonia..... 1.	from +50°
Water..... 1.	to+ 4°
Nitrate of Ammonia..... 1.	from +50°
Carbonate of Soda..... 1.	to— 7°
Water..... 1.	
Sulphate of Soda..... 3.	from +50°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid..... 2.	to— 3°
Sulphate of Soda..... 6.	
Mur. of Ammonia..... 4.	from +50°
Nitrate of Potash..... 2.	to—10°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid..... 4.	
Sulphate of Soda..... 6.	from +50°
Nitrate of Ammonia..... 5.	to—14°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid..... 4.	
Phosphate of Soda..... 9.	from +50°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid..... 4.	to—12°
Phosphate of Soda..... 9.	from +50°
Nitrate of Ammonia..... 6.	to—21°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid..... 4.	
Sulphate of Soda..... 8.	from +50°
Muriatic Acid..... 5.	to— 0°
Sulphate of Soda..... 5.	from +50°
Dilut. Sulphuric Acid..... 4.	to— 3°

FRIGUS, Cold—*f. Tenue*, see Rigor.
FRISSON, Rigor.
FRISSONNEMENT, Horripilation.
FROGLEAF, Braxenia Hydropeltis.
FROG TONGUE, Ranula.
FROGS' SPAWN, Spermæ ranarum.
FROID, Cold, Frigid—*f. Glacial*, Ice-cold.
FROISSEMENT, (F.) 'Rubbing, bruising.'
FROISSEMENT PULMONAIRE, *Bruit de froissement pulmonaire*, *Pulmonary crumpling*

sound. A name given by M. Fournet to a respiratory sound, which communicates to the ear the sensation of the rubbing (*froissement*) of a texture compressed against a hard body. It is by no means well defined.

FRÔLEMENT, (F.) 'Grasing or touching lightly.'

FRÔLEMENT PÉRICARDIQUE, Bruit de frôlement péricardique. Rustling noise of the pericardium. A sound resembling that produced by the crumpling of a piece of parchment or of thick silken stuff, accompanying the systole and diastole of the heart. It indicates roughness of the pericardium induced by disease.

FROMAGE, Cheese.

FROMENT, Triticum.

FRONCEMENT, Corrugation.

FRONCLE, Furunculus.

FRONDE, Funda.

FRONT, Frona, Meto'pon, Forehead, Brow. That part of the visage, which extends from one temple to the other, and is comprised in a vertical direction, between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

FRONTAL, Fronta'lis. Relating or belonging to the front. This name has been given to several parts. Winslow, Sömmering, and others, call the anterior part of the occipito-frontalis—the frontal muscle or fronta'lis, *Musculo'sa Frontis Citem movens substantia Par* (Vesalius).

FRONTAL ARTERY, A. supra-orbita'lis, is given off by the ophthalmic, which is itself a branch of the internal carotid. It makes its exit from the skull at the upper part of the base of the orbit, and ascends the forehead between the bone and the orbicularis palpebrarum; dividing into three or four branches, which are distributed to the neighbouring muscles.

FRONTAL BONE, Os frontis, Os corona'le, Os inserecun'dum, Meto'pon, Os puppis, Os Ratio'nis. A double bone in the foetus, single in the adult, situate at the base of the cranium, and at the superior part of the face. It forms the vault of the orbit; lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch at its middle part; and is articulated, besides, with the sphenoid, parietal, and nasal bones, the ossa unguis, superior maxillary, and malar bones.

FRONTAL FURROW extends upwards from the frontal spine, and becomes gradually larger in its course, to lodge the upper part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and to give attachment to the falx cerebri.

FRONTAL NERVE, Palpbro-frontal—(Ch.,) is the greatest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve,—the first division of the 5th pair. It proceeds along the superior paries of the orbit, and divides into two branches:—the one, *internal*, which makes its exit from the orbital fossa, passing beneath the pulley of the oblique muscle:—the other, *external*, issuing from the same cavity, by the foramen orbitarium superius.

FRONTAL PROTUBERANCE, Frontal tuberosity, Tuber fronta'le, Suggrun'dium supercilio'rum. The protuberance of the frontal bone above the superciliary arch.

FRONTAL SINUSES, Fronta'les Sinus, Meto'pon'tra, Proo'pan'tra, Sinus Supercilia'res, S. pituita'ris frontis, Cavern'a frontis, are two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone, separated from each other by a medium septum, and opening, below, into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone.

FRONTAL SPINE, Crista inter'na, is situate in the middle of the under part of the bone, and is formed by the coalescence of the inner tables for the attachment of the falx cerebri.

Surgeons have given the name **FRONTA'LES** to a bandage or topical application to the forehead. Such have, also, been called *τροματωειδης* and *ανακαλληματα*.

FRONTAL TUBEROSITY, Frontal protuberance.

FRONTA'LE, from frons, 'the forehead.' A medicine applied to the forehead.

FRONTALIS ET OCCIPITALIS, Occipito-frontalis.

FRONTALIS VERUS, Corrugator supercillii.

FRONTODYMIA, see Cephalodymia.

FRONTO-ETHMOID FORAMEN, Cæcum foramen—*f. Nasal, Pyramidalis nasi*—*f. Sourcilier, Corrugator supercillii.*

FROSTBITE, Congelation.

FROSTWEED, Erigeron Philadelphicum, Helianthemum Canadense.

FROSTWORT, Helianthemum Canadense.

FROTH'Y, from Gr. αφρος, 'froth.' (?) Spumo'sus, (F.) Spumeux, Écumeux, Mousseux. An epithet given to the faeces or sputa, when mixed with air.

FROTTEMENT, see Bruit de frottement.

FROTTEMENT GLOBULAIRE. A name given by M. Simonnet, to the pulse in aortic regurgitation, when it is jerking, and, in well marked cases, appears as if the blood consisted of several little masses, which passed in succession under the finger applied to the artery.

FRUCTIFICATIO, Fructification.

FRUCTUS HORÆI, Fruit, (summer)—*f. Imaturus, Abortion.*

FRUGIV'OROUS, Frugiv'orus, from fruges, 'fruits,' and voro, 'I eat.' One that eats fruits.

FRUIT, Fructus, from frui, 'to enjoy.' Carpos. In botany, the seed with its enclosing pericarp. In a medical sense it may be defined to be:—that part of a plant which is taken as food. The effects of fruits on the body, in a medical as well as a dietetical point of view, are various. They may be distinguished into classes: for, whilst the *Cerealia*, for example, afford fruits, which are highly nutritious, the *Summer Fruits* (*Fructus Horæi*,) which include strawberries, cherries, currants, mulberries, raspberries, figs, grapes, &c., are refrigerant and grateful, but afford little nourishment.

FRUIT-SUGAR, Glucose.

FRUMENT, Fru'menty, Fur'menty, from frumentum, 'wheat' or 'grain,' quasi frugimentum; from *fruges, 'fruit.'* Pottage made of wheat. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMENTUM. Same etymon. *Sitoe.* Any kind of grain from which bread was made;—especially wheat.

FRUMENTUM, Triticum—*f. Corniculatum, Ergot*

—*f. Cornutum, Ergot*—*f. Luxurians, Ergot*—*f. Temulentum, Ergot*—*f. Turgidum, Ergot.*

FRUSTRATOIRE, (F.) Any liquor, taken a short time after eating, for the purpose of assisting digestion when difficult. Sugared water, *eau sucrée*, or water with the addition of a little brandy, or some aromatic substance, is commonly used for this purpose.

FRUTEX BACCIFER BRAZILIENSIS, Caa-gihvuyo—*f. Indicus spinosus, Cara schulli.*

FUCUS, F. vesiculosus, Paint.

FUCUS AMYLA'CEUS, Jaffna Moss, Ed'ible Moss, Ceylon Moss, Ploca'ria can'dida, Gracila'ria lichenoides, Spha'rococcus lichenoides, Gigarti'na lichenoides, Fucus lichenoides, Marine Moss. This moss belongs to the natural order Algæ. It was introduced some years ago into England, from India. It is white, filiform and fibrous, and has the usual odour of sea-weeds. Its medical properties are similar to those of Irish moss.

FUCUS, BLADDER, F. vesiculosus.

FUCUS CRISPUS, Lichen Carrageen, Chondrus,

Ch. crispus, *Spharococcus crispus*, *Ulva crispata*, *Okondrus polymorphus*, Irish moss, Carrageen or Corrigeen moss, (F.) *Mousse d'Irlande*, *M. perlée*. This *Fucus*, of the Natural Family *Algæ*, is found on the coasts of England, Ireland, Western France, Spain, and Portugal, and as far as the tropics. It is also a native of the United States. In Ireland, it is used by the poor as an article of diet. As met with in America, it is of a light yellow colour, and resembles plates of horn, crisped and translucent. An agreeable jelly is obtained from it by boiling it in water or milk, which forms a good article of diet in consumptive cases. Its properties are indeed exactly like those of the *Iceland Moss*.

FUCUS HELMINTHOCORTUS, *Corallina Corsicana*—f. *Inflatus*, *F. vesiculosus*—f. *Lichenoides*, *F. amylicus*—f. *Saccharine*, *Rhodomola palmata*.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS, *F. inflatus*, *Halidrys vesiculosa*, *Quercus Marina*, *Fucus*, *Bladder Fucus*, *Sea Oak*, *Sea Wrack*, *Yellow Bladder Wrack*, (F.) *Varec vésiculeux*, *Chêne marin*. It has been said to be a useful assistant to sea-water, in the cure of disorders of the glands. When the wrack, in fruit, is dried, cleaned, exposed to a red-heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and is reduced to powder, it forms the *Æthiops vegetabilis*—the *Pulvis Quercus Marinae* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia—which is used, like the burnt sponge, in bronchocele and other serofulous swellings. Its efficacy depends on the iodine it contains. Dose, gr. x to ℥ij, mixed in molasses or honey. See *Soda*.

FUGA DÆMONUM, *Hypericum perforatum*.

FUGA'CIOUS, *Fugax*, from *fugere*, 'to fly.' An epithet given to certain symptoms, which appear and disappear almost immediately afterwards; as a *fugacious redness*,—a *fugacious swelling*, *Tumor fugax*, &c.

FUGAX, *Fugacious*.

FUGE, from *fugo*, 'I expel,' 'an expeller.' A common suffix. Hence, *Fugifuge*, *Vermifuge*, &c.

FUGILE, *Fugilla*. This term has several acceptations. It means, 1. The cerumen of the ear. 2. The nebulous suspension in, or deposition from, the urine. 3. An abscess near the ear.—Ruland and Johnson. 4. Abscess in general.

FUGILLA, *Fugile*.

FULGUR, *Astrape*.

FULIG'INOUS, *Fuliginosus*, *Liquorides*, (F.) *Fuliginæus*, from *fuligo*, 'soot.' Having the colour of soot. An epithet given to certain parts, as the lips, teeth, or tongue, when they assume a brownish colour, or rather, are covered with a coat of that colour.

FULIG'IO, *Lignis*, *Soot*, (F.) *Suic*, &c. *Wood-soot*, *Fuligo Ligni*, consists of volatile alkaline salt, empyreumatic oil, fixed alkali, &c. A tincture, *Tinctura Fuliginis*, prepared from it, has been recommended as a powerful antispasmodic in hysterical cases. (*Fulig. lign.* ℥ij; *potassa subcarb.* lbss; *ammon. muriat.* ℥j; *aqua fluviat.* Oij. Digest for three days.) This tincture bears the name *Soot drops* and *Fit drops*. An ointment of soot has been used in various cutaneous diseases.

FULIGO ALBA PHILOSOPHORUM, *Aminonix murina*.

FULIGO'KALI, from *fuligo*, 'soot,' and *kali*, 'potassa.' This is an analogous preparation to *anthrakokali*; soot being used in the place of coal. It is employed in the same diseases. What might be regarded as a weak solution of fuligokali has been used for many years in Philadelphia, under the names *medical lye*, *soot tea*, *alkaline solution*, and *dyspeptic lye*.

FULLERS' EARTH, *Cimolia purpurescens*.

FULMEN, *Astrape*.

FULMICOTON, see *Collodion*.

FULNESS, *Repletio*, *Pletitudine*, *Pletisus*, *Repletio*. The state of being filled. Also, a feeling of weight or distention in the stomach or other part of the system.

FUMARIA, *Fumaria officinalis seu medicæ*, *Fumus terræ*, *Capnos*, *Herba melancholicæ*, *Fumitory*, *Common Fumitory*, *Fumiterra*, *Sola'men Scabiosorum*, (F.) *Fumeterre*. The leaves are extremely succulent, and have a bitter, somewhat saline, taste. The infusion of the dried leaves and the expressed juice of the fresh plant have been extolled for their property of clearing the skin of many disorders of the leprosy kind.

FUMARIA BULBOSA, *F. cara seu major*, *Borchhausenia cara*, *Capnoi'des cara*, *Aristolochia fabacea seu cara seu vulgaris rotunda*, *Corydalis bulbosa seu cara seu tuberosa*, *Capnoschia*. The root of this plant was formerly given as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic. (F.) *Fumeterre bulbosa*.

FUMARIA CAVA, *F. bulbosa*—f. *Major*, *F. bulbosa*—f. *Media*, *Fumaria*—f. *Officinalis*, *Fumaria*.

FUMETERRE, *Fumaria*.

FUMIGATIO, *Fumigation*—f. *Antilomica Gaubii*, see *Disinfection*—f. *Guytoniensis*, see *Disinfection*—f. *Smythiana*, see *Disinfection*.

FUMIGATION, *Fumigatio*, from *fumo*, 'smoke.' *Suffitio*, *Suffitio*, *Suffumigatio*, *Suffumigium*, *Suffimen'tum*, *Apocarpium mus*, *Thymia'ma*, *Epithymia'ma*, *Hypothymia'ma*, *Hypothymia'sis*, *Thymia'sis*, *Capnis'mos*, *Hypocarpis'mos*, *Hypat'mus*, *Hypat'mis'mus*, *Anathymia'sis*. An operation, the object of which is to fill a circumscribed space with gas or vapour; with the intention either of purifying the air, or perfuming it, or of charging it with a substance proper for acting upon a part of the surface of the human body. Hence, *fumigations* have been distinguished into *aqueous*, *aromatic*, *sulphureous*, *mercurial*, *disinfecting*, *Guytonian*, &c. Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in the *Fumigating Pastilles*, to which any variety of odoriferous substances may be added. The following is one formula:

R. Benzoin. ℥j; cascarilla, ℥ss; myrrh. ℥j; ol. myrist., ol. Caryoph. āā gtt. x; potassa nitrat. ℥ss; carbon. lign. ℥vj; mucil. trag. q. s.

FUMIGATION, *Chlorine*, see *Disinfection*—f. *Nitrous*, see *Disinfection*—f. *Oxymuriatic*, see *Disinfection*.

FUMITERRA, *Fumaria*.

FUMITORY, *Fumaria*.

FUMUS ALBUS, *Hydrargyrum*—f. *Citrinus*, *Sulphur*—f. *Terræ*, *Fumaria*.

FUNAMBULA'TIO, from *funis*, 'a cord,' and *ambulare*, 'to walk.' An exercise with the ancients, which consisted in scaling ropes.

FUNCTION, *Functio*, *Actio*, (F.) *Function*; from *fungor*, 'I act,' 'perform.' The action of an organ or system of organs. Any act, necessary for accomplishing a vital phenomenon. A *function* is a special office in the animal economy, which has as its instrument, an organ or apparatus of organs. Thus, *respiration* is a function. Its object is the conversion of venous into arterial blood, and its instrument is the lungs. The ancient physiologists divided the functions into *vital*, *animal*, and *natural*. They called *vital functions* those which are essential to life, as innervation, circulation, respiration; *animal functions*, those which belong to the encephalon; viz.: the functions of the intellect, the affections of the mind, and the voluntary motions; and *natural functions*, *Facultates seu Actio'nes naturales*, those relating to assimilation, such as the actions of the abdominal viscera, of the absorbent and exhalant vessels, &c. Bichat divided the functions into

which relate to the preservation of the individual, and those that relate to the preservation of the species. The former he subdivided into *instinctive* and *organic*. The *animal functions* or *sensory functions* are those of the intellect, locomotion, and voice. The *organic functions* include digestion, absorption, respiration, secretion, nutrition, and calorification. The *functions*, whose object is the preservation of the species—the *organic, nutritive, or vital functions*—are all those that relate to them;—such as conception, gestation, accouchement, &c. Each of these admits of numerous subdivisions in a complete course of *development*;—for so the doctrine of the functions is called.

FUNCTIONAL DISEASES, see Organic Diseases.

FUNDA, *Sphenodon*, (F.) *Fronde*. A band composed of a fillet or long compress, cleft extremities to within about two inches of the middle. It is used in diseases of the nose and especially in cases of fracture of the jaw. In such case it has, also, been called *assière*, because placed beneath the chin; (F.) *Menton*, 'the chin.'

FUNDAMENT, Anus—f. Falling down of the rectum.

FUNDAMENTAL, from *fundare*, 'to lie at the base.' Some anatomists have called the sacrum *Fundamentale*, because it seems to serve as the vertebral column. The *sphenoid process* is likewise been so denominated, from its situation at the base of the cranium.

FUNDUS, (F.) *Fond*. The base of any organ or vessel in a neck, or has an external opening as the *Fundus vesicæ*, *F. uteri*, &c. Also, *ulva*.

FUNDUS VAGINÆ, Laquear vaginæ.

FUNDUS CORDIS, *Columnæ carneæ*—f. *Semilunares*, *Semicircular canals*.

FUNGIFORM PAPILLÆ, see Papillæ of the tongue.

FUNGIFORM, *Fungoides*, *Mycoides*, *Fungiformis*, *Fungiformis*, (F.) *Fungoide*, *Fongiforme*, from *fungus*, 'a mushroom,' and *oides*, 'resemblance,' which has the shape of, or grows in some places like a mushroom, as the *fungoid* or *fungiform* papillæ of the tongue.

FUNGIFORM DISEASE, Encephaloid.

FUNGOSITY, *Fungositas*, *Caro luzzurians*, *carnea*, *Escarco'na*, *Proud Flesh*, *Hypersarcoma*, *Hypersarcoma*, (F.) *Fungosité*. The quality that which is fungous:—fungous excrescences, *Eccrescentia fungosa*. The fungosities that arise in wounds or ulcers are easily cured by gentle compression, dry lint, the sulphuric acid, or other gentle caustics. At times, more powerful are necessary, and sometimes amputation is required.

FUNGUS, *Mycæ*, (F.) *Fongus*, *Champignon*. *Mushroom* order of plants; *class* Cryptogamia in the Linnæan system. In *Pathology*, the term is commonly used synonymously with *fungiform*, *mycoides*. M. Brochet has proposed to restrict the term *fungosity* to vegetations which grow on denuded surfaces, and to apply the term *fungus* to the tumours which form in the substance of the textures, without any external ulceration. *Fici* and *warts*, for example, would be included in the skin.

FUNGUS ALBUS SALICINUS, *Dædalea suaveolens*—f. *Articuli*, *Spina ventosa*—f. *Bleeding*, *Hæmorrhoides* fungus—f. *Cancerosus hæmatodes*, *Hæmorrhoides* F.—f. *Cancerosus medullaris*, see *Encephaloid*—f. *Cerebralis*, see *Encephaloid*—f. *Cerebrophalocæle*—f. *Chirurgorum*, *Lycopodium hæmatodes*, *Bedeguar*—f. *Hæmatodes*, *Hæma-*

todes fungus—f. *Ignarius*, *Boletus ignarius*—f. *Lariæis*, *Boletus lariæis*—f. of *Malta*, *Cynomorium coccineum*—f. *Medullaris*, see *Encephaloid*—f. *Melanodes*, *Melanosis*—f. *Melitensis*, *Cynomorium coccineum*—f. *Petræus marinus*, *Umbilicus marinus*—f. *Quercinus*, *Boletus ignarius*—f. *Rosarum*, *Bedeguar*—f. *Salicis*, *Dædalea suaveolens*—f. *Sambucinus*, *Peziza auricula*.

FUNIC BELLOWS' SOUND, see *Bellows' Sound*, *funic*.

FUNICULI GRACILES, *Posterior Median Column* or *Funiculi* of the *medulla oblongata*. Along the posterior border of each *corpus restiforme*, and separated from it by a groove, is a narrow white cord, separated from its fellow by the *fissura longitudinalis posterior*. The pair of cords are the *funiculi graciles*. Each funiculus forms an enlargement—*processus clavatus*—at its upper end, and is then lost in the *corpus restiforme*.

FUNICULI SILIQUÆ. Longitudinal fibres seen in the groove which separates the *corpus olivare* from the *corpus pyramidale* and *corpus restiforme*. They enclose the base of the *corpus olivare*,—those which lie on its inner side forming the *funiculus internus*; and those on its outer side the *funiculus externus*.

FUNICULUS, Cord—f. *Externus*, see *Funiculi siliquæ*—f. *Internus*, see *Funiculi siliquæ*—f. *Spermaticus*, *Spermatocord*—f. *Tympani*, *Chorda tympani*.

FUNICULUS UMBILICALIS, *Funicus umbilicalis*, *Intestinulum*, *Vinculum umbilicale*, *Umbilical cord*, *Navel string*, diminutive of *Funicus*, 'a cord.' (F.) *Cordon ombilicale*. A cord-like substance, which extends from the placenta to the umbilicus of the fœtus. It is composed of the chorion, amnion, an albuminous secretion called the *Jelly of the Cord*, cellular substance, an umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. The former conveys the blood from the placenta to the fœtus—the latter return it. All these parts are surrounded by a sheath—*Inventitura* seu *Vagina funiculi umbilicalis*. Its usual length is from 16 to 22 inches.

FUNICULUS VARICOSUS, *Cirrhocele*.

FUNIS, Cord, *Laqueus*—f. *Argentæ*, *Medulla spinalis*—f. *Hippocratis*, *Achillis tendo*—f. *Umbilicalis*, *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

FUNNEL, see *Infundibulum*.

FUR, *Enduit*.

FURCELLA, *Furcula*; diminutive of *furex*, 'a fork.' The upper part of the sternum, the *clavicle*. The *Fourchette*.

FURCELLA INFERIOR, *Xiphoid cartilage*.

FURCHMÜHL, MINERAL WATERS OF. These Bavarian springs contain carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonates of lime and soda; chlorides of lime and magnesium, oxides of iron and magnesium, &c.

FURCILLA, *Fourchette*.

FURCULA, *Furcella*, *Clavicle*, *Fourchette*.

FUREUR UTÉRINE, *Nymphomania*.

FURFUR, *Bran*, *Pit'yon*, *Ach'yon*, *Apobrasma*, *Lemna*, *Cantabru'no*, (F.) *Son*. The decoction is sometimes employed as an emollient.

FURFURA, *Scarf*.

FURFURA'CEOUS, from *furfur*, 'bran.' *Scurfy*, *Cuniculæ'ceous*, *Pityrius*, *Pityroides*, *Pityro'ides*. Resembling bran. A name given to eruptions, in which the epidermis is detached in small scales resembling bran. Also, a bran-like sediment observed at times in the urine:—*Urina furfuracea*, *Sedimentum Urinæ pityroides*.

FURFURATIO, *Porriigo*, *Pityriasis*.

FURFURISCA, *Pityriasis*.

FURIA INFERNALIS. A kind of vermiform insect, scarcely two lines long, common in

Sweden, which flies about and stings both man and animals, exciting the most excruciating torture.

FURIBUNDUS, Maniodes.

FURIOSUS, Maniodes.

FURIOSUS, Maniodes.

FURMENTY, Frument.

FURNAS, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal chalybeate water in St. Michael's, Azores, which contains carbonic acid, and carbonate of iron.

FURONCLE, Furunculus.

FURONCLE GUÉPIER. A malignant boil, *Wasp's nest boil*, which generally attacks the nape and region of the neck, and rarely others than old people. Hence it has been called *Old People's boil*.

FUROR, Mania—f. Brevis, Rage—f. Mania, Mania—f. Uterinus, Nymphomania.

FURROW, MENTO-LABIAL, see Mentolabial furrow.

FURUNCULI ATONICI, Ecthyma—f. Ventriculus, see Furunculus.

FURUNCULUS, from *furiare*, 'to make mad.' *Ch'i'adus*, *Ch'i'oli*, *Doth'ien*, *Dothion*, *Furunculus suppurato'rius*, *F. Verus*, *F. benignus*, *Phyma furunculus*, *Abscessus nucleatus*, a *furuncle*, a *boil*, a *bile*. (F.) *Furuncle*, *Froncle*, *Clov*. A small phlegmon, which appears under the form of a conical, hard, circumscribed tumour, having its seat in the dermoid texture. At the end of an uncertain period, it becomes pointed, white or

yellow, and gives exit to pus mixed with blood. When it breaks, a small, grayish, fibrous mass sometimes appears, which consists of dead areolar tissue. This is called the *Cove*, *Seifan*, *Fetric'ulus* seu *Nucleus Furunculi*, (F.) *Bourbillon*. The abscess does not heal until after its operation. The indications of treatment are,—to discuss by the application of leeches and warm fomentations;—or, if this cannot be done, to encourage suppuration by warm, emollient cataplasms. When suppuration is entirely established, the part may be opened or suffered to break, according to circumstances.

FURUNCULUS GANGRENEOSUS, Anthrax—f. Malignus, Anthrax.

FUSÉE PURULENTE, (F.) The long and sinuous route which pus takes, in certain cases, in making its way to the surface. These *Fusées* almost always form beneath the skin between the muscles; or along aponeuroses, bones, tendons, &c.

FUSEL OIL, see Oil, fusel.

FUSIBLE, see Fusion.

FUSIBILITY, see Fusion.

FUSION, *Fu'sio*, *Melting*, *Liquefaction*; from *fundere*, *fundum*, 'to melt.' In chemistry, the transition of a solid body into a liquid by the aid of heat. Substances capable of such transition are said to be *fusible*; or to be possessed of *fusibility*.

FUSTIC TREE, *Cladastris tinctoria*.

FUTUTOR, Tribade.

G.

THE Greek G, Γ, with the ancient Greek physicians, signified an ounce.—Rhod. ad Scribonium.

GABALLA, Cabal.

GABELLA, Mesophryon.

GABIR'EA, γαβίρα. A fatty kind of myrrh, mentioned by Dioscorides.

GEOPHAGIA, Geophagium.

GEOPHAGUS, from γαia, 'earth,' and φαγε, 'I eat.' One who eats earth.

GAGEL, Myrica gale.

GAGU'E SANG, *Caque-sang*.

GAHET, *Cuyot*.

GAJAC, Guaiacum.

GAILLET ACCROCHANT, Galium aparino—g. *Cochant*, Galium aparino—g. *Jaune*, Galium verum—g. *Vrai*, Galium verum.

GAÏNE, Vagina or sheath—g. *de l'Apophyse styloide*, Vaginal process of the temporal bone—g. *de la veine porte*, Vagina or sheath of the vena porta.

GALA, γαλα, genitive γαλακτος, milk; hence:

GALACTA'CRASIA, from γαλα, 'milk,' and ακρασια, 'imperfect mixture.' A morbid mixture or constitution of the milk.

GALACTACRATIA, Galactia.

GALACTÆ'MIA, from γαλα, γαλακτος, 'milk,' and αμα, 'blood.' A condition of the blood in which it contains milk.

GALACTAGOGA, Galactopoitica.

GALACTAPOSTEMA, Mastodynia apostematosa.

GALAC'TIA, *Galactirrhæ'a*, *Galactorrhæ'a*, from γαλα, 'milk.' *Lactis redundan'tia*, *Polygalactia*, *Galactozæ'mia*. A redundant flow of milk, either in a female who is suckling, or in one who is not. It may occur without being provoked by suckling. When to a great extent, it sometimes causes wasting; *Tubes lac'tea*, *T. nutri'cum*. Dr.

Good uses *Galac'tia*, in his Nosology, for 'morbid flow or deficiency of milk,' *Galactocrati'a*.

GALACTICUS, Lactic.

GALACTIFER, Galactophorous.

GALACTINE, Casein.

GALACTINUS, Lactic.

GALACTIRRHEA, Galactia.

GALACTIS, Galaxias.

GALACTIS'CHESIS, *Galactozæ'mia*, *Lactis retentio*, from γαλα, 'milk,' and χησις, 'to restrain.' Retention or suppression of milk.

GALACTITES, Galaxias.

GALACTOCATARACTA, Cataract, milky.

GALACTO'DES, from γαλα, 'milk,' and ομοι, 'resemblance.' In Hippocrates, the term signifies milkwarm, and likewise a milky colour, as of the urine—*uri'na galacto'dea*.

GALACTODIÆ'TA, *Diæ'ta lac'tea*, from γαλα, 'milk,' and διατα, 'diet.' A milk diet.

GALACTODIARRHŒA, Coeliac Flux.

GALACTOGANGLION, Milk knot.

GALACTOHÆ'MIA, *Galacthæ'mia*, from γαλα, 'milk,' and αμα, 'blood.' *Lactis sanguinolenti' Ecce'rtio*. The secretion of bloody or bloodlike milk.

GALACTOMASTOPARECTOMA, Mastodynia apostematosa.

GALACTOM'ETER, *Lactom'eter*, from γαλα, 'milk,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument for appreciating the quantity of cream in milk.

It is a kind of graduated separatory or *épreuvette*—the degrees on the scale indicating the thickness of the layer of cream that forms on the surface of the milk.

GALACTON'CUS, *Tumor lac'teus*, from γαλα, 'milk,' and ογκος, 'a swelling.' A milk tumour.

GALACTOPH'AGOUS, *Galactoph'agus*, *Lactiv'orus*, sometimes used substantively; from

γαλα, 'milk,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' That which feeds on milk. A name given to certain people, with whom milk appears to constitute the chief nourishment.

GALACTOPHORA, *Galactopoietica*.

GALACTOPH'OROUS, *Galactifer*, *Lactifer*, *Lactif'erous*, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *φωω*, 'I carry.' That which carries milk.

GALACTOPH'OROUS or **LACTIF'EROUS** DUCTS, are those which convey the milk, secreted by the mammary gland, towards the nipple, where their external orifices are situate. The *Lacteals* have also been so called.

GALACTOPH'ORUS. Some accoucheurs have given this name to an instrument intended to facilitate sucking, when the faulty conformation of the nipple prevents the child from laying hold of it.

GALACTOPH'YGUS, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *φωγυω*, 'to shun.' That which arrests or disperses the secretion of milk. Hence *Galactoph'ygga Medicamenta*.

GALACTOPLA'NIA, *Metastasis* seu *Aberratio* seu *Vix extraordina'ria lactis*, *Galactorrhoe'a erronea*, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *πλανη*, 'wandering.' Extravasation of milk into the areolar membrane. Secretion of milk elsewhere than from the breasts.

GALACTOPLERO'SIS, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *πληρωσις*, 'repletion.' Redundance of milk.

GALACTOPOEA, *Galactopoietica*.

GALACTOPOESIS, *Galactosis*.

GALACTOPOESIS, *Galactosis*.

GALACTOPOIET'ICA, *Galactoph'ora*, *Galactog'ga*, *Galactopoe'a*, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' Substances, to which has been attributed the property of favouring the secretion of milk and augmenting its quantity.

GALACTOPO'SIA, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *ποσις*, 'drink.' The drinking of milk. Treatment of a disease by means of milk.

GALACTOP'OTES, *Galactop'otus*, *Lacti'potor*. Same etymon. A drinker of milk. One subjected to a milk diet.

GALACTOPYRA, Fever, milk.

GALACTOPYRETUS, Fever, milk.

GALACTORRHEA, *Galactia*—*g. Erronea*, *Galactoplasia*—*g. Saccharata*, *Saccharorrhoea lactea*.

GALACTOSACCHARUM, *Saccharum lactis*.

GALACTOSCHESIS, *Galactischesis*.

GALACTO'SIS, *Galactopoe'is*, *Galactopoe'is*, *Secre'tio lactis*, from *γαλακτοσαι*, 'I am changed into milk.' The secretion or formation of milk.

GALACTOT'ROPHE, *Galactotroph'ia*, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *τροφη*, 'nourishment.' Nourishment by means of milk.

GALACTOZE'MIA, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *ζηωια*, 'loss.' Loss of milk. Also, *Galactia*.

GALACTU'CHOS, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *χωω*, 'to have.' Suckling. Giving milk.

GALACTURIA, Chyluria.

GALANGA, *Maranta galanga*.

GALANGAL, *Maranta galanga*.

GALANGALE, *Cyperus longus*.

GALARHÆUS LATHYRIS, *Euphorbia lathyris*—*g. Palustris*, *Euphorbia palustris*.

GALARIPS, *Allamanda*.

GALAXIA, Thoracic duct.

GALAXIAS, *Galacti'tes*, *Galact'is*. A milk stone. A stone supposed to be capable of promoting the secretion of milk.

GALBANUM, see *Bubon galbanum*—*g. Long-leaved*, *Bubon galbanum*.

GAL'BULUS, from *γαλβω*, 'yellow.' A kind

of congenital jaundice, in which the yellow colour continues through life. It is rather a defect in colour than a disease.—Vogel.

GALE, *Myrica gale*—*g. Odorant*, *Myrica gale*—*g. Sweet*, *Myrica gale*.

GALE, *Psora*—*g. Canine*, *Psoriasis*—*g. Epidémique*, *Eczema*—*g. Militaire*, *Psoriasis*—*g. Sèche*, *Lichen*, *Psoriasis*.

GA'LEA. A helmet, from *γαλη*, 'a cat;' of the skin of which it was formerly made. A name given to the amnios, and, also, to the *bandage of Galen*. In *Pathology*, it indicates a headache affecting the whole head. See, also, *Caul*.

GALEA APONEUROT'ICA CAP'ITIS, *Ga'lea tendin'ea Santori'ni*, *Ga'lea cap'itis*, *Membra'na epicra'nia*. The tendinous expansion which unites the frontal and occipital portions of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

GALEAMAUROSIS, Amaurotic cat's eye.

GALEAN'CON, *Galian'con*, from *γαλα*, 'a cat,' 'a weasel,' and *εγκω*, 'an elbow.' *Mustela'neus*. One who has two short arms.

GALEAN'THROPY, *Galeanthro'pia*, from *γαλη*, 'a cat,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man.' A variety of melancholy in which the patient believes himself changed into a cat. An affection similar to lycanthropy and cynanthropy.

GALE'GA, *G. officina'lis* seu *vulgar'is* seu *Per'sica*, *Ruta capra'ria*, *Goat's Rue*, (F.) *Rus de chèvre*, *Faux Indigo*. It is slightly aromatic, and was once used as a sudorific and alexiterial in malignant fevers, &c.

GALEGA PERSICA, *Galega*.

GALEGA VIRGINIA'NA, *Tephro'ria Virginia'na*, *Turkey Pea*, *Hoary Pea*, *Devil's shoestrings*, *Virginia Goat's rue* or *cat-gut*, is used in some parts of the United States as an anthelmintic. The decoction of the root is given.

GALEGA VULGARIS, *Galega*.

GALENE, *Graphites*.

GALENEA, *Graphites*.

GALEN'IC, *Galen'ical*, *Galen'icus*, *Gale'nus*, from *Galenus*. That which relates to the doctrine of Galen or to Galenism. Used, substantively, for drugs that are not chymical.

GALENIC MEDICINE, *Galenism*.

GA'LENISM, *Galen'ic medic'ine*. The doctrine of Galen.

GA'LENIST, *Galenis'ta*, *Galenis'tes*. A follower of the doctrine of Galen.

GALENIUS, *Galenic*.

GALEOB'DOLON, *Galeopsis*.

GALEOP'DOLON, *Galeopsis*.

GALEOPSIS, *Lamium album*.

GALEOP'SIS, *Galiop'sis*, *Galeob'dolon*, *Galeop'dolon*, *La'mium rubrum*, *Urti'ca iners magna fatidissima*, *Stachys fatida*, *Hedge nettle*, (F.) *Ortie morte des bois*. This plant was formerly reckoned a vulnerary and anodyne.

GALEOPSIS ANGUSTIFOLIA, *G. grandiflora*—*g. Dubia*, *G. grandiflora*.

GALEOP'SIS GRANDIFLO'RA, *G. Ochroleu'ca* seu *ladanum* seu *angustifolia* seu *dubia* seu *prostrata* seu *villo'sa*, *Tetrahis longiflorum*, *G. Seg'etum*, *Herba Sideritidis*. This plant is regarded in Germany as a bitter resolvent. It is the basis, also, of a celebrated nostrum, the *Blankenheimer Tea*, called, likewise, *Lieber's pectoral and phthical herb* (*Liebersche Brust oder Aussehrungs-Krauter*), which has enjoyed great repute in pectoral complaints. The tops of the plant are given in decoction, (℞j, boiled in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour.) This quantity to be taken in a day.

GALEOPSIS LADANUM, *G. grandiflora*—*g. Ochroleuca*, *G. grandiflora*—*g. Prostrata*, *G. grandiflora*—*g. Segetum*, *G. grandiflora*.

GALOP'SIS VERSICOLOR, is possessed of the same virtues.

GALOPSIS VILLOSA, *G. grandiflora*.

GALEROPIA, *Oxyopia*.

GALIA, An ancient composition, in which galls were an ingredient; the *Galia pura*. There was, also, a *Galia aromatica*, *moschata* vel *muscata*, which consisted of a mixture of several perfumes, such as musk.

GALIANCON, Galeancon.

GALIOPSIS, Galeopsis.

GALIPÆA FEBRIFUGA, *Cusparia febrifuga*—*g. officinalis*, see *Cusparia febrifuga*.

GALIPOT, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

GALIUM, *Galium*, (from γαλα, 'milk,' because some species curdle milk.) *G. verum*.

GALIUM ALBUM, *G. Mollugo*.

GALIUM APARINÆ, *G. infestum* seu *aparinoides* seu *brachycarpum* seu *scaberimum*, *Valantia aparinæ*, *Aparinæ hispidula*, *Aparinæ*, *Lappa*, *Philanthropus*, *Ampelocarpus*, *Omphalocarpus*, *Leus*, *Aphurine*, *Asperula*, *Goose-grass*, *Clearer's beer*, *Cleavers*, *Goose-share*, *Hayriff*. Family, Rubiaceæ. See *Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia*. (F.) *Gaillet accrochant*, *G. crochant*, *Grateron*. The expressed juice has been given as an aperient diuretic in incipient dropsies; also, in cancer.

GALIUM APARANOIDES, *G. aparino*.

GALIUM ASPRELIUM, *Rough bed-straw*, *Rough ladies' bed-straw*; indigenous; has the diuretic properties of most of its genus.

GALIUM BRACHYCARPON, *G. aparino*—*g. Caucasicum*, *G. verum*.

GALIUM CIRCEAZANS, *Wild Liquorice*, *Master of the Woods*. An indigenous plant, which flowers from June to August. It is demulcent and diuretic, and is a popular domestic remedy.

GALIUM INFESTE, *G. aparino*—*g. Luteum*, *G. verum*.

GALIUM MOLLUGO, *Galium album* seu *Tyroliense*, *Greater ladies' bed-straw*, *Alysium Plinii*. (F.) *Caillolait blanc*. The herb and flowers have been used, medicinally, in epilepsy.

GALIUM ODORATUM, *Asperula odorata*—*g. Scaberrimum*, *G. aparino*.

GALIUM TINCTORIUM, an American species, closely allied in properties to *G. verum*.

GALIUM TYROLENSE, *G. mollugo*—*g. Tuberculatum*, *g. Verum*.

GALIUM VERUM, *Galium*, *G. luteum* seu *Caucasicum* seu *tuberculatum*, *Ladies' bed-straw*, *Chocce-rcnnet*, *Bed-straw*, *Clearwort*, *Goose-grass*, *Savoyan*, *Clubber-grass*, *Milkwort*, *Poor Robin*, *Gravel-grass*, (F.) *Gaillet jaune*, *G. vrai*, *Vrai Caillolait*. The tops were used in the cure of epilepsy. The leaves and flowers possess the property of curdling milk.

GALL, Bile, see *Eczema impetiginodes*, *Quercus infectoria*, and *Vitrum*—*g. of the earth*, *Prenanthes*—*g. Nut*, see *Quercus infectoria*—*g. of the Ox*, see *Bile*—*g. Sickness*, *Fever*, *Walcheren*—*g. Turkey*, see *Quercus infectoria*.

GALL-BLADDER, *Vesicula fellea*, *Cholecyst*, *Cholecystitis*, *Folliculus felleus*, *Cystis fellea*, *Vesica fellea*, *Vesicula biliaris*, *Vesica biliaris*, *Folliculus felleus*, *Cystis choledochus*, (F.) *Vésicule du fiel* ou *Vésicule biliaire*, *Réservoir de la bile*. A membranous, pyriform reservoir, lodged in a superficial depression at the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver. It receives, by the hepatic and cystic ducts, a portion of the bile secreted by the liver, when the stomach is empty, which becomes in it more acrid, bitter, and thick. It receives an artery, called the *cystic*. Its veins empty into the *vena porta*. Its nerves come from the hepatic plexus, and its lymphatic vessels join those of the liver.

GALLA, see *Quercus infectoria*—*g. Maris Orbiculata*, see *Quercus infectoria*.

GALLÆ QUERCUS, see *Quercus infectoria*—*g. Tinctoria*, see *Quercus infectoria*—*g. Turda*, see *Quercus infectoria*.

GALLATURA, *Molecula*.

GALLI GALLINACEI CAPUT, *Gallinaginis caput*.

GALLINAG'INIS CAPUT, *Galli gallinacis Caput*, *Caput gallinaceum*, *Ferromentum*, *Crista urethralis*, *Crête urétrale*,—(Ch.) from *Gallinago*, 'a woodcock.' An oblong, rounded projection, formed by the mucous membrane in the spongy portion of the urethra, at the sides of which the ejaculatory ducts open.

GAL'LIPOT. Perhaps from *gala*, 'finery' (?) A pot painted and glazed or merely glazed, and commonly used to hold medicines.

GALLITRICHUM, *Salvia sclarea*.

GALLIUM, *Galium*.

GALLSTONES, *Calculi*, *biliary*.

GALLUS, *Eunuch*.

GALREDA, *Gelatin*.

GALVANISATION, *Galvanization*.

GALVANISM, *Galvanismus*, *Electricitas animalis*, *E. Galvanica* vel *metallica*, *Irritamentum metallo-rum* vel *metallicum*, *Voltaismus*, *Voltaic* or *Chemical* or *Contact Electricity*. A series of phenomena, consisting in sensible movements, executed by animal parts, which are endowed with irritability, when placed in connection with two metallic plates of different nature, between which a communication is established by direct contact or by means of a metallic wire. Galvanism has been employed medicinally in the same cases as electricity, and especially in neuralgic affections. It is often applied in the form of plates,—"*Manford's plates*." In asthma, for example, a small blister, the size of a dollar, may be placed on the neck over the course of the phrenic and pneumogastric nerves, and another on the side, in the region of the diaphragm. One metal is placed medially or immediately over the vesicated surface on the neck, and another over that in the side. They are then connected by means of a wire. The new nervous impression, in this way induced, is often signally beneficial.

GALVANIZATION, *Galvanisation*, (F.) *Galvanisation*. The act of affecting with galvanism.

GALVANOPUNCTURE, *Electropuncture*.

GAMBA, *Patella*.

GAMBARUS, *Crab*.

GAMBIER, see *Nauclaea gambir*.

GAMBOGIA, *Cambogia*.

GAMMARUS, *Crab*.

GAMMATA FERRAMENTA, *Cauteries*, having the shape of the Greek letter Γ; which were used for cauterizing hernias.

GAMMAUT. The Italians, according to Scutetus, gave this name to a kind of crooked bistouri, used for opening abscesses.

GAMMISMUS, *Psammismus*.

GAMPHE, *Gena*.

GAMPHELE, *Gena*, *Maxillary Bone*.

GANGAME, *Epiploon*.

GANGAMUM, *Epiploon*.

GANGLIA CEREBRI POSTICA, *Thalamus nervorum opticorum*—*g. Formative*, see *Ganglion*—*g. Hemispherical*, *Hemispheres of the brain*—*g. of Increase*, see *Ganglion*—*g. Nervous*, *Ganglions*, *nervous*, see *Ganglion*—*g. Sensory*, see *Sensory ganglia*.

GANGLIAR, *Ganglionic*.

GANG'LIFORM, *Gang'lioform*, *Gang'liformis*. Having the shape of a ganglion. A name generally given to a knot-like enlargement, in the course of a nerve.

GANGLIOLUM, Diminutive of ganglion. A small ganglion.

GANG'LION, *Gang'lium*, 'a knot.' A name given to organs differing considerably from each other in size, colour, texture, functions, &c. They are divided into *glandiform*, *lymphatic*, and *nervous*. 1. *Glandiform ganglions*, called also *adenoid*, *vascular*, and *sanguineous ganglions*, *blind*, *aporic*, and *vascular glands*, *glandulae spuria*, &c., are organs of whose functions we are, in general, ignorant; and which have the appearance of glands. They are formed of agglomerated globules, pervaded by blood-vessels, surrounded by areolar membrane, and contain a milky or yellowish fluid. To this class belong the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and supra-renal glands. 2. *Lymphatic ganglions*. See Conglobate. 3. *Nervous ganglions*, *Ganglia* seu *Nodi* seu *Noduli Nervorum*, *Ganglion'nes*, *Tumores* seu *Plexus gangliiform'es*, *Plexus glandiform'es*, *Tubercula nodosa Nervorum*, *Dicocti'cula spirituum animalium*, *Ganglia of increase*, *Form'ative gang'lia*. Enlargements or knots in the course of a nerve. They belong, in general, to the system of the great sympathetic. One exists on the posterior root of every spinal nerve, and on one cerebral,—the 5th. Bichat regarded them as so many small brains, or centres of nervous action, independent of the encephalon, and intended exclusively for organic life. Being formed by the union of the cerebral and spinal nerves, they may send out the influence of both these nervous centres to the parts to which the nerves proceeding from them are distributed. Ganglia are chiefly composed of vesicular neurine; and appear to be concerned in the formation and dispensation of nerve power.

GANGLION. Same etymon. *Emphy'ma ency'stis ganglion*. A globular, hard, indolent tumour, without change in the colour of the skin; of a size varying from that of a pea, to that of an egg, and always situate in the course of a tendon. The tumour is formed of a viscid, albuminous fluid, contained in a cyst of greater or less thickness. The cyst is sometimes loose; but in the majority of cases it communicates, by a narrow footstalk, with the sheath of a tendon, or even with the synovial capsule of a neighbouring articulation. The causes are generally unknown. The treatment consists in compression, percussion, the use of discutients, extirpation, or incision.

GANGLION ABDOMINALE, G. semilunare—g. Adenoid, G. glandiform—g. of Andersch, Petrous ganglion—g. Annular, see Ciliary ligament—g. of Arnold, Oticum ganglion—g. Auricular, Oticum G.—g. Axygous, see Trisplanchnic nerve—g. Cardiac, Cardiac ganglion—g. Carotic or Carotid, see Carotid or Carotic nerve—g. Cavernous, see Carotid or Carotic nerve—g. Cerebelli, Corpus dentatum—g. Cerebral, anterior, Corpora striata—g. Cerebri Anterioris, Corpora striata—g. *Cerebri inferior*, grand, Thalami nervorum opticorum—g. Cerebral, posterior, Thalami nervorum opticorum—g. *du Cervelet*, Corpus dentatum—g. Ciliare, Corpus dentatum—g. Ciliary, Ophthalmic ganglion—g. Corpuscles, see Neurine.

GANGLION OF EHRENBITTER, *Ganglion nervi glosso-pharynge'i superioris*, G. *jugularè superioris*, G. *Ehrenbitteri* seu *Mulleri*. A reddish-gray mass on the glosso-pharyngeal nerve in the foramen lacerum, above the ganglion of Andersch.

GANGLION OF GASSER, *Ganglium seu Ganglion Gasseri*, *Moles gangliiform'is*, *Intumescen'tia gangliiform'is* seu *semilunaris*, *Ta'nia nervo'sa Halleri*. A semicircular knot on the 5th pair of nerves, before its division into three branches.

GANGLION, GLANDIFORM, see Ganglion—g. Globules, see Neurine—Impar, see Trisplanchnic

nerve—g. *Jugulare superius*, G. of Ehrenritter—g. *Laiteux*, Milk-knot—g. of Laumonier, see Carotid or Carotic nerve—g. Lenticular, G. ophthalmic—g. Lymphatic, Conglobate gland—g. *Maxillo-tympanique*, Oticum G.—g. of Meckel, Sphenopalatine G.—g. Mulleri, G. of Ehrenritter—g. Nasopalatine, see Nasopalatine ganglion—g. *Nervi glosso-pharyngei superioris*, G. of Ehrenritter—g. Ophthalmic, see Ophthalmic ganglion—g. Optic, Quadrigemina tubercula—g. Orbital, G. ophthalmic—g. Oticum, Oticum G.—g. Petrosal, see Petrous ganglion.

GANGLION OF THE PNEUMOGASTRIC. A ganglionic structure in the pneumogastric as it passes through the foramen lacerum posterius.

GANGLION OF RIBES. A nervous ganglion upon the anterior communicating artery of the brain, and to be found at the point of junction of the right and left trunks of the sympathetic.

GANGLION, SANGUINEOUS, G. glandiform—g. Sensory, see Sensory ganglia—g. Solare, G. semilunare—g. Sphenoidal, Sphenopalatine ganglion—g. Splanchnicum, G. semilunare—g. *Supérieur du cerveau* (grand,) *Corpora striata*—g. of the Superior Laryngeal Branch, see Pneumogastric nerves—g. *Surrénal*, G. semilunare—g. Thyroid, see Trisplanchnic nerve—g. Transversum, G. semilunare—g. Vascular, G. glandiform—g. Vertebral, see Trisplanchnic nerve—g. *de Vicussena*, Celiac plexus.

GANGLIONARY, Ganglionic.

GANGLIONES GANGLIOFORMES, Ganglions, nervous.

GANGLION'IC, *Ganglion'icus*, *Gan'glionary*, *Gan'gliar*. Relating to ganglia. Nerves are so called in the course of which ganglions are met with; as the greater part of the branches of the great sympathetic or trisplanchnic, the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, &c. *Ganglionica*, according to Dr. Pereira, are agents, which affect the ganglionic or great sympathetic system of nerves, (?)—as stimulants and sedatives.

GANGLIONIC NERVE, Trisplanchnic nerve—g. Nervous System, see Trisplanchnic nerve.

GANGLIONI'TIS, *Ganglii'tis*, from *γανγλιον*, 'a ganglion,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of a nervous ganglion. Sometimes used for inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion.

GANGLIONITIS PERIPHERICA et MEDULLARIS, Cholera.

GANGLIUM, Ganglion—g. Gasseri, Ganglion of Gasser.

GANGRÆ'NA ALOPECIA, Alopecia—g. Caries, Caries—g. Nosocomiorum, Hospital gangrene—g. Oris, Cancer aquaticus—g. Ossis, Spina ventosa—g. Ossium, Caries—g. Pottii, see Gangrene, and Gangrene of old people—g. Pulmonum, Necropneumonia—g. Senilis, Gangrene of old people—g. Sphacelus, Sphacelus—g. Tonsillarum, Cynanche maligna—g. Ustilaginea, Ergotism—g. Vaginae, Colpocace.

GANGRÆNESCENTIA, Gangrenosis.

GANGRÆNICUS, Gangrenous.

GANGRÆNODES, Gangrenous.

GANGRÆNOPS'IS, Cancer aquaticus; also, gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids, *Blepharitis gangrenosa*.—Siebenhaar.

GANGRÆNO'SIS, *Gangrænescen'tia*, from *γανγραινα*, 'gangrene.' The state of being gangrenous or of becoming gangrenous.

GANGRÆNOSUS, Gangrenous.

GANGRENE, *Gangræ'na*, *Cancræ'na*, *Hot mortification*, (F.) *Gangrène*, G. *Chaude*, *Asphyxie des parties*. Privation of life or partial death of an organ. Authors have generally distinguished mortification into two stages; naming the first *incipient* or *gangrene*. It is attended with a sudden diminution of feeling in the part affected;

livid discoloration; detachment of the cuticle, under which a turbid fluid is effused; with crepitation, owing to the disengagement of air into the areolar texture. When the part has become quite black, and incapable of all feeling, circulation, and life, it constitutes the *second stage*, or *mortification*, and is called *sphac'elus*. Gangrene, however, is frequently used synonymously with mortification, — *local asphyxia* being the term employed for that condition, in which the parts are in a state of suspended animation, and, consequently, susceptible of resuscitation. When the part is filled with fluid entering into putrefaction, the affection is called *humid gangrene*, (F.) *Gangrène humide*: on the other hand, when it is dry and shrivelled, it constitutes *dry gangrene*; (F.) *Gangrène sèche*. To this class belongs the *gangræna senilis*, *G. Pot'tii*, *Prebyosphac'elus*, or *spontaneous gangrene* of old people, which rarely admits of cure. Whatever may be the kind of gangrene, it may be caused by violent inflammation, contusion, a burn, congelation, the ligature of a large arterial trunk, or by some internal cause inappreciable to us.

The treatment, both of external and internal gangrene, varies according to the causes which produce it. Gangrene from excessive inflammation is obviated by antiphlogistics; and that from intense cold by cautiously restoring the circulation by cold frictions, &c. When the gangrene has become developed, the separation of the eschars must be encouraged by emollient applications, if there be considerable reaction; or by tonics and stimulants, if the reaction be insufficient.

GANGRENE, HOSPITAL, see Hospital, Gangrene —g. of the Lungs, Necropneumonia.

GANGRÈNE DE LA BOUCHE, Cancer aquaticus —g. *Chaude*, Gangrene —g. *Froide* Sphacelus —g. *Humide*, see Gangrene —g. *Sèche*, see Gangrene —g. *Hôpital*, Hospital gangrene —g. *du Pouton*, Necropneumonia —g. *des Solenois*, Ergotism.

GANGRENOUS, *Gangrænicus*, *Gangrænosus*, *Gangræno'sus*, *Gangræno'sus*. Affected with or relating to gangrene.

GANJAH, Gunjah.

GANTELET (F.), *Chirotheca*, *Fascia digitalis*, *Gauntlet*; from (F.) *gant*, 'a glove.' A sort of bandage which envelops the hand and fingers, like a glove. It is made with a long roller, about an inch broad; and is applied so that the fingers are covered to their tips, when it is called *Gantelet entier* ou *complet*. The *Demi-gantelet* includes only the hand and base of the fingers. Both bandages are used in fractures and luxations of the fingers, burns of the hand, &c. See *Chirotheca*.

GANTS DES DAMES, Condom —g. *de Notre Dame*, *Digitalis*.

GAPING, Yawning.

GARANÇE, *Rubia*.

GARCIN'IA CAMBO'GIA, *G. gutta*, *Cambogia gutta*, *Mangosta'na Cambogia*. A tree of Ceylon, Family *Guttifera*, which affords a concrete juice similar to Gamboge.

GARCINIA GUTTA, *G. Cambogia*.

GARCIN'IA MANGOSTA'NA, *Mangosta'na Garcin'ia*. The systematic name of the *Mangos'tan* or *Mangos'tan tree*, *Mangosta'na*. It grows in great abundance in Java and the Molucca islands. The fruit, which is about the size of an orange, is delicious, and is eaten in almost every disorder. The dried bark is used medicinally in dysentery and tenesmus; and a strong decoction has been much esteemed in ulcerated sore throat.

GARDE-MALADE, Nurse.

GARDEROBE, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

GARDEROBES, *Fæces*.

GARDINER'S ALIMENTARY PREPARATION, see *Oryza*.

GARDOUCHES, *Vesiculae seminales*.

GARETUM, *Poples*.

GARGALISMUS, *Gargalus*.

GAR'GALUS, *Gar'galis*, *Gargalis'mus*, *Toll'latio*, *Irrita'tio*, *Prur'itus*. Titillation, irritation, itching. Also, masturbation; and, rarely, animal magnetism.

GARGAREON, *Uvula*.

GARGARISATIO, *Gargarism*.

GAR'GARISM, *Gargaris'mus*, *Gargaris'mus*, *Anagargalis'ton*, *Gargaris'mus*, *Collu'tio*, *Dicly's'ma*, *Anagargaris'ton*, *Anagargaris'mus*, *Asconchylis'mus*, *Asconchylis'mus*, *Titillamen'tum*, from *γαργαίω*, 'I wash the mouth.' A gargle. Any liquid medicine, intended to be retained in the mouth, for a certain time, and to be thrown in contact with the uvula, velum pendulum, tonsils, &c. For this purpose, the liquid is agitated by the air issuing from the larynx, the head being thrown back. Gargles are employed in cynanche tonsillaris and other diseases of the fauces, and are made of stimulants, sedatives, astringents, refrigerants, &c., according to circumstances.

The process is termed *gargling*, *gargaris'tio*.

The term *collu'torium* or *collutorium oris* is generally restricted to a wash for the mouth.

GARGET, *Phytolacca decandra*.

GARGLE, *Gargarism*.

GARGLING, see *Gargarism*.

GARGOUILLEMENT, *Borborygmus*, *Gurgling*. See *Râle muqueux*.

GARLIC, *Allium* —g. *Hedge*, *Alliaria*.

GAROSMUM, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

GAROU BARK, *Daphne gnidium*.

GARRETUM, *Poples*.

GARROPHYLLUS, *Engenia caryophyllata*.

GARROT (F.), from *garrotter*, 'to tie fast.' A small cylinder of wood, used for tightening the circular band, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed, for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, &c.

GARROTILLO, *Cynanche maligna*.

GARRULITAS, *Loquacity*.

GARULEUM BIPINNA'TUM. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*: known under the name *Snakeroot*, from its reputed effects as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents. The root is a great favourite with the Boers in chest diseases — as asthma — and in affections in which a free secretion from the mucous membrane of the bronchia is indicated. It has diaphoretic properties, and acts as a diuretic in gout and dropsy. It is given in decoction or tincture. Dr. Papez thinks the root ought to have a place in the *Materia Medica*.

GARUM, *γαρυν*. The ancient Romans gave this name to a kind of pickle made by collecting the liquor which flowed from salted and half-putrefied fish. It was used as a condiment. — The *Geoponica*, *Humbelberg* on *Apicinus*, *Martial*, &c.

GAS, see *Gas* —g. *Ammoniacale*, *Ammoniac* —g. *Animale sanguinis*, *G. sanguinis* —g. *Asotium*, *Azote* —g. *Azoticum oxygenatum*, *Nitrogen gaseous oxide of* —g. *Hepaticum*, *Hydrogen sulphuretted* —g. *Hydrogenium sulphuretum*, *Hydrogen sulphuretted* —g. *Intoxicating*, *Nitrogen gaseous oxide of* —g. *Laughing*, *Nitrogen gaseous oxide of* —g. *of the Lungs*, *Gas pulmonary* —g. *Nitrous*, *dephlogisticated*, *Nitrogen gaseous oxide of* —g. *Oxygenated muriatic acid*, *Chlorine* —g. *Oxymuriatic acid*, *Chlorine* —g. *Palustre*, *Miasm*

marsh—g. Paradise, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—g. Sulphuris, Sulphurous acid.

GASCARILLA, Croton cascariilla.

GASTEIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Gastein or Gasteiner Wildbad is in the Noric Alps, Austria. The waters are thermal. Temp. 106° to 118° Fah. They contain sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, magnesia, manganese, iron, &c.

GASTER, γαστήρ. The abdomen. At times, but rarely, the uterus. Also, the stomach, in particular; Hence:

GASTERALGIA, Gastralgia.

GASTERANAX. A name given by Dolzeus to a hypothetical vital principle, corresponding to the Arohaeus of Van Helmont, the seat of which he placed in the lower belly. See Bithnimalca.

GASTERANGEMPHRAXIS, Gasterangiempfraxis.

GASTERANGIEMPHRAXIS, *Gasterangiempfrax'is*, *Gasterempfrax'is*. Obstruction of the pylorus, from γαστήρ, 'stomach,' ἀγγω, 'I strangle,' and ἐφρασσα, 'I obstruct.'—Vogel. Also, and properly, obstruction or congestion of the vessels of the stomach.

GASTERASE, Pepsin.

GASTERASTHENIA, *Imbecillitas seu Aton'ia seu Las'itas ventric'uli*; from γαστήρ, 'stomach,' and ἀσθενια, 'debility.' Debility of the stomach.

GASTERECHE'MA, *Son'itus stomach'icus*; from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and ἤχημα, 'sound.' Sound presumed to be heard on auscultating the region of the stomach.

GASTEREMPHRAXIS, Gasterangiempfraxis.

GASTERHYSTERTOTOMY, Cæsarean Section.

GASTRÆ'MIA; from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and αἷμα, 'blood.' Determination of blood to the stomach.

GASTRALGIA, Cardialgia.

GASTRANEURYSMA, Gastroectasis.

GASTRATROPH'IA, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and τροφία, 'wasting.' Atrophy of the stomach.

GASTRECTASIS, *Gastroectasia*, *Gastraneury'sma*, *Dilata'tio ventric'uli*; from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and ἔκτασις, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of the stomach.

GASTRELCOBROSIS, Gastrobrosis ulceroza.

GASTRELCO'SIS, *Ulcerat'io seu Exulcera'tio seu U'lcera ventric'uli*, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and ἔλκωσις, 'ulceration.' Ulceration of the stomach. When accompanied with hectic, it constitutes *Gastrophthi'sis*, *Gastroph'ithoē*.

GASTRELYTROTOMIA, see Cæsarean Section.

GASTRENCEPHALO'MA, *Gastromyelo'ma*, *Gastromyelo'sis*, *Gastroencephalo'sis*; from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and εγκέφαλος, 'the brain.' Encephaloid of the stomach.

GASTRENCHYTA, Stomach pump.

GASTRENTERIC, Gastroentericus.

GASTRENTERTIC, Gastroenteritic.

GASTRENTEROMALA'CIA, *Gastrenteromalax'is*, from γαστήρ, 'stomach,' εντερον, 'intestine,' and μαλακία, 'softening.' Softening of the stomach and intestines.

GASTREPATICUS, Gastrohepatic.

GASTREPATIT'IS, *Inflamma'tio ventric'uli et hep'aticæ*; from γαστήρ, 'stomach,' and ἥπαρ, 'liver.' Inflammation of the stomach and liver.

GASTREPIPLOICUS, Gastroëpiploic.

GASTREBETHIS'IA; from γαστήρ, 'sto-

mach,' and ἐρεθίζω, 'I irritate.' Irritation of the stomach.

GASTRIC, *Gastricus*; from γαστήρ, 'the stomach.' Belonging or relating to the stomach.

GASTRIC ARTERIES are three in number, *Arteria gastro-epiplo'ica dextra*, *A. gastro-epiplo'ica sinistra*, and *A. corona'ria ventric'uli*.

GASTRIC JUICE, *Succus gastricus*, *Men'strum seu Fermentum Ventric'uli*, (F.) *Suc Gastrique*, *Gastric Acid*. A fluid, secreted from the mucous membrane of the stomach. As met with, it is a mixture of the fluids secreted by that organ with those of the supra-diaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal. Owing to such admixture, the most contrary properties have been assigned to it. That such a fluid is secreted, which concurs powerfully in digestion, is evident from many considerations, and has been positively proved by the author and numerous others. It was found by him to contain, in man, chlorohydric and acetic acids. The gastric fluid in cases of sudden death sometimes corrodes and perforates the stomach; giving rise to interesting questions in medical jurisprudence.

GASTRIC NERVES. The two cords by which the pneumogastric nerves terminate, and which descend on the two surfaces of the stomach; as well as the filaments of the great sympathetic, which accompany the gastric vessels.

GASTRIC PLEXUS, *Plexus coronarius ventric'uli*. A nervous net-work, formed by the solar plexus. It accompanies the *Arteria coronaria ventriculi*, and passes along the lesser curvature of the stomach, to which it gives branches.

GASTRIC VEINS follow the same distribution as the arteries, and open into the *Vena porta abdominalis*.

GAS'TRICISM, *Gastric'ismus*, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach.' A name by which is designated the medical theory, that refers all, or almost all, diseases to an accumulation of saburrae in the digestive passages.

GASTRILOQUE, Engastrimyth.

GASTRILOQUIST, Engastrimyth.

GASTRILOQUUS, Engastrimyth.

GASTRIMARGUS, Glutton.

GASTRINUM, Potash.

GASTRISMUS, Gluttony, see Saburra.

GASTRIT'IC, *Gastrit'icus*; same etymon as the rest. Relating to gastritis.

GASTRIT'IS, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and ἴτις, denoting inflammation. *Ventric'uli inflamma'tio*, *Causa gastritis*, *Empres'ma gastritis*, *Inflamma'tio gastritis*, *Cardial'gia inflamma'toria*, *Feb'ris stomach'ica inflamma'toria*, *Inflamma'tio ventric'uli*, *I. stom'achi*, *Phleg'monē ventric'uli*, *Inflammation of the stomach*, (F.) *Inflammation de l'Estomac*, *Gastrite*, *Catarrhe gastrique*. A disease, characterized by pyrexia; great anxiety; heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by taking any thing into the stomach; vomiting and hiccup. Gastritis may either be seated in the peritoneal or mucous coat. It is most frequently in the latter—*Ecogastrit'is*, *Endogastrit'is*, *Gastromycoderit'is*,—being excited directly by acrid ingesta. It requires the most active treatment;—bleeding, blistering, fomentations, diluents, &c. Some degree of inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach was considered by the followers of Broussais to be present in almost all fevers; and the various forms of dyspepsia have been supposed by some to be nothing more than chronic *endogastrit'is*.

GASTRITIS ARTERITICA, Coeliagra.

GASTRO-ARTHRITIS, Gout—g. Ataxia, Dyspepsia—g. Atonia, Dyspepsia—g. Bronchitis, Fever, adenomenigeal—g. *Entérite intense*, Sy-

nocha—g. *Entérite*, with nervous affection of the brain, see Typhus—g. Enteritis, follicular, Dotti-neritis; see Typhus.

GASTROBROSIS, *Perforatio ventriculi*, *Gastrorrhœa*'s, (F.) *Perforation de l'Estomac*; from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *βρωσις*, 'the act of gnawing.' Corrosion and perforation of the stomach.

GASTROBROSIS ULCEROSA, *Gastrelcubrosia*. Destruction and perforation of the coats of the stomach by ulceration.

GASTROCELE, from *γαστήρ*, 'the belly,' and *κέλη*, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the stomach*, *Hernia ventriculi*, (F.) *Hernie de l'Estomac*. Hernia, formed by the stomach through the upper part of the linea alba: a disease, the existence of which has been doubted by many. See Epigastrocele.

GASTRO-CEPHALITIS; from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' *κεφαλή*, 'head,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the stomach and head,—a not uncommon concomitant of certain malignant fevers.

GASTROCHOLOSIS, Fever, gastric.

GASTROCNEME, Sura.

GASTROCNEMIA, Sura.

GASTROCNEMII, from *γαστήρ*, 'the belly,' and *κνήμη*, 'the leg.' The name of the two fleshy masses which occupy the posterior and superficial part of the leg, *Gemelli*; (F.) *Gastrocnémien*, *Jumeaux de la jambe*, *Bifémoro-calcanei* ns—(Ch. :) the two constituting the *Gastrocnemius ceternus*, of English anatomists. These muscles are distinguished into *internal* and *external*, which are distinct above, but united at their inferior extremity. They are long, flat, and thick; and arise—the former from the posterior part of the outer condyle of the femur; the latter, from the posterior part of the inner condyle of the same bone. The aponeurosis, which unites these muscles below, joins with that of the solaris, and forms with it, a large tendon, which, under the name *Tendo-Achillis*, is inserted at the posterior part of the calcaneum. These muscles extend the foot on the leg, and the leg on the foot. They can, also, bend the leg and the thigh reciprocally on each other. For the *Gastrocnemius internus*, see *Soleus*.

GASTROCNEMIUM, Sura.

GASTROCELIACUS, Cœliac.

GASTROCELICUS, Cœliac.

GASTROCOLIC, see Epiploon, gastrocolic.

GASTROCOLICA, Cardialgia.

GASTROCOLITIS, from *γαστήρ*, 'stomach,' and *κόλον*, 'colon.' Inflammation of the stomach and colon.

GASTROCOLPOTOMIA, see Cæsarean section.

GASTRODIDYMUS, *Didymus*, *Symphogastrius*, *Psoidymus*; from *γαστήρ*, 'the belly,' and *δίδυμος*, 'a twin.' A monstrosity in which twins are united by the abdomen.

GASTRODUODENAL, *Gastroduodena'lis*; from *γαστήρ*, 'stomach,' and *duodenum*. Relating to the stomach and duodenum.

GASTRODUODENOPYRA, Fever, adeno-meningeal.

GASTRODYNE, Cardialgia.

GASTRODYNYA, Cardialgia—g. Flatulenta, Colica flatulenta.

GASTROËNTERIC, *Gastroënter'icus*, *Gastreuter'ic*, *Gastreuter'icus*, from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *έντερις*, 'intestine.' Relating to the stomach and intestine.

GASTROËNTERITE, Gastroenteritis.

GASTROËNTERITIC, *Gastroënterit'icus*,

Gastreuterit'ic, *Gastreuterit'icus*; same etyma as the next. Relating to gastroenteritis.

GASTROËNTERITIS, *Inflammat'io ventriculi et Intestino'rum*, (F.) *Gastro-entérite*, *Gastro-enter'ic disease*, from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' *έντερις*, 'an intestine,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine. According to Broussais, the essential fevers of authors are gastro-enteritis, simple, or complicated.

GASTROËPIP'LOIC, *Gastro-epiplo'icus*, *Gastroepiploicus*, from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon.' That which relates to the stomach and epiploon.

GASTROËPIP'LOIC ARTERIES, or *Gastric inferior*, are two in number, and distinguished into *right* and *left*. The *right*, also called *Gastro-hepatic*, *Gastrica inferior dextra*, *Gastro-epiplo'ica dextra*, is furnished by the hepatic artery. It descends behind the pylorus, and passes from right to left, along the great curvature of the stomach. It gives branches to the pancreas, duodenum, stomach, omentum majus, and terminates by anastomosing with the *Gastro-epiplo'ica sinistra*, *Gastrica sinistra*, *Gastrica inferior sinistra*. This—the *left*—arises from the splenic artery. It is of considerable magnitude, and passes from left to right, along the great curvature of the stomach, distributing its branches more particularly to the stomach and omentum majus. It terminates by joining the right gastro-epiploic.

GASTROËPIP'LOIC GLANDS are the lymphatic ganglions or glands, situate towards the great curvature of the stomach, between the two anterior laminae of the omentum majus.

GASTROËPIP'LOIC VEINS are distinguished, like the arteries, into *right* and *left*. They empty themselves;—the former, into the superior mesenteric; the latter, into the splenic vein.

GASTROËMORRHAGIA, Hæmatemesis.

GASTROHEPATIC, *Gastro-hepat'icus*, *Hepato-gast'ricus*, *Gastropat'icus*; from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *ήπαρ*, 'the liver.' Relating to the stomach and liver. This name has been given to several organs. See Epiploon, gastro-hepatic, &c.

GASTROHYSTROTOMY, Cæsarean section.

GASTROLIENALIS, Gastrosplenicus.

GASTROLITHIASIS, from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *λίθιασις*, 'formation of stone.' The formation of concretions, *gastroolithi*, in the stomach.

GASTROMALACIA, Gastromalaxia.

GASTROMALAXIA, *Gastro-malax'ia*, *Gastromalaco'sis*, *Malacoq'ater*, *Malax'is ventriculi*, *Dissolut'io ventriculi*, *Emollit'io ventriculi*, *Pseudophlogo'nis ventriculi resolut'ica et co'liquat'iva*, *Metamorpho'sis ventriculi gelatinifor'mis*, *Erosio et perforat'io spontanea ventriculi*, *Resolut'io et diastro'sis ventriculi*, (F.) *Ramollissement de l'Estomac*, from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *μαλαξίς*, 'softening.' Softening of the stomach, induced at times by the gastric secretions after death,—*Resolut'io ventriculi autopoptica*.

GASTROMANTIS, Engastrimyth.

GASTROMETROTOMIA, Cæsarean section.

GASTROMYCODERIS, see Stomach.

GASTROMYCODERITIS, see Gastritis.

GASTROMYELOMA, Gastroencephaloma.

GASTRONOSUS, Gastropathia.

GASTROPARALYSIS, *Gastrople'gia*, *Paraly'sis ventriculi*; from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *παράλυσις*, 'paralysis.' Paralysis of the stomach.

GASTROPATHY, *Gastropath'ia*, *Gastro-nosus*, *Gastron'us*, from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *πάθος*, 'disease.' Disease of the stomach.

GASTROPERIODYNYA; *Sool* (India.) A

violent periodical neuralgic pain at the pit of the stomach, not uncommon in Hindoostan.

GASTROPHRENIC, *Gastro-phren'icus*, from *γαστρῆ*, 'the stomach,' and *φρενῆς*, 'the diaphragm.' Belonging to the stomach and diaphragm.

GASTROPHRENIC LIGAMENT is a reflection of the peritoneum, which descends from the inferior surface of the diaphragm to the cardia.

GASTROPHTHISIS, *Gastrelcosis*.

GASTROPHTHOE, *Gastrelcosis*.

GASTROPLEGIA, *Gastroparalysis*.

GASTROR'APHY, *Gastrorha'phia*, *Gastror'rhaphé*, *Sutu'ra abdomina'lis*, from *γαστρῆ*, 'the belly,' and *ραφή*, 'a suture.' The suture used for uniting wounds penetrating the abdomen, when they are too extensive or too unequal to be kept in contact by position, adhesive plaster, or appropriate bandages. The *interrupted* and *quilled* sutures are those chiefly employed.

GASTRORRHAGIA, *Hæmatemesis*.

GASTRORRHEXIS, *Gastrostrosis*.

GASTRORRHOEA, from *γαστρῆ*, 'the stomach,' and *ρῆσις*, 'I flow.' *Blennorrhœa* seu *Fluzus ventric'uli*, (F.) *Fluz muqueux de l'estomac*, *Catarrhe stomacal*. A morbid condition of the stomach, which consists in the secretion of an excessive quantity of mucus from the lining membrane of the stomach. Also, *Cœliac flux*.

GASTROSCIRRHUS, *Indura'tio ventric'uli scirrhus'ea*, *Scirrhus* seu *carcinoma ventric'uli*. Scirrhus induration or cancer of the stomach.

GASTROSCOPIA, *Abdominoscopia*.

GASTRO'SIS. A generic name for diseases which are seated in the stomach.—Alibert.

GASTROSPLE'NIC, *Gastrosp'le'nicus*, *Gastro-liena'lis*, from *γαστρῆ*, 'stomach,' and *σπλήν*, 'the spleen.' Relating to stomach and spleen.

GASTROSTENOSIS, *Stricture of the stomach*.

GASTROSTENOSIS CARDI'ACA et **PYLOR'ICA**; from *γαστρῆ*, 'the stomach,' and *στενός*, 'narrow.' Narrowness of the cardiac and pyloric orifices of the stomach from cancer of that organ.

GASTROT'OMY, from *γαστρῆ*, 'the belly,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' Several different operations have been so called. 1. The Cæsarean Section. 2. An incision made into the abdomen for the purpose of removing some internal strangulation or volvulus; or to reduce hernia, *Laparot'omy*: and. 3. The opening made in the stomach, to remove a foreign body which has passed into it through the œsophagus.

GASTRYPERNEUR'IA, from *γαστρῆ*, 'stomach,' *ὑπερ*, 'above,' and *νεύρον*, 'a nerve.' Morbidly increased activity of the nerves of the stomach.

GÂTEAU FÉBRILE, *Ague cake*.

GATTILIER, *Vitex*.

GAUDIA FŒDA, *Masturbation*.

GAULTHER'IA, *G.* seu *Gualthe'ria procum'bens*, *Gaultie'ra repens*, *Mountain Tea*, *Partridge Berry*, *Berried Tea*, *Grouseberry*, *Deerberry*, *Spice berry*, *Tea berry*, *Red berry*, *Wintergreen*, *Red berry Tea*, *Ground berry*, *Ground ivy*, *Ground holly*, *Hill berry*, *Box berry*, *Chequer berry*. An American plant, which is one of the principle articles of the materia medica of some Indian tribes. The infusion of the leaves is stimulant and anodyne, and is said to have been used, with advantage, in asthma. The oil—*Oleum Gaultheria*, Ph. U. S.—is used, chiefly on account of its pleasant flavour, to cover the taste of other medicines.

GAUNTLET, *Gantelet*.

GAUQUAV'A, *Smilax China*.

GAUTIERA REPENS, *Gaultheria*.

GAY FEATHER, *Liatris spicata*.

GAYAC, *Guaiacum*.

GAYLUSSAC'IA RESINO'SA, *Vaccin'ium resin'osum*, *Black Huckleberry*. An indigenous plant, whose fruit is sweet and agreeable.

GAZ, *Gas*, *Air*. Van Helmont first designated by this name,—the etymology of which is unknown,—the carbonic acid developed in the vinous fermentation. Afterwards, the term was appropriated to every permanently elastic fluid; that is, which preserves its aëriform state at all temperatures: and ultimately it was extended to all aëriform bodies;—which were divided into *permanent* and *non-permaent gases*. The latter are generally termed vapours:—they return to the liquid state, when a portion of their calorific is abstracted. The permanent gases, or *gases* properly so called, are numerous, and may be divided into four sections with regard to their effects on the animal economy.

1. <i>Irrespirable gases.</i>	Carbonic acid, ammoniacal gas, muriatic acid gas, deutoxide of azote, nitrous acid gas, and chlorine.	
2. <i>Negatively deleterious gases.</i>		Hydrogen, azote.
3. <i>Positively deleterious gases.</i>		Oxygen, protoxide of azote, carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, and arseniuretted hydrogen.

It is proper to remark that the term *respirable* has been very differently employed by different writers. Sometimes it has meant the power of supporting life when applied to the blood in the lungs. At others, all gases have been deemed irrespirable, which are incapable of being introduced into the lungs by voluntary efforts,—without any relation to their power of maintaining vitality; and this is perhaps the best sense. The gases were, at one time, employed in medicine, under great expectations,—especially by the enthusiastic Beddoes; but they are now scarcely ever had recourse to. They differ, considerably, in their effects on the animal economy. Some, as oxygen, are exciting; others, as azote, depressing; whilst others, again, as the *Protoxide of azote* or *laughing gas*, produce the most singular effects.

GAZ, **PUL'MONARY**, *Gas of the lungs*. A name given to the expired air; which contains—besides common air, an increase of carbonic acid, water, and some animal matter.

GAZ SANG'UINIS, *Gas anima'lis san'guinis*, *Hal'itus san'guinis*, *Aura san'guinis*, *Hæmat'mus*. The halitus, or vapour, given off by freshly drawn blood.

GAZELLE, *Antilopus*.

GÉANT, *Giant*.

GEBARPULVER, *Ergot*.

GEDE'OLA. The convex part of the liver.—Du Cange.

GEILNAU, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. Geilnau is a village in the grand duchy of Nassau, at no great distance from Frankfort. The waters contain carbonic acid, carbonate, sulphate, and phosphate of soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and iron.

GEISMAR, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. The mineral waters of Geismar, in Bavaria, are acidulous chalybeates.

GEISUM, *Geison*. The part of the frontal bone over the eyes.

GELAPPIUM, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

GELASINI DENTES, *Incisive teeth*.

GELASMUS, Canine laugh.

GEL'ATIN, *Gel'atine, Gelatina, Galreda*, from (F.) *Gelée*, 'gelly or jelly.' An immediate animal principle. It is semitransparent, insipid, inodorous, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot, which it thickens, and transforms into gelly on cooling. Gelatin is a very nutritious substance; and, when dissolved in a considerable quantity of water, forms an emollient fluid, much used in therapeutics, but not the most easy of digestion.

GELATIN OF WHARTON, *Gelatina Whartonia'na, Jelly of the Cord*. A soft, dense, fluid, gelatinous substance, which envelops the umbilical cord, and is conceived, by some, to be inservient to the nutrition of the fœtus.

GELATINA AQUATICA, *Brasenia hydrophilis*.

GELATIO, Congelation.

GELÉE, Gelly.

GELLY, *Jelly, Jus gela'tum, Gelu, Jus coagula'tum*, (F.) *Gelée*. A substance of a soft consistence, tremulous, and transparent, which is obtained by an appropriate treatment, from animal and vegetable matters: hence the distinction into *animal* and *vegetable jelly*. The former is merely a concentrated solution of gelatin, left to cool.

Vegetable Jelly is found in the juice of the currant, mulberry, and of almost all acid fruits, when ripe. It is of itself colourless, but almost always retains a little colouring matter of the fruit which has furnished it. It has an agreeable taste; is scarcely soluble in cold water, but boiling water dissolves it readily: the jelly is, however, almost all deposited on cooling. If this aqueous solution be boiled for a long time, it becomes analogous to mucilage, and loses the property of being jellied on cooling.

GELSEMI'NUM NIT'IDUM, *Yellow Jessamine*. The flowers, root, &c., of this shrub, are narcotic, and the effluvia from the former are said sometimes to induce stupor.

GELU, Gelly.

GELUS, Risus.

GEMELLI, *Gastrocnemii, Ischio-trochanterianus, Testicles*.

GEMEL'LUS, *Gem'inus, Did'yimus*, 'a twin.' (F.) *Jumeau, Jumelle, Besson, Besonne*. One of two children, twins, born at the same accouchement, or gestation. Also, relating to twins, as "a twin conception."

GEMELLUS MUS'culus. Cowper applies this name to the long portion of the triceps brachialis united to the inner portion.

GEMINI, *Ischio-trochanterianus, Testicles*.

GEMINUM CENTRUM SEMICIRCULARE, *Tœnia semicircularis*.

GEMINUS, *Gemellus*.

GEMIPOMA, *Mamma*.

GÉMISSEMENT, see *Moaning*.

GEMMA, *Granulation—g. Oculi, Crystalline*.

GEMMATION, GENERATION BY, see *Generation*.

GEMMIPARITÉ, see *Generation*.

GEMMIPAROUS, see *Generation*.

GEMUR'SA, a corn; also a name given by the ancients to a disease seated between the toes;—the nature of which is unknown to us.

GEN, *Gen'esis*, 'generation,' from *γενναι*, 'I make.' Hence *Hydrogen, Osteogeny, &c.*

GENA. The *Cheek, Genys, Pare'ta, Gamphê, Gamphê's, Gnathos, Gnathmus, Mala*, (F.) *Joue*. The cheeks form the lateral parts of the mouth. Externally, they have no precise limits: they are continuous, above, with the lower eyelid; below,

they descend as far as the base of the jaw; before, they terminate at the alæ nasi, and at the commissures of the lips; and behind, at the ear. Their thickness varies, according to the degree of fatness of the individual. They are formed of three layers;—one dermoid, another muscular, and the third mucous.

GENCIVES, *Gingivæ*.

GENE'AS, *Lanugo prima, Probar'bium*. The downy hairs, which first cover the cheek. Also, a bandage which passes under the chin.

GENEION, *Beard, Mentum*.

GENERAL ANATOMY, see *Anatomy*.

GÉNÉRALE, *Influenza*.

GENERATIO, *Generation—g. Æquivoca*, see *Generation—g. Calculi, Lithia—g. Homogenes*, see *Generation—g. Primitiva*, see *Generation—g. Originaria*, see *Generation—g. Spontanea*, see *Generation*.

GENERATION, *Genera'tio, Gen'esis, Genna'is, Gonê, Gonus, Procrea'tio, Procreation, Breeding*, from *γενναι*, or *γενναι*, 'I engender.' Under this name physiologists comprehend the aggregate of functions, which concur, in organized beings, towards the production of their kind. The act of generation means the union of the sexes. See *Coition*. The writers of antiquity believed, that all organized bodies are produced either by what is termed *univocal* or *regular generation*, *Homogen'esis, genera'tio homogen'ea, propaga'tio*, which applies to the upper classes of animals and vegetables, or by *spontaneous generation*, *Autogen'ia, heterogen'esis, generatio heterogen'ea, æquivocal, primiti'ea, primiti'ena, origina'ria, sponta'nea, spontepariê* (Dugès), which they considered applicable to the very lowest classes only, as the mushroom, the worm, the frog, &c. There are still many distinguished naturalists who consider that beings low in the scale of animality, are produced in the latter way. Spontaneous generation and equivocal generation have been regarded by many to be synonymous. Others, however, mean by spontaneous generation, the production of a new being from the mere combination of inorganic elements; whilst by equivocal generation they understand the evolution of a new being from organized beings dissimilar to themselves, through some irregularity in their functions, or through the incipient decay or degeneration of their tissues. As to the mode in which regular generation is accomplished, there have been many views. According to the doctrine of Hippocrates, and of the ancient philosophers, the ovaries of the female furnish a prolific fluid, similar to that of the male; and the fœtus results from the mixture of the two seeds in copulation. Steno and others conceived, that the ovaries contain ova, which are not developed until vivified by the male sperm. Bonnet and Spallanzani believed in the pre-existence of germs, created since the origin of the world, but encased in each other, and becoming developed in succession; whence it would follow that the ovary of the first female must have contained the germs of all subsequent generations: and that the number of these germs must go on always diminishing, until ultimately extinct. This was the system of the *evolution of germs*. According to Leeuwenhoek, the ovaries do not contain eggs, but vesicles destined to receive animalcules; which, in his view, live in the sperm. Thousands of these animalcules are thrown into the uterus during copulation, and the most expeditious and vigorous reaches the ovary, after having scattered and destroyed its competitors. Buffon—admitting the hypothesis of the two seeds—supposed that they were formed of molecules proceeding

*Membra pudenda, Organa generatio'ni inser-
vientia, (F.) Organes génitales, Parties génitales,
P. konteuses, P. génitoires, P. nobles, P. sex-
uelles, P. naturelles, Les Parties.* The parts that
are inservient to the reproduction of the species.
These are very different in the male and female.
In man, they are numerous; some *secreting the
sperm*, as the testicles and their appendages;
others *retaining it*, as the vesiculus seminales;
and another for *carrying it into the organs of the
female*—the penis. In the female, the parts of
generation form an apparatus, perhaps more com-
plicated than that of the male. Some are in-
servient to copulation, as the vulva, vagina, &c.;
others to conception and the preservation of the
product for a determinate time, as the uterus and
its appendages; whilst others concur in the ali-
mentation of the infant after birth, as the mammae.

GENITALE, Sperm—g. Caput, Glans.

GENITALIA, Genital organs—g. Viri, Pudi-
bilia.

GENITO-CRURAL NERVE, *Nervus genito-
cruralis, Subpubial nerve, Internal inguinal
nerve.* A branch of the second lumbar nerve,
which passes through the psoas muscle, and, ap-
proaching the femoral arch, divides into two
branches,—an *internal, scrotal, or gen'ital, nervus
spermaticus seu pudendus externus*, and an *ex-
ternal or femoral cutaneous branch, lumbingo-
inalis.*

GENITU'RA. That which is fecundated or
engendered in the maternal womb. This word
has been used synonymously with *embryo, fetus,*
and *infant.* Also, the sperm; and the penis. See
GONE.

GENIUM, Mentum.

GENNESIS, Generation.

GENNETICA, Genital Organs.

GENNETICOCNEMUS, from γεννητικός,
'genital,' and κνησμος, 'itching.' Itching of the
genital organs.

GENNETICON'OSI, *Genneticou'osi*, from
γεννητικός, 'genital,' and νόσος, 'disease.' Dis-
eases of the genitals.

GENOA, CLIMATE OF. The climate of this
Italian city and its vicinity has been often select-
ed as favourable for the phthisical valetudinarian
during the winter; but it is now admitted to be
decidedly improper for pulmonary affections,
being subject to frequent and rapid changes of
temperature, and to dry cold winds from the
north, alternately with warm moist winds from
the south-east.—Sir James Clark.

GENONU'SI, *Morbi sexus*, from γένος, 'sex,'
and νόσος, 'disease.' Sexual diseases.

GENOS, Sex.

GENOU, Genu.

GENOUILLES, (*Corpus*) Corpora geniculata.

GENRE, Genus.

GENSANG, Panax quinquefolium.

GENTIA, Gentianina.

GENTIAN, *Gentiana lutea, Triosteum—g.
Blue, Gentiana catesbaei—g. Catesbian, Gentiana
catesbaei—g. White, Laserpitium latifolium—g.
Southern, Gentiana catesbaei—g. White, Trios-
teum—g. Yellow, Gentiana lutea, see Calumba.*

GENTIANA, G. lutea—g. Alba, *Laserpitium
latifolium—g. Cachenlaguen, Chironia Chilensis
—g. Centaurium, Chironia centaurium.*

GENTIANA CATESBAE'I; *G. Catesba'na, Blue
Gentian, U. S., Catesbian Gen'tian, Southern
Gentian, Bluebell, Bitterroot.* It is a pure and
simple bitter, and the root may be used wherever
that of the *Gentiana lutea* is proper.

GENTIA'NA CHIRAYTA, *G. Chiray'ta, Henrice'a
Pharmacear'cha, Sicer'tian, Chiray'ta, Agathotes
chiray'ta, Ophelia chiray'ta, Chiret'ta, Chiray'ti-*

ta, Chiray'ta. A native of India, which has been
much employed in that country, in dyspepsia,
and as an antiperiodic in intermittents. It is
preferred by some to sarsaparilla, where the lat-
ter is considered to be indicated,—as after large
quantities of mercury have been taken, or when
profuse salivation has been induced. It has also
been advised in atonic leucorrhœa. It yields its
virtues to alcohol and water.

GENTIANA CRINITA, see G. quinqueflora—g. Ge-
rardi, *Chironia centaurium.*

GENTIA'NA LU'TEA. The systematic name of
the officinal gentian; *Gentia'na, Gentia'na ma-
jor, G. vel'crum, Gentia'na rubra, Sver'tia lutea,
Aster'ius lutea, Yellow Gentian, Felwort.* Ord.
Gentianeæ. (F.) *Gentiane jaune.* This is a
plant common in the mountains of Europe. The
root is almost inodorous, extremely bitter, and
yields its virtues to ether, alcohol, and water. It
is tonic and stomachic; and in large doses, spe-
rient. Dose, gr. x. to ℥ij. It is most frequently,
however, used in infusion or tincture.

GENTIANA MAJOR, G. lutea—g. Peruviana, *Chir-
onia Chilensis.*

GENTIA'NA QUINQUEFLO'RA, *Five-flowered Gen-
tian;* and GENTIA'NA CRINI'TA, *Fringed Gen-
tian,* indigenous, are possessed of like virtues.

GENTIANA RUBRA, G. lutea—g. Veterum, &
lutea.

GENTIANE JAUNE, *Gentiana lutea.*

GENTIANINA, *Gentianine, Gentianin, Gen-
tia'nia, Gentia.* A supposed neutral substance,
obtained from gentian, and, by some, presumed
to be its active principle. It is not so.

GENTILITIUS, Hereditary.

GENU, *Gony, yovu, (F.) Genou.* The articula-
tion of the leg with the thigh;—the *Femoro-tibial*
or *knee-joint, the knee.* It is the most compli-
cated in the body, and is formed by the inferior
extremity of the femur, the superior extremity
of the tibia, and the rotula. The articular sur-
faces of the bones are covered by layers of carti-
lage—more or less thick—and by the synovial
membrane of the articulation. The soft parts of
this joint are,—the *ligamentum patella,* two later-
al ligaments, distinguished by the names *inter-
nal and external;* a posterior ligament, *Ligam-
tum posticum Windlow'ii;* two crucial ligaments,
—the one anterior, and the other posterior; its
interarticular fibro-cartilages; some albugineous
fibres, which form an imperfect capsule, &c. The
knee receives its arteries from the femoral and
popliteal. They bear the name *articular.* Its
veins have the same distribution as the arteries,
and discharge their blood into the saphena and
crural. Its nerves are furnished by the sciatic,
popliteal, and crural. The joint is protected by
the tendons and muscles which surround it.

The French use the term *Articulation en genou*
for a joint, in which the head of a bone is received
into a bony cavity of another, where it rolls and
moves in all directions.

GENU CORPORIS CALLOSI, see *Corpus callosum.*

GENUGRA, Gonagra.

GENUINUS, Legitimate.

GENUS, (F.) *Genre.* A collection or group of
species, analogous to each other, and which
be united by common characters. When a col-
lection of species cannot be referred to a known genus, it con-
stitutes a distinct one.

GENUS CURATIONIS, Ratio medendi.

GENYANTRAL'GIA, from γένειον, 'the maxilla,'
antrum, and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the
antrum of Highmore.

GENYANTRITIS, from γένειον, 'the maxilla,'
antrum, and itis, denoting inflammation.
Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

GENYANTREUM, Antrum of Highmore.

GENYOCYNANCHE, Cynanche parotidæa.

GENYS, *γυνυς*, 'the jaw,' also the chin. See *Gena*.

GEOPFRÆA INERMIS, *G. racemosa* seu *Piscinis seu Jamaicensis*; *Vouacap'oua Americana*, *Geoffra'a*, *Geoffroy'a*, *Cabbag'ium*, *Cabbage Tree*, *Cabbage Bark Tree*, *Worm-Bark Tree*, *Andi'ra inermis* seu *racemosa*. *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The odor of the bark is very unpleasant. It is anthelmintic and cathartic. Dose of the powder, ℞j to ℞ij.

GEOPFRÆA JAMAICENSIS, *G. inermis*—*g.* *Piscinis*, *G. inermis*—*g.* *Racemosa*, *G. inermis*.

GEOPFRÆA SURINAMENSIS, *Andi'ra Surinamensis*, has similar properties.

Hutteneschmidt has separated their active principles, to which he has given the names *Jamaicensis* and *Surinamensis*. They are all alkaline.

GEOPFRÆA VERMIFUGA, *Andira idai*, *Arriba*, *Stolemo'ra Fernambucensis*; a South American plant has a fruit, the almond of which, called *angline*, has a reputation at Rio Janeiro as a vermifuge. Dose, a grain to fifteen; or it may be given in infusion.

GEOFFROYA, *Geoffræa inermis*—*g.* *Jamaicensis*, *G. inermis*.

GEOGRAPHY, MEDICAL, *Geographia Medica*. The description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants—vegetable and animal; but principally on those of man.

GEOPHAGISM, *Geophag'ia*, *Gæophag'ia*, from *γῆ*, 'earth,' and *φαγεῖν*, 'I eat.' The act or practice of eating earth. See *Chthonophagia*.

GEROLOG'IA, *Geratolog'ia*, from *γῆρας*, 'old age,' and *λογία*, 'a discourse.' The doctrine, or a description, of old age.

GERANIS, from *γέρανος*, 'a crane,' which it resembles. A bandage, used by the ancients in cases of fractured clavicle. Some authors attribute it to Hippocrates; others, to Perigenes.

GERANIUM, same etymon, because its pistil is long, like the bill of the crane. The *Crane's Bill*.

GERANIUM FORTIDUM, *G. Robertianum*—*g.* *Maculatum*, see *Geranium*, and *G. Moschatum*.

GERANIUM MOSCHATUM; *Erodium Moschatum*, (*F.*) *Bec de grue musqué*. A European plant, esteemed to be excitant and diaphoretic.

GERANIUM NOVEBORACENSE, *G. Maculatum*—*g.* *Purpureum*, *G. Robertianum*.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM; *G. fortidum* seu *purpureum*, *Stinking Crane's Bill*, *Herb Robert*, (*F.*) *Herbe à Robert*, *Bec de Grue Robertin*. This plant was, at one time, used as an antispasmodic and slight stimulant, as well as for an external application in various painful sores and inflammations.

Most of the species of *geranium* have been used as astringents. In some of the northwestern parts of the United States, the root of the *Geranium maculatum*—*Geranium*, (*Ph. U. S.*)—*G. noveboracense*, *Spotted Crane's Bill*, *Crowfoot*, *Alum root*, *Tormentil*, *Stork bill*—is called *Racine à Bequet*, after a person of that name. It is highly extolled by the Western Indians as an antisyphilitic.

GERAS, *Senectus*.

GERM, *Germen*, *Blastè*, *Blastema*. The rudiment of a new being, not yet developed, or which is still adherent to the mother.

GERM FORCE, Plastic force.

GERMANDER, COMMON, *Teucrium chamædrys*—*g.* *Creeping*, *Teucrium chamædrys*—*g.*

Marum, *Teucrium marum*—*g.* *Small*, *Teucrium chamædrys*—*g.* *Water*, *Teucrium scordium*.

GERMANDRÉE AQUATIQUE, *Teucrium scordium*—*g.* *Maritime*, *Teucrium marum*—*g.* *Officinale*, *Teucrium chamædrys*—*g.* *Scorodone*, *Teucrium scordium*.

GERME FAUX, Conception, false.

GERMEN, Germ, Sperm—*g.* *Dentale*, *Dental Pulp*—*g.* *Falsum*, *Mole*—*g.* *Spurium*, *Conception*, false.

GERMINAL CELL, see *Cytoblast*—*g.* *Membrane and Vesicle*; see *Molecule*—*g.* *Nucleus*, see *Molecule*—*g.* *Spot*, see *Molecule*—*g.* *Vesicle*, see *Molecule*.

GERMS, DISSEMINATION OF, *Panspermia*.

GEROBOS'CIA, *Gerontobos'cia*, from *γῆρας*, 'old age,' and *βασειν*, 'food.' Nourishment or maintenance proper for the aged.

GEROCOMEUM, *Gerocomeium*.

GEROCOMIA, *Gerocomicè*, *Gerontocom'icè*, from *γῆρας*, 'an aged person,' and *κομῖν*, 'to take care of.' The part of medicine whose object is the preservation of the health of the aged:—the hygiene of old people.

GEROCOMICÈ, *Gerocomia*.

GEROCOMIUM, *Gerocomeum*, *Presbyodochi'um*, *Gerontocomi'um*, *Gerotrophe'um*, same etymon. An hospital for the aged.

GEROFLE, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

GEROFLE JAUNE, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

GERONTATROPHIA, *Marasmus senilis*.

GERONTOBOS'CIA, *Gerobos'cia*.

GERONTOCOMICE, *Gerocomia*.

GERONTOCOMIUM, *Gerocomeium*.

GERONTOPIA, from *γῆρας*, 'old age,' and *ὤψ*, 'the eye.' Weakness of sight of the aged.

GERONTOTOXON, *Gerotoxon*.

GERONTOXON, *Gerotoxon*.

GEROTOX'ON, *Gerontox'on*, *Gerontotox'on*, *Macula corneæ arcuata*, *Arcus senilis*; from *γῆρας*, 'an old person,' and *τοξον*, 'a bow.' A bow-shaped opacity at the under margin of the cornea, common to old people.

GEROTROPHEUM, *Gerocomeium*.

GEROTROPHIA, *Gerobos'cia*.

GERSA, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—*g.* *Serpentaris*, see *Arum maculatum*.

GESTA, 'things done,' from *gerere*, *gestum*, 'to do,' 'carry.' A Latin term, introduced by Hallé into medical language, to designate, among the objects which belong to hygiene, the functions which consist in the voluntary movements of muscles and organs. In the class *Gesta* are found *sleep*, the *waking state*, *movements* or *locomotion*, and *rest*.

GESTA'TION, *Gesta'tio*, *Phora*, from *gestare*, 'to carry.' The time during which a female who has conceived carries the embryo in her uterus. See *Pregnancy*. *Gestation*, likewise, signifies the bearing or carrying of an individual; a kind of exercise easier than that in which he moves by virtue of his own powers. Thus, we speak of *gestation on horseback*, in a *carriage*, &c.

GESTATION, PROTRACTED. *Pregnancy* protracted beyond the usual period. See *Pregnancy*.

GESTICULA'TION, *Gesticula'tio*, same etymon. The act of making many gestures; a symptom in disease, which indicates great encephalic erethism. It is met with in numerous affections.

GETHYL'LIS SPIRA'LIS. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* *Amaryllidæe*, the orange-coloured fruit of which has a peculiar fragrance. An infusion in spirit or tincture is used in flatulence and colic.

GEUM, *G. rivale*—*g.* *Caryophyllum*, *G. ur-*

banum—*g. Nutans*, *G. rivale*—*g. Palustre*, *G. rivale*.

GEUM RIVALE, *G. palustre* seu *nutans*, *Caryophyllata aquatica* seu *nutans*, *Benedicta sylvestris*, *Water avens*, (F.) *Benoite aquatique*, *B. des Ruissaux*. Family, Rosaceae. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Polygynia. The root of this plant, *Geum* (Ph. U. S.), is astringent. It has been much extolled in the cure of intermittents, diarrhoea, hemorrhage, &c.

GEUM URBANUM, *G. caryophyllatum*, *Caryophyllata*, *C. vulgaris* seu *urbana*, *Caryophyllus vulgaris*, *Sanamunda*, *Lagophthalmus*, *Caryophylla*, *Janamunda*, *Common avens*, *Herb Bennet*, *Herba benedictina*, (F.) *Benoite*. The root of this plant has a smell not unlike that of cloves. Taste bitterish, austere; virtues yielded to water and alcohol. It has been used in intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, debility, &c. Dose, ℞ to ℥j of the powder.

GEUM VERNUM, *Western early avens*, has the same properties as

GEUM VIRGINIANUM, *White avens*, *Avens*, *Evan root*, *Chocolate root*, *Bennet*, *Throat root*, *Cure-all*, (F.) *Benoite de Virginie*, is common from Maine to Carolina and Kentucky, flowering in June and July. It has the same medical properties as *Geum rivale*.

GEUMA, Taste.

GEUSION'OSI, from *γεωσις*, 'taste,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' *Geusionosi*. Diseases of the organ or sense of taste.

GEUSIS, Taste. Rarely, the root of the tongue—*Radix lingua*.

GEUTHMOS, Taste.

GEZIR, see *Pastinaca opositax*.

GEZIT, *Cagot*.

GEZITAIN, *Cagot*.

GHERKIN, see *Cucumis sativus*.

GHITTA JEMOCO, *Cambogia*.

GIALAPPA, *Convolvulus Jalapa*.

GIANT, *Gigas*, (F.) *Géant*. One much above the ordinary stature.

GIBBA, Hump.

GIBBER, Hump.

GIBBEROSITAS, *Gibbositas*.

GIBBOSITAS, *Gibbrositas*, *Cyphosis*, *Rhachio-cyphosis*, from (F.) *Gibbeus*, (L.) *Gibbus*, 'something arched or vaulted; prominent.' *Gibbosity*, *Gibbousness*, *Curvature of the spine*, *Hydro-ma*. A symptom which occurs in different diseases; particularly in rickets and caries of the vertebrae. See Hump.

GIBBOSITAS CARIOSA, *Vertebral disease*.

GIBBOUSNESS, *Gibbositas*.

GIBBUS, Hump—*g. Pottii*, *Vertebral disease*.

GIBLETS. According to Minshew, from *Gobbet*, *Goblet*; but, according to Junius, from (F.) *Gibier*, 'game.' The word seems to be the old (F.) *Gibletz*, *Gibelet*, &c., i. e. *Gibier*, (L.) *Gibbarium*, food, (F.) *Abattis*. It means, generally, the parts which are cut off from a goose before it is roasted. Also, the extremities of fowls, such as the head, wings, feet: to which are sometimes added, the liver, gizzard, &c. Soup, made from these, is moderately nutritious.

GIDDINESS, *Vertigo*.

GIDDY, *Vertiginous*.

GIGANTEUS, *Gigantic*.

GIGANTESQUE, *Gigantic*.

GIGANTIC, *Giganteus*, *Gigantodes*, (F.) *Gigantesque*. Relating to one much above the ordinary stature.

GIGANTODES, *Gigantic*.

GIGARTINA HELMINTHOCHORTON, *Corallina Corsicana*—*g. Lichenoides*, *Fucus amylicus*.

GIGARUS SERPENTARIA, *Arum dracontulcus*.

GIGAS, *Giant*.

GILARUM, *Thymus serpyllum*.

GILEAD, *BALM OF*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*.

GILET DE FORCE, *Waistcoat, strait*.

GILL, *Glecoma hederaceum*.

GILL-GO-BY-GROUND, *Glecoma hederaceum*.

GILLA THEOPHRASTI, *Zinci sulphas—g. Vitrioli*, *Zinci sulphas*.

GILLE'NIA STIPULA'CEA, *Small-flowered Indian Physic* has the same properties as

GILLE'NIA TRIFOLIA'TA, *Spiraea trifolia*, *Common Gille'nia*, *Indian Physic*, *Western Dropwort*, *Indian Hippo*, *Ip'ecac*, *Boxman's root*, *Meadow sweet*, *Beaumont root*. *Nat. Ord.* Rosaceae. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Pentagynia. The root of this shrub,—*Gille'nia*, (Ph. U. S.)—which grows plentifully in the United States, is a safe and efficacious emetic, in the dose of about 30 grains. It resembles *ipecacuanha* in its properties.

GILLIFLOWER, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

GIM'BERNAT'S LIGAMENT. A strong, triangular expansion, which is detached from the posterior and inner part of the crural arch, and is inserted into the crest of the pubis. This ligament forms the inner part of the superior aperture of the crural canal. It is one of the most frequent causes of strangulation in crural hernia.

GIN, *Hollandia*, *Gen'ra*, (F.) *Genièrre*. This spirit, which is distilled from corn and juniper berries, or from some substitute for them, is largely used in Great Britain; and is extremely detrimental, to the lower classes particularly. It possesses the properties of other spirituous liquors, but is, in popular medicine, more used than other varieties, in cases of colic or intestinal pain of any kind. See Spirit.

GIN DRINKER'S LIVER, *Liver*, *nutmeg—g. Liver*, *Liver*, *nutmeg*.

GINGEMBEKE, *Amomum zingiber*.

GINGER, *Amomum zingiber—g. Beer powder*, see *Amomum zingiber—g. Indian*, *Asarum canadense—g. Jamaica*, *concentrated essence of*, see *Amomum zingiber—g. Preserved*, see *Amomum zingiber—g. Wild*, *Asarum Canadense*.

GINGIBRA'CHIUM, from *gingira*, 'the gums,' and *brachium*, 'the arm.' A name given to the scurvy, because the gums and arms are chiefly affected by it. It has, also, been called *Gingip'dium*, because the lower limbs are in many cases the seat of scorbutic spots. See *Periplyra nautica*.

GINGIPEDIUM, see *Gingibrachium*, *Periplyra nautica*.

GINGI'VE, from *gignere*, 'to beget,' because the teeth are, as it were, begotten in them. (!) The gums, *οδα*, *U'la*, *Cornic'ula*, (F.) *Genies*. The portion of the mucous membrane of the mouth which covers the maxillary bones to the level of the alveolar arches. The gums are formed of a red tissue, more or less solid, and of a fibro-mucous nature, which adheres strongly to the necks of the teeth, and transmits, between the roots and their alveoli, a very thin expansion,—the *alveolo-dental periosteum*. The gums fix the teeth and contribute greatly to their solidity. In the aged, after the loss of the teeth, they become fibrous and very solid, and are inservient to mastication.

GINGIVA'LIS, *U'licus*, *U'licus*; from *gingiva*, 'the gums.' Relating to the gums.

GINGLYMOID, *Ginglymoidea*, *Ginglymoidea*, from *γυγγλμος*, 'a ginglymus,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling a ginglymus or hinge. An epithet applied to joints which resemble a hinge, as a *ginglymoid joint*.

GIN'GLYMUS, *Cardinamen'tum*, *Cardo*, 'a

hinge.' (F.) *Charnière, Articulation en charnière*. A species of diarthrodial articulation, which only admits of motion in two directions, like a hinge, —as the knee-joint or elbow-joint.

GINSENG, *Panax quinquefolium* — g. Blue, *Caulophyllum thalictroides* — g. Yellow, *Caulophyllum thalictroides* — g. Horse, *Triosteum* — g. White, *Triosteum*.

GIRAFFE, *Dengué*.

GIRARD ROUSSIN, *Asarum*.

GIRDLE, *Cingulum*.

GIRL. This seems, formerly, to have been an appellation common to both sexes. Many etymologists deduce the word from the Su. Goth. Karl, 'a man.' It means a young female, (L.) *Filia*, from *philu*, 'to love.' (F.) *Fille*.

GIROFLE, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

GIROFLÉE JAUNE, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

GISSA, *Cynanche parotidæa*.

GIZZARD, *Ventriculus callosus*.

GLABELLA, *Mesophryon*.

GLABELLAD, see *Glabella*.

GLABEL'LAR, from *glabella*, 'the space between the eyebrows.' An epithet for an aspect towards the glabella. —Barclay. *Glabbellad* is used adverbially by the same writer to signify 'towards the glabella aspect.'

GLABRITIES, *Calvities*.

GLACE, *Ice*.

GLACIALE, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

GLACIALIS HUMOR, *Crystalline*.

GLACIES, *Ice*.

GLADIOLUS, *Machæra* — g. *Ceruleus*, *Iris Germanica*.

GLADI'OLUS COMMUNIS, *G. vulgaris*, *Victoria'lis rotunda*, *Cornflag*, *Victoria'lis feminea*, (F.) *Glazeul*. The root of this plant has been considered aphrodisiac. Applied in cataplasm, it has been extolled against scrofulous tumours.

GLADIOLUS LUTEUS, *Iris pseudacorus* — g. *Vulgaris*, *G. communis*.

GLADIUS, *Penis*.

GLAMA, *Lippitudo*, *Chasie*.

GLAND, *Glan'dula*, *Gran'dula*, from *glans*, 'an acorn, a kernel.' *Aden*. The ancient anatomists gave this name to a number of organs of a texture generally soft, and a shape more or less globular, but differing greatly in their nature and functions. They applied it, for instance, 1. To those organs which separate from the blood, any fluid whatever. When such organs were composed of several lobules, united by common vessels, they received the name *conglomerate glands*, as the parotid, pancreas, &c. 2. To the reddish and spongy, knot-like bodies, which are met with in the course of the lymphatics. These they called *conglobate glands*; — see *Ganglion (lymphatic)*; and 3dly and lastly, to various other organs, whose intimate texture and functions are still unknown, as the *Pineal gland*, *Pituitary gland*, *Glands of Paechioni*, *Thyroid gland*, *Thymus gland*, *Supra-renal glands*, &c. Chaussier restricts the word *gland* to those softish, granular, lobated organs, composed of vessels, and a particular texture, of which there are in the human body, the *lachrymal*, *salivary*, and *mammary*, the *testicles*, the *liver*, *pancreas*, and *kidneys*. These *permanent glands*, or *glands with permanent ducts*, are all destined to draw from the blood the molecules necessary for the formation of new fluids; and to convey these fluids externally, by means of one or more excretory ducts. Several glands besides their excretory ducts, have especial reservoirs, in which the fluids, secreted by them, collect, remain for a greater or less space of time, and undergo slight modifications before being evacuated; — such are, the gall-bladder for the liver, the urinary bladder for the kidneys, &c.

Each gland has an organization peculiar to it, but we know not the intimate nature of the glandular texture. — Malpighi believed that the vessels terminate in small, solid masses, to which he gave the name — *glandular grains* or *acini*. In these, he considered, the excretory ducts originate. Ruysch thought that the glands are entirely vascular, and that the excretory ducts are immediately continuous with the *vasa afferentia*, &c. The best view, perhaps, is, that the exhaling or secreting vessel is distributed on the animal membrane, which forms the blind extremity of the excretory duct, and that the secretion is effected through it by means of cells.

The term *glande* (F.) is sometimes appropriated to the tumour formed by inflammation or engorgement of a lymphatic ganglion.

GLAND, *Glan* — g. Accessory, of the Parotid, see *Parotid* — g. Globate, *Conglobate gland* — g. Prostate, *Prostate* — g. Salivary, abdominal, *Pancreas*.

GLANDAGE, *Adenophyma*.

GLANDE, *Gland* — g. *Thyroïde*, see *Thyroid gland*.

GLANDERS, *Equinia* — g. *Farcy*, see *Equinia*.

GLANDES BRONCHIQUES, *Bronchial glands* — g. *Conglobées*, *Conglobate glands* — g. *de Croissance*, *Waxing kernels* — g. *de Meibomius*, *Meibomius glands* of.

GLANDIFORM CORPUSCLE, *Acinus* — g. *Ganglion*, see *Ganglion*.

GLANDIUM, *Thymus*.

GLANDS, see *Quercus Alba* — g. Accessory, *Cowper's glands* — g. Aggregate, *Peyeri glandulæ* — g. Agminated, *Peyer's glands* — g. Aporic, *Ganglions*, *glandiform* — g. Blind, *Ganglions*, *glandiform* — g. Diapnogenous, see *Perspiration* — g. Havers's, *Synovial glands* — g. of *Bartholinus*, *Cowper's glands of the female* — g. *Cowper's*, see *Cowper's glands* — g. of *Duverney*, *Cowper's glands of the female* — g. *Lenticular*, *Lenticular glands* — g. *Lieberkühn's*, *Lieberkühn's glands*, see *Intestine* — g. *Miliary*, *Sebaceous glands* — g. Oil, *Sebaceous glands* — g. Permanent, see *Gland* — g. *Peyer's*, *Peyeri glandulæ* — g. *Renal*, *Capsules*, *renal* — g. *Sebaceous*, see *Sebaceous glands* — g. *Solitary*, *Brunner's glands* — g. *Sudoriparous*, see *Perspiration* — g. *Sweat*, see *Perspiration*.

GLANDS, TEMPORARY, *Glands without permanent orifices*. Glands, that consist of a single primary vesicle or sacculus, which, having elaborated a secretion in its interior, bursts, discharges it, and disappears. *Peyer's glands*, and the *Graafian vesicles* afford examples of these.

GLANDS OF TYSON, *Sebaceous glands of Tyson* — g. *Vascular*, see *Ganglion* — g. of *Vesalius*, *Bronchial glands* — g. of *Willis*, *Albicantia corpora*, *Mamillary tubercles*.

GLANDULA, *Gland* — g. ad *Aures*, *Parotid* — g. *Avicennæ*, *Encystis* — g. *Bartholiniana*, *Sublingual gland* — g. *Basilaris*, *Pituitary gland* — g. *Colli*, *Tonsil* — g. *Innominata Galeni*, *Lachrymal gland* — g. *Lachrymalis*, *Lachrymal gland* — g. *Mucosa*, *Conglobate gland* — g. *Pinealis*, *Pineal gland* — g. *Pituitosa*, *Pituitary gland* — g. *Rivini*, *Sublingual gland* — g. *Salivalis abdominalis*, *Pancreas* — g. *Socia Parotidis*, see *Parotid* — g. *Thymus*, *Thymus* — g. *Thyroïdeas*, *Thyroid gland*.

GLANDULÆ AGMINATÆ, *Peyeri glandulæ* — g. *Articulares*, *Synovial glands* — g. *Assistentes*, *Prostate* — g. *Brunneri*, *Brunner's glands* — g. *Cervicis uteri*, *Nabothi glandulæ* — g. *Duræ matris*, *G. Paechioni* — g. *Duræ meningis*, *G. Paechioni* — g. in *Agmen congregatæ intestinorum*, *Peyeri glandulæ* — g. *Intestinalis*, *Peyeri glandulæ* — g. *Meibomianæ*, *Meibomius glands* of — g. *Mucosæ coaginatæ intestinorum*, *Peyeri glandulæ* — g. *Muciparæ racematim congestæ intesti-*

norum, Peyer glandulæ — g. Myrtiformes, Caranoulæ myrtiformes — g. Odoriferæ Tysoni, see Sebaceous glands — g. Peyerianæ, Peyer glandulæ — g. Plexiformes, Peyer G. — g. Prostatæ mulierum, see Corpus glandulosum mulierum — g. Sebaceæ ciliares, Meibomius, glands of — g. Solitariae, Brunner's glands — g. Spuriae, Peyer glandulæ, Ganglions, glandiform — g. Sudoriferæ, see Perspiration — g. Suprarenales, Capsules, renal — g. Tysoni, Sebaceous glands of Tyson — g. Utriculares, Utricular Glands — g. Vasculosæ, Conglomerate glands — g. Vesalianæ, Bronchial glands.

GLANDULAIRE, Glandular.

GLANDULAR, *Glandula'ris, Glandulo'sus, (F.) Glandulaire, Glandulene.* Having the appearance, form, or texture of *Glands*; as a *glandular body*, a *glandular texture*, &c.

GLANDULAR SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney.

GLANDULE OF MALPIGHI, see Corpora Malpighiana.

GRANDULEUX, Glandular.

GLANDULO'SO-CARNEUS. Ruysch gives this epithet to fleshy excrescences which he found in the bladder.

GLANDULOSUS, Glandular.

GLANS. ('an acorn.') *Balanus, Cyt'tarus, Cuspis, Caput, C. Penis, Genitale caput, (F.) Glans.* The extremity of the penis and of the clitoris. The *glans penis* is of a conical, slightly flattened shape. It is continuous with the urethra, which opens at its apex; and is circumscribed by a projecting edge, called the *Corona glandis*. It is covered by a thin mucous membrane; is furnished, at its base, with sebaceous follicles, called *glandula odorif'era Tysoni*, the secretion from which is termed *Smegma preputii*; and can, almost always, be covered by the reflection of the skin, called the *prepuce*. Lastly, it is formed of a spongy texture, susceptible of being thrown into erection.

GLANS, Bronchocele, Pessary, Suppository.

GLANS CLITORIDIS is smaller. It is imperforate, and likewise covered with a sort of prepuce formed by the mucous membrane of the vulva.

GLANS JOVIS THEOPHRASTI, *Fagus castanea* — g. *Ulnæ, Olecranon* — g. *Unguentaria, Guilandina moringa, Myrobalanus.*

GLAREA, Gravel.

GLASS, Vitrum.

GLAUBER'S SALTS, Soda, Sulphate of.

GLAUCEDO, Glaucoma.

GLAUCCOMA, from *γλαυκος*, 'sea-green.' *Glauco'sis, Glauce'do, Cataract'ia glauca, Oculi ca'sius, Cæ'sius, Phtharua glauco'ma, Parop'sis glauco'sis, Apoglauc'o'sis.* Amongst the older pathologists, this word was used synonymously with cataract. It is now ordinarily applied to opacity of the vitreous humour or of the tunica hyaloidea, which manifests itself by a grayish, or greenish spot, apparent through the pupil. The diagnosis is generally difficult; and the disease is almost always incurable.

GLAUCOMA WOLFFHANSI, Cataract.

GLAUCOSIS, Glaucoma.

GLAYEUL, *Gladiolus vulgaris* — g. *Puant, Iris foetidissima.*

GLECHOMA HEDERA'CEUM, *G. hirsutum, Heder'ula, Chamæcle'ma, C. heder'acea, Calamin'tha heder'acea, Calamin'ta humil'ior, Chamævid'ua, Hed'era terre'stris, Nep'tea glecho'ma, Panace'a pe'toria, Ground-ivy, Gill, Gill-go-by-ground, Akeoof, Robin runaway, (F.) Lierre terrestre, T'rette.* This plant has a strong smell, and a bitterish, somewhat aromatic, taste. It has been considered expectorant and tonic.

GLECHON, *Mentha pulegium.*
GLECHONITIS. Wine, impregnated with the Glechon, *γλαχων, mentha pulegium*, or pennyroyal.

GLECOMA HIRSUTUM, *G. hederaceum.*

GLEET, see Gonorrhœa.

GLEME, *Chassie, Lippitudo.*

GLÈNÈ, *γληνη.* The pupil. The anterior part of the eye. The eyeball. The eye. According to some, the crystalline lens. Also, a glenoid cavity.

GLENITIS, Phacitis.

GLENOID, Glene.

GLENOID, *Glenoid'al, Glenoida'lis, Glenoid'es, Gleno'des, Gleno'deus,* from *γληνη*, 'the pupil,' and *αδος*, 'resemblance.' (F.) *Glénoide, Gleno'dale.* Any shallow, articular cavity, *Glenæ*, which receives the head of a bone; such as, 1. The *glenoid cavity* or *fossa* of the scapula, *Fossa glenoidæa, Omocot'yli, Acetabulum hu'meri, Cavitas hu'meri glenoidæa, Entypo'sis,* is situated at the anterior angle of the scapula; and is articulated with the head of the humerus. 2. The *glenoid cavity* or *fossa* of the temporal bone. It is seated between the two roots of the zygomatic process, and receives the condyle of the lower jaw.

GLENOID LIGAMENT, (F.) *Ligament Glénoides,* is a fibro-cartilaginous ring or *bourrelet*, which seems formed by the expansion of the tendon of the long head of the biceps brachialis, and surrounds the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the depth of which it increases.

GLÉNOÏDALE, Glenoid.

GLISCHIRAS'MA, *Glis'chrotes,* from *γλισχρονω*, (*γλια*, 'glue,') 'I become glutinous.' *Lenis,* viscosity.—Hippocrates.

GLISCHROCH'OLUS, from *γλισχροσ*, 'viscid,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' An epithet for excrement which is glutinous and bilious.

GLISCHROTÉS, Glischrasma.

GLISOMARGO, Creta.

GLOBE, Bandage (head)—g. of the Eye, see Eye—g. Flower, *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*

GLOBULAIRE PURGATIVE, *Globularia alypum.*

GLOBULARIA ALYPUM, *Globular'ia, Montp'lier Turbith, (F.) Globulaire purgative, Turbith blanc.* The leaves of this plant are bitter, and have been used in intermittents and in constipation. See *Alypon.*

GLOBULE, *Glob'ulus, Sphæ'riion, Sphæ'rola.* A small globe.

GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD, *Blood globules, Blood-corpuscles, Blood-disks, Blood-venies, Glob'uli, Vesic'ule, Sphæ'rutæ* seu *Foll'iculi sanguinis, (F.) Globules du sang,* are small, circular bodies, which are particularly observable when the transparent parts of cold-blooded animals are examined by the aid of the microscope; and are met with in the blood of all animals. They are circular in the mammalia, and elliptical in birds and cold-blooded animals: are flat in all animals, and generally composed of a central nucleus enclosed in a membranous sac. Chemically, they consist of hæmatin and globulin—*hæmato-globulin.*

SIZE OF THE GLOBULES.

Sir E. Home and Bauer, with colouring matter, . . .	} 1.1700th part of an inch.
Eller, . . .	
Sir E. Home and Bauer, without colouring matter, . . .	} 1.2000
Müller, . . .	
Mundl, . . .	1.2300 to 1.3500
	1.2625 to 1.3150

Hodgkin, Lister, and Rudolphi,	1.3000
Sprengel,	1.3000 to 1.3500
Cavalle,	1.3000 to 1.4000
Donné,	1.3150 to 1.3280
Jurin and Gulliver,	1.3240
Blumenbach and Sénac,	1.3330
Tabor,	1.3600
Milne Edwards,	1.3900
Wagner,	1.4000
Kater,	1.4000 to 1.6000
Prévost and Dumas,	1.4056
Haller, Wollaston, and Weber,	1.5000
Young,	1.6060

GLOBULE D'ARANTIUS, see Sigmoid valves—*g. du Sang*, Globule of the blood.

GLOBULES, GANGLION, see Neurine—*g. Chyle*, see Chyle—*g. Lymph*, see Lymph—*g. Milk*, see Milk—*g. Mucous*, see Mucous—*g. Pus*, see Pus—*g. Pyoid*, see Pus.

GLOBULI ARTERIARUM TERMINI, see Acinus—*g. Sanguinis*, Globules of the blood—*g. Tartari martiales*, Ferrum tartarizatum—*g. Tartaritis ferri et lixivis*, Ferrum tartarizatum.

GLOBULIN, *Glob'ulina*, *Blood ca'etin*. The colourless substance that remains after the abstraction of the colouring matter of the blood-corpuscle. It is a peculiar albuminous principle. The globulin of Berzelius consists of the envelopes of the blood globules, and of the part of their contents that remains after the extraction of the hæmatin. Lecanu regards it as identical with albumen; and, according to Mulder, it belongs to the combinations of protein.

The term *globulin* is likewise given by M. Donné to small granulations appertaining to the chyle, which are observable in the blood with the microscope. They are small white roundish, isolated or irregularly agglomerated grains; of about the 1-300 of a millimètre in diameter, and are regarded by M. Donné as the first elements of the blood globules. They are the *white granulated corpuscles* of Mandl.

GLOBULUS ARANTII, see Sigmoid valves—*g. Nasi*, see Nasus—*g. Sanguineus*, Punctum saliens—*g. Stapedis Ossis*, Os orbiculare.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS, *Nodus Hyter'icus*, *As'gonè*, *Anad'romè*. A sensation, experienced by hysterical persons, as if a round body were rising from the abdomen towards the larynx, and producing a sense of suffocation.

GLOBUS MAJOR, see Epididymis—*g. Minor*, see Epididymis—*g. Martialis*, Ferrum tartarizatum.

GLOBUS UTERINUS. A term applied by accoucheurs to the round tumour, formed by the uterus in the lower part of the abdomen, immediately after delivery.

GLOMERATE, Conglomerate.

GLOMERULE, *Glomer'ulus*; from *glomus*, 'a clow of thread.' A ball or clow, formed by an agglomeration of vessels; as *Glomerule* of Malpighi; see Corpora Malpighiana.

GLOSSA, *Glotta*, 'the tongue.' The power of speech. Speech. Hence:

GLOSSAGRA, Glossalgia.

GLOSSAL'GIA, *Glos'sagra*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the tongue.

GLOSSANIS'CHUM, *Glossanoch'cus*, *Glossan'æchum*, from *γλωσσα*, 'tongue,' and *ανχειν*, 'to hold up.' An instrument for holding up the tongue.

GLOSSANOCHÆUS, Glossanisichum.

GLOSSANOCHEUM, Glossanisichum.

GLOSSAN'THRAX, *Pestis glossan'thrax*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *ανθραξ*, 'a carbuncle.' *Carbuncle of the tongue*. A disease more common in cattle than in man.

GLOSSEPIGLOT'TIC, *Glossepiglot'ticus*. Relating to the tongue and epiglottis, as *Ligamentum glossepiglot'ticum*.

GLOSSIANUS, Lingual muscle.

GLOSSITIS, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. *Glosson'cus inflammato'rius*, *Angi'na lingua'ria* seu *lingua'lis*, *Inflamma'tio Lingua*, *Inflammation of the tongue*, (F.) *Inflammation de la Langue*. When confined to the mucous membrane, it is of slight importance. That which affects the whole of the tongue is a serious disease, and requires the vigorous use of antiphlogistics. It is rare.

GLOSSOC'ACÈ, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *κακος*, 'evil.' Ulceration of the tongue, with symptoms of adynamic fever.

GLOSSOCARCINO'MA, *Glossocoi'rhus*, *Carcino'ma Lingua*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Cancer of the tongue.

GLOSSOCAT'OC'HUS, *Glossocat'ochè*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *κατεχω*, 'I arrest.' *Lingua Deten'tor*, *Spec'ulum Oris*, (F.) *Abaisseur de la langue*. An instrument, the invention of which is attributed to Paulus of Ægina, and which was employed to depress the tongue, in order to examine diseases of the fauces. It was composed of two branches; one of which had, at its extremity, a plate for depressing the tongue; whilst the other, shaped like a horse-shoe, was applied under the chin. The finger, or the handle of a spoon, or a spatula, is now alone used in similar cases. See Catagoglossum.

GLOSSOCE'LE, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *κλη*, 'hernia,' 'tumour.' *Hernia of the Tongue*, *Paraglos'sè*, *Prolap'sus Lingua*, *Glossomegis'tis*, *Glossopto'ria*. Projection of the tongue from the mouth. It depends, generally, on an inflammatory swelling of the organ. At times, however, a chronic *glossoccele*, or sort of œdematous engorgement, is met with; which proceeds to a great length, and deforms the dental arches, the lips, &c. Inflammatory glossoccele must be combated by antiphlogistics. In the œdematous kind, such as is sometimes caused by excessive salivation, the infiltrated fluid may be pressed back by the hand of the practitioner, to get the tongue behind the teeth; and it may be kept there by a piece of gauze tied over the mouth. The chronic, elongated kind sometimes requires amputation of a portion of the organ.

GLOSSOCOMA, Glossospasmus.

GLOSSOC'OMON, *Glossoc'omum*, *Glossocomi'on*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *κλεινω*, 'to guard.' The ancients gave this name to a small case for holding the tongues of their wind-instruments. By extension, it was applied to the box or cradle in which fractured limbs were kept. We find, in the ancient writers, a *Glossocomon* of Hippocrates, of Nymphodorus, Galen, &c.

GLOSSODESMUS, Frænum lingua.

GLOSSO-EPIGLOT'TICUS. That which belongs to the tongue and epiglottis. Some anatomists have so denominated certain fleshy fibres, which pass from the base of the tongue towards the epiglottis. These muscles are more evident in some of the mammalia than in man; and their use seems to be,—to raise the epiglottis, and to remove it farther from the glottis. Santorini, who described them after Eustachius, calls them *Retracto'res Epiglot'tidis*.

GLOSSO-EPIGLOT'TIC LIG'AMENTS, *Fræna epiglot'tidia*. Three folds of mucous membrane, which connect the anterior surface of the epiglottis with the root of the tongue.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY, *Glossogra'phia*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the tongue.

GLOSSO-HYAL. A name given, by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, to the posterior cornua of the os hyoides.

GLOSSOL'OGY, *Glossolog'ia*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise,' 'a discourse.' A treatise on the tongue.

GLOSSOL'YSIS, *Glossople'gia*, *Paral'ysis lingua*, *P. Nervi hypoglossi*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *λυσις*, 'solution.' Paralysis of the tongue.

GLOSSOMANTI'A, *Prognosis ex lingua*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *μαντια*, 'divination.' Prognosis from the state of the tongue.

GLOSSOMEGISTUS, *Glossocoele*, *Paraglosse*.

GLOSSON'CUS, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *ογκος*, 'tumour.' *Exonco'sis lingua*. Swelling of the tongue.

GLOSSONCUS INFLAMMATORIUS, *Glossitis*.

GLOSSO-PALATINUS, *Glossostaphylinus*—*g.* Pharyngeal, Pharyngo-glossal.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGEAL, *Glossopharyngeus*—*g. p.* Nerve, Pharyngo-glossal nerve.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGEUS, *Glossopharyngeal*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Belonging to the tongue and pharynx. Some anatomists thus designate certain fleshy bundles, which arise from the lateral parts of the base of the tongue, and are inserted into the parietes of the pharynx. They form part of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

GLOSSOPL'EGIA, *Glossolysis*.

GLOSSOPTOSIS, *Glossocoele*.

GLOSSOSCIRRIUS, *Glossocarcinoma*.

GLOSSOSCOPI'A, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.' Inspection of the tongue as an index of disease.

GLOSSOSPAS'MUS, *Glossoco'ma*, *Spasmus lin'gua*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *σπασμος*, 'spasm.' Cramp or spasm of the tongue.

GLOSSOSPAT'HA, *Spat'ula pro orē*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *σπαθη*, 'spatula.' A spatula for pressing down the tongue to enable the fauces to be examined.

GLOSSO-STAPHYLINUS, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *σταφυλη*, 'the uvula.' *Glossopalatinus*, *Palato-glossus*, *Constrictor Isthmi Fau'cium*. A small, thin, narrow, and long muscle, which arises from the base of the tongue, and is inserted at the inferior and lateral part of the velum palati, in the anterior pillar of which it is situate. Its use is to contract the isthmus faucium, by depressing the venum palati, and raising the base of the tongue.

GLOSSOSTERE'SIS, *Lingua extirpa'tio*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *στερησις*, 'privation.' Extirpation of the tongue.

GLOSSOSTROPH'IA, from *γλωσσα*, 'tongue,' and *στρεφω*, 'I turn.' Doubling of the point of the tongue upwards and backwards,—said to have been a mode of suicide. (?)

GLOSSOT'OMY, *Glossotom'ia*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *τομειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the tongue. Amputation of the tongue.

GLOSSYPERTROPH'IA, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' *υπερ*, 'over,' and *τροφειν*, 'to nourish.' Hypertrophy or supernutrition of the tongue.

GLOTTA, *Glossa*, *Tongue*.

GLOTTIS, *γλωττις*, (also, the mouth-piece of a flute.) *Lig'ula*. A small oblong aperture, in the larynx, comprised between the *chordæ vocales*. It is narrow, anteriorly; wider, posteriorly; and is capable of being modified by muscular contraction, as may be required by the voice. It is by the *chordæ vocales*, that voice is produced. The

glottis is nearly an inch long in the adult male; less in the female and child.

Glottis is, by some, used synonymously with ventricle of the larynx: with others, it includes the whole of the larynx.

GLOTTIS, LIPS OF THE, Thyreo-arytenoid ligaments.

GLOUGLOU D'UNE BOUTEILLE, Coughing.

GLOUTERON, *Arctium Lappa*—*g. Petit*, *Xanthium*.

GLOUTIUS, *Gluteal*—*g.* *Maximus et extimus*, *Glutæus maximus*—*g.* *Secundus et medius*, *Glutæus medius*—*g.* *Tertius et intimus*, *Glutæus minimus*.

GLOUTON, *Glutton*.

GLOW WORM, *Cicindela*.

GLUANT, *Glutinous*.

GLUCOSE, from *γλυκος*, 'sweet.' *Grape sugar*, *Fruit sugar*, *Starch sugar*, *Diabetic sugar*, *Honey sugar*. A variety of sugar, that occurs naturally in many vegetable juices, and in honey. Compared with cane sugar, it is much less soluble in water, and less disposed to crystallise; and, when injected into the blood-vessels, does not pass off to the like extent by the kidneys.

GLUCOSURIA, *Diabetes mellitus*.

GLUE BONE, *Osteocolla*.

GLUE FISH, *Ichthyocolla*.

GLUTÆUS MAGNUS, *G. major*—*g. Major*, *G. Maximus*.

GLUTÆUS MAXIMUS, *Glutæus major*, *Maximus et extimus glutæus*, *G. magnus*, *ilio-sacro-fémoral*; *Sacro-fémoral*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Muscle grand fessier*. This muscle is situate at the posterior part of the pelvis, and at the upper and posterior part of the thigh. It is large, thick, and quadrilateral; and is attached, *above*, to the posterior part of the crista ilii, to the part of the ilium comprised between the crista and the upper curved line, to the posterior surface of the sacrum, coccyx, and great sacro-sciatic ligament; and *below*, it terminates by a broad aponeurosis, which is inserted into the rugged surface that descends from the trochanter major to the linea aspera of the femur. This muscle extends the thigh on the pelvis, and rotates the thigh outwards. It is greatly concerned in station and progression.

GLUTÆUS MEDIUS, *Glutæus secundus et medius*, (F.) *ilio-trochantérien*; *Grand ilio-trochantérien*, (Ch.,) *Moyen Fessier*. This muscle is situate in part beneath the preceding; it is broad, very thick, radiated, and triangular; attached, *above*, to the crista ilii, and to the part of the outer surface of that bone comprised between the three anterior fourths of its crista, its upper curved line, and its lower; and *below*, it ends by a tendon, inserted at the upper edge of the great trochanter. It is an abductor of the thigh; but can turn the thigh outwards or inwards, according as its posterior or inferior fibres are thrown separately into contraction.

GLUTÆUS MINOR, *Glutæus minor*, *ilio-trochantérien*, *Tertius et intimus Glutæus*, *Petit Fessier*;—*Petit ilio-trochantérien* (Ch.,) *Petit Fessier*. This muscle, which is situate beneath the preceding, is flat, triangular, and with radiated fibres. It is attached, *above*, to the external surface of the os ilii, from the inferior curved line to the acetabulum; and, *below*, is inserted into the anterior part of the great trochanter. It has the same uses as the preceding.

GLUTÆUS MINOR, *G. minimus*.

GLUTÆAL, *Glutæus*, *Glutæus*, from *γλυκος*, 'the nates,' or 'buttocks.' (F.) *Fessier*. This name has been given to many parts which compose the nates.

GLUTEAL APONEUROSIS. The upper and back part of the femoral fascia. In it is a remarkable opening, called the *gluteal arch*, for the passage of the gluteal vessels and nerves.

GLUTEAL ARCH, see Gluteal aponeurosis.

GLUTEAL ARTERY, *Posterior Iliac Artery*, (F.) *Artère fessière*, is one of the largest branches of the hypogastric. It makes its exit from the pelvis at the upper part of the superior sciatic foramen; gains the posterior part of the pelvis, and divides into two branches;—the one *superficial*, the other *deep-seated*. The last subdivides into three secondary branches, whose ramifications are distributed particularly to the *Glutæi*, *Longissimus Dorsi*, *Sacro-lumbalis*, &c., and anastomose with the sciatic and internal circumflex arteries.

GLUTEAL NERVE, (F.) *Nerf Fessier*, is a large branch, furnished by the 5th pair of lumbar nerves. It is chiefly distributed to the glutæi muscles.

GLUTEAL VEIN, (F.) *Veine fessière*, follows the same march as the artery of the same name.

GLUTEN, *Glutinum*, *Lentor*, 'glue, paste,' *Veg'etable Gluten*, *Veg'etable Ca'sein*. An immediate principle of vegetables. It is soft, of a grayish white, viscid consistence, and very elastic. Exposed to the air, it becomes hard, brown, and fragile; and, in moist air, putrefies. Water and alcohol do not dissolve it. It is soluble in vegetable, and in weak mineral acids, at a high temperature. The farinæ, in which it is found, are those preferred for the preparation of bread; on account of the property it has of making the paste rise. It is a compound of protein, and hence has been ranged amongst the "*proteinaceous alimentary principles*" by Dr. Pereira. By washing wheat dough with a stream of water, the gum, sugar, starch and vegetable albumens are removed: the ductile, tenacious, elastic, gray mass left is the gluten, *common gluten*, *Beccaria's gluten*. *Pure gluten* is the soluble portion on boiling common gluten in alcohol.

GLUTEN ARTICULORUM, Synovia—g. Beccaria's, see Gluten—g. Bread, see Bread, gluten—g. Common, see Gluten—g. Pure, see Gluten.

GLUTI, Nates.

GLUTIA, Nates, Quadrigemina corporis

GLUTINANS, Agglutinant.

GLUTINATIF, Agglutinant.

GLUTINATIO, Agglutination.

GLUTINEUX, Glutinous.

GLUTINOUS, *Glutinosus*, *Colloides*, from *gluten*, 'paste, glue.' (F.) *Glutineux*, *Gluant*. An epithet given to substances taken from the animal or vegetable kingdom, and endowed with unusual viscosity. The decoctions of marsh-mallows, and figs, and the jelly of hartshorn, are said to be glutinous.

GLUTINUM, Gluten.

GLUTOI, Nates.

GLUTTON, same stymon as the next. *Gastrimar'gus*, *Hel'luo*, *Mando*, *Gulo'sus*, *Lurco*, (F.) *Glouton*, *Gourmand*, *Goulu*. An excessive eater.

GLUTTONY, from *glutio*, 'I swallow,' *gluttus*, 'the gullet.' *Limo'sis Hel'luorum*, *Gastris'mus*, (F.) *Gourmandise*. Excessive appetite, owing often to habitual indulgence.

GLUTTUS, Œsophagus.

GLUTUS, Trochanter major.

GLYCANSIS, Edulcoration.

GLYCAS'MA, from *γλυκός*, 'sweet.' A sweet wine, prepared from must.—Linden.

GLYCERATON, Glycyrrhiza.

GLYCERIN, see Fat.

GLYCIPICROS, Solanum dulcamara.

GLYCISIDE, Pæonia.

GLYCYPHYTON, Glycyrrhiza.

GLYCYRRHIZA, from *γλυκός*, 'sweet,' and *ρίζα*, 'a root.' *Glycyrrhiza Glabra seu Levæi*, *Liquoriti'ia Scyth'ica*, *Glycera'ton*, *Glycyph'ytum*, *Liq'worice*, *Lic'orice*, *Adip'sos*, *Alicacas*, *Al'imos*, (F.) *Réglisse*. Ord. Leguminosæ. Sez. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. The root of this southern European plant is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is mucilaginous; and leaves, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth. It is used as a demulcent, and chiefly in catarrh. The extract, made from it and sold in the shops, is known under the name *Spanish Liquorice* or *Liquorice Juice*, (F.) *Jus de Réglisse*.

Pectoral Balsam of Liquorice—a quack preparation—is said by Dr. Paris to consist chiefly of *Paregoric Elixir*, strongly impregnated with *Oil of Aniseed*.

GLYCYRRHŒA, from *γλυκός*, 'sweet,' and *ρῶα*, 'I flow.' A discharge of saccharine fluid from the system.

GLYCYRRHŒA URINOSA, Diabetes mellitus.

GLYSTER HERBS, *Herbæ pro Enem'atib.* The herbs ordinarily sold by the English apothecary under this title, are:—*mallow leaves*, one part; *chamomile flowers*, one part. (3iiss to Oj of water.)

GNAMPISIS, Curvature.

GNAPHALIUM DIOICUM, Antennaria dioica.

GNAPHALIUM MARGARITÆCEUM, Cudweed, Life everlasting. An indigenous plant, growing in woods and fields, and flowering in August. Its virtues are not defined, and the same may be said of

GNAPHALIUM POLYCEPH'ALUM; Sweet-scented Life everlasting.

GNATHALGIA, Neuralgia maxillaris.

GNATHANCYLO'SIS, from *γναθος*, 'the jaw,' and *αγκύλωσις*, 'stiffness of joint.' Ankylosis of the lower jaw.

GNATHITIS, Inflamma'tio genæ, from *γναθος*, 'the cheek, the jaw.' Inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw.

GNATHMUS, Gnathus.

GNATHOCEPH'ALUS, from *γναθος*, 'the jaw,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.' A monster who has no head visible externally, but exhibits voluminous jaws.—G. St. Hilaire.

GNATHOCYANANCHE, Cyananche parotidæa.

GNATHONEURALGIA, Neuralgia maxillaris.

GNATHOPLAS'TICE, from *γναθος*, 'cheek,' and *πλαστικός*, 'formative.' The formation of an artificial cheek.

GNATHOPLE'GIA, Gnathoparal'ysis, from *γναθος*, and *πληγη*, 'a stroke.' Paralysis of the cheek. *Gnathoparalysis* is employed by Fuchs to signify paralysis of the lesser portion of the trifacial nerve, which supplies the muscles of mastication.

GNATHORRHAG'IA, from *γναθος*, and *ρρρ-νυμι*, 'to burst forth.' Hemorrhage from the internal surface of the cheeks.

GNATHOSPASMUS, Trismus.

GNATHUS, Gnathus, from *γναθος*, 'I scrape, rub.' The *cheek*, the *jaw*. Also, the part of the jaws in which the teeth are fixed.—Hippocrates, Fossius. See *Bucca*, *Gena*, and *Maxillary Bone*.

GNESIOS, Legitimate.

GNOME, Intellect.

GNOSIS, γνωσις, 'knowledge.' A common suffix, as in *Diagno'sis*, *Progn'o'sis*, &c.

GOACONAX, see *Tolulifera balsamum*.

GOATS' BEARD, COMMON, Tragopogon.
GOATS' MILK, see Milk, goats'—g. Milk, artificial, see Milk, goats'—g. Thorn, Astragalus verus.

GOBELET ÉMÉTIQUE, Goblet, emetic.

GOBLET, EMETIC, *Poculum emeticum, Calix vomitoria*, (F.) *Gobelet émélique*. A vessel, made by pouring melted antimony into a mould. By putting wine into this and allowing it to stand some time, it acquires the property of producing vomiting. This kind of emetic has been long rejected, as the practitioner could never be certain of the dose he exhibited.

GODESBERG, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters at Godesberg, a German mile from Bonn, are an efficacious, acidulous chalybeate, formerly known by the name, *Draitack Water*. They contain chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, and carbonate of iron.

GODFREY'S COR'DIAL. A celebrated nostrum, for which Dr. Paris has given the following formula. Infuse ℥ij of *sassafras* and of the seeds of *carraway*, *coriander*, and *anise*, each ℥j, in six pints of water. Simmer the mixture until reduced to ℔iv; then add ℔vj of *treacle*, and boil the whole for a few minutes. When cold, add ℥ij of *tincture of opium*. The following form is recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy. *Tinct. Opii*, Oiss; *Syrupi Nigri*, Oxxvj; *Alcoholis*, Oij; *Aquæ*, Oxxvj; *Carbonatis Potassæ*, ℥ijss; *Olei Sassafras*, ℥ziv, M. It is anodyne.

GODRONNÉ, (CANAL) *Canalis Petitiæ nus, Cuvronna ciliaire, Canal de PETIT, Canal godronné, Canal or Bulbular Canal of Petit*. Petit gave this name (from (F.) *godron*, 'a plait or fold,') to the semicircular canal, formed by the tunica hyaloidea around the edge of the crystalline; because it appears, as if were, plaited or festooned.

GOGGLE-EYE, Strabismus.

GOITRE, Bronchocèle—g. Leaf, see *Laminaria*.

GOITRE STICKS. In South America the stems of a seaweed are so called, because they are chewed by the inhabitants where goitre prevails.—Royle.

GOITROUS, (F.) *Goîtreur*. Relating or pertaining to goitre. One affected by goitre or Bronchocèle,—*Goîtreur*.

GOLD, *Aurum, Ohrysoa, Sol, Rex metallo'rum*, (F.) *Or*. A solid, yellow, very brilliant, hard, very ductile, malleable, tenacious, and heavy metal; found in nature, either in its native state, or combined with a little silver, copper, or iron. S. g. 19'25.

Muriate of Gold, Chloride of Gold, Auri Chloridum, A. Terchloridum, A. Murias, A. Chloruretum, Aurum Muriat'icum, A. Chloratum, A. Oxidatum muriat'icum, A. Sul'atum, (F.) *Chlorure d'or, Muriate d'or, Hydro-chlorate d'or* has been admitted into the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and into that of Paris, &c. The formulæ, however, differ. That of the United States is a muriate with two bases; and is prepared, according to the form of Dr. Chrestien, by dissolving the gold in a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, and adding chloride of sodium to the residuum after evaporation; then redissolving and evaporating slowly to dryness. The Parisian formula for the *Muriate d'or, Murias seu Chloruretum Auri*, consists in simply dissolving the gold in the acids, and evaporating to dryness. It has been recommended as an antisyphilitic in old, rebellious, venereal affections, exostoses, and in venereal, serofulous or cancerous glandular enlargements. Dose, gr. 1-8th to gr. ss, rubbed on the

tongue or gums. Internally, one-sixteenth of a grain, in pill.

Various other preparations, as the *Cy'anide of Tereyanide*, (*Auri Cyanidum, A. Cyanatum, A. Tereyan'idum*, (F.) *Cyanure d'or*;) the metallic gold in a state of division (*Aurum metallicum, Pulvis Auri*, (F.) *Or divisè*), obtained by amalgamating gold with mercury and driving the latter off by heat; and in the form of filings (*Aurum limatum*; the *Chloride of Gold and Sodium*, (*Aurum muriat'icum natronatum, A. muriat'icum, A. chloratum natronatum, Chloretum Auricum, Chloreto natrii, Murias Aurico-natrium, Chloruretum auri et natrii, Sulf'is auro-terchloridum, Hydrochlorate or muriate of Gold and Soda*, (F.) *Chlorure d'or et de Sodium, Hydrochlorate ou muriate d'or et de Soude*; the *Nitromuriate of Gold*, (*Aurum Nitrico-muriat'icum, Auri nitromurias*, (F.) *Nitromuriate d'or*;) the *Oxide of Gold*, (*Auri Oxidum, Aurum Oxidatum, Auri teroxidum, Peroxide of gold, Auris acid*, (F.) *Oxide d'or*); and the *Iodide of Gold*, (*Auri Iodidum, A. Ioduretum*, (F.) *Iodure d'or*;) have been employed in the like affections, and with similar results.

GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN. The intestina recta of the ox, which have been beaten quite smooth, for the manufacture of gold leaf. Used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts, &c.

GOLD, CHLORIDE OF, see Gold—g. Cyanide of, see Gold—g. Hydrochlorate of, see Gold—g. Iodide of, see Gold—g. Muriate of, see Gold—g. Nitro-muriate of, see Gold—g. Oxide of, see Gold—g. Peroxide of, see Gold—g. Terecyanide of, see Gold—g. and Sodium, Chloride of oxide of, see Gold—g. and Soda, hydrochlorate of, see Gold—g. and Soda, muriate of, see Gold.

GOLD LEAF, *Aurum foliatum, Aurum in foliis*. Used to gild pills and to plug carious teeth.

GOLD THREAD, *Coptis*.

GOLDEN ROD, *Solidago virgaurea*—g. r. Rigid, *Solidago rigida*—g. Seal, see *Columba, Hydrastis Canadensis*.

GOLDENS, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

GOLDWASSER, see Spirit.

GOLFE, Sinus—g. *de la Veine jugulaire*, see Jugular veins.

GOLUNCHA, *Menispermum cordifolium*.

GOMME, Gumma, Gummi—g. *Adragast, Tragacanth*—g. *Ammoniaque, Ammoniac gum*—g. *Arabique, Aencieæ gummi*—g. *Astringente de Gambie*, see *Butea frondosa*—g. *Caragae, Carranna*—g. *Carane, Carranna*—g. *de Guaiac, Gummicum*—g. *Gutte, Cambogia*—g. *de Lierre*, see *Hedera helix*—g. *du Pays, Gummi nostras*—g. *Sérapihique, Sagapenum*.

GOMPHIASIS, *Gomphiasmus*, from *γῶμπος*, 'a nail.' A disease of the teeth, and particularly of the molares; looseness of the teeth in their sockets. *Agomphiasis*. Pain in the teeth. *Odontalgia*.

GOMPHIASMUS, Gomphiasis.

GOMPHIOL, Molar teeth.

GOMPHOCARPUS CRISPUS. A South African plant, the root of which, formerly known to the Dutch apothecaries as *Radix Aesclepiadis crispæ*, is extremely bitter and acrid; and, on account of its diuretic virtues, a decoction or infusion of it has been advised in various kinds of dropsy. A tincture of it is said to be valuable in colic.

GOMPHOMA, Gomphosis.

GOMPHOSIS, *Cardinamentum, Clavatio, Gomphoma, Coagmentatio, Inclavatio*, from *γῶμπος*, 'a nail.' *Engomphosis*. An immovable articulation, in which one bone is received into another, like a nail or peg into its hole. Gomphosis is only met with in the articulations of the

teeth with the alveoli. It is, also, called *Articulation par implantation*.

GOMPHUS, Clavus.

GONACRASIA, Spermatorrhœa.

GONACRATIA, Spermatorrhœa.

GON'AGRA, *Gonyagra*, from *gony*, 'the knee,' and *agros*, 'a prey.' "That which attacks the knees." Gout in the knees. Paracelsus calls it *Gen'ugra*.

GONAL'GIA, from *gony*, 'the knee,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Pain in the knee. *Gonyalgia*. This is almost always produced by gout. It may, however, depend on some other disease, either of the knee or of another part—particularly of the hip-joint.

GONARTHRI'TIS, from *gony*, 'the knee,' *arthron*, 'joint,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the knee-joint.

GONARTHROACE, Gonocœce.

GONAURA, see Sperm.

GONDOLE OCULAIRE, *Scaphium oculare*.

GONDRET'S AMMONIACAL CAUSTIC, *Pommade de Gondret*—g. Counter-irritant, *Pommade de Gondret*.

GONÈ, *Gonos*, *Genitu'ra*. The semen; (hence, gonorrhœa)—the uterus, offspring. Hippocrates. See Epigone and Generation.

GONECYSTIDES, Vesiculae seminales.

GONECYSTITIS, *Inflammati'o vesicularum seminalium*, from *gony*, 'sperm,' *cystis*, 'bladder,' and *itis*, 'denoting inflammation.' Inflammation of the vesiculae seminales.

GONEPŒUS, Spermatoepœus.

GONEPOIETICUS, Spermatoepœus.

GONFLEMENT, Swelling.

GONGRONA, Bronchoœce.

GONGROPTHISIS, *Pthisis pulmonalis*.

GONGYLIDIUM, Pilula.

GONGYLION, Pilula.

GONGYLIS, Pilula.

GONIOM'ETER, *Goniometrum*; from *gonyia*, 'an angle,' and *metron*, 'a measure.' An instrument for measuring angles.

A 'FACIAL GONIOMETER' has been invented by Mr. Turnpenny, of Philadelphia, which is well adapted for measuring the facial angle.

GONOBOLLA, Ejaculation, spermatic.

GONOC'ACE, *Gonarthro'acis*, from *gony*, 'the knee,' and *zaco*, 'evil.' Tumor genu albus. White swelling of the knee. Hydrarthus.

GONOCELE, Spermatoœce.

GONOIDES, from *gony*, 'seed,' and *eidos*, 'appearance.' *Genitu'ra sim'ilis*. Similar to sperm. *Spermato'id*, *Spermato'id*, *Spermato'id*. A term appropriated to any substance which resembles sperm.

GONOPOIETICUS, Spermatoepœus.

GONORRHÉE BÂTARDE, Gonorrhœa spuria.

GONORRHŒA. Erroneously called from *gony*, 'sperm,' and *rho*, 'I flow,' because the older writers believed it to be a flux of semen. *Blennorrhag'ia*, *Blennorrhœa*, *Blennurethria*, *Phalorrhœa*, *Medorrhœa*, *M. viri'lis*, *Catar'rhus Gonorrhœa*, *C. urethra*, *Urethri'tis*, *Inflammati'o urethra*, *Urethral'gia*, *Proflu'vium mucosum urethra*, *Blennorrhœa urethra'lis*, *Catarrhus urethra'lis*, (F.) *Écoulement*, *Uréthrite*, *Uréthrite*. An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra in both sexes; and from that of the prepuce in man, and the vagina in woman. It may be excited spontaneously, or by irritants applied directly to the membrane; but is, usually, produced by impure connexion. Two great varieties have been generally reckoned.—1. GONORRHŒA PURA VEL BENIGNA. That which does not follow an impure connexion; (F.) *Échauffe-*

ment, *Blennorrhag'ia benigna*, *Caulorrhœa benigna*, *Catar'rhus Urethra*, *Gonorrhœa catarrha'lis*, *G. non contagio'sa*:—and 2. GONORRHŒA IMPURA, *maligna*, *contagio'sa*, *syphilit'ica*, *et virulen'ta*; *Fluor albus malignus*, *Fluxus venereus*, *Blennorrhœa luo'des*, *Myxio'sis*, *Lues gonorrhœica*, *Scroph'ula gonorrhœica*, *Tubercula gonorrhœica*, *Clap*, (F.) *Chaudepisse*; that which is the result of impure commerce. The French, also, distinguish the *Chaudepisse sèche*, or that unaccompanied with discharge; and the *Chaudepisse chordee*, *Gonorrhœa cordata*, or that accompanied with chordee, and which, of course, occurs only in the male. It is the kind that most frequently engages the attention of the practitioner, and is characterized by mucous discharge from the urethra or vagina, intermixed with specific matter, and accompanied by burning pain on micturition. It is decidedly infectious. It is, however, a distinct disease from syphilis, and never produces it. Its duration is various, but the inflammatory symptoms usually subside in four or five weeks; leaving generally behind more or less of the gonorrhœa mucosa or gleet. Gonorrhœa of every kind, attended with any inflammatory symptoms, is best treated by the antiphlogistic regimen; avoiding every kind of irritation, and keeping the body cool by small doses of salts, and the urine diluted by the mildest fluids. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, cubeba, or the balsam of copaiba, exhibited in the dose of a teaspoonful, three times a day, will be found effectual: indeed, during the existence of the inflammatory symptoms, it often affords decided relief. Injections are rarely required.

Sometimes, gonorrhœa affects the glans; when it is called *Gonorrhœa Spu'ria*, *G. Bal'ani*, *Balanoblennorrhœa*, *Balannorrhœa*, *Balani'tis*, *Blennorrhag'ia spu'ria vel notha*, (F.) *Blennorrhagie du gland*, *Gonorrhée bâtarde*, *Fausse Blennorrhagie*. It requires only cleanliness and cooling lotions.

Some other varieties of gonorrhœa have been enumerated, but they are of little moment.

In consequence of repeated attacks of gonorrhœa, or of the debility induced by a single attack, it not unfrequently happens, as already remarked, that a constant, small discharge occurs, or remains behind, after all danger of infection is removed. The great difference between it and gonorrhœa is, that it is uninfected. The discharge consists of globular particles, contained in a slimy mucus, and is generally devoid of that yellow colour which characterizes the discharge of gonorrhœa virulenta. It is unattended with pain, scalding, &c. To this state the names *Gleet*, *Gonorrhœa mucosa*, *Blennorrhœa chron'ica*, *Blennorrhœa*, &c., have been given. It is commonly a disease of some duration, and demands the use of the copaiba, astringent injections; and, if obstinate, the introduction of the bougie.

GONORRHŒA BALANI, *G. spuria*—g. Benigna, Leucorrhœa—g. Catarrhalis, *G. pura*—g. Chordata, Chordee.

GONORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM, *G. Onirog'onos*. The seminal discharge which occurs during sleep, and is occasioned by libidinous dreams. See Pollution.

GONORRHŒA LAXORUM, *G. libidino'sa*, *Spermorrhœa aton'ica*, consists of a pellucid discharge from the urethra, whilst awake, without erection of the penis, but with venereal thoughts.

GONORRHŒA LAXORUM, Pollution, *G. libidino'sa*—g. Mucosa, (gleet,) see Gonorrhœa—g. Noncontagiosa, *G. pura*—g. Notha inveterata, Leucor-

rhoea—g. Onelrogenos, G. dormientium, Pollution—g. Vera, Pollution, Spermatorrhoea.

GONOS, Gona.

GONOSTROMA, Proliferous disc.

GONY, *yovv*, Genu, 'the knee;' hence:

GONYAGRA, Gonagra.

GONYALGIA, Gonalgia.

GONYCROTUS, from *yovv*, 'the knee,' and *κρῆνω*, 'I strike.' One who is knock-kneed, or in-kneed. See Entogonyanoon.

GONYONCUS, from *yovv*, 'the knee,' and *ὄγκος*, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the knee.

GOODYE'RA PUBES'CENS, *Tussa'ca reticulata*, *Satyr'ium*, *Neott'ia*, *Rattlesnake leaf*, *Rattlesnake Plantain*, *Networt*, *Netleaf*, *Scrofula weed*. An indigenous plant, used empirically in scrofula—the fresh leaves being applied to the sores. It is employed by the Indians.

GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—g. Angular-leaved, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*—g. Stinking, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

GOOSEGRASS, *Galium aparine*, G. verum.

GOOSESHARE, *Galium aparine*.

GOOSESKIN, *Horrida cutis*.

GORDIUS MEDINENSIS, *Draconculus*.

GORGE, Throat—g. *Grosse*, Bronchocele—g. *Mal de Cynanche*.

GORGET, Gorget—g. *Lithotome*, *Gorget*, *Lithotomy*—g. *à Repousseoir*, see *Gorget*.

GORGET, from (F.) *gorge*, 'the throat.' *Canalis canaliculatus*, *Ductor canaliculatus*, (F.) *Gorgeter*. An instrument representing a long gutter, in the shape of a throat, which is especially employed in the operations of lithotomy and fistula in ano.

GORGET, CURRING, see *Gorget*, and *Lithotomy*.

GORGET, LITHOTOMY, (F.) *Gorgeter Lithotome*, *Cutting Gorget*, is the one used in the operation for the stone, for the purpose of dividing the prostate and the neck of the bladder, so as to enable the surgeon to introduce the forceps and extract the stone. At the end of this gorget is a crest or beak, which fits the groove of the staff, and admits of the gorget being passed along it into the bladder. Besides cutting, there are also blunt gorgets, intended to be introduced into the wound—their concavity serving as a guide for the forceps into the bladder.

The chief modifications in the gorget have been made by Andouillet, Bell, Blicke, Bromfield, Cline, Desault, Foubert, Hawkins, Larrey, Lefèvre, Michælis, Thomas, &c.

GORGET FOR FISTULA IN ANO consists of a semi-cylindrical wooden staff, four inches long, without including the handle, and furnished with a wide groove. This is introduced into the rectum, to prevent the point of the bistoury from injuring the intestine, when the internal orifice of the fistula is deeply situated, and it is desirable to perform the operation by incision. This instrument, invented by Marchettis, has been modified by Percy, Runge, &c.

Desault invented an instrument for conducting the wire by the anus, in the operation for fistula by ligature. He called it *Gorget à repousseoir*.

GORGONEI FONTES. Fountains described by Libavius as containing water which possessed a petrifying property; probably, water holding in solution supercarbonate of lime.

GORGOSSET, Pyrosis.

GOSIER, Pharynx, Throat.

GOSSUM, Bronchocele.

GOSSYP' IUM, *Gossyp'ium Herba'ceum*; *Gossyp'ion Xylon*, *Xylum*, *Bombax*, *Cotton*, (F.) *Cotton*. Family, Malvaceæ. Sex. Syst. Monadelph. Polyandria. The seeds of the Cotton Tree, *Gossyp'ium arbor'cum*, have been administered in

oungs, on account of the mucilage they contain. The cotton wool is used in medicine for making moxas, &c.

GOTIUM, Bronchocele.

GOUDRON, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

GOUET, *Arum maculatum*.

GOÛÈTRE, Bronchocele.

GOULARD'S LOTION, see *Lotion*, *Goulard's*. GOULARD WATER, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

GOULU, Glutton.

GOURD, *Cucurbita*—g. Bitter, *Cucumis colocynthis*—g. Bottle, *Cucurbita pepo*.

GOURD WORM, *Distoma hepaticum*.

GOURMANDISE, Gluttony.

GOURME, *Porrigo larvalis*. Vulgarly, in France, any cutaneous eruption.

GOUSSE, Legumen.

GOUT, *Arthrit'is*, *Arth'ragra*, *Arthral'gia*, *Morbus domino'rum*, *Malum articulo'rum*, *Morbus articula'ris*, *Gutta*, *Arthro'sia Pod'agra*, *Podal'gia*, *Pod'agra*, *Arthriticus verus*, *Arthrit'is Pod'agra*, *Pod'agra Arthrit'is*, *Flux'io arthrit'ica*, *Febris arthrit'ica*, *F. Pod'agrica*, *Arthrodyn'ia pod'agrica*, *Cauma pod'agricum*, *Fleccin*, *Gastro-arthrit'is*, *Misopt'chos*, (F.) *Goutte*. The gout was formerly regarded as a catarrh, and received its name from (F.) *goutte*, (L.) *gutta*, 'a drop;' because it was believed to be produced by a liquid, which distilled, *goutte à goutte*, 'drop by drop,' on the diseased part. This name, which seems to have been first used about the year 1270, has been admitted into the different languages of Europe. Gout is an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints. It almost always attacks, first, the great toe; whence it passes to the other smaller joints, after having produced, or been attended with, various sympathetic effects, particularly in the digestive organs: after this, it may attack the greater articulations. It is an affection which is extremely fugitive, and variable in its recurrence. It may be acquired or hereditary. In the former case, it rarely appears before the age of thirty-five; in the latter, it is frequently observed earlier. It is often difficult to distinguish it from rheumatism. A combination is, indeed, supposed to exist sometimes; hence called *Rheumatic gout*. During the paroxysm or fit, a burning, lancinating pain is experienced in the affected joint, attended with tumefaction, tension, and redness. One or more joints may be attacked, either at the same time or in succession; and, in either case, the attack terminates by resolution in a few days. This is the *Arthrit'is acuta*, *inflammato'ria* vel *regula'ris*, *Regular gout*, *Arthro'sia pod'agra regula'ris*, *Arth'ragra legit'ima* seu *vera* seu *genui'na seu norma'lis*, (F.) *Goutte régulière chaude*. At other times, pains in the joints exist, of more or less acute character; the swelling being without redness. These pains persist, augment, and diminish irregularly, without exhibiting intermission, and, consequently, without having distinct paroxysms. The disease is then called *aton'ic*, *asthen'ic*, *imperfect* or *irregular gout*, *Chronic G.*, *Arthrit'is aton'ica* vel *asthen'ica*, *Arthro'sia Pod'agra larva'ta*, *Dysarthrit'is*. It is, also, commonly called in France *Goutte froide*, *Goutte blanche*. It may appear primarily, or succeed attacks of regular gout.

Gout does not always confine itself to the joints. It may attack the internal organs: when it is called *Arthritis aber'rans* seu *errat'ica* seu *plenet'ica*, *Arth'ragra anom'ala*, *Pod'agra aber'rans*, *Vare'ni*, *Wandering*, *misplaced*, or *anomalous gout*, (F.) *Goutte vague*.

Ret'rograde gout, *Arthritis retrograd'a*, *Pod'agra retrograd'a*, *Arthro'sia Pod'agra complic'is*,

Rec'dent, misplac'd gout, (F.) Goutte remontée, G. malplacée, G. rentrée, is when it leaves the joints suddenly and attacks some internal organ, as the stomach, intestines, lungs, brain, &c.

Gout is also called, according to the part it may affect, *Podagra, Gonagra, Chiragra, &c.* It may be acute or chronic, and may give rise to concretions, which are chiefly composed of urate of soda. See Calculus, (arthritis.) It may, also, give occasion to nodosities, when it is called *Arthritis nodosa, (F.) Goutte nouée.*

The treatment is of the antiphlogistic kind, and the local disorder should be but little interfered with. Colchicum seems to have great power over the disease. It forms the basis of the *Eau médicinale d'Huison*, a celebrated French gout-remedy. The bowels must be kept regular by rhubarb and magnesia; and a recurrence of the disease be prevented by abstemious habits.

GOUT, DIAPHRAGMATIC, Angina pectoris.

GOUT, PAPER, so called, *Charta antiarthritica, Charta antirheumat'ica*, is made by spreading a very thin layer of a mixture of an ethereal or spirituous extract of the bark of mesereon root, with wax, spermaceti, and oil, over the surface of paper.

GOUT, RHEUMATIC, see Rheumatism, acute—g. Weed, Ligusticum podagraria.

GOUT, Taste.

GOUTTE, Gout, Gutta—g. *Blanche, Gout (atonic)—g. Froide, Gout (atonic)—g. Malplacée, Gout (retrograde)—g. Nouée, Gout (with nodosities)—g. Régulière, chaude, Gout (regular)—g. Remontée, Gout (retrograde)—g. Rentrée, Gout (retrograde)—g. Rose, Gutta rosea—g. Sciatique, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—g. Sereine, Amaurosis—g. Vague, Gout (wandering.)*

GOUTTEUX, Arthritic, Podagric.

GOUTTIÈRE (F.), *Collic'is.* A gutter in a bone, like that used for carrying off rain. Some of these cavities are intended to facilitate the sliding of tendons, such as the *Gouttière Bicipitale* or *Bicipital groove*. Others, as the *Gouttière sagittale* or *Sagittal groove*, lodge blood-vessels and especially veins. Others, again, are merely intended for the support of certain organs; as the *Gouttière basilare* or *Basillary fossa*, which supports the medulla oblongata.

GOUTTIÈRE BASILAIRE, see *Gouttière—g. Bicipitale, Bicipital groove—g. Lacrymale, Lacrymal groove—g. Sacré, Sacral groove—g. Sagittale, see Gouttière.*

GOUTY RHEUMATISM, see Rheumatism, acute.

GOVERNAIL DU TESTICULE, Gubernaculum testis.

GOWLAND'S LOTION, see Lotion, Gowland's.

GOWN, RED, Strophulus—g. Yellow, Icterus infantum.

GRACILARIA LICHENOÏDES, Fucus amy-laceus.

GRAC'ILIS, *Macer, Macilen'tus.* Slender, lean. Also, the slender *Rectus interior femoris* sive *Grac'ilis interior, Sous-pubio-oréti-tibial, Sous-pubio-pré-tibial* (Ch.), *Droit ou grêle interne de la cuisse.* This muscle is situate at the inside of the thigh. It is thin and very long; and arises from the descending ramus of the pubis, to be inserted at the inner and inferior part of the taberosity of the tibia. It bends the leg and causes abduction of the thigh. See *Grêle.*

GRACILIS, ANTERIOR, Rectus femoris.

GRADUATE, *Gradua'tus*, from *gradus*, 'a step,' 'a degree.' In medicine, one who has attained a degree, evidenced by a diploma—usually, the degree of doctor.

GRÆA, *ypais.* The pellicle, which forms on

milk. The folds of skin round the umbilicus. An old woman.

GRAIN, *Granum*; the 60th part of a Troy, and the 72d part of a *Poids de marc* drachm.

GRAIN, OILY, Sesamum orientale.

GRAINE D'ÉCARLATE, *Coccus cacti—g. Musc, Hibiscus abelmoschus—g. de Turquie, Zea mays—g. d'Asie, see Phalaris Canariensis—g. de Paradis, Amomum grana paradisi—g. de Perroquet, Carthamus tinctorius (seed)—g. de Santé, see Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ.*

GRAISSE, *Pinguedo—g. de Mouton, Sebum—g. d'Oie, Adeps anserina—g. Oxygénée, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—g. de Porc, Adeps præparata.*

GRAMEN ÆGYPTIACUM, *G. Crucis cyprioidis—g. Caninum, Triticum repens.*

GRAMEN CRUCIS CYPERIOÏDIS, *Gramen Ægyptiacum, Ægyptian Cock's foot grass.* The roots and plants possess the virtues of the *Triticum repens*, and have been recommended in the earlier stages of dropsy. They were, formerly, considered to possess many other properties.

GRAMEN DIOSCORIDIS, *Triticum repens—g. Major, Sarsaparilla Germanica—g. Orientale, Juncus odoratus—g. Repens, Triticum repens—g. Rubrum, Sarsaparilla Germanica.*

GRAMIA, *CHASSIE, Lippitudo.*

GRAMINIV'OROUS, *Graminiv'orus*, from *gramen*, 'grass,' and *vorō*, 'I eat.' Feeding or subsisting on grass.

GRAMMARIUM, *Scruple.*

GRAMME, *γραμμα.* An ancient weight, equivalent to the 24th part of an ounce, or to 24 grains, or a scruple, avoirdupois. At the present day, the gramme is equal in weight to a cubed centimètre of water; or to 18 grains, poids de marc—15.434 grains, Troy.

GRAMME, Iris, Line.

GRANA, *Hemicranis—g. Molucca, Croton tiglium—g. Moschi, Hibiscus abelmoschus—g. Orientis, see Menispermum cocculus—g. Tiglli seu Tiglia, see Croton tiglium—g. Tigli, Croton tiglium.*

GRANADILLA, APPLE-SHAPED, *Passiflora maliformis.*

GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX, see *Punica granatum.*

GRAND DORSAL, *Latissimus dorsi.*

GRANDEB'ALÈ. The hair which grows in the arm-pits.

GRANDINOSUM OS, Cuboid.

GRANDO, Chalaza.

GRANDULA, Gland.

GRANIV'OROUS, *Graniv'orus*, from *granum*, 'a grain,' and *vorō*, 'I eat.' Feeding or subsisting on grain or seeds.

GRANTRISTUM, Anthrax.

GRANULA SEMINIS, see Sperm.

GRANULAR DEGENERATION or DISORGANIZATION OF THE KIDNEY, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—g. Conjunctiva, Trachoma—g. Eyelid, Trachoma—g. Liver, Cirrhosis—g. Tin, see Tin.

GRANULATED LIVER, Cirrhosis.

GRANULA'TION, *Granula'tio*, from *granum*, 'a grain.' *Gemma, (F.) Bourgeon, B. charnu.* Granulations are the reddish, conical, flesh-like shoots, which form at the surface of suppurating wounds and ulcers. They are the product of inflammatory excitement, and may be produced in indolent ulcers, by exciting the parts by proper stimulants. They form the basis of the cicatrix.

GRANULATION is, likewise, a name given by the modern French physicians to an organic

lesion, consisting in the formation of small, round, firm, shining, semi-transparent tumours, of the size and shape of millet-seed, or of a pea; which are met with in the lungs particularly, and in considerable quantity; often without materially interfering with their functions.

In pharmacy, *granulation* is a process by which a metal is reduced to fine grains, by melting it, and causing it, whilst liquid, to pass through a kind of sieve into a vessel of water, — as in the making of shot: — or by shaking or rubbing the melted metal in an appropriate box or vessel, — as in the formation of granular tin or granulated zinc.

GRANULATIONS CÉRÉBRALES, Glandulæ Pacchioni.

GRANULATIONS MILIARY, or *Miliary tubercles*, are the small, transparent grains, of variable size, from that of a millet-seed to that of a grain of hemp, which are presumed to be the primitive state of tubercles.

GRANULE, *Granulum*; diminutive of *grainum*, 'a grain.' A small grain; a small compact particle; a cytoblast.

GRANULES SEMINAL, *Granula sem'ina*. Minute, rounded, granulated bodies, observable in the semen, which are, in all cases, much less numerous than the spermatozooids. See Sperm.

GRANVILLE'S LOTION, see Lotion, Granville's counter-irritant.

GRAPE, see *Vitis vinifera* — g. Sea-side, see Kino.

GRAPE-CURE, (F.) *Cure du raisin*, (G.) *Traubencur*. A mode of medication in Germany, which consists in the use of the grape for both meat and drink; nothing more at the farthest being allowed than a piece of dry bread. This diet is continued for weeks. Its effects are altogether revellent, and resemble in many respects those of hydropathy.

GRAPES, DRIED, *Uva passæ*.

GRAPHIDOIDES, Styloid.

GRAPHIOIDES, Styloid.

GRAPHIOIDES, Styloid.

GRAPHIS'CUS, *Graphis'cus Di'oclis*. An instrument invented by Diocles for extracting darts. It is described by Celsus.

GRAPHITES, *Plumbago*, *Supercarbure'tum Ferri*, *Carbure'tum Ferri*, *Ferri Carbonat'um*, *F. Supercarbure'tum*, *Carbo minera'lis*, *Gale'na*, *Gale'ne*, *Carburet of iron*, *Black lead*, *Wad*. (F.) *Crayon noir*, *Plombagine*. This substance has been esteemed slightly astringent and desiccative. It has been advised by Weinhold in the cure of herpes.

GRAPHOIDES, Styloid.

GRAPHIOSPASMUS. Cramp, writers'.

GRAS DES CADAVRES, *Adipocire* — g. *de Jambe*, *Sura* — g. *des Cimetière*, *Adipocire* — g. *de Jambe*, *Sura*.

GRAS FONDURE (F.), *Diarrhœa adiposa*, literally, *molten grease*. A species of diarrhœa, referred to by old writers; accompanied with great emaciation, and in which the evacuations contain fat-like matter. According to Sauvages, the *Gras-fondure* differs from colliquative diarrhœa in not being attended with hectic fever.

GRASS, *Asparagus* — g. Bitter, *Aletris farinosa* — g. Blue-eyed, *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum* — g. Brome, *Bromus ciliatus* — g. Brome, soft, *Bromus ciliatus* — g. Canary, cultivated, *Phalaris Canariensis* — g. Couch, *Triticum repens* — g. Dog, *Triticum repens* — g. Egyptian cock's foot, *Gramen crucis eperoides* — g. Goat's, *Scorzonera* — g. Knot, *Polygonum aviculare* — g. Lily, *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum* — g. Physio, *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum* — g. Sourvy, *Sisyrinchium Berma-*

dianum — g. Sweet, *Acorus Calamus* — g. Viper's, *Scorzonera* — g. Yellow-eyed, *Xyris bulbosa*.

GRASSET, (F.) The anterior region of the thigh, bounded below by the patella.

GRASSEYEMENT (F.), *Sonus Nasæ*, *Racis'mus*, from (F.) *gras*, 'thick.' 'Speaking thick.' According to Sauvages, a vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*. They who speak thick, like the inhabitants of Newcastle, in England, or of Havre, in France, have difficulty in pronouncing the *r*, and they frequently substitute for it the letter *l*; but this does not properly constitute *Grasseyement*. It consists in this: that, in words in which the letter *r* is joined to another consonant, a sort of *burring* or guttural rolling is heard, nearly like that produced by gargling. See *Racis'mus*.

GRASUS, *Cinabra*.

GRATELLE, *Psoriasis*.

GRATIA DEI, *Gratiola officinalis*.

GRATIOLA CENTAURIODES, *G. officinalis*.

GRATIO'LA OFFICINA' LIS, *Digitalis minima*.

Gratia Dei, *Gratiola Centauroides*, *Herbe lysop*, *Herb of Grace*. It is a native of the South of Europe. (F.) *Herbe au pauvre homme*. The plant is inodorous; taste strong, bitter, nauseous. It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, emetic, and diuretic properties. Dose, ten grains.

GRATTERON, *Galium aparine*.

GRATTOIR, *Rasatorium*.

GRAVATIF, Heavy.

GRAVE, Serious — g. Plant, *Datura sanguinea*.

GRAVEDO, *Catarrh*, *Coryza* — g. *Neonatorum*, *Snuffles*.

GRAVEL, *Lith'ia rena'lis arena'sa*, *Lith'iois nephrit'ica*, *L. rena'lis*, (F.) *Gravelle*. A disease occasioned by small concretions, similar to sand or gravel, *Gla'rea*, (F.) *Gravier*, which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine. These concretions, which are commonly composed of uric acid and an animal matter, are deposited at the bottom of the vessel, immediately after the excretion of the urine; and, by their hardness and resistance under the finger, differ considerably from the ordinary sediment of that liquid. A vegetable diet and alkaline drinks are the best prophylactics. See *Calculi*, *Urinary*. A *fit of the Gravel*, *Nephral'gia calculosa* seu *arena'sa*, *Col'ica nephrit'ica*, is the exercising suffering induced by the passage of gravel from the kidney to the bladder. It can only be relieved by anæsthetics, opiates, the warm bath, &c.

When the deposit is in fine particles, it is termed *Sand*, *Are'na*, *Are'na*, *Peas'ns*, *Pannus*.

GRAVEL GRASS, *Galium verum*.

GRAVEL, PILEOUS or HAIRY, (F.) *Gravelle pileuse*. A species of gravel containing hairs, phosphate of lime, ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and a little uric acid. — Magendie.

GRAVELEUX, Calculous.

GRAVELLE, *Chalaza*, *Gravel* — g. *Pileus*, *Gravel*, *pileous*.

GRAVEOLENS, Fetid.

GRAVID, Pregnant.

GRAVIDINE; from *gravidus*, 'pregnant,' *gravis*, 'heavy.' A sediment in the urine of pregnant women, which by its decomposition gives rise to the pellicle *kyestein*. It differs from albumen, casein and gelatin. — Stark.

GRAVIDITAS, *Fecundation*, *Pregnancy* — & *Abdominalis*, *Pregnancy*, *abdominal* — g. *Extra-uterina*, see *Pregnancy* — g. *Extra-uterina in Ovario*, *Pregnancy*, *ovarian* — g. *Extra-uterina secundaria*, *Metacyesis* — g. *Interstitialis*, *Pregnancy*, *interstitial* — g. *Molaris*, *Mole* — g. *Sper-*

Pregnancy, false—*g. Tubaria, Salpingo-cyesis*—*g. Uteri substantiâ, Pregnancy, interstitial*—*g. Uterina, Pregnancy.*

GRAVIER, Gravel.

GRAVIMETER, Areometer.

GRAVIS, Heavy.

GRAVITY, SPECIFIC, *Gravitas specificâ, (F.) Pesanteur spécifique.* The relation between the weight of a body and its bulk; thus, supposing four bodies to be of the same size, but to weigh, one four, another three, another two, and the fourth one; the specific gravity of the first will be four times greater than that of the last. The specific gravities of different bodies are, therefore, as the weights, bulk for bulk. For solids, and liquids, water is taken as the unit; atmospheric air for the gases. Thus, water is 1.000; mercury at the common temperature, 13.58. Whence, we conclude mercury is between thirteen and fourteen times heavier than water.

GRAY MATTER OF THE BRAIN, Cortex cerebri, see Neurina.

GREASE, from (F.) *Graisse, 'fat.'* A specific inflammation, affecting the skin of the heels of the horse, which is especially interesting from the circumstance, that the matter, if inserted under the cuticle of an unprotected individual, may give rise to an affection—*grease-pox, variolâ equinâ*—which preserves the person from small-pox. (?)

GREASE, BARROW'S, Apeps suilla—*g. Goose, Apeps anserina*—*g. Molten, Gras-fondure*—*g. Pox, see Grease.*

GREENHEART, see Bebeeru.

GREENHAW'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH, Spiritus armoracis compositus.

GREEN SICKNESS, Chlorosis.

GREENWEED, Genista tinctoria.

GRÈLE (F.), *Grac'ille, 'long and thin.'* This epithet is given by the French to various parts, as the

Apophyse Grêle du Marteau, the slender apophysis or process of the malleus, a long process situated at the anterior part of the neck of the malleus, which passes out by the fissure of Glaserius. It is also called the Apophysis of Raw, although it was already known to Fabricius ab Aquapendente and to Cœcilus Follius.

GRÈLE, Chalaza—*g. Interne de la Cuisse, Gracillis.*

GRÊMIL OFFICINALE, Lithospermum officinale.

GREMIUM, Vulva.

GRENADE, Influenza.

GRENADIER, Punica granatum.

GRENADIN, see Punica granatum.

GRENIERS, Vesiculæ seminales.

GRENOUILLE, Rana esculenta.

GRENOUILLETTE, Ranula.

GRÉOULX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Sulphuretted springs in the department of Basses-Alpes, France.

GRESSURA, Perinæum.

GRESSUS, Walking.

GREVEURE, Hernia.

GRILUM, Apium petroselinum, Smyrniolum cinastrum.

GRIFF, see Mulatto.

GRIFFO, see Mulatto.

GRINOEMENT DES DENTS, Brygnus.

GRINDERS, Molar teeth—*g. Asthma, see Asthma, grinders*—*g. Rot, Asthma, grinders.*

GRINDING MILL, see Pulverisation.

GRIPES, Tormina, Colic.

GRIPES, Watery. A popular name for a dangerous disease of infancy, common in England,

which does not differ essentially from the cholera infantum of this country.

GRIPHOSIS, Onychogryphosis.

GRIPPE (F.), from gripper, 'to gripe,' 'catch hold of.' A vulgar name for several catarrhal diseases, which have reigned epidemically; as the influenza.

GRIPPÉ, Pinched.

GRITS, Groats, (Sax.) *Grütza;* (G.) *Gries,* 'gravel, grits.'

GRIT GRUEL, *Water gruel.* This is made as follows:—Take three ounces of *grits*; wash them well in cold water, and, having poured off the fluid, put them into four pints of fresh water, and boil slowly until the water is reduced one-half; then strain through a sieve. It is a good demulcent, and is employed also as a vehicle for clysters.

GROAN, see Suspirium.

GROATS, German Grutse; *Grutum, Ave'na excorticata;* (F.) *Gruau, Oatmeal, (Yorkshire.) Oats, hulled, but unground, (Lancashire.) Hulled oats, half ground. Oats that have the hulls taken off; Grits.* When crushed, they are termed *Emblen groats.* In America, fine hominy is called *Grits*, and wheat prepared in the same way is likewise so designated. It is also called *whateen hominy.*

GROATS, CRACOW, Semolina.

GROG-BLOSSOMS, Gutta rosea.

GROG-ROSES, Gutta rosea.

GROMWELL, Lithospermum officinale.

GROOVE, *Furrow, Sulcus, (F.) Rainure. Icelandic, *grafa,* Sax. *grafan, 'to dig.'** A channel or gutter, in a bone or surgical instrument. *See Coutisse.*

GROOVE, PRIMITIVE, *Primitive streak or trace, Nota primitiva.* A bright streak in the long axis of the pellucid part of the area germinativa, after it presents a central pellucid and a peripheral opaque part, and passes from the round to the pear shape.

GROOVED, Same etymon. *Sulcatus, Striatus, Canaliculatus, (F.) Cannelé ou Cannelé ou Canaliculé; Canaliculated.* Having a small channel or gutter.

GROS, Drachm—*g. Cou, Bronchocele.*

GROSELLIER NOIR, Ribes nigrum—*g. Rouge, Ribes rubrum.*

GROSSE GORGE, Bronchocele.

GROSSESSE, Pregnancy—*g. Abdominale, Pregnancy, abdominal*—*g. Afetale, Pregnancy, afetal*—*g. Bigeminale, Pregnancy, bigeminal*—*g. Complexe, Pregnancy, complex*—*g. Composée, Pregnancy, compound*—*g. Contre-nature, Pregnancy, extra-uterine*—*g. Fausse ou apparente, Pregnancy, false*—*g. Fetale, Pregnancy, fetal*—*g. Gazo-hystérique, Pregnancy, gazo-hysterio*—*g. Hémato-hystérique, Pregnancy, hemato-hysterio*—*g. Hydro-hystérique, Pregnancy, hydro-hysterio*—*g. Inter-extra-utérine, Pregnancy, complex*—*g. Ovarienne, Pregnancy, ovarial*—*g. Sarco-hystérique, Pregnancy, sarco-hysterio*—*g. Sarcocatale, Pregnancy, sarcocatal*—*g. Simple, Pregnancy, solitary*—*g. Solitaire, Pregnancy, solitary*—*g. Trigeminale, Pregnancy, trigeminal*—*g. Triple, Pregnancy, trigeminal*—*g. Tubaire, Pregnancy, tubal*—*g. Utero-abdominale, Pregnancy, utero-abdominal*—*g. Utero-ovarienne, Pregnancy, utero-ovarian*—*g. Utero-tubaire, Pregnancy, utero-tubal.*

GROSSULARIA NIGRA, Ribes nigrum—*g. Non spinosa, Ribes nigrum*—*g. Rubra, Ribes rubrum.*

GROUILLEMENT D'ENTRAILLES, Boryngmus.

GROUND BERRY, Gaultheria—*g. Holly,*

Gaultheria—g. Ivy, *Gaultheria*—g. Nut, *Arachis hypogea*, Pignut—g. Pine, *Teucrium chamæpitys*—g. p. French, *Teucrium* *iva*.

GROUNDSEL, *Senecio*.

GROUSEBERRY, *Gaultheria*.

GROWTH, from Dutch *groeyen*, *Crescentia*, *Anaplo'sia*, *Anaptyx'is*, (F.) *Croissance*. The development of the body; particularly in the direction of its height. Also, any adventitious tissue; thus, we speak of a morbid growth or formation.

GRUAU, Groats.

GRUB, Larve, see *Ectozoa*.

GRUEL, GRIT, see Grits—g. Water, see *Avena*, and Grits.

GRUFF, from Teutonic *ge*, and *r u h*, 'rough.' In pharmacy, the coarse residue, which will not pass through the sieve in pulverization.

GRUMEAU, Coagulum.

GRUMOUS, *Grumo'rus*, from *grumus*, 'a clot.' Clotted.

GRUMUS, Coagulum.

GRUTUM. 'Groats.' *Grutum Mil'ium*, *Mil'tium*. A hard white tubercle of the skin, resembling, in size and appearance, a millet-seed. It is confined to the face. See, also, Groats.

GRYPHIUS PES. The *Griffon's foot*, (F.) *Pied de Griffon*. An instrument of which Ambrose Paré speaks, which was used for extracting moles from the uterus.

GRYPHOSIS, *Onychogryphosis*.

GRYPOSIS, from *γρῦσῶς*, 'I incurvate.' *Incurva'tio*. Curvature or crookedness in general. Crookedness or incurvation of the nails. See *Onychogryphosis*.

GRYPOTES, see *Grypus*.

GRYPUS. One who has a crooked or aquiline nose. The condition is termed *Grypotes*.

GUACO, *Huaco*. The name of a plant, *Eupatorium Guaco*, described by Humboldt and Bonpland under the name *Mikania Guaco*, which grows in the valleys of Madalena, Rio-Cauca, &c., in South America. The negroes use the juice against the bites of poisonous reptiles;—both in the way of prevention and cure. It has been, of late, brought forward as a remedy in cholera.

GUAIAC, see *Guaiacum*.

GUAIACI LIGNUM, see *Guaiacum*—g. Resin, see *Guaiacum*.

GUAIACINE, see *Guaiacum*.

GUAIACUM, *G. Officina'lis*; *G. Americana'num*, *Lignum vitæ*, *L. sanctum*, *L. benedictum*, *Patula sanctus*, *Lignum Indicum*, *Hagioz'ylum*, (F.) *Gayac*, *Guaiac*. The resin—*Guai'aci Resi'na*, *Guai'ac*, (F.) *Résine ou Gomme de Guaiac*—and the wood—*Guaiaci lignum*—are both used in medicine. Their odour is slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, of the resin more so than of the wood. The resin is concrete, brittle; colour, externally, greenish; internally grayish. Water dissolves about one-tenth; alcohol 95 parts. It is soluble, also, in *liquor potassæ* 15 parts, *liquor ammoniæ* 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air. The base of the guaiacum is a peculiar resin, called *Guaiacine*.

Guaiacum is stimulant and diaphoretic; and in large doses, purgative. It is administered in chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose of resin, gr. v to xx:—to purge, gr. xx to xl.

GUALTHERIA, *Gaultheria*.

GUANO,—according to Tschudi, properly *Huanu*,—is formed of the excrements of different kinds of marine birds—mews, divers, sheerbreaks, &c., but especially of the *Sula variegata*. It is found in enormous layers in the South American islands of the Pacific, and is used as manure.

GUARANA, *Paullinia*.

GUARAPO. A fermented liquor made, in Peru, of sugar-cane pulp and water. It is a very favourite beverage of the negroes.—Tschudi.

GUARD (for a bed,) *Allee*.

GUARERBA ORBA, *Momordica elaterium*.

GUAVA APPLE, *Paidium pomiferum*.

GUAYAVA, *Paidium pomiferum*.

GUBERNACULUM DENTIS, (*Gubernaculum*, 'a rudder.') A cord, which passes from the follicle of the permanent tooth along a small long canal behind the alveolus of the milk tooth, and becomes continuous with the gum. The gubernaculum has been supposed to direct the permanent tooth outwards. The canal has been termed *Iter dentis*.

GUBERNACULUM TESTIS, *G. t. Hunteri*, *Ligamentum suspensorium Testis*, (F.) *Gouvernail du testicule*. A triangular, fibro-cellular cord; which, in the foetus, arises from the ramus of the ischium and the skin of the scrotum, and proceeds to the posterior part of the testicle, before this organ issues from the abdomen. It has been supposed to be a continuation of the fascia superficialis with muscular fibres from the internal oblique muscle, which pass upwards to the testis when in the abdomen; and by their contraction draw the testis down, and ultimately form the cremaster muscle.

GUÊPE, Wasp.

GUÉRISON, Cure.

GUÉRISABLE, Curable.

GUI, Viscum album.

GUILANDINA MORIN'GA, *Hyperanthora moringa*. A plant, which affords the *Ben nut*, and the *lignum nephriticum*. It is also called *Morin'ga Oleifera* seu *Zeylan'ica* seu *Nux ben* seu *Pterygosperma*. The nut *Ben*, *Glans waguenta'ria*, *Ben Nuz*, *Balanus Myrep'sica*, *Sax'datum caruleum*, *Oily Acorn* or *Ben nut*, is a West India nut which furnishes an oil, *Oleum Balani'num*, that does not become rancid by age, and is hence used by perfumers. It is purgative. The wood of the Guilandina is called *Lignum Nephriticum*, and has been used in decoction, in affections of the urinary organs.

GUIMAUVE, *Althæa*—g. *Velouté*, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

GULA, *Œsophagus*, Pharynx.

GULÆ IMBECILLITAS, Pharyngoplegia—

g. Principium, Pharynx.

GULLET, *Œsophagus*.

GULOSUS, Glutton.

GUM ANIME, Anime—g. Arabic, *Acacia gummi*—g. Bassora, *Bassora gum*—g. British, *Dextrin*—g. Butea, see *Butea frondosa*—g. Caranna, *Caranna*—g. Dragon, *Tragacantha*—g. Elastic, *Caoutchouc*—g. Falling away of the, *Ulatrophia*—g. Hemlock, see *Pinus Canadensis*—g. Indigenous, *Gummi nostras*—g. Juniper, *Sandarac*—g. Orenburg, see *Pinus larix*—g. Red, *Strophulus*—g. Resin, *Gummi resina*—g. Sandarach, *Sandarac*—g. Seneca, *Acacia gummi*—g. Senega, *Acacia gummi*—g. Shrinking of the, *Ulatrophia*—g. Sweet, *Liquidambar styraciflua*—g. *Tragacanth*, *Tragacanth*—g. Tree, brown, see *Kino*—g. White, *Strophulus*—g. Yellow, *Icterus infantum*.

GUM-LANCET, *Dentical'pium*, *Odontoglyphon*, (F.) *Déchaussoir*. An instrument for separating the gum from the cervix of the tooth, prior to extraction. It is formed much like a beam. The operation itself is called *Lancing the gums*, *Denticium sculptura*, (F.) *Déchaussement*.

GUMBOIL, Parulis.

GUMMA, (F.) *Gomme*. An elastic tumour, formed in the periosteum, occupying particularly

the cranium and sternum, and produced by the syphilitic virus, when it has been long in the constitution. It is so called, because, when opened, it contains a matter like gum.

GUMMI, Commi, κομμι, (F.) Gomme. An immediate principle of vegetables. It is a solid, uncrystallizable, inodorous substance, of a mawkish taste, unchangeable in the air, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water, with which it forms a mucilage. It is obtained from various species of *mimosæ* and *prunus*; and consequently there are many varieties of gum. They are used in medicine as demulcents, emollients, and relaxants, particularly in catarrh, intestinal irritations, &c.; and in *Pharmacy*, they are employed in the formation of emulsions, pills, &c.

GUMMI ACACIÆ ARABICÆ, Acaciæ gummi—g. *Acanthium*, *Acaciæ gummi*—g. *Adstringens* Fothergilli, *Kino*—g. *Ammoniacum*, *Ammoniac*—g. *Anime*, *Anime*—g. *Arabicum*, *Acaciæ gummi*—g. *Astragali* *Tragacanthæ*, *Tragacantha*—g. *Bogia*, *Cambogia*—g. *Brelisis*, *Caranna*—g. *Copallinum*, *Copal*—g. *Elasticum*, *Caoutchouc*—g. *Euphorbia*, see *Euphorbia officinarum*—g. *Gamandraræ*, *Cambogia*—g. *Gambiense*, *Kino*—g. *de Goa*, *Cambogia*—g. *Gutta*, *Cambogia*—g. *Hederæ*, see *Hedera helix*—g. *de Jema*, *Cambogia*—g. *Juniperi*, *Sandarac*—g. *Laecæ*, *Lacca*—g. *Ladanum*, see *Cistus creticus*—g. *Lamac*, *Acaciæ gummi*—g. *Laricis*, see *Pinus larix*—g. *Lenicum*, *Acaciæ gummi*.

GUMMI NOSTRAS, (F.) Gomme du Pays; Indig'neous Gum. These generic names are given to several species of gum, which flow spontaneously from certain indigenous fruit trees, — such as the almond, cherry, peach, apricot, &c. The indigenous gums have nearly the same properties as gum Arabic; but they are inferior to it.

GUMMI ORENBURGENSIS, see *Pinus larix*—g. *Panacis*, see *Pastinaca opositax*—g. *ad Podagram*, *Cambogia*.

GUMMI-RESINA, Gum-Resin. A milky juice, obtained by making incisions into the branches, stalks and roots of certain vegetables. Gum-resins are compounds of resins, gum, essential oil, and different other vegetable matters. They are solid, opaque, brittle, of a strong odour, acrid taste, variable colour, and are heavier than water. Water dissolves a part of them, and alcohol another; hence proof spirit is the proper menstruum. The generality of the gum-resins are powerful stimulants to the whole or to parts of the economy. The chief are *asafoetida*, *gum ammoniac*, *euphorbium*, *galbanum*, *camboge*, *myrrh*, *olibanum*, *opopanax*, *scammony*, *aloes*, &c.

GUMMI RUBRUM ADSTRINGENS GAMBIENSE, *Kino*, see *Butea Frondosa*—g. *Seneca*, *Senegal gum*—g. *Senega*, *Senegal gum*—g. *Senegalense*, *Senegal gum*—g. *Senica*, *Senegal gum*—g. *Serapionis*, *Acaciæ gummi*—g. *Thebaicum*, *Acaciæ gummi*—g. *Tragacantha*, *Tragacantha*—g. *Uru-lense*, see *Pinus larix*.

GUMMIDODES, Mucilaginous.

GUMMIODES, Mucilaginous.

GUMMOSUS, Mucilaginous.

GUMS, Gingivæ.

GUN-COTTON, see *Collodion*—g. *c.* *Ethereal solution of, Collodion.*

GUNJAH, see *Bangue*.

GUNNERA PERPEN'SA. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* *Urticaceæ*; the decoction of which is taken as a domestic remedy by the farmers, as a tonic in dyspepsia. A tincture has been used in gravel. An infusion of the leaves is demulcent, and is employed in pulmonary affections. The leaves are applied fresh, to cure wounds and ulcers.

GURGITELLO, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring in the isle of Ischia. Temp. at its source, 176° Fah. It contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, iron and soda, sulphates of lime and soda, chloride of sodium and silica.

GURGLING. 'Gushing with noise,' as water from a bottle. (F.) *Gargouillement*, same etymon as *gargle*. The rhonchus or *râle* heard on auscultation when there is a cavity in the lungs containing pus. It is the 'cavernous rattle or rhonchus,' *Râle cavernoux*. The size of the bubbles heard varies, and hence the rhonchus has been called *cavernous* and *cavern'ulous*, (F.) *Râle cavernuleux*. If the cavern be large, this *râle* will nearly resemble the gurgling of a bottle (*glogloug d'une bouteille*;) if, on the contrary, the cavern be small, it will not differ from the *râle muqueux*.

GURGULIO, Penis, Uvula.

GUSTATIF, (Nerf), see *Lingual nerve*.

GUSTATION, Degustation, Taste.

GUSTATORY NERVE, see *Lingual Nerve*.

GUSTUS, Taste—g. *Depravatus*, *Parageustia*.

GUT, Intestine—g. *Blind, Cæcum*.

GUTS, SLIPPERINESS OF THE, Lientery.

GUTTA, Apoplexy, Cambogia, Gout—g. *Gamandraræ*, *Cambogia*—g. *Gamba*, *Cambogia*—g. *Opaca*, *Cataract*.

GUTTA. A Drop, Stalag'ma, Alum'æel, Stilla, (F.) Goutte. A quantity of liquid, generally valued, in pharmacy, at the weight of a grain. The weight, however, varies according to different circumstances, as the degree of tenacity of the fluid, and the extent of moist surface to which the suspended drop is attached before it falls; and it was found by Mr. Alsop to be influenced by the size of the bottle, and the angle of inclination at which it was held during the operation of dropping. The following are some of his results as to the number of drops required to measure a fluidrachm, when dropped from a large and a small bottle.

From a large bottle. From a small bottle.

(3) Diluted sulphuric acid	24 drops	84 drops
Scheele's hydrocyanic acid	35	70
Distilled water	31	54
Solution of ammonia	40	48
Tincture of opium	84	135
Rectified spirits	100	130
Tincture of chloride of iron	100	150

GUTTA PERCHA. The concrete juice of a tree—*Isanan'dra gutta*—which is indigenous in Singapore and its vicinity, and belongs to the Natural order *Sapotacææ*. Plunged in boiling water it softens, when it may be moulded like caoutchouc to any form, which it retains on cooling. Splints and other instruments have been made of it.

GUTTA ROSACEA SYPHILITICA, Crown of Venus.

GUTTA ROSEA, Gutta Rosacea, Ion'thus corymb'ifer, Crusta serpigino'sa, C. pruriginosa, Acnè rosa'cea, Rose'ola acnosa, Thylaci'itis, Bacchia, Butiga, Carbuncled Face, Rosy Drop or Wheel, Copper-nose, Bottle-nose, Grog-blossoms, Grog-roses, (F.) Couperose, Goutte Rose, Bourgeons, Dartre pustuleuse couperose. An eruption of small, suppurating tubercles, with shining redness, and an irregular granular appearance of the skin of the part of the face which is affected. The redness commonly appears first at the end of the nose, and then spreads on both sides. It is often produced by hard drinking. Its cure must be attempted by regular regimen, and cool-

ing means internally: weak spirituous or saturnine lotions externally. The affection is usually very obstinate.

GUTTA SERENA, Amaurosis.

GUTTÆ ABBATIS ROUSSEAU, Landanum abbatii Rousseau—g. Ammoniaci, see Ammoniac gum—g. Acidæ tonicæ, Elixir Acidum Halleri—g. Nervinæ, Alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri.

GUTTÆ NIGRÆ, *Acetum opii*, Common Black Drop. (*Opii ℥vij, acetii destillat. ℔ij, Infuse.*)

The celebrated *Black Drop*, *Lan'caster* or *Quaker's Black Drop*, may be made as follows. Take half a pound of opium sliced; three pints of good *verjuice*, (juice of the wild crab,) one and a half ounce of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron. Boil to a proper thickness, and add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonfuls of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place, near the fire, for six or eight weeks; then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrup. Lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop is equal to three of laudanum; and it is nearly devoid of all the unpleasant exciting effects of the latter. An analogous formula is contained in the Pharmacopœia of the United States under the name *Acetum opii*, *Vinegar of Opium*.

GUTTALIS CARTILAGO, Arytenoid Cartilage.

GUTTERIA, Bronchocele.

GUTTUR. The throat; the larynx; the trachea.

GUTTUR GLOBOSUM, Bronchocele—g. Tumidum, Bronchocele.

GUTTURAL, *Guttura'lis*, from *guttur*, 'the throat.' Relating or belonging to the throat.

The *Superior Thyroideal Artery* is sometimes called *Guttural Artery*.

A *Guttural Cough* is one occasioned by irritation of the larynx or trachea.

A *Guttural Sound* is one produced, as it were, in the throat.

GUTTURIS OS, Hyoides os.

GUTTURNIA, Arytenoid cartilages.

GYMNA, Genital Organs.

GYMNASION, Exercise.

GYMNASIUM, from γυμνος, 'naked.' *Palæstra*. An establishment amongst the ancients, intended for bodily exercises, as wrestling, running, &c.; a term now used in Germany, more especially for an academy or higher school.

GYMNAST, *Gymnas'tes*, *Gymnas'ta*; same etymon. The manager of a gymnasium. One, whose profession it is to prevent or cure diseases by gymnastics.

GYMNAS'TICS, *Gymnas'tica*, *Medici'na gymnas'tica* seu *suect'ica*, *Somac'tica*. Same etymon. That part of hygienic medicine which treats of bodily exercises. It is called *Med'ical Gymnastics*. The ancients had also *Athlet'ic Gymnastics*, and *Military Gymnastics*. Herodicus, of Sili-vræ, first proposed gymnastics for the cure of disease.

GYMNODO'DUS CANADEN'SIS, *Coffee Tree*, *Mahogany*, *Nickar Tree*, *Bonduc*. An indigenous tree, which grows from Ohio to Louisiana. The leaves are cathartic, and said to contain cyttisin. The seeds are a good substitute for coffee.

GYMNOGRAMME CETERACH, *Asplenium ceterach*.

GYMNOSIS, Denudation.

GYNÆ'CANER, from γυν, 'a woman,' and ανηρ, 'a man.' *Vir effemina'tus*. An effeminate man.

GYNÆCEA, Gynæceia.

GYNÆCEI'A, *Gynæci'a*, *Gynæce'a*, from γυν, 'a woman.' The catamenia;—the lochia. The diseases of women in general.—Hippocrates, Galen, Foësius.

GYNÆCEUM, Antimonium, Vulva.

GYNÆCE'US, from γυν, 'a woman.' Belonging to women. Female. Feminine.

GYNÆCIA, Gynæceia, Menses.

GYNÆCOLOG'IA, *Gynecol'ogy*, from γυν, 'a woman,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doctrine of the nature, diseases, &c. of women.

GYNÆCOMA'NIA, from γυν, 'woman,' and μανια, 'mania,' 'rage.' That species of insanity, which arises from love for women. Some have used the word synonymously with nymphomania.

GYNÆCOMASTUS, *Gynæcomas'thus*, from γυν, 'woman,' and μαστος, 'a breast.' A man whose breasts are as large as those of a woman.—Galen, Ingrassias.

A considerable enlargement of the breasts of a female was formerly called *Gynæcomas'ton*.

GYNÆCOMYS'TAX, from γυν, 'woman,' and μασταξ, 'the beard.' The hair on the pubes of women.—Rolfink.

GYNÆCOPHO'NUS, from γυν, 'a woman,' and φωνη, 'voice.' A man who has an effeminate voice.

GYNANDRIA, Hermaphrodeity.

GYNANDRUS, Gynanthropus.

GYNANTHRO'PUS, *Gynan'drus*. An hermaphrodite who belongs more to the male than to the female sex.

GYNATRE'SIA, from γυν, 'a woman,' and απηρος, 'imperfectate.' Closure or imperforation of the external parts of generation of the female.

GYNE, Female.

GYNECOLOGY, Gynæcologia.

GYNIDA, Hermaphrodite.

GYNOARIUM, Ovarium.

GYNOPLAS'TIC, *Gynoplas'ticus*, from γυν, 'a woman,' and πλασσω, 'I form.' The gynoplastic operation is employed for opening or dilating the closed or contracted genital openings of the female.

GYPSY-WEED, *Lycopus sinuatus*, and *L. Virginicus*.

GYRI CEREBRI, Anfractuosities (cerebral.) Convolutions (cerebral.)—g. Cochleæ, Scales of the Cochlea.

GYROMIA VIRGINICA, *Medeola Virginica*.

GYROPHLE, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

GYROPHORA, see *Tripe de Roche*.

GYRUS, Anfractuosity, Convolution.

GYRUS FORNICA'TUS, 'Arched convolution.' A large convolution of the brain, which lies horizontally on the corpus callosum, and may be traced forwards and backwards to the base of the brain, terminating by each extremity at the fissure of Sylvius. The surface of the hemisphere, where it comes in contact with the corpus callosum, is bounded by it.

H.

HAB-EL-KALIMBAT, *Pistacia terebinthus*.
HABBI, *Hugenia Abyssinica*.
HABE'NA. A *Bridle*, *Tel'amon*. A bandage for uniting the lips of wounds; which, in many instances, replaced the suture.—Galen.
HABENÆ OF THE PINEAL GLAND, see Pineal gland.
HABIL'LA DE CARTHAGE'NA, *Bejuco*, *Carthage'na Bean*, (F.) *Fève de Carthagène*. A kind of bean of South America, famed as an effectual antidote for the poison of all serpents, if a small quantity be eaten immediately.
HABIT, *Habitu'do*, from *habere*, 'to have or to hold'; *Assuetu'do*, *Mos*, *Ueus*, *Consuetu'do*, *Ethos*, 'îfit, *Heris*, *Ethnos'ynê*, (F.) *Habitude*, *Accountenance*. Habit is the aptitude for repeating certain acts:—or, a facility, which results from the frequent repetition of the same act. It is, according to vulgar expression, 'a second nature.' Habit may predispose to certain diseases, or it may protect us against them. It ought not to be lost sight of, in attending to the progress of disease, or of its treatment.
HABIT OF BODY, *Constitu'tio*, *Hab'itus*, *Hab'itus Cor'poris*, *Catast'asis*, *He'cis*, *Epiphani'a*, (F.) *Habitude ext'rieure*, *Habitude du corps*. The aggregate of the physical qualities of the human body.
HABITUDE, *Habit*—*h. du Corps*, *Habit of body*—*h. Ext'rieure*, *Habit of body*.
HABITUDO, *Habit*.
HABITUS, *Habit of body*—*h. Apoplecticus*, *Apoplectic habit*—*h. Corporis*, *Habit of body*.
HACHICH, see *Bangue*.
HACHISCH, *Bangue*.
HACKBERRY, *Celtis occidentalis*.
HÆMA, 'αἷμα, 'αἷματος, 'blood.'
HÆMACHROINE, *Hæmatine*.
HÆMACHROSES, (G.) *Hæmachrosen*,) from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *χρῶσις*, 'coloration.' A family of diseases in which the blood has its colour different from usual, as in purpura and cyanosis.—Fuchs.
HÆMACY'ANIN, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *κυανός*, 'blue.' A blue colouring matter, detected by Sanson in healthy blood, and in bile by some chemists, but not by others.
HÆMADON'OSUS, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *ὄσος*, 'a disease.' *Hæmatangion'osus*, *Hæmatangionu'sus*, *Hæmatangio'sis*. Disease of the blood-vessels.
HÆMADOSTO'SIS, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *ὄστος*, 'a bony tumour.' Ossification of the blood-vessels.
HÆMADYNAMETER, *Hæmadynamometer*.
HÆMADYNAMOM'ETER, *Hæmatodynamometer*, *Hæmadynam'eter*, *Hæmom'eter*, *Hæmatom'eter*, (F.) *Hæmadynamètre*, *Hémomètre*; from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' *δύναμις*, 'power,' and *μέτρον*, 'a measure.' An instrument for measuring the force of the blood in the vessels. It consists of a bent glass tube, the lower bent part of which is filled with mercury. A brass head is fitted into the artery, and a solution of carbonate of soda is interposed between the mercury and the blood, which is allowed to enter the tube for the purpose of preventing its coagulation. The pressure of the blood on the mercury in the descending portion of the bent tube causes the metal to rise in the ascending portion; and the degree to

which it rises indicates the pressure under which the blood moves.

HÆMAGASTRIC PESTILENCE, *Fever*, yellow.

HÆMAGOGUM, *Pæonia*.

HÆMAGO'GUS, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *αἶμα*, 'I drive off.' A medicine which promotes the menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges.

HÆMAL, from 'αἷμα, 'blood.' Relating to the blood or blood-vessels.

HÆMAL ARCH. The arch formed by the projections anteriorly from the body of the vertebrae of the ribs and sternum. It encloses the great blood-vessels.—Owen.

HÆMAL AXIS, *Aorta*—*h. Spine*, *Sternum*.

HÆMALO'PIA, *Hæmophthalmia*, *Hæmalopia*.

HÆMALOPIS, *Hæmophthalmia*.

HÆMALOPS, *Hæmophthalmia*.

HÆMAN'THUS COCCINEUS. A beautiful South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* *Amarylides*, the bulb of which is employed as a diuretic. It is given as an oxymel in asthma and dropsy. The fresh leaves are antiseptic, and applied to foul, flabby ulcers, and in anthrax.

HÆMAPERITONIRRHAG'IA, (F.) *Hæmoperitonirrhagie*; from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' *περιτοναϊον*, 'peritoneum,' and *ρῥαγή*, 'a violent rupture.' An exhalation of blood into the peritoneum.

HÆMAPHÆ'IN, *Hæmatophæ'um*, *Hæmophæ'um*, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *φαῖος*, 'of a dusky colour.' A term applied by Simon to the brown colouring matter of the blood, supposed by some to be nothing more than hæmatin modified by an alkali.

HÆMAPH'OBUS, *Hæmoph'obus*, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *φοβός*, 'dread.' One who has a dread of blood:—who cannot look at it without fainting.
HÆMAPOPHYSES, *Costal cartilages*, see *Costa*.

HÆMAPOR'IA, *Hæmatapor'ia*, *Hæmatopor'ia*, *Oligohæ'mia*, *Oligæ'mia*, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *απορός*, 'poor.' Paucity of blood. See *Anæmia*.

HÆMAPTYSIS, *Hæmoptysis*.

HÆMAS, 'αἷμα, gen. 'αἷματος. A blood-vessel.

HÆMASTATICA, *Hæmatostatica*.

HÆMASTAT'ICE, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *ἵστημι*, 'I remain,' 'reside.' A science, which treats of the strength of the blood-vessels; *Hæmastat'ice*.

HÆMATANGIONOSUS, *Hæmadonosus*.

HÆMATANGIOSIS, *Hæmadonosus*.

HÆMATAPORIA, *Hæmaporia*.

HÆMATAPORRHOSIS, *Cholera*.

HÆMATEC'LYSIS, *Hæmotel'ia*, *Hæmotel'ia*, *Hæmatosep'is*, *San'guinis dissolu'tio*; from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *ἄλυσις*, 'loosening.' Dissolution of the blood.

HÆMATELÆUM, see *Blood*.

HÆMATEM'ESIS, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and *εἶμα*, 'I vomit.' *Vom'itus cruen'tus*, *Hæmorrhæ'gia Hæmatem'esis*, *Vom'itus seu Vomit'io San'guinis*, *Gastro'rrhag'ia*, *Gastro-hæmorrhag'ia*, *Hæmorrhag'ia ventriculi*, *Hæmorrhæ'a ventriculi*, *Vomiting of Blood*, (F.) *Hématémèse*, *Vomissement de sang*. Hæmatemesis is generally preceded by a feeling of oppression, weight, and dull or pungent pain in the epigastric and in the hypochondriac regions; by anxiety, and, occasionally, by syncope. Blood is then passed by vomiting, and sometimes, also, by stool,—the

blood being generally of a grumous aspect. Hæmatemesis may be active or passive, acute or chronic. The blood effused proceeds, almost always, from a sanguineous exhalation at the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is often observed in females whose menstrual secretion is irregularly performed. It is not of much danger, except when connected with disease of some of the solid viscera of the abdomen. On dissection of those who have died from protracted hæmatemesis,—for the acute kind is comparatively devoid of danger,—the mucous membrane of the stomach is found red and inflamed, or black, and the vessels considerably dilated. Complete abstinence from food; rest; the horizontal posture; bleeding, if the hemorrhage be active; cold, acidulous drinks, &c., constitute the usual treatment.

HÆMATOENCEPHALUM, Apoplexy.

HÆMATEPAGOGÉ, Congestion.

HÆMATERA, Hepatirrhœa.

HÆMATERUS, Sanguine.

HÆMATERYTHRUM, Hæmatin.

HÆMATHEXOSTOSIS, Osteosarcoma.

HÆMATHIDROSIS, Sudor cruentus.

HÆMATHORAX, Hæmatothorax.

HÆMATIASIS, Hæmatonosis.

HÆMATICA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Diseases of the sanguineous function:—the third class in the nosology of Good. Also, medicines that act on the blood.—Pereira.

HÆMATICA DOCTRINA, Hæmatology.

HÆMATICUS, Sanguine.

HÆMATIDROSIS, Sudor cruentus.

HÆMATIN, *Hæmatina*, *Hem'atine*, *Hæmatoin*, *Hem'atoin*, *Hæmater'ythrum*, *Hæmerythrum*, *Zoohem'atin*, *Hæmachro'in*, *Cru'orin*, *Rubrin*, *Glob'ulin* of some; from *αἷμα*, 'blood.' The red colouring matter of the blood. It resides in distinct particles or globules, and, in the opinion of some observers, in the envelope of the globules. It appears to be of a peculiar character, and one that has not yet been determined by the chemist. That the colour of the blood is not owing to the peroxide of iron which it contains, is shown by the fact mentioned by Scherer, that he removed the iron by acids, and yet a deep red tincture was formed when alcohol was added to the residuum.

HÆMATIN'IC, *Hæmatin'icus*: from *hæmatin*, 'the red colouring matter of the blood.' An agent that augments the number of red corpuscles of the blood.—Pereira.

HÆMATINUS, Sanguine.

HÆMATIS'CHESIS, *Hæmis'chesis*, *Hæmocyph'ia*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ἵσχειν*, 'to suppress.' The retention or suppression of a natural or artificial flow of blood.

HÆMATISMUS, Epistaxis, Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMATISTH'MUS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ἴσθμος*, 'pharynx.' Hemorrhage into the pharynx.

HÆMATI'TES, *Hæmatit'is*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Resembling blood. *Lapis Hæmatit'es*. A beautiful ore of iron, called also, *Bloodstone*, *O'chrea rubra*, *Ox'ydam fer'ricum crystallizatum nativum*, *Ferrum Hæmatites*. When finely levigated, and freed from the grosser parts, by frequent washings with water, it has been long recommended in hemorrhage, fluxes, uterine obstructions, &c., in doses of from one scruple to three or four. Also, a vessel that contains blood, *αἷματις φλεβ*.

HÆMATMUS, Gas sanguinis.

HÆMATOCATHAR'TICA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *καθαίρει*, 'purification or purgation.' Remedies for purifying the blood.

HÆMATOCE'LE, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and

κύμα, 'tumour.' A tumour formed by blood. By some, this term has been applied to a tumour formed by blood, effused into the areolar texture of the scrotum. Others have used it for tumours arising from effusion of blood into the tunica vaginalis:—hæmatocele, according to them, differing from hydrocele, only in the character of the effusion.—Heister. Others, again, have applied it to effusions of blood into the interior of the tunica albuginea itself.—Richter. The first is the usual acceptation. It is most commonly caused by wounds or contusions; and requires the use of antiphlogistics, discutients, &c. Sometimes it is necessary to evacuate the effused blood.

HÆMATOCELE ANTERIORA, Aneurisma.

HÆMATO-CEREBRIFORM DISEASE, Encephaloid.

HÆMATOCHE'ZIA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *χίμα*, 'I go to stool.' *Sedes cruen'ta*, *Catarrhæ'is vera*, *Enterorrhag'ia simplex*, *Diarrhœ'a cruentus* seu *sanguinolent'ia*, *Hæ'mato-diarrhœ'a*, *Hæmorrhag'ia intestino'rum*, *Entero-hæmorrhag'ia*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie des intestins*, *Écoulement de sang par l'Intestin*. Discharge of blood by stool. See *Melæna*.

HÆMATOCHYSIS, Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMATOCE'LLA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *κύμα*, 'the cavity of the abdomen.' Effusion of blood into the abdomen.

HÆMATOCOL'PUS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *κόλπος*, 'vagina.' Effusion of blood into the vagina. Accumulation of blood owing to occlusion of the vagina.

HÆMATOCYANOSIS, Cyanopathy.

HÆMATOCYSTE, Hæmatoma saccatum.

HÆMATOCYST'IS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *κύστις*, 'bladder.' Hemorrhage into the bladder.

HÆMATO'DES, *Hæmatoid'es*, *Sanguin'eus*, *Hæ'matoid*, *He'matoid*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *εἶδος*, 'appearance.' That which contains blood, or has the character of blood.

HÆMATODES FUNGUS, *Hæmatomy'ces*, *Fungus cancro'sus hæmato'des*, *Melæ'na fungo'sa carcinoid'es*, *Angidiospon'gus*, *Angiomy'ces*, *Hæmatospon'gus*, *Tumor fungo'sus sanguin'eus seu anom'alus*, *Spon'goid inflammation*, *Pulpy* or *Med'ullary Sarco'ma*, *Carcino'ma Hæmato'des*, *Carcino'ma Spongio'sum*, *Bleeding Fungus*, *Soft Cancer*, (F.) *Carcinôme sanglant*, *Hæmatoncie fongoid'e*. An extremely alarming carcinomatous affection, which was first described, with accuracy, by Mr. John Burns, of Glasgow. It consists in the development of cancerous tumours, in which the inflammation is accompanied with violent heat and pain, and with fungus and bleeding excrescences. Even when the diseased part is extirpated, at a very early period, recovery rarely follows; other organs being generally implicated at the same time. Fungus hæmatodes was the term first applied to the disease by Mr. Hey of Leeds. Mr. J. Burns called it *Spongioid inflammation*, from the spongy, elastic feel, which peculiarly characterizes it, and continues even after ulceration has taken place. The disease has, most frequently, been met with in the eyeball, the upper and lower extremities, testicle and mamma; but it occurs in the uterus, ovary, liver, spleen, brain, lungs, thyroid gland, and in the hip and shoulder-joint.

Some French surgeons designate, by this name, those tumours which were formerly termed *anormales*, *cavernæuses*, *variqueuses*, called *Erectiles* by Dupuytren, *Hæmatoncies*, by Alibert, and *Télangiectasie* by Gräfe.

HÆMATODIARRHŒEA, Hæmatocheia.

HÆMATODYNAMOMETER, Hæmatodynamometer.

HÆMATOGASTER, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *γαστήρ*, 'stomach.' Effusion of blood into the stomach.

HÆMATOGENETICA, Hæmatopoietica.

HÆMATOGLOBULIN, see Globules of the blood.

HÆMATOGRA'PHIA, *Hæmatog'raphy*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *γραφῆν*, 'a description.' A description of the blood.

HÆMATOID, Hæmatodes.

HÆMATOL'OGY, *Hæmatology*, *Hæmatolog'ia*, *Hæmat'ica doctri'na*, (F.) *Hæmatologie*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' That part of medicine which treats of the blood.

HÆMATOLOGY, PATHOLOG'ICAL, (F.) *Hæmatologie pathologique*. Observation of the blood to detect its varying characters in disease.

HÆMATOL'YSES, (G.) *Hæmatolysen*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *λυσις*, 'solution.' An order of diseases in which there is diminished coagulability of the blood.—Fuchs.

HÆMATOLYTICUM, Spanæmic.

HÆMATO'MA, *T'hrombus*, *Tumour sanguin'eus*. A bloody tumour, especially of the scalp of the new-born.

HÆMATO'MA SACCA'TUM. An encysted tumour containing blood.—*Hæmatocyst'id*.

HÆMATOMANTI'A, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination.' Judgment of disease from the appearance of the blood.

HÆMATOMATRA, Metrorrhagia.

HÆMATOMETACHYSIS, *Transfusio sanguinis*.

HÆMATOMETRA, Metrorrhagia.

HÆMATOMMA, Hæmophthalmia.

HÆMATOMPHALOC'E'LE, *Hæmatom'phalum*, *Hæmatompha'lus*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *ελην*, 'a tumour.' Umbilical hernia, the sac of which encloses a bloody serum; or which has, at its surface, a number of varicose veins; constituting *Varicom'phalus*.

HÆMATOMPHALUM, Hæmatomphalocelo.

HÆMATOMYCES, Hæmatodes fungus.

HÆMATON'CUS, (F.) *Hæmatonie*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ωνκος*, 'a tumour.' Alibert has given this name to the *Nævi mater'ni*, *Varicose tumours*. He admits three varieties:—the *H. fungoides*, *H. frambesole*, and *H. tubereuse*.

HÆMATON'OSUS, *Hæmat'osis*, *Hæmatopath'ia*, *Hæmatopath'ia*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' A disease of the blood. Blood-disease.

HÆMATOPATHIA, Hæmatonosus.

HÆMATOPEDESIS, see Diapedesis.

HÆMATOPERICAR'DIUM, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *περικαρδιον*, 'pericardium.' Effusion of blood into the pericardium.

HÆMATOPHÆUM, Hæmaphæin.

HÆMATOPHIL'IA, *Hæmophil'ia*, *Hæmorrhophil'ia*, *Idiosyncras'ia hæmorrhag'ica*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *φιλεω*, 'I love.' A hemorrhagic diathesis.

HÆMATOPHLEBES'TASIS. Sudden suppression of a hemorrhage;—from *σπασις* *αἱματος φλεβων*, 'suppression of the blood of the veins.'—Galen.

HÆMATOPHOB'IA, *Hæmophob'ia*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *φοβος*, 'dread.' Dread or horror at the sight of blood, producing syncope, &c.

HÆMATOPHTHALMIA, Hæmophthalmia.

HÆMATOPH'THORES, (G.) *Hæmatophthoren*; from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *φθορα*, 'corruption.' An order of diseases in the classification of Fuchs, in which the blood is materially altered in its composition, as in typhus.

HÆMATOP'ISIS, (F.) *Hæmatopisic*. M. Capuron, of Paris, has applied the term *Hæmatopisic utérine*, from analogy with *Hydropisic utérine*, to a collection of blood which sometimes takes place in the uterus, when, owing to faulty conformation, the exit of the menstrual flux is prevented.

HÆMATOPLA'NIA, *Hæmatoplane'sis*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *πλανη*, 'wandering.' A vicarious hemorrhage.

HÆMATOPLA'NIA MENSTRUAL'IS, Menstruation, vicarious.

HÆMATOPLETHORA, Plethora.

HÆMATOPŒA, Hæmatopoietica.

HÆMATOPOESIS, Hæmatosis.

HÆMATOPOËT'ICA, *Hæmatopœ'a*, *Hæmatogenet'ica*, 'bloodmakers,' from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' Agents that favour hæmatosis. Iron was called by the ancients *metal'ium hæmatopœt'icum*.

HÆMATOPOIESIS, Hæmatosis.

HÆMATOPORIA, Hæmaporia.

HÆMATOPS, Hæmophthalmia.

HÆMATOPSIA, Hæmophthalmia.

HÆMATOPTYSIA, Hæmoptysis.

HÆMATOPTYSIS, Hæmoptysis.

HÆMATORRHACHIS, Apoplexia myelitica.

HÆMATORRHAGIA, Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMATORRHŒA, Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMATORRHOSIS, Cholera.

HÆMATORRHYSIS, Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMATOSCHEOC'E'LE, *Hæmoscheoc'e'le*, *Hæmatos'cheum*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' *σχισσιν*, 'scrotum,' and *ελην*, 'rupture.' Effusion of blood into the scrotum.

HÆMATOSCHEUM, Hæmatoscheocelo.

HÆMATOSCOPIA, *Hæmoscop'ia*, (F.) *Hæmorrhoscopie*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *σκοπειω*, 'I view.' An examination of blood drawn.

HÆMATOSEPSIS, Hæmatoclysis.

HÆMATOSIN, Hæmatin.

HÆMATO'SIS, *Exæmat'osis*, *Enhæmat'osis*, *Hæmatopœis'is*, *Hæmatopœis'is*, *Procrea'tio sanguinis*; *Decarboniza'tion*, *Atmosphera'zation of the blood*; *Sanguifica'tion*; from *αἷμα*, 'blood.' The transformation of the venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration. Called, also, *Aëra'tion*, *Arterializa'tion of the blood*. Formation of blood in general.

HÆMATOSPILIA, Purpura hæmorrhagica.

HÆMATOSPONGUS, Hæmatodes fungus.

HÆMATOSTAT'ICA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *στατικη*, 'statics.' *Ischæ'mia*, *Hæmatat'ica*, *Hæmatostat'ica*, *Hæmostat'ica*, *Enæ'ma*, (F.) *Hæmatostatiques*, *Hæmatatiques*, *Hæmostatiques*. The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies. Also, remedies for stopping blood.—*Catastaltica*.

HÆMATOS'TEON, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *οστέων*, 'a bone.' Effusion of blood into the bones or joints.

HÆMATOSYMPHORESIS, Congestion.

HÆMATOSYNAGOGE, Congestion.

HÆMATOTELANGIOSIS, Telangiectasia.

HÆMATO'TIS, *Hæmat'us*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ως*, gen. *ωτος*, 'the ear.' Effusion of blood into the inner ear.

HÆMATOTHOR'AX, *Hæmatho'rax*, *Hæmtho'rax*, *Hæmopt'ysis inter'na*, *Pleurorrhœ'a sanguin'ea*, *Pneumorrhag'ia inter'na*, *Hæmorrhag'ia Pleu'riay*, *Pleural hæmorrhage*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *θώραξ*, 'the chest.' Extravasation of blood into the chest.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIA'NUM, *Acacia Zeylon'ica*, *Logwood*. The part of the tree, used in medicine, is the wood, *Hæmatox'yli Lignum*, *Lignum Campechen'se*, *L. Campechia'*

num, *L. Campecescens*, *L. Indicum*, *L. Sappan*, *L. Brasilianum rubrum*, *L. cæruleum*, (F.) *Bois de Campêche*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. Logwood is almost inodorous; of a sweetish, substringent taste; and deep red colour. Its virtues are extracted both by water and alcohol. It is astringent and tonic, and is used in the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery.

HÆMATURESIS, Hæmaturia.

HÆMATURIA, *Hæmatûria*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ουρῶν*, 'I make urine.' Voiding of blood by urine. *Hæmorrhag'ia hæmatûria*, *H. ex viris urinariis*, *Hæmure'ria*, *Hæmûria*, *Mictio cruenta*, *M. Sanguinea*, *Mictus Cruentus* seu *Sanguineus*, *Hæmorrhœa viarum urinariarum*, *Sanguis in Urina*, *Bloody urine*, (F.) *Piscement de Sang*, *Hématurie*. Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages. Like other hemorrhages, it may be *active* or *passive*. It may proceed from the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. The essential symptoms are:—blood, evacuated by the urethra; preceded by pain in the region of the bladder or kidneys, and accompanied by faintness. Whencesoever it proceeds, hæmaturia usually takes place by exhalation. Rupture of vessels is by no means common in the mucous membranes. *Active hæmaturia* requires general or local blood-letting; diluent and cooling drinks; absolute rest, and the horizontal posture. The *chronic* kind is more troublesome. It requires acidulated or aluminous drinks; chalybeates and tonics in general. When hæmaturia is excessive, cold injections may be thrown into the rectum or into the vagina of women, and topical applications be made to the perinæum.

HÆMATURIA CYSTICA, Cystorrhagia—h. Ejaculatoria, Spermatoecystidorrhagia—h. Seminalis, Spermatoecystidorrhagia—h. Stillatitia, Urethrorrhagia.

HÆMATUS, Hæmatosis.

HÆMAXIS, Blood-letting.

HÆMENCEPHALUS, Apoplexy.

HÆMERYTHRUM, Hæmatin.

HÆMIDROSIS, see Diapedesis.

HÆMISCHESIS, Hæmatischesis.

HÆMITIS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the blood. (F.) *Hémite*. The alteration of the blood that occurs in inflammatory diseases.—Piorry.

HÆMO-ARTHRITIS, Rheumatism. (acute.)

HÆMOCARDIORRHAG'IA, *Apoplex'ia cordis*, *Apoplexy of the heart*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *πυρρῆσι*, 'I break forth.' Effusion of blood into the substance of the heart.

HÆMOCERCYNOS. This term has received two acceptations, owing to the different senses in which *κερυνος* is employed; signifying, sometimes, *hissing*; at others, *dry*. Consequently, the Hellenists have translated the compound word, at times, by spitting of blood, with hissing in the throat; at others, by evacuation of dry matters.

HÆMOCRYPIA, Hæmatischesis.

HÆMODES, Sanguine.

HÆMODIA, *Hæmodi'asmus*, *Hæmodia*, *Hæbetudo* seu *Stupor Dentium*, from *αἰσῶδες*, (*αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ὀδούς*, 'a tooth,') 'I have pain in the teeth.' Pain in the teeth,—and more especially Agacement, or the setting on edge of those bodies by acid or acerb substances. It is also called *Odontia Stuporia*, *Odont'igia hæmodia*, *Dolor dentium à strid'orè*, *Cataplex'ia*, *Odontamblyog'mus*, *Odonthyrcæsthe'ria*, *Tooth-edge*.

HÆMODIASMUS, Hæmodia.

HÆMOIDES, Sanguine.

HÆMOPATHIA, Hæmatonosus.

HÆMOPERICARDIUM, *Pericard'itis ematato'ria*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *pericardium*. Effusion of blood into the pericardium.

HÆMOPERITONÆ'UM, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *περιτῶνας*, 'peritoneum.' Effusion of blood into the peritoneum.

HÆMOPEX'IA, (G.) *Hæmopexia*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *πῆξις*, 'coagulation.' An order of diseases in which there is increased coagulability of the blood.—*Hyperinosis sanguinis*.—Fuchs.

HÆMOPHEUM, Hæmaphæin.

HÆMOPHILIA, Hæmatophilia.

HÆMOPHOBIA, Hæmatophobia.

HÆMOPHTHAL'MIA, *Hæmophtal'mia*, *Hæmatop'ia*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ὀφθαλμῶν*, 'eye.' *Hæmatop'ia*, *Hæmatop'ia*, *Hæmalop'ia*. Effusion of blood into the eye. When the extravasation is external, it is called *H. externa*, *Hypophagma* and *Hæmalop'ia externa*; when internal, *Hæmophtal'mia interna*, *Hydrophthal'mus cruentus*, *Hypoch'yria hæmatodes*, *Hæmatoma*, and *Hæmalop'ia interna*. A blood-shot eye.

HÆMOPLAXIA MENSTRUALIS, Menstruation, vicarious.

HÆMOPLETHORA, Plethora.

HÆMOPROCTIA, Hæmorrhoid.

HÆMOPTOE, Hæmoptysis—h. Laryngea et Trachealis, Tracheorrhagia.

HÆMOPTOSIS, Hæmoptysis.

HÆMOP'TYSIS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *τροπῶν*, 'I spit.' *Spitting of blood*, *Hæmorrhag'ia Hæmoptysis*, *Hæmoptysis*, *Hæmatoptys'ia*, *Hæmatoptysis*, *Emp'toe*, *Emp'toe*, *Emp'toe'ica passiva*, *Hæmoptys'mus*, *Hæmoptosis*, *Sputum sanguinis*, *Sanguinis fluor pulmonum*, *Emp'toe'ica passiva*, *Hæmotis'mus*, *Hæmorrhœa pulmonalis*, *Cruentæ expectatio*, *Hæmorrhag'ia pulmonis*, *Passiva hæmoptoe'ica*, *Rejectio sanguinis à pulmōnibus*, *Expectoratio sanguinis*, *Hæmorrhag'ia Bronchicæ*, *Pneumorrhag'ia*, *Pneumorrhag'ia*, *Pneumorrhœa*, *Bronchorrhag'ia*, *Emp'tysis*, *Emp'toe*, *Sputum cruentum*, (F.) *Hæmoptysie*, *Crachement de sang*, *Expectoration de sang*. Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs; characterized by the expectoration of more or less florid and frothy blood. It is generally preceded by cough; dyspnoea; sense of heat in the chest, &c. It is important to discriminate between hæmoptysis, produced by some accidental cause acting irregularly or periodically on the lungs; and that which is, as it were, constitutional, and dependent on some organic affection of the lungs, or some faulty conformation of the chest. These two varieties differ as much in their prognosis and method of treatment, as in their causes. Constitutional hæmoptysis is a serious disease, almost always announcing phthisis pulmonalis. The accidental variety is chiefly dangerous by frequent recurrence, or too great loss of blood.

The *general causes* of hæmoptysis are the same as those of other kinds of hemorrhage. It has, besides, *particular causes*; such as too great exercise of the lungs;—loud speaking, playing on wind instruments, breathing acrid vapours, &c. It usually occurs between puberty and the age of 35. A sudden and terrific kind of hæmoptysis is sometimes met with; consisting in a great afflux of blood to the lungs. This has been called *Pulmonary Apoplexy*, *Apoplex'ia pulmonalis*, *A. pulmonum*, *Pneumorrhag'ia*, *Infarctus hæmorrhag'ieus pulmonum*, (F.) *Apoplexie pulmonaire*, *Hæmoptysie foudroyante*, *Hæmorrhagie interstitielle du Poumon*. Infiltration of blood into the air-cells may occur without any hæmoptysis.

Physical signs. Percussion may not always aid us in hæmoptysis, but generally a circum-

scribed dulness will be perceived. The inspiratory murmur, on auscultation, is feeble or absent, locally; and is replaced by bronchial respiration and bronchophony. A fine liquid crepitus is detected around the affected part; and in the larger tubes, near the spine, a liquid bubbling rhonchus is usually heard. The value of these signs is determined by the nature of the expectoration. The treatment of hæmoptysis must be like that of internal hæmorrhage in general.

HÆMOPTYSIS INTERNA, Hæmatothorax—h. Laryngea et Trachealis, Tracheorrhagia—h. Phthisis, Phthisis pulmonalis.

HÆMOPTYSMUS, Hæmoptysis.

HÆMORMESIS, Hyperæmia.

HÆMORRHACHIS, Apoplexia myelitica.

HÆMORRHAGE, Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMORRHAG'IA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ῥεῖν*, 'I break forth.' *Sanguis profluvium copiosum, Sanguifluxus, Hamatoch'ysis, Aïmor-rhœ'a, Hæmorrhœ'a, Hæmatorrhag'ia, Hamatis'mus, Hæmatorrhœ'a, Hæmator'rhyis, Hæmorr'hyis, Profu'vium seu Prorruptio seu Eruptio sanguinis, Profusio Sanguinis, Hemorrhage, Hæmorrhage, Bleeding, Loss of blood, Rupturing, bursting, or breaking of a blood-vessel, (F.) Hé-morrhagie ou Hémorrhagie, Perte de sang, Flux de sang.* Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it; with or without rupture of their coats. Hæmorrhages may be spontaneous or traumatic: the first belong to the domain of medicine, the latter to that of surgery. They may, also, be internal or external; general—as in scurvy—or local. The hæmorrhages by exhalation—those which chiefly interest the physician—have been classed, by Pinel, as follows:—1. *Hæmorrhage of the Mucous Membranes*; Epistaxis, Hæmoptysis, Hæmatemesis, Hæmorrhoids, Hæmaturia, Uterine Hæmorrhage. 2. *Hæmorrhage of the Tissues*; Cutaneous, Cellular, Serous, Synovial.

Hæmorrhages have generally been distinguished into *active* and *passive*: in other words, into those dependent upon augmentation of the organic actions, and those dependent upon debility. According to Broussais, no spontaneous hæmorrhage is passive; all are active,—that is, produced by increased action and excess of irritation of the blood-vessels: they may occur with debility, but not from debility. He calls those only *passive hæmorrhages*, which are owing to an external lesion of the vessels. Hæmorrhages have been, by some, divided into *constitutional*, or those depending on original conformation:—*accidental*, or those produced by some adventitious cause; *supplementary*, or those which succeed others; *symptomatic*, *critical*, &c.

When hæmorrhage takes place into any tissue, or is *interstitial*, it receives the name, with many, of apoplexy.

Active Hæmorrhage, Hæmorrhag'ia acti'va, H. arteri'ea, Cauma hæmorrhag'icum, Angiiorrhag'ia, occurs chiefly in the young and plethoric. Good living; the use of fermented liquor—excessive exercise, or too sedentary a life, may perhaps be ranked as predisponent causes. It is commonly preceded by heaviness and pulsation in the part,—owing to the afflux of blood and consequent hyperæmia,—and by coldness of the extremities. The blood, evacuated, is generally of a florid red. In such active hæmorrhages, the great indications of treatment will be, to diminish plethora where it exists, and to lessen the heart's action. Bleeding, purgatives, and cold, will be the chief agents.

Passive Hæmorrhage, Hæmorrhag'ia passi'va, H. Veno'ea, Profusio, P. hæmorrhag'ica, occurs in those of weak constitution; or who have been

debilitated by protracted disease, poor diet, long watching, excessive evacuations, &c.

The direct causes may be:—previous active hæmorrhage; scorbutus, or any thing capable of inducing atony or asthenic hyperæmia of the small vessels. These hæmorrhages are not preceded by excitement or by any signs of local determination. They are usually accompanied by paleness of the countenance; feeble pulse; fainting, &c. The indications of treatment will be:—to restore the action of the small vessels and the general tone of the system: hence the utility of styptics and cold externally; and of tonics and astringents, creosote, mineral acids, &c., internally. Hæmorrhage also occurs from mechanical hyperæmia, as when hæmoptysis is produced by tubercles in the lungs; hæmatemesis by disease of some of the solid viscera of the abdomen, &c.

In *Traumatic Hæmorrhages*, or those which are the consequences of wounds of arterial or venous trunks, the blood is of a florid red colour, and issues by jets and pulses, if it proceed from an artery; whilst it is of a deeper red, issues slowly and by a continuous flow, if from a vein. If the capillary vessels be alone divided, the blood is merely effused at the surface of the wound. Of the means used for arresting these traumatic hæmorrhages, some act mechanically as *absorbents, ligature, and compression*; others chymically, as *fire, caustics, creasote, astringents*, &c.

HÆMORRHAGIA ACTIVA NARIUM, Epistaxis—h. Bronchica, Hæmoptysis—h. Cerebri, Apoplexy—h. per Cutem, Sudor cruentus—h. per Diæresin, see Diæresis—h. per Diapedesin, Diapedesis—h. Faucium, Stomatorrhagia—h. Gingivarum, Ulorrhagia—h. Hæmatemesis, Hæmatemesis—h. Hæmaturia, Hæmaturia—h. Hæmoptysis, Hæmoptysis—h. Hepatica, Hepathæmorrhagia—h. Hepatis, Hepatorrhagia—h. Intestinorum, Hæmatochezia—h. Mucosa, see Hæmorrhœis—h. Nabothi, see Parturition—h. Narina, Epistaxis—h. Narium, Epistaxis—h. Oris, Stomatorrhagia—h. Penis, Stimatosis—h. Pulmonis, Hæmoptysis—h. Renum, Nephrorrhagia—h. Universalis, Purpura hæmorrhagica—h. Uterina, Metrorrhagia—h. Ventriculi, Hæmatemesis—h. Vesicæ, Cystorrhagia.

HÆMORRHINIA, Epistaxis.

HÆMORRHINORRHAGIA, Epistaxis.

HÆMORRHŒ'A, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ρεῖν*, 'I flow.' *Hæmorrhag'ia, Loss of blood.* Some writers have proposed to restrict this name to passive hæmorrhages.

HÆMORRHŒA PTECHIALIS, Purpura hæmorrhagica—h. Pulmonalis, Hæmoptysis—h. Uterina, Metrorrhagia—h. Vasorum hæmorrhoidalium, Hæmorrhœis—h. Ventriculi, Hæmatemesis—h. Viarum urinarium, Hæmaturia.

HÆMORRHOIDAL, *Hæmorrhoi'dal, Hæmorrhoida'lis, Hæmorrhoidæus*. Relating to hæmorrhoids; as *hæmorrhoidal flux, hæmorrhoidal tumours*, &c.

HÆMORRHOIDAL ARTERIES have been distinguished into *superior, middle, and inferior*. 1. The first is the termination of the inferior mesenteric artery, which assumes the name *superior hæmorrhoidal*, when it reaches the upper and posterior part of the rectum. 2. The *middle hæmorrhoidal* is furnished by the hypogastric or internal pudic. It ramifies on the inferior and anterior part of the rectum. 3. The *inferior hæmorrhoidal* arteries are branches of the internal pudic, furnished to the inferior part of the rectum and to the muscles of the anus.

HÆMORRHOIDAL NERVE. These emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses; and cover the rectum with their numerous filaments.

HÆMORRHOIDAL VEINS follow the same distribution, and generally empty themselves into the lesser mesenteric. Some of them assist in the formation of the hypogastric vein.

HÆMORRHOIDAL VESSELS, *Vasa sedalia*, are those vessels which are distributed to the rectum—the seat of hemorrhoids.

HÆMORRHOIDALES NODI, Hæmorrhoids.

HÆMORRHOIDES, see Hæmorrhoids—h. Cæca, see Hæmorrhoids—h. Fluentes, Hæmorrhoids—h. Furentes, see Hæmorrhoids—h. Mariscosæ, Hæmorrhoids—h. non Fluentes, Hæmorrhoids—h. Oris, Stomatorrhagia.

HÆMORRHOIS, *Aimor'rhois*, *Asclepias'mua*, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and ρέω, 'I flow.' *Aimor'rhois*, *Proctica Mariscæ*, *Mariscæ*, *Proctalgia Hæmorrhoidalis*, *Morbus Hæmorrhoidalis*, *Piles*, (F.) *Hæmorrhoides*. The essential symptoms of this affection are:—Livid and painful tubercles or excrescences, (*Hæmorrhoidal Tumours*), usually attended with a discharge of mucus or blood, (*Hæmorrhoidal Flux*, *Proctorrhœa*, *Hæmoproctia*, *Hæmorrhœa vasorum hæmorrhoidaliūm*, (F.) *Hæmoproctia*.) The most common causes of piles are a sedentary life; accumulation of feces in the rectum; violent efforts at stool; pregnancy, &c. The precursory symptoms are:—pains in the loins; stupor of the lower limbs; and uneasiness in the abdomen and rectum, with more or less gastric, cerebral, and indeed general disorder;—constituting the *Diathesis Hæmorrhoidalis*, *Motus* seu *Turba Hæmorrhoidalis*, and *Mulimen Hæmorrhoidale*, of most of the writers of Continental Europe. To these symptoms follow one or more round, smooth, renitent, painful, pulsating, and erectile tumours, around the margin of the anus, or within the anus; some pouring out blood occasionally. After having remained, for a time, tense and painful, they gradually shrink and disappear. The chief symptoms, occasioned by hæmorrhoidal tumours, when much inflamed, are:—constant pain, liable, however, to exacerbations, and obliging the patient to preserve the horizontal posture, and to become augmented by the least pressure, or by the passage of the feces.

Hæmorrhoids have generally been distinguished into—*Hæmorrhoides Fluentes* seu *Mariscosæ*, *Proctica Mariscæ cruentæ*, *Bleeding* or *Open Piles*; and into *H. non fluentes*, *Proctica Mariscæ cæca*, *Hæmorrhoides cæca* seu *furcentes*, *Hæmorrhoidales nodi*, *Shut* or *blind piles*. They have, also, been divided into *internal* or *occult*, and *external*, according to their situation; and into *accidental* or *constitutional*.

Hæmorrhoidal Tumours are extremely troublesome, by their disposition to frequent recurrence; and they are apt to induce fistula: otherwise, they are devoid of danger. When anatomically examined, they are found not to consist in a varicose dilatation of the veins of the rectum; but to be formed of a very close, spongy, texture; similar to that which surrounds the orifice of the vagina; and to be erectile, like it. They are surrounded by a delicate membrane, and have no internal cavity. The treatment, in mild cases of hæmorrhoidal tumours, is simple. Rest; the horizontal posture; the use of mild laxatives, as sulphur, castor oil, and emollient glysters, will be sufficient. If they be much inflamed, leeches may be applied; and warm cataplasms or cold lotions, according to circumstances, be prescribed, with abstinence, and cooling drinks. Afterwards, an ointment, composed of powdered galls and opium, may afford relief. It is in the relaxed kind, that such ointment, and the internal use of *Ward's Paste*, can alone be expected to afford

much benefit. If, after repeated attacks, the tumours remain hard and painful, and threaten fistula, they may be removed.

By *Hæmorrhoidal Flux*, *Fluxus hæmorrhoidalis*, *Proctorrhag'ia*, is meant the hemorrhage which takes place from the rectum, owing to hæmorrhoids. It is a common affection. The quantity of blood discharged is various: at times, it is very trifling; at others, sufficient to induce great debility, and even death. It is announced and accompanied by the same symptoms, as precede and attend hæmorrhoidal tumours. Like other hemorrhages it may be *active* or *passive*; *accidental* or *constitutional*. The prognosis is rarely unfavourable. The affection may, almost always, be relieved by properly adapted means. These resemble such as are necessary in hemorrhages in general. Perfect quietude,—mental and corporeal, light diet, cooling drinks; bleeding if the symptoms indicate it; astringents, (if the disease be protracted and passive,) such as the *Tinctura Ferri Chloridi*; aspersions of cold water on the anus; astringent injections; plugging and compression. Such will be the principal remedial agents. When the hemorrhage has become habitual or is vicarious, some caution may be required in checking it; and, if inconveniences arise from a sudden suppression, its return may be solicited by the semicupium, sitting over warm water; aloetic purgatives, glysters, irritating suppositories, &c.; or leeches may be applied to the anus.

To the internal bleeding pile, a soft, red, strawberry-like elevation of the mucous membrane, Dr. Houston, of Dublin, gives the name *vascular tumour*. For its removal he recommends the application of nitric acid, so as to produce sloughing of its surface.

Some authors have described a species of *Leucorrhœa Analis* or whitish discharge from the anus, which often attends ordinary hæmorrhoids. This they have called *Proctica mariscæ mucosæ*, *Hæmorrhœis alba*, *Hæmorrhag'ia mucosæ*, *Leucorrhœis*, &c. It requires no special mention.

HÆMORRHOIS AB EXANIA, Proctocœle—h. Procelens, Proctocœle.

HÆMORRHOÏS'CHESIS, from 'αἱμορροῖς, 'hæmorrhoids,' ρέω, 'I flow,' and ἵσχω, 'I restrain.' *Retentio fluxus hæmorrhoidalis*. Suppression or retention of the hæmorrhoidal flux.

HÆMORRHOPHÆSIS, *Absorp'tio sanguinis* from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and ροφᾶω, 'I sip up.' Absorption of blood.

HÆMORRHOPHILIA, Hæmatophilia.

HÆMORRHOSCOPIA, Hæmatoscopia.

HÆMORRHYSIS, Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMOSCHEOCELE, Hæmatoscheocele.

HÆMOSCOPIA, Hæmatoscopia.

HÆMOSPASIA, see Hæmospastic.

HÆMOSPAS'TIC, (F.) *Hæmospastique*, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and σπᾶω, 'I draw.' An agent which draws or attracts blood to a part: as a cupping-glass. The operation is termed *Hæmospas'ia*, (F.) *Hæmospas'ie*. It is generally applied to a process by which the air is exhausted over a considerable surface, as over one or more of the extremities, by an appropriate pneumatic apparatus.

HÆMOSTA'SIA, *Hæmostasis*, *Epid'emia*, *Sanguinis stagnatio*, (F.) *Hæmostasie*, from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and στασις, 'stagnation.' Stagnation of blood. This name has, also, been given to any operation, the object of which is to arrest the flow of blood.

HÆMOSTATICS, Hæmatostatics.

HÆMOTELANGIOSIS, *Telangiectasis*.

HÆMOTEXIA, Hæmateclysis.
H.EMOTEXIS, Hæmateclysis.
H.EMOTHORAX, Hæmathorax.
H.EMOTISMUS, Hæmoptysis.
H.EMOT'ROPHY, *Hæmotroph'ia*; from 'αἷμα, 'blood,' and τροφή, 'nourishment.' Excess of sanguineous nourishment.—Prout.
H.ÆMURIA, Hæmaturia.
H.ÆMURESIS, Hæmaturia.
H.EMYDOR, Serum of the blood.
H.EREDITARIUS, Hereditary.
H.ESITATIO, Balbuties.
H.ÆVEA GULANENSIS, see Caoutchouc.
HAGARD, Haggard.
HAGE'NIA ABBYSSIN'ICA, *Brayera anthelemica*, *Bank'sia Abyssin'ica*. An Abyssinian tree of the family Rosaceæ; *Sexual system*, Icosandria Digynia, which the natives plant round their habitations, as an ornament. The infusion or decoction of its flowers is employed by them as an anthelmintic, especially in cases of tapeworm. It is called, there, *Cusso* or *Kosso*, and *Habbi*.
HAGGARD, (F.) *Hagard*. The French use the term *Air hagard*, *Ceil hagard*, '*Haggard air*,' '*Haggard eye*,' for a physiognomy, in which there is at once an expression of madness and terror.
HAGIOSPERMUM, *Artemisia santonica*.
HAGIOXYLUM, *Guaiaacum*.
HALL, Chalasa.
HAIR, Sax. hæf, *Crines*, *Pilus*, *Thriz*, *Pile*, (F.) *Poil*. A conical, corneous substance, the free portion or *shaft*, *scapus*, of which issues to a greater or less distance from the skin, to the tissue of which it adheres by a bulb, *Bulbus pili*, seated in the areolar membrane,—where alone it is sensible. The hair receives various names in different parts—as *Beard*, *Cilia*, *Eyebrows*, *Hair of the head* (*Capilli*), &c.
HAIR, FALLING OFF OF THE, Alopecia—h. Matted, Plica—h. Muscular, Dracunculus—h. Plaited, Plicæ—h. Trichomatose, Plicæ—h. Worm, Seta equina, see Ectozoa.
HAIRY, Pileous.
HAL, Salt.
HALA'TION, *Hala'tium*; diminutive of 'αἷς, 'salt.' A pungent remedy, with the ancients, which contained salts.
HALCHEMIA. The alchemists so called the art of fusing salts: from 'αἷς, 'salt,' and χεῖν, 'I pour out.'—Libavius.
HALCYON, Aleyon.
HALCYONIUM ROTUNDUM, *Pila marina*.
HALE, Ephelides.
HALEINE, Breath—h. *Courte*, Dyspnoea.
HALELÆ'ON, *Halela'um*, from 'αἷς, 'salt,' and ἄλειον, 'oil.' *Oleum Sali mixtum*. A mixture of oil and salt, for removing swellings of the joints.—Galen.
HALÉTERATION, Alteration.
HALF-CASTE, *Half-Cast*, see *Caste*. A term applied, in India, to the offspring of a Hindoo and a European. Since, extended to the offspring of mixed races. The subjoined list from Tschudi's Travels in Peru, 1838—1842, shows the parentage of the different varieties of half-casts, and also the proper designations of the latter, as observed in South America.

PARENTS. CHILDREN.

White Father and Negro Mother. Mulatto.
 White Father and Indian Mother. Mezitizo.
 Indian Father and Negro Mother. Chino.
 White Father and Mulatta Mother, Cuarteron.

White Father and Mestiza Mother } Creole (only distinguished from the white by a pale brownish complexion.)
 White Father and China Mother, } Chino-blanco.
 White Father and Cuarterona }
 Mother, } Quintero.
 White Father and Quintera Mother, } White.
 Negro Father and Mulatta Mother, } Zambo-negro.
 Negro Father and Mezitiza Mother, } Mulatto oscuro.
 Negro Father and China Mother, } Zambo chino.
 Negro Father and Zamba Mother, } Zambo-negro (perfectly black.)
 Negro Father and Cuarterona or } Mulatto (rather dark.)
 Quintera Mother, }
 Indian Father and Mulatta Mother, } Chino-oscuro.
 Indian Father and Mezitiza Mother, } Mestizo-claro (frequently very beautiful.)
 Indian Father and China Mother, } Chino-cholo.
 Indian Father and Zamba Mother, } Zambo-claro.
 Indian Father with China-chola Mother, } Indian (with rather short frizzy hair.)
 Indian Father and Cuarterona or } Mezitizo (rather brown.)
 Quintera Mother, }
 Mulatto Father and Zamba Mother, } Zambo (a miserable race.)
 Mulatto Father and Mezitiza Mother, } Chino (of rather clear complexion.)
 Mulatto Father and China Mother, } Chino (rather dark.)
 See Mulatto.
HALICA, Alica.
HALICACALUM, *Physalis*.
HALICES, Pandiculation.
HALIDRYS VESICULOSA, *Fucus vesiculosus*.
HALINA'TRUM, *Halini'trum*, *Halon'i'trum*; from 'αἷς, 'salt,' and *natrum* or *natron*. A name given by the ancients to subcarbonate of soda, containing a little subcarbonate of ammonia, which is found, ready-formed, on the plaster of damp walls, in places inhabited by man or animals. Also, Potassa nitras.
HALINITRUM, *Halinatrum*.
HALINUS, Saline.
HALITUOUS, *Halituo'sus*, from *halitus*, 'vapour.' (F.) *Halitueux*. The skin is said to be *halitueuse*, when covered with a gentle moisture. The vapour, exhaled in all the cavities of the body, so long as the blood is warm, is called *Hal'itus*. The odorous vapour, exhaled by the blood itself whilst warm, is called *Hal'itus Sanguinis*.
HALITUS, Breath—h. *Oris Fœtidus*, Breath, offensive—h. *Sanguinis*, Gas sanguinis. See *Halituous*.
HALL, MINERAL WATERS OF. The springs of Hall, in Upper Austria, contain iodine.
HALLUCINATIO HYPOCHONDRIASIS, Hypochondriasis—h. *Vertigo*, *Vertigo*.
HALLUCINATION, *Hallucina'tio*, *Halu'cina'tio*, *Falla'cia*, *Illu'sio sensus*, *Scor'dia*, *Alu'sia*, *Illu'sio*, *Allucina'tio*, *Parora'sis*, *Somnia'tio in statu vig'ili*, *Ido'lum*, *Waking dream*, *Phan'tasm*, from *allucinari*, 'to err;' 'to be deceived.' A morbid error in one or more of the senses. Perception of objects, which do not in fact exert any impression on the external senses. Hallucination or *delusion* almost always, if not always, depends on disorder of the brain, but is not an index of insanity, unless the patient believes in the existence of the subject of the hallucination.
HALLUS, Pollex pedis.
HALLUX, Pollex pedis.
HALME, Muria.
HALMYRO'DES, *Salsugino'sus*, *Salsweig'i-nous*, from 'αλμυρος, ('αλμη, 'sea-water;' 'αἷς, 'salt,') 'a salt liquor,' salish. An epithet given to any

affection, in which the heat feels pungent under the finger of the physician.—Hippocrates.

HALMYRUS, Saline.

HALO, Areola.

HALO SIGNATUS. The impression made by the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour. So called from its consisting of a circle of indentations.—Sir C. Bell. Called by Haller, *Stria retinæ subjectæ ligamento ciliaris*.

HALODERÆUM, from 'αλς, 'salt,' and *δερματων*, 'a collar,' (*δερμ*, 'neck.') *Collarium salinum*. A collar of salt applied to the neck, as in cases of croup.

HALOGENE, Chlorine.

HALOIDUM OXYGENATUM, Potassæ muriæ hyperoxygenatus.

HALONITIS, Induration of the cellular tissue.

HALONITRUM, Halinatrum.

HALOPE'GÆ, from 'αλς, 'αλος, 'salt,' and *πηγη*, 'a spring.' Mineral waters whose chief ingredient is common salt—chloride of sodium.

HALOS, Areola.

HALOTYLË, *Culcita salina*, from 'αλς, 'salt,' and *τυλη*, 'a bolster.' A bolster or pillow of salt recommended in croup.

HALS, 'αλς, 'salt;' hence *Halogene, Haloid, &c.*

HALTÈRES. Pieces of lead held in the hands by the ancients to assist them in leaping.

HALUCINATIO, Hallucination.

HALYCODES, Saline.

HALYDIS MEMBRANACEA, *Bothriocephalus latus*—h. *Solium, Tinea solium*.

HAM, Poples.

HAMAME'LIS VIRGINIANA, *H. Virginica*, *Witch hazel, Winter witch hazel, Snapping Hazelnut, Winter bloom*. The bark of this tree, which is a native of the United States, is somewhat bitter and sensibly astringent; but it has not been much used. A cataplasm of the inner rind of the bark is said to have been found efficacious in painful inflammation of the eyes.

HAMARTHRI'TIS, *Holarthritis, Catholarthrititis, Arthritis univerſalis*, from 'αμα, 'at once,' and *αρθρις*, 'gout.' Gout in all the joints. Universal gout.

HAMMA, *Nodus*, 'a tie.' A knot, used for retaining bandages on any part.—Hippocrates. A truss.

HAMPSTEAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters, situate in the neighbourhood of London, are a good chalybeate.

HAMSTRING, To, see Hamstrings.

HAMSTRINGS, (F.) *Jarretiers*. The strings or tendons of the ham.

The HAMSTRING MUSCLES are the biceps femoris, whose tendon forms the *outer hamstring*; and the semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis and sartorius, whose tendons form the *inner hamstring*.

'To hamstring' means to cut the strings or tendons of the ham.

HAMULAR PROCESS, see Hamulus.

HAMULUS. Diminutive of *hamus*, 'a hook.' A hook or crook: *Ancistrum*. Also, any hook-like process; as the *hamulus* or *hamular process* of the pterygoid process.

HAMULUS LAMINÆ SPIRALIS, see Lamina spiralis.

HAMUS, see Hamulus.

HANCHE, Haunch.

HAND, Manus.

HANDS, DROPPED, *Hand-drop, Wrist-drop*.

A popular term for the paralysis of the hand, induced by the action of lead.

HANGERS, *Crusta genu equinae*.

HANGNAIL, (F.) *Encie*. A portion of epidermis, detached so as to tear the integument in the vicinity of the finger nails.

HANNÉANE, Hyoseyamus.

HAPANTIS'MUS, Badly formed from *απ*, or 'awas, 'all.' *Obliteratio completa*. The meeting or growing together of organic parts.

HAPHË, 'αφη, 'feeling, touch.' Hence:

HAPHON'OSI, *Haphonosi*, from 'αφη, 'the touch.' *Morbi tactus*. Diseases of the sense of touch.

HAPLOACNE, Acne simplex.

HAPLOPATHIA, from 'απλος, 'simple,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' *Morbus simplex*. A simple or uncomplicated affection.

HAPLOTOMIA, *Simplex sectio, Incisio simplex, Operatio simplex*, from 'απλος, 'simple,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' A simple incision.

HAPSIS, Touch.

HAPTODYSPHORIA, *Tactus dolorificus*; from 'αφη, 'touch,' and *δυσφορος*, 'difficult to be borne.' Painful to the touch.

HAPTOTICA, *Haptotica*, from 'αφη, 'touch.' The doctrine of the phenomena of touch.

HARD, (G.) *hart, Durus, Scleros*, (F.) *Dur*. That which offers much resistance. In anatomy, the *hard parts* are those which compose the osseous basis of the body; in other words, the skeleton. See Pulse, hard.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD, see Farinaceous.

HARDESIA, *Hibernicus lapis*.

HARDHACK, *Spiræa tomentosa*.

HARE-LIP, *Lagochilus, Lagostoma, Lagostomum, Lagenotomum, Labium Leporinum, Ophonia Labii Labata, Leporinum rostrum*, (F.) *Bec de Lièvre*. A fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips. It has been so called, in consequence of the upper lip of the hare being thus divided. Hare-lip is generally congenital; at other times it is *accidental*, or produced by a wound, the edges of which have not been brought into contact, and have healed separately. It is *simple*, when there is but one division; *double*, when there are two; and *complicated*, when there is, at the same time, a division or cleft of the superior maxillary bone and of the palate—*Cleft or fissured palate, Wolf's jaw, Rictus lupinus*: or a projection of the teeth into the separation of the lip.

In the *Hare-lip operation*, there are two indications to be fulfilled. First, to pare, with the knife or scissors, the edges of the cleft, and afterwards, to preserve them in contact; in order to cause adhesion. This last object is accomplished by means of pins, passed through the edges of the division; in other words, by the twisted suture. The projecting teeth must, of course, be previously removed. If there be separation of the palate, it will become less and less after the union of the lip, or the operation of *staphyloraphy* may be performed upon it.

HARE'S EAR, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*—h. Eye, *Lagophthalmia*.

HARGNE, Hernia—h. *Antriyumale, Circumphalus*.

HARICOT, *Phaseolus vulgaris*—h. *Grand de Perou, Jatropha curcas*.

HARMALIA, Alimcent.

HARMONY, *Harmo'nia, Harmos*, primarily from *αρω*, 'I adjust.' Anatomists have called *Suture by Harmony* or simply *Harmony*. *False or superficial suture, Sutura osseum spuria, Compages osseum per lineam simplicem*, an immovable articulation, in which the depressions and eminences, presented by the bony surfaces, are but slightly marked; so that it might be pre-

sumed that the junction of the bones took place by simple apposition of their surfaces. An instance of harmony occurs in the union of the superior maxillary bones with each other.

HARMUS, Articulation, Harmony.

HAR'ROWGATE, MINERAL WATERS OF. The villages of High and Low Harrowgate are situate in the centre of the county of York, near Knarborough, twenty miles from York, and fifteen from Leeds. Here are several valuable sulphurous and chalybeate springs. The *sulphureous springs* contain chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, bicarbonate of soda, sulphohydric acid, carbonic acid, carbonated hydrogen, and azote. The *chalybeate springs* contain protoxide of iron, chloride of sodium, sulphate of soda, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, carbonic acid, azote, and oxygen. For the former, Harrowgate is celebrated and frequented.

HARROWGATE SALTS, ARTIFICIAL, are much employed, and not unfrequently by those who drink the genuine water, for the purpose of increasing its aperient power. They may be made as follows:—*Sulph. Potass. cum Sulph.* ℥vj; *Potass. bitart.* ℥j; *Magnes. Sulph.* in pulv. ℥vj. M. The usual dose is a teaspoonful, in a small tumblerful of tepid water, early in the morning.

HARROWGATE WATER, ARTIFICIAL, may be formed of *common salt*, ℥v; *water*, Oij; impregnated with the gas from *sulphuret of potass*, and *sulphuric acid*, ℞ ℥iv. The following form has also been recommended. *R. Sulphat. Potass. cum sulph.* (Ph. Ed.) ℥j; *Potass. bitart.* ℥ss; *Magnes. sulphat.* ℥vj; *Aquæ destillat.* Oij. One-half to be taken for a dose.

HARTFELL, MINERAL WATERS OF. Hartfell Spa is about five miles from Moffat, in Scotland. The water is a chalybeate, and is much used.

HARTSHORN, Cervus, Cornu cervi, Liqueur cornu cervi—h. Red, *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus*—h. and Oil, *Linimentum ammoniæ carbonatis*.

HARTS' TONGUE, Asplenium scolopendrium.

HARTWORT OF MARSEILLES, Seseli tortuosum.

HASCHICH, see Bangué.

HASTA, Penis—h. *Nuptialis, Penis*—h. *Virilis, Penis*.

HASTELLA, Splint.

HASTINGS, CLIMATE OF. This place has the reputation of being one of the mildest and most sheltered winter residences on the south coast of England. Owing to its low situation, and the height of the neighbouring cliffs, it is protected in a great degree from all northerly winds; and hence is found a favourable residence generally for invalids labouring under diseases of the chest.

HASTULA REGIS, Asphodelus ramosus.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE, see Tinctura Guaiaci ammoniata.

HAUNCH, *Coxa, Coxæ, dicitur*, of the Latins; *αγγυ*, or *ισχυον*, of the Greeks; *Ancha, Ischion, Oephyo, Hip, Cossa*, (F.) *Hanche*. The region of the trunk which is formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, including the soft parts. In women, on account of the greater width of the pelvis, the haunches are more marked and prominent than in men.

HAUSTEL' LATE, *Haustella'tus*, from *haurio, Auustus*, 'I drink up.' An epithet for the structure of mouth, which is adapted for drinking or pumping up liquids. Insects, which possess that kind of mouth, are so named. Ehrenberg refers the fancied spermatozoon to the haustellate entozoa.

HAUSTUS, *Po'tio, Potius'cula*. A Draught. A liquid medicine, which can be taken at a draught.

HAUSTUS NIGER, see Infusum sennæ compositum.

HAUT MAL, Epilepsy.

HAVAN'A or HAVAN'NAH, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Cuba is often selected for the phthisical invalid during the winter months, and so far as regards elevation and comparative equality of temperature, it is more favourable for those of weak lungs than that of the United States. The mean annual temperature is high (78°), but the difference between the mean temperature of the warmest and coldest months is twice as great as at Madeira.

HAW, BLACK, *Viburnum prunifolium*.

HAWKNUT, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

HAWKWEED, VEINY, *Hieracium venosum*.

HAWTHORN, WHITE, *Mespilus oxycantha*.

HAY, CAMEL'S, *Juncus odoratus*—h. *Asthma, Fever, Hay*.

HAYRIF, *Galium aparine*.

HAZEL, BEAKED, *Corylus rostrata*—h. *Crotles, Lichen pulmonarius*—h. *Nut, snapping, Hamamelis Virginiana*—h. *Nut tree, Corylus avellana*—h. *Witch, Hamamelis Virginiana*.

HEAD, Sax. *heafod, heafð, heaved*; the past participle of *heafan, 'to heave up.' Caput, Cephalè, Cy'bè, (F.) Tête*. The head forms the upper extremity of the body, and tops the skeleton. It consists of the cranium and face. The first, which comprises all the superior and posterior part, has the encephalon in its cavity: the latter forms only the anterior part, and serves as the receptacle for the greater part of the organs of the senses.

HEAD, WATER IN THE, Hydrocephalus.

HEAD ACH, Cephalæa, Cephalalgia—h. *Ach, intermittent, Cephalalgia periodica*—h. *Ach, sick, Cephalæa spasmodica*.

HEADY, same etymon as Head. (F.) *Capiteux*. That which inebriates readily. An epithet, applied to wines, which possess this quality.

HEAL-ALL, *Collinsonia Canadensis, Prunella vulgaris, Scrophularia nodosa*.

HEALING, Curative—h. *Art, Medicine*.

HEALTH, Sanitas.

HEALTHY, Salutaris.

HEARING, HARDNESS OF, Deafness—h. *Perversæ, Paracusicus perversa*.

HEART, Sax. *heort, Germ. Herz, Cor, Cœur, Cer, Car'dia, usap, xup, xupia, (F.) Cœur*. An asyngous muscle, of an irregularly pyramidal shape; situate obliquely and a little to the left side, in the chest;—resting on the diaphragm by one of its surfaces:—suspended by its base from the great vessels; free and movable in the rest of its extent, and surrounded by the pericardium. The right side of the body of the heart is thin and sharp, and is called *Margo acutus*: the left is thick and round, and termed *Margo obtusus*. It is hollow within, and contains four cavities; two of which, with thinner and less fleshy walls, receive the blood from the lungs and the rest of the body, and pour it into two others, with thick and very fleshy parietes, which send it to the lungs and to every part of the body. Of these cavities, the former are called *auricles*, the latter *ventricles*. The right auricle and right ventricle form the *Pulmonic or right or anterior heart*, (F.) *Cœur du poumon, C. du sang noir, C. droit, C. antérieur*: and the left auricle and ventricle, the *systemic, corporeal, left, or aortic heart*, (F.) *Cœur du corps, C. gauche, C. aortique ou C. rouge*. In the adult, these are totally distinct from each other, being separated by a partition;—the sep-

tum cordis. Into the right auricle, the vena cava,—superior and inferior,—and the coronary vein, open. The pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle; the four pulmonary veins open into the left auricle, and the aorta arises from the left ventricle.

The mean weight of the heart, in the adult, from the twenty-fifth to the sixtieth year, is, according to Bouillaud, from eight to nine ounces. The dimensions, according to Lobstein and Bouillaud, are as follows:—Length, from base to apex, five inches six lines; breadth, at the base, three inches; thickness of the walls of the left ventricle, seven lines; at a finger's breadth above the apex, four lines; thickness of the walls of the right ventricle, two and a quarter lines; at the apex, half a line; thickness of right auricle, one line; of the left auricle, half a line. The heart is covered, externally, by a very thin, membranous reflection from the pericardium. The muscular structure of which it is constituted is much thicker in the parietes of the ventricle than in those of the auricles. Its cavities are lined by a very delicate membrane, the *endocardium*, which is continuous with the inner membrane of the arteries, as regards the left cavities, and with that of the veins, as regards the right. Its arteries—the *coronary*—arise from the commencement of the aorta. Its nerves proceed, chiefly, from the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglions of the great sympathetic. The heart is the great agent in the circulation. By its contraction, the blood is sent over every part of the body. Its action does not seem to be *directly* owing to nervous influence received from the brain or spinal marrow, or from both. The circulation may, indeed, be kept up, for some time, if both brain and spinal marrow be destroyed.

When the ear is applied to the chest, a dull, lengthened sound is heard, which is synchronous with the arterial pulse. This is instantly succeeded by a sharp, quick sound, like that of the valve of a bellows or the lapping of a dog, and this is followed by a period of repose. The first sound appears to be mainly produced by the contraction of the ventricles; the second, by the reflux of the blood against the semilunar valves. These are what are called the *Sounds of the Heart*. Dr. C. J. B. Williams thinks that the word *lubb-dup* conveys a notion of the two sounds. The *Beating* or *Impulse of the heart*, *Heart-stroke*, against the parietes of the chest is mainly caused, perhaps, by the systole of the heart, which tends to project it forwards. It is doubted, however, by some, whether the impulse is produced by the dilatation or the contraction of the ventricles.

The following table exhibits the different actions of the heart, and their coincidence with its sounds and impulse. It presumes, that the period from the commencement of one pulsation to that of another is divided into eight parts; and if the case of a person, whose pulse beats sixty times in a minute, be taken, each of these parts will represent the eighth of a second.

EIGHTHS OF A SECOND.

Last part of the pause, . . . 1.	Auricles contracting; ventricles distended.
First sound and impulse, . . . 4.	Ventricles contracting; auricles dilating.
Second sound, 2.	Ventricles dilating; auricles dilating.
Pause, 1.	Ventricles dilating; auricles distended.

The heart is subject to different organic dis-

cases; the chief of which are *aneurism*, *contraction of the apertures*, and *rupture of its parietes*.

HEART, ATROPHY OF THE, *Atroph'ia* seu *Aridu'ra Cordis*, *Phthisis Cordis*, *Cardiopath'ia*, *Acardiopath'ia*. A condition of the organ in which there is diminution in the thickness of the parietes of the whole organ.

HEART, BEATING OF THE, see Heart—h. Dilatation of the, see Aneurism—h. Displacement of the, *Ectopia Cordis*—h. Fatty, *Steatosis cordis*.

HEART, HYPERTROPHY OF THE, *Hypertroph'ia Cordis*, *Hypercor'dia*, *Hypersarco'sia Cordis*, *Hyperecardiopath'ia*, *Cardiaux'is*, *Aneurys'ma cordis act'ivum* (Corvisart), *Cor bovi'num*, (F.) *Hypertrophie du Cœur*. Supernutrition of the muscular parietes of the heart, which are thicker than usual; the cavities being generally diminished. The *physical signs* which indicate it are the following. In cases of long standing, the præcordial region is generally prominent; the pulsations of the heart are visible over a greater extent than natural; and a marked vibration is communicated to the hand when placed on the cardiac region. The dull sound on percussion is more extensive than natural; and on auscultation there is a permanent increase of the force and extent of the heart's action; there is no increase, however, of frequency, and the rhythm is regular. The pulse is generally strong, full, and hard.

HEART, HYPERTROPHY WITH DILATATION OF THE, *Active an'eurism*, *Eccentric hypertrophy*. In this affection, the pulsations can be seen and felt over a larger space, and the apex is more to the left and lower down than natural. The impulse is less steady, but at times more violent than that which accompanies simple hypertrophy. Percussion gives more distinct evidence of the enlargement, the sound being more extensively dull. On auscultation, the impulse is often violent, but irregular: in extreme cases, it produces the sensation of a large mass of flesh rolling or revolving beneath the ear. The pulse is strong, full, and vibratory. The shock of the heart's action is often transmitted to the whole person, and to the bed on which the patient is lying.

HEART, CONCENTRIC HYPERTROPHY OF THE, *Cardiac'ic*, is when the parietes augment at the expense of the cavities.

HEART, IMPULSE OF THE, see Heart—h. Neuralgia of the, *Angina Pectoris*—h. Rupture of the, *Cardiorrhexis*—h. Sounds of the, see Heart—h. Stroke, see Heart.

HEART'S EASE, *Viola tricolor*.

HEARTS, LYMPH, *Lymphatic hearts*—h. *Lymphatic*, *Lymphatic hearts*.

HEARTBURN, *Ardor ventriculi*, *Cardialgia*.

HEARTWORT, *Laserpitium album*.

HEAT, past participle of *Sax. hæcan*, 'to make warm.' *Calor*, *Therma*, *Sesqu.* (F.) *Chaleur*. The material cause, which produces the sensation—or the particular sensation itself—produced by a body of an elevated temperature, on our organs, especially on the organs of touch. Modern chymists have given the name *Caloric* to the principle, whatever may be its nature, which is the cause of heat. When we touch a body of a temperature superior to our own, a portion of caloric passes from the body to the hand, and produces the sensation of *heat*. If, on the contrary, we touch a body of a temperature inferior to our own, we communicate a portion of our caloric to it, and experience the sensation of *cold*. Our own sensations are but imperfect indexes of temperature. Two men meeting at the middle of a mountain,—the one ascending, the other descending,—will experience different sensations. The one ascending, passes from a warmer to a

colder atmosphere;—the one descending from a colder to a warmer.

The chief instrument for measuring heat, used in medicine, is the thermometer. Of this there

are three kinds:—that of Fahrenheit, that of Réaumur, and that of Celsius or the Centigrade. The following Table exhibits the correspondence of these different thermometric scales.

Fah.	Réau.	Centig.	Fah.	Réau.	Centig.	Fah.	Réau.	Centig.	Fah.	Réau.	Centig.
212a	80.00	100.00	148	51.55	64.44	85	23.55	29.44	22	— 4.44	— 5.55
211	79.55	99.44	147	51.11	63.88	84	23.11	28.88	21	— 4.88	— 6.11
210b	79.11	98.88	146	50.66	63.33	83	22.66	28.33	20m	— 5.33	— 6.66
209	78.66	98.33	145	50.22	62.77	82	22.22	27.77	19	— 5.77	— 7.22
208	78.22	97.77	144	49.77	62.22	81o	21.77	27.22	18	— 6.22	— 7.77
207	77.77	97.22	143	49.33	61.66	80	21.33	26.66	17	— 6.66	— 8.33
206	77.33	96.66	142p	48.88	61.11	79	20.88	26.11	16	— 7.11	— 8.88
205	76.88	96.11	141	48.44	60.55	78	20.44	25.55	15	— 7.55	— 9.44
204	76.44	95.55	140	48.00	60.00	77	20.00	25.00	14	— 8.00	— 10.00
203	76.00	95.00	139	47.55	59.44	76p	19.55	24.44	13	— 8.44	— 10.65
202	75.55	94.44	138	47.11	58.88	75	19.11	23.88	12	— 8.88	— 11.11
201	75.11	93.88	137	46.66	58.33	74	18.66	23.33	11	— 9.33	— 11.66
200	74.66	93.33	136	46.22	57.77	73	18.22	22.77	10	— 9.77	— 12.22
199	74.22	92.77	135	45.77	57.22	72	17.77	22.22	9	— 10.22	— 12.77
198	73.77	92.22	134	45.33	56.66	71	17.33	21.66	8	— 10.66	— 13.33
197	73.33	91.66	133A	44.84	56.11	70	16.88	21.11	7o	— 11.11	— 13.88
196c	72.88	91.11	132	44.46	55.55	69	16.44	20.55	6	— 11.55	— 14.44
195	72.44	90.55	131	44.00	55.00	68	16.00	20.00	5	— 12.00	— 15.00
194	72.00	90.00	130	43.55	54.44	67	15.55	19.44	4	— 12.44	— 15.55
193	71.55	89.44	129	43.11	53.88	66	15.11	18.88	3	— 12.88	— 16.11
192	71.11	88.88	128	42.66	53.33	65	14.66	18.33	2	— 13.33	— 16.66
191	70.66	88.33	127	42.22	52.77	64	14.22	17.77	1	— 13.77	— 17.22
190	70.22	87.77	126	41.77	52.22	63	13.77	17.22	0	— 14.22	— 17.77
189	69.77	87.22	125	41.33	51.66	62	13.33	16.66	— 1	— 14.66	— 18.33
188	69.33	86.66	124	40.88	51.11	61	12.88	16.11	— 2o	— 15.11	— 18.88
187	68.88	86.11	123	40.44	50.55	60	12.44	15.55	— 3	— 15.55	— 19.44
186	68.44	85.55	122	40.00	50.00	59	12.00	15.00	— 4	— 16.00	— 20.00
185	68.00	85.00	121	39.55	49.44	58	11.55	14.44	— 5	— 16.44	— 20.55
184	67.55	84.44	120	39.11	48.88	57	11.11	13.88	— 6	— 16.88	— 21.11
183	67.11	83.88	119	38.66	48.33	56	10.66	13.33	— 7o	— 17.33	— 21.66
182	66.66	83.33	118	38.22	47.77	55	10.22	12.77	— 8	— 17.77	— 22.22
181	66.22	82.77	117	37.77	47.22	54	9.77	12.22	— 9	— 18.22	— 22.77
180	65.77	82.22	116	37.33	46.66	53	9.33	11.66	— 10	— 18.66	— 23.33
179	65.33	81.66	115	36.88	46.11	52	8.88	11.11	— 11y	— 19.11	— 23.88
178d	64.88	81.11	114	36.44	45.55	51	8.44	10.55	— 12	— 19.55	— 24.44
177	64.44	80.55	113	36.00	45.00	50g	8.00	10.00	— 13	— 20.00	— 25.00
176	64.00	80.00	112	35.55	44.44	49	7.55	9.44	— 14	— 20.44	— 25.55
175	63.55	79.44	111	35.11	43.88	48	7.11	8.88	— 15	— 20.88	— 26.11
174e	63.11	78.88	110f	34.66	43.33	47	6.66	8.33	— 16	— 21.33	— 26.66
173	62.66	78.33	109	34.22	42.77	46	6.22	7.77	— 17	— 21.77	— 27.22
172	62.22	77.77	108	33.77	42.22	45	5.77	7.22	— 18	— 22.22	— 27.77
171	61.77	77.22	107	33.33	41.66	44	5.33	6.66	— 19	— 22.66	— 28.33
170	61.33	76.66	106j	32.88	41.11	43	4.88	6.11	— 20	— 23.11	— 28.88
169	60.88	76.11	105	32.44	40.55	42	4.44	5.55	— 21	— 23.55	— 29.44
168	60.44	75.55	104k	32.00	40.00	41	4.00	5.00	— 22	— 24.00	— 30.00
167l	60.00	75.00	103	31.55	39.44	40	3.55	4.44	— 23	— 24.44	— 30.55
166	59.55	74.44	102l	31.11	38.88	39	3.11	3.88	— 24	— 24.88	— 31.11
165	59.11	73.88	101	30.66	38.33	38	2.66	3.33	— 25	— 25.33	— 31.66
164	58.66	73.33	100m	30.22	37.77	37	2.22	2.77	— 26	— 25.77	— 32.22
163	58.22	72.77	99	29.77	37.22	36	1.77	2.22	— 27	— 26.22	— 32.77
162	57.77	72.22	98n	29.33	36.66	35	1.33	1.66	— 28	— 26.66	— 33.33
161	57.33	71.66	97	28.88	36.11	34	0.88	1.11	— 29	— 27.11	— 33.88
160	56.88	71.11	96	28.44	35.55	33	0.44	0.55	— 30	— 27.55	— 34.44
159	56.44	70.55	95	28.00	35.00	32r	0.00	0.00	— 31	— 28.00	— 35.00
158	56.00	70.00	94	27.55	34.44	31	— 0.44	— 0.55	— 32	— 28.44	— 35.55
157	55.55	69.44	93	27.11	33.88	30s	— 0.88	— 1.01	— 33	— 28.88	— 36.11
156	55.11	68.88	92	26.66	33.33	29	— 1.33	— 1.66	— 34	— 29.33	— 36.66
155	54.66	68.33	91	26.22	32.77	28t	— 1.77	— 2.22	— 35	— 29.77	— 37.22
154	54.22	67.77	90	25.77	32.22	27	— 2.22	— 2.77	— 36	— 30.22	— 37.77
153	53.77	67.22	89	25.33	31.66	26	— 2.66	— 3.33	— 37	— 30.66	— 38.33
152	53.33	66.66	88	24.88	31.11	25	— 3.11	— 3.88	— 38	— 31.11	— 38.88
151	52.88	66.11	87	24.44	30.55	24	— 3.55	— 4.44	— 39s	— 31.55	— 39.44
150	52.44	65.55	86	24.00	30.00	23	— 4.00	— 5.00	— 40	— 32.00	— 40.00
149	52.00	65.00									

- a Water boils (Barom. 30 inches.)
- b Heat of a stove, borne by Dr. Eschscholtz.
- c Heat of a stove, borne for 10 minutes by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander.
- d Water simmers.
- e Alcohol boils.
- f Very pure ether distils.
- g Bees' wax melts.
- h Spermaceti melts.

- i Temperature at which liquids are often drunk.
- j Heat observed in Scarlatina.
- k Temperature of the common hen.
- l Temperature of arterial blood. (?)
- m Temperature of venous blood.
- Phosphorus melts.
- n Ether boils.
- o Nitric ether boils.
- p Muriatic ether boils.
- q Medium temperature of the globe.
- r Ice melts.

- s Milk freezes.
- t Vinegar freezes.
- u Strong wine freezes.
- v A mixture of one part of alcohol and three of water freezes.
- w Cold at the battle of Eylau, 1807.
- x A mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water freezes.
- y A mixture of two parts of alcohol and one of water freezes.
- z Melting point of quicksilver.

To reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32: thus, 40° Cent. × 9 ÷ 5 + 32 = 104° Fahr. To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of Centigrade, subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9: thus,

104° Fahr. — 32 × 5 ÷ 9 = 40° Cent. To reduce Réaumur's degrees to those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32: thus, 32° Réaumur. × 9 ÷ 4 + 32 = 104° Fahr. To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of Réaumur, subtract

32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9: thus, 104° Fahr. — $32 \times 4 \div 9 = 32$ Réaumur. To reduce Réaumur's degrees to those of Centigrade, multiply by 5, and divide by 4: thus 32° Réaumur. $\times 5 \div 4 = 40^{\circ}$ Cent.; and, lastly, to reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Réaumur, multiply by 4, and divide by 5: thus, 40° Cent. $\times 4 \div 5 = 32^{\circ}$ Réaumur.

The human body can bear a high degree of heat diffused in the atmosphere. There are cases on record, where air of 400° and upwards, of Fahrenheit's scale, has been breathed with impunity for a short time. It can likewise withstand very severe cold. In the expedition of Capt. Back to the Arctic regions, the thermometer was as low as -70° of Fahr. Excessive heat disposes the body to gastric and intestinal diseases, and particularly to inflammation and enlargement of the liver: hence, the frequency of such affections within the torrid zone. Heat is often used therapeutically: the actual cautery, at a white heat, disorganizes the parts to which it is applied: a lesser degree occasions violent inflammation. Heat higher than that of the human body is exciting; of a lower degree, sedative. Excessive cold acts as a powerful sedative — inducing sleep, the tendency to which, after long exposure, becomes irresistible. See Cold. Many of the topical applications — as cataplasms — act wholly by virtue of their warmth and moisture.

HEAT, *Ardor venereus, Pruritus*, (F.) *Chaleur des Animaux, Rut*, is the periodical sexual desire experienced by animals. — (*Estrudation*). It is supposed by some to be owing to the periodical maturation and discharge of ova, — *Ovulation*.

HEAT, ACRID, see Acrid — h. Animal, see Animal Heat.

HEAT, INTERNAL, (F.) *Chaleur interne*, is a sensation of heat felt by the patient, but not sensible to the touch. *External heat*, (F.) *Chaleur extérieure*, that which can be felt by others. Heat, *Ardor*, is called *moist*, (F.) *humide*, when accompanied with moisture, like that felt after bathing; *dry*, (F.) *sèche*, when the skin has not its ordinary softness. It is called *acid* and *pungent*, (F.) *âcre et mordicante*, when it conveys a disagreeable tingling to the fingers. The French employ the terms *nervous heat* and *erratic heat*, *Chaleur nerveuse* and *Chaleur erratique*, for that which comes by flushes, alternating with chills, and which moves rapidly from one part to another. M. Double has used the term *septic heat*, (F.) *Chaleur septique*, for that which produces a pungent sensation on the hand, similar to that of the acrid heat, but milder and more uniform, and which is accompanied with feebleness and frequency of pulse, &c.

HEAT, PRICKLY, Lichen tropicus.

HEATH, COMMON, Erica vulgaris.

HEAUTOPHONIC, see Autophonia.

HEAVINESS, Somnolency.

HEAVING, Vomiturition.

HEAVY, *Gravis*, (F.) *Gravatif*, from Sax. heafan, 'to heave.' An epithet given to any pain which consists in a sensation of weight or heaviness, or is accompanied by such sensation.

HEBDOMADAL CYCLE, see Cycle.

HEBDOMADARIA, Octonaa.

HEBE, ἠβη, *Juventus, Juvencitas, Juvencitas, Hora*. In antiquity, the goddess of puberty. The word has been employed to designate, 1. The first hair that grows on the pubes, 2. The pubic region, and 3. Puberty.

HEBETES, Adolescents.

HEBETOR, Adolescents.

HEBETUDO ANIMI, Imbecility — h. Dentium, Haemodin — h. Visus, Amblyopia, Caligo.

HEBRADENDRON CAMBOGIODES, see Cambogia.

HEBREW, MEDICINE OF THE. Medicine seems to have been at a very low ebb with the ancient Hebrews. Of anatomy they knew nothing. Their physiology was imperfect and filled with superstitions; and their therapeutics unsatisfactory. Hygiene appears to have been most attended to. Of the other departments of medicine we cannot judge of their knowledge.

HECATOMA PALUSTRIS, Ranunculus lateratus.

HECATOMPHYLLUM, Rosa centifolia.

HECTEUS, ἑκτεος. A Greek measure, containing about 72 chopines or pints.

HECTIC FEVER, *Febris hectica, Hectico-pyra, Hectico-pyretos, Hectica, Amphimerina hectica, Febris phthisica, Syntecopyra, Syntectico-pyra, Febris marasmodica, Marascopyra, Febris tubida, Leucopyria, Epauletus hectica, Febris lenta, F. amphimerina hectica, Febris amatoria, Chlorosis amatoria*, (F.) *Pierre Hectique, F. Étique*, from ἕξις, 'habit of body;' because in this disease every part of the body is emaciated; or, perhaps, from ἐκτεος, 'I consume,' 'I am exhausted.' The name of a slow, continued, or remittent fever, which generally accompanies the end of organic affections, and has been esteemed idiopathic, although it is probably always symptomatic. It is the fever of irritation and acuity; and is characterized by progressive emaciation, frequent pulse, hot skin. — especially of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, — and, towards the end, colliquative sweats and diarrhoea. Being symptomatic, it can only be removed by getting rid of the original affection. This is generally difficult and almost hopeless in the disease, which it most commonly accompanies, — consumption.

HECTICA, Hectic Fever — h. Infantilis, Febris, infantile remittent.

HECTICOPYRA, Hectic fever.

HECTICOPYRETOS, Hectic fever.

HECTISIS, (F.) *Étisie*. Same etymon. The state of those who have hectic fever.

HECTOGRAMME, *Hectogramma*, from ἑκατόν, 'a hundred,' and γράμμα. A measure of 100 grammes, i. e. 3 ounces, 1 drachm, and 44 grains Troy.

HECTOLITRE. A measure containing 100 litres or 26.42 wine pints.

HECUSUS, Voluntary.

HEDEOMA, *Hedeoma pulegioides, Cuniis pulegioides, Meliæna pulegioides, Pennyroyal, Tickweed, Stinking Balm, Squawmint*. See *Syst. Diandria Monogynia; Nat. Ord. Labiate*. An indigenous plant, common in all parts of the United States, and which, where it is abundant, perfumes the air for a considerable distance. It is employed in the same cases as the mints and the English pennyroyal. In popular practice it is used as an emmenagogue.

The *Oilum Hedeomæ* (Ph. U. S.) or *Oil of Pennyroyal* is used as a stimulating carminative, dropped on sugar. Dose, 2 to 6 drops.

HEDERA ARBorea, H. Helix.

HEDERA HELIX, *Hedera arborescens, Bacchica, Cissus, κισσός, Cissus, κισσός, Ed'era, Corymbetes, Corymbos, Ivy*, (F.) *Lierre*. The taste of *ivy leaves* is bitter, styptic, and nauseous. They are not used in medicine. According to Haller, they were recommended in Germany against the atrophy of children; and the common people of England sometimes apply them to running sores and to keep issues open. The berries were supposed, by the ancients, to have an emetic and purgative quality; and a watery extract was made from

them, called by Quercetanus *Extractum purgans*. From the stalk of the tree a resinous juice exudes, in warm climates, called *Gummi Hed'erae*, (F.) *Gomme de lierre*, *Resine de lierre*. It is possessed of tonic and astringent properties, but is not used.

HEDERA TERRESTRIS, Glecoma hederacea.

HEDERULA, Glecoma hederaceum.

HEDISARUM ALHAGI, Agul.

HEdra, ἕδρα, ἕδρα, 'a vestige,' 'a seat.' A seat. A fracture of the bones of the cranium, in which the trace of the fracturing instrument is still perceptible. It was, also, used by the ancients, for the anus, the breech, exorement, a privy, a night-chair, and for the bottom of an abscess.

HEdrocele, Proctocele.

HEdYCH'ROUM, from ἡδύς, 'sweet,' and χροα, 'colour.' A remedy of a pleasant colour. Applied to certain trochs, the chief constituent of which was Theriac.

HEdYPHO'NIA, from ἡδύς, 'sweet,' and φωνή, 'voice.' Sweetness of voice.

HEdYPNEUS'TUS, *Hedyp'nous*, from ἡδύς, 'sweet,' and πνεύω, 'I breathe.' Breathing sweetly or softly. Smelling sweetly.

HEdYpNOIS TARAXACUM, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

HEdYSARUM ALHAGI, Agul.

HEdYSMA, Condiment.

HEEL, see Calcaneum.

HELCENTERITIS, Dothinerteritis.

HELCO'DES, Ulcerated, Ulcerous.

HELCOLOG'Y, *Helcolog'ia*; from ἕλκος, 'ulcer,' and λόγος, 'discourse.' The doctrine of, or a treatise on, ulcers.

HELCOMA, Ulcer.

HELCOPHTHAL'MIA, *Ophthalm'ia ulcero'sa*. Ophthalmia with ulceration.

HEL'COS, from ἕλκος, 'an ulcer.' Hence:

HELCOSIS, Elcosis, Ulceration — h. Cerebri, Encephalopyosis — h. Isaryngis, Phthisis laryngea — h. Pulmonalis, Phthisis pulmonalis — h. Renalis, Nephrelosis — h. Uteri, see Metrophthisis — h. Vesicæ, Cystophthisis.

HELCOSTAPHYLO'MA; from ἕλκος, 'ulcer,' and σταφυλόμα, 'staphyloma.' Staphyloma ending in ulceration.

HELCOXERO'SIS, from ἕλκος, 'ulcer,' and ξηρότης, 'dryness.' The drying of an ulcer.

HELCTICA, Epispastics.

HELCUS, Ulcer.

HELCYD'RION, *Helcyd'rion*, ἑλκυδρίον, *Ulcus'culum*, a small ulcer, a superficial ulceration of the cornea.—Galen, Paulus, Fœsius.

HELCYS'TER, from ἑλκω, 'I draw.' An iron hook or crotchet for extracting the fœtus. See Crotchet.

HELENIUM, *Inula helenium*.

HELEN'IUM AUTUMNA'LE, *False Sunflower*, *Sneezewort*, *Sneezeweed*, *Swamp Sunflower*, *Yellow star*, *Ox-eye*. An indigenous herb, with large golden-yellow compound flowers, which appear in August. All its parts are bitter and somewhat acrid, and when snuffed up the nostrils in powder are powerful sternutatories.

HELIAN'THEMUM CANADEN'SE, *Cistus Canadensis*, *Frostwort*, *Frostweed*, *Rock-rose*. An herbaceous plant, having large yellow flowers, which grows in all parts of the United States, and flowers, in the Middle States, in June. It has an astringent, slightly aromatic, and bitterish taste. It has been prescribed in scrofula, but probably is nothing more than an aromatic tonic.

HELIAN'THEMUM COBYTBO'SUM, *Rock rose*, an indigenous plant, is used in the same cases.

HELIASIS, Astrabolismus, Insolation.

HELICH'RYSUM NUDIFO'LIUM, *Coffereeta*. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. Composites*, which is demulcent, and, in the form of infusion, is recommended in catarrh, phthisis, and other pulmonary affections.

HELICH'RYSUM SERPYLLIFO'LIUM, *Hottentot's tea*, and HELICH'RYSUM AURICULA'TUM have similar virtues.

HELICIA, Age.

HEL'ICINE, *Helic'inus*, *Helico'des*, *Helico'des*, from *helix*, 'the tendril of the vine.' Resembling the tendril of the vine.

HELICINE ARTERIES of the penis, as described by J. Müller, are short vessels given off from the larger branches, as well as from the finest twigs of the artery of the organ: most of those come off at a right angle, and project into the cavity of the spongy substance, either terminating abruptly or swelling out into a club-like process without again subdividing. Almost all these vessels are bent like a horn, so that the end describes half a circle or somewhat more. They have a great resemblance to the tendrils of the vine, whence their name. A minute examination of them, either with the lens or the microscope, shows that, although they at all times project into the venous cavities of the corpora cavernosa, they are not entirely naked, but are covered with a delicate membrane, which, under the microscope, appears granular.

HEL'ICIS MAJOR. A muscle of the ear, which originates from the anterior, acute part of the helix, upon which it ascends and is inserted into the helix. It pulls the part into which it is inserted a little downwards and forwards.

HELICIS MINOR. This muscle originates from the under and fore part of the helix, and is inserted into the helix, near the fissure in the cartilage, opposite the concha. Its use is to contract the fissure.

HELICOIDES, Helicins.

HELICOTRE'MA, from ἑλίξ, 'helix, cochlea,' and ῥήμα, 'a foramen.' The hole by which the two scales of the cochlea communicate at the apex.

HELIGMUS, Convolution.

HELIKIA, Age.

HELIONOSIS, Insolation.

HELIONIS, Astrabolismus, Insolation.

HELIO'TROPE, *Heliotropium Europæum*.

HELIO'TROPION, *Cichorium intybus*.

HELIO'TROPIUM EUROPA'UM, *H. erectum seu canescens seu sup'num*, *Verruca'ria*, *The Heliotrope*, (F.) *Tourneol*, *Herbe aux verrues*. This plant is considered to possess aperient properties; and to be capable of destroying cutaneous excrescences; hence one of its names.

HELIX, *Capre'olus*, from ἑλκω, 'to envelop,' 'surround.' The fold is thus called, which forms the outer circumference or ring of the external ear.

HELIX, Limax.

HELIX POMA'TIA. A large kind of snail, transported from the south of Europe to England by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady when in a decline. It was considered highly restorative.

HELLEBORASTER, *Helleborus foetidus* — h. foetidus, *Helleborus foetidus*.

HELLEBORE, *Dracontium foetidum* — h. American, *Veratrum viride* — h. Black, *Helleborus niger* — *A. Blanc*, *Veratrum album* — *A. Noir*, *Helleborus niger* — h. Stinking, *Helleborus foetidus* — h. Swamp, *Veratrum viride* — h. White, *Veratrum album*.

HELLEBORIS'MUS, *Elleboris'mus*. The method of treating disease, amongst the ancients, by hellebore. This comprised not only the choice, preparation, and administration of the medicine, but, likewise, the knowledge and employment of

preliminary precautions and remedies proper for aiding its action, and preventing the pernicious effects which it might occasion.

HELLEBORUS, *H. niger*—*h. Albus*, *Veratrum album*—*h. Grandiflorus*, *H. niger*—*h. Trifolius*, *Coptis*.

HELLEBORUS FÆTIDUS, *Helleboras'ter*, *H. foetidus*, *Elleboraster*, *Stinking Hel'lebor* or *Bear's foot*, *Setterwort*, (*F.*) *Hellbore* or *Ellebore fétide*, *Pied de Griffon*. The leaves of this plant are said to be anthelmintic. The smell of the fresh plant is extremely fetid, and the taste bitter and acrid. It usually acts as a cathartic.

HELLEBORUS NIGER, *H. grandiflorus*, *Elleborus niger*, *Melampodium*, *Melanorrhizum*, *Ec'tomon*, *Black Hel'lebor*, *Melampode*, *Christmas Rose*, (*F.*) *Hellbore noir*. The root of this European plant—*Helleborus*, (*Ph. U. S.*)—has a disagreeable odour, and bitter, acrid taste. It is possessed of cathartic properties, and has been recommended as an emmenagogue. It has been given in mania, melancholia, dropsy, suppressed menses, &c. Dose, gr. x to ℥j, as a cathartic.

HELLECEBRA, *Sedum*.

HELLENIA GRANDIFLORA, *Costus*.

HELMET-FLOWER, **YELLOW**, *Aconitum Anthora*.

HELMET POD, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*.

HELMINS, *Plur. Helmin'thes* seu *Elmin'thes*, from *ἕλμιν*, 'a worm.' A worm; an entozoon:—hence:

HELMINTHAGOGUE, Anthelmintic.

HELMINTHI, Worms.

HELMINTHIA, Helminthiasis—*h. Alvi*, Worms.

HELMINTHIA ERRATICA, Worms, introduced by accident and without finding a proper habitation in the stomach or intestines; producing spasmodic colic, with severe tormina, and occasionally vomiting or dejections of blood; the 12th genus of the order *Enterica*, class *Celica*, of Good.

HELMINTHIA PODICIS, Worms.

HELMINTHIASIS, from *ἕλμιν*, 'a worm.' A generic name for the condition which gives occasion to the presence of intestinal worms. It is, also, called *Helmin'thia*, *Verminalio*, *Morbis verminosus*, *Status verminosus*, *Sabur'ra verminosa*, *Scolec'aria*, *Scolec'osis*, *Entozogen'osis*, *Parasitismus intestinalis*, *Worm disease*, *Inverminatio*. See Worms.

HELMINTHIC, Anthelmintic.

HELMINTHOCORTUM, *Corallina Corsicana*.

HELMINTHOCOLICA, *Colica verminosa*.

HELMINTHOCORTON, *Corallina Corsicana*.

HELMINTHOL'OGY, *Helminthology*'ia, from *ἕλμιν*, 'a worm,' and *logos*, 'a description.' A treatise on worms.

HELMINTHONCUS, *Malis*—*h. Medinensis*, *Draconculus*.

HELMINTHOPYRA, *Helminthopyretos*, *Feb'ris verminos*, from *ἕλμιν*, 'a worm,' and *πυρ*, 'a fever.' Fever occasioned by worms. See Fever, verminous.

HELMINTHOPYRETOS, *Helminthopyra*.

HELMINTHUS GORDII, *Seta equina*.

HELODES, *Elodes*.

HELONIAS DIOICA, *Chamaelirium luteum*—*h. Lutea*, *Chamaelirium luteum*—*h. Officialis*, see *Veratrina*.

HELOPYRA, *Elodes* (*febris*).

HELOPYRETUS, *Elodes* (*febris*).

HELOS, *Clavus*, *Marsh*.

HELO'SIS, *Helo'sis*: from *ἄλω*, 'I turn.' Eversion of the eyelids, and convulsions of the muscles of the eyes. *Plica Polonica*. *Strabismus*.

HELOTIS, *Helosis*, *Plica*.

HELUS, *Clavus*, *Helos*.

HELXINE, *Parietaria*.

HÉMACHROIN, *Hæmatin*.

HÉMADYNAMÈTRE, *Hæmadynamometer*.

HÉMAPÉRTONIRRHAGIE, *Hæmaperitonirrhag*'ia; from *ἅμα*, 'blood,' *peritonæum*, and *περνωμι*, 'I break forth.' Hemorrhage into the peritoneum.

HÉMAPROOTIE, *Hæmorrhœia*.

HÉMASTATIQUES, *Hæmatostatica*.

HÉMATIDROSE, *Sudor cruentus*.

HÉMATIN, *Hæmatin*.

HÉMATO-ENOËPHALIE, *Apoplexy*.

HÉMATOID, *Hæmatodes*.

HÉMATOLOGIE, *Hæmatology*.

HÉMATOLOGIE, *Hæmatology*.

HÉMATOMYÉLIE, *Hæmorrhagis de la Moëlle Épinère*.

HÉMATONCIE, *Hæmatoncus*, see *Hæmatodes fungus*—*h. Fongoides*, *Hæmatodes fungus*.

HÉMATOPISIE, *Hæmatops*.

HÉMATORRHACHIS, *Apoplexia myelitica*.

HÉMATOSIN, *Hæmatin*.

HÉMERA, *ἡμέρα*, 'a day.' Hence:

HÉMERALOPIA, see *Nyctalopia*.

HÉMERALOPIA, from *ἡμέρα*, 'the day,' and *οπτομα*, 'I see.' *Hæmeralope*, *Dys'opia tenebra'rum*, *Caligo tenebra'rum*, *Parop'is Noctif'uga*, *Visus diurnus*, *Nyctalo'pia*, (*of some*), *Nyctophlo'sis*, *Amblyo'pia crepuscularis*, *Cæcias crepuscularis* seu *nocturna*, *A'cies diurna*, *Day-sight*, *Day-vision*, *Hen blindness*, *Night blindness*, (*F.*) *Vue diurne*, *Avéuglement de Nuit*. A disease, in which the eyes enjoy the faculty of seeing, whilst the sun is above the horizon, but are incapable of seeing by the aid of artificial light. Its causes are not evident. The eye, when carefully examined, presents no alteration, either in its membranes or humours.

HÉMERALOPS, *Dorea*. One labouring under hemeralopia. Also, *Hemeralopia*.

HÉMERATYPHLOSIS, *Nyctalopia*.

HÉMERODROMA, (*febris*) *Ephemera*.

HÉMEROPATHIA; from *ἡμέρα*, 'a day,' and *πάθος*, 'an affection.' A disease, which continues only a day; or, which is only observed during the day.

HÉMI, *ἡμι*, *ἡμισ*, 'half,' 'semi.' Hence:

HÉMIAMAUROBIS, *Hemiopia*.

HÉMIANDRUS, *Eunuch*.

HÉMIANOR, *Eunuch*.

HÉMIANTHROPIA, *Mania*.

HÉMIANTHROPUS, *Eunuch*, *Maniac*.

HÉMIAZYGA, (*Vena*) see *Azygos vein*.

HÉMICEPHALÆA, *Hemicrania*.

HÉMICEPHALÆUM, *Sinciput*.

HÉMICEPHALUM, *Sinciput*.

HÉMICEPH'ALUS, *Semiceph'alus*, from *ἡμι*, 'half,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.' One who has half a head.

HÉMICRA'NIA, *Hemicephal'ea*, *Migra'na*, *Grana*, *Hemipa'gia*, *Hemipe'gia*, *Heterocra'nia*, *Monopa'gia*, *Monope'gia*, *Cephal'ea* *Hemicra'nia*, *Hemipath'ea*, *Megrin*, from *ἡμισ*, 'half,' and *κρανιον*, 'cranium.' (*F.*) *Migraine*. Pain, confined to one half the head. It is almost always of an intermittent character;—at times, continuing only as long as the sun is above the horizon; and hence sometimes called *Sun-pain*,—and is cured by cinchona, arsenic, and the remedies adapted for intermittents.

HÉMICRANIA IDIOPATHICA, *Neuralgia*, *facial*.

HÉMIDES'MUS IN'DICUS, *Peripl'ea In'*.

dica, Asclepias Pseudocarya, Sarsaparilla Indica, Nannari, Indian Sarsaparilla. A Hindoostanee plant, the root of which has a peculiar aromatic odour, and a bitter taste. It is used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

HEMIDIAPHORESIS, *Transpiratio Unilateralis*; from *ἡμι*, 'half,' and *diaphoresis*, 'perspiration.' Perspiration of one half the body.

HEMIECTON, *Hemiecton, Semiectum.* A vessel capable of containing 36 chopines or pints, and in which fumigations were made in diseases of the uterus and vagina.—Hippocrates.

HEMIM'ILES, from *ἡμις*, 'one half,' and *μῆλος*, 'a limb.' A genus of monsters, in which the upper or lower extremities are very defective—mere stumps,—and the fingers and toes are entirely wanting or very imperfect.—G. St. Hilaire.

HEMIM'ERION, from *ἡμις*, and *μοῖρα*, 'a part.' 'One half.'—Foesius. Also, half a drachm.—Erotian.

HEM'INA. A Greek measure, answering to the *Cotyle, κεράς*, i. e. one half the sextarius, or about half a pint, English.

HEMIOBOL'ION, *Hemiobolon.* Half the obolus. A weight of about five grains.—Gorræus.

HEMIO'LION. A weight of 12 drachms, or oz. 1½.—Galen. See *Bescuncia*.

HEMIO'PIA, *Hemiopia, Hemiopi'asis, Suf-fusio dimidia, Visus dimidia'tus, Marmor'ygē Hippoc'ratis, Hemiamauro'sis, Amauro'sis dimidia'ta*, from *ἡμις*, 'one half,' and *οπτομαι*, 'I see.' Depraved vision, in which the person sees only one half of an object.

HEMIOPIASIS, *Hemiopia.*

HEMIOPSIS, *Hemiopia.*

HEMIPA'GES, *Dicoryphus dihypogastrius, Octopus synphreceph'alus*, from *ἡμι*, 'half,' and *πυγυμι*, 'I fasten.' A monstrosity, in which twins are united from the navel to the vertex.—L. G. Saint Hilaire.

HEMIPAGIA, *Hemicrania.*

HEMIPATHIA, *Hemicrania.*

HEMIPEGIA, *Hemicrania.*

HEMIPHO'NIA, from *ἡμι*, 'half,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' Great weakness of voice.

HEMIPLE'GIA, *Hemiplex'ia, Paral'ysis, Hemiplegia, Semiple'gia, Semi-sidera'tio*, from *ἡμις*, 'one half,' and *πλησσω*, or *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' Paralysis of one side of the body. See *Paralysis*. One so palsied is said to be *hemipleg'ic, semi-sidera'tus*.

HEMIPLEGIA FACIALIS, *Paralysis, Bell's.*

HEMIPLEXIA, *Hemiplegia.*

HEMIPROSOPLEGIA, *Paralysis, Bell's.*

HEMISPHERÆ CEREBRI, *Hemispheres of the brain.*

HEM'ISPHERE, *Hemispha'ra, Hemispha'rium*, from *ἡμις*, 'one half,' and *σφαῖρα*, 'a sphere.' One half of a sphere or of a body having a spheroidal shape.

HEMISPHERES OF THE BRAIN, *Hemispha'rae cerebri, Hemispher'ical gan'glia*, are the upper spheroidal portions of the brain, separated from each other by the falx cerebri.

HEMISPHERICAL GANGLIA, *Hemispheres of the brain.*

HÉMITE, *Hæmitis.*

HEMITRITÆ'A, (*FEBRIS*.) *F. Semi-tertiana, Febris æqual'iter, (F.) Semi-terce, Fideuræ Semitierce.* A semi-tertian fever, so called because it seems to possess both the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent.—Galen, Spigelius.

HEMIUN'CIA, *Hemiun'cion.*

HEMIUN'GION, *Hemiun'cia, Semun'cia, Semun'cia.* Half an ounce.

HEMLOCK, *Conium maculatum*—h. American, *Cicuta maculata*—h. Bastard, *Chærophyllum sylvestre*—h. Common, *Conium maculatum*—h. Dropwort, *Ænanthe*—h. Gum, see *Pinus Canadensis*—h. Pitch, see *Pinus Canadensis*—h. Spruce, *Pinus Canadensis*—h. Water, American *Cicuta maculata*—h. Water, fine-leaved, *Phellandrium aquaticum*—h. Water, *Cicuta aquatica*—h. Wild, *Cicuta maculata*.

HÉMOCARDIOPLASTIES, see *Polypus*.

HEMODIA, *Hæmodia.*

HÉMO-ENOÉPHALORRHAGIE, *Apoplexy.*

HÉMOHÉPATORRHAGIE, *Hepatorrhagia.*

HÉMOMÈTRE, *Hæmadynamometer.*

HÉMOMYÉLORRHAGIE, *Apoplexy, spinal.*

HÉMOPTYSIE, *Hæmoptysis*—h. *Foudroyante*, see *Hæmoptysis*.

HEMORRHAGE, *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Accidental, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Active, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. from the Bladder, *Cystirrhagia*—h. Constitutional, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Critical, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. by Exhalation, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. External, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. General, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. from the Intestines, *Melæna*—h. Internal, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Interstitial, *Apoplexy*—h. Local, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. of the Mucous Membranes, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Passive, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. from the Pituitary Membrane, *Epistaxis*—h. Pleural, *Hæmatothorax*—h. from the Skin, *Sudor cruentus*—h. Spinal, *Apoplexy, spinal*—h. Spontaneous, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Supplementary, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Symptomatic, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. of the Tissues, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Traumatic, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Uterine, *Metrorrhagia*.

HEMORRHAGIC PLEURISY, *Hæmatothorax.*

HÉMORRHAGIE BUCCALE, *Stomatorrhagia*—h. *Cérébrale*, *Apoplexy*—h. *du Foie*, *Hepatorrhagia*—h. *Interstitielle*, *Apoplexy*—h. *Interstitielle du Poumon*, *Hæmoptysis*—h. *des Intestines*, *Hæmatochezia*—h. *de la Matrice*, *Metrorrhagia*—h. *Méningée*, *Apoplexy, meningeal*—h. *de la Moëlle épinière*, *Apoplexia myelitica*—h. *Nasale*, *Epistaxis*—h. *de la Vessie*, *Cystirrhagia*.

HEMORRHAGIP'AROUS, (*F.*) *Hæmorrhagip'are*, from *hæmorrhagia*, 'hemorrhage,' and *parire*, 'to bring forth.' That which gives occasion to hemorrhage: thus, softening of the neurine may be *hæmorrhagip'arus*.

HÉMORRHINIE, *Epistaxis.*

HÉMORRHOLAIRE, (*F.*) One who is subject to hemorrhoids.

HÉMORRHODES, *Hæmorrhois*—h. *Acu'gles*, *Cæcæ hæmorrhoïdes*. See *Hæmorrhois*.

HÉMORRHOSCOPIE, *Hæmatoscopia.*

HÉMOSPASIE, *Hæmospasia.*

HÉMOSPASIQUE, *Hæmospastic.*

HÉMOSTASIE, *Hæmostasia.*

HÉMOSTATIQUES, *Hæmostatica.*

HEMP, *INDIAN*, *Apocynum cannabinum*, *Bangu*—h. Wild, *Ambrosia trifida*.

HEMPSEED, see *Cannabis sativa*.

HENBANE, *Hyoscyamus.*

HENBIT, *Lamium amplexicaule.*

HEN-BLINDNESS, *Hemeralopia.*

HENNÉ, *Lawsonia inermis.*

HENRICEA PHARMACARCHA, *Gentiana chirayita.*

HENRICUS RUBENS, *Colcothar.*

HEPAR, *ἥπαρ*, 'genitive,' *ἥπαρ*, 'liver.' A name for substances resembling liver in appearance. The ancient name for the *liver of sulphur*, *Hepar sulphuris*; which is sometimes a compound of sulphur and potassium; at others, of sulphur and potassa. See *Potassæ sulphuretum*.

HEPAR ADULTERINUM, Spleen.

HEPAR ANTIMONIA'TUM is a compound of a sulphuret of antimony and an alkali. See Oxydum stibii sulphuretum.

HEPAR MARTIA'LE. A compound of sulphuret of potass and an oxide of iron.

HEPAR SANGUINIS, see Blood — h. Sinistrum, Spleen — h. Sulphuris salinum, Potassæ sulphuretum — h. Sulphuris volatile, Ammonius sulphuretum — h. Uterinum, Placenta.

HEPATAL'GIA, *Hepatodyn'ia*, *Neural'gia hep'atica*, *Col'ica hep'atica*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'liver,' and *άλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the liver. Neuralgia of the liver, (F.) *Néuralgie du Foie*.

HEPATALGIA CALCULOSA, *Colica hepatica* — h. Petitiána, *Turgescencia vesiculæ felleæ* — h. Phlegmonoides, *Hepatitis*.

HEPATAPOSTE'MA, from *ἥπαρ*, 'the liver,' and *ἀποστήμα*, 'an abscess.' Abscess of the liver.

HEPATARIUS, *Hepaticus*.

HEPATATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia seu Aridu'ra hep'atica*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'the liver,' and *atrophia*, 'atrophy.' Atrophy of the liver:—a general concomitant of *Cirrho'is hep'atica*.

HEPATAUXË, *Hypertroph'ia hep'atica*, (F.) *Hyperhepatotroph'ie*, *Hypertrophie du foie*. Hypertrophy of the liver.

HEPATECHE'MA, *Sonitus hep'aticus*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'liver,' and *ἤχημα*, 'sound.' Sound rendered by the liver on percussion.

HEPATEMPHRAX'IS, from *ἥπαρ*, 'liver,' and *ἐμπράσσω*, 'I obstruct.' *Emphrax'is hepatis*, *Hepatic obstruction*.—Plouquet.

HEPATENCEPHALO'MA, *Hepatomyelo'ma*, *Fungus hep'aticus medullaris*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'liver,' and *ἐγκεφαλος*, 'encephalon.' *Encephaloid* of the liver.

HEPATERUS, *Hepaticus*, *Jecora'rius*. A variety of diarrhoea, *Fluxus hepaticus*.—Gorræus.

HEPATHEMORRHAG'IA, *Hæmorrhag'ia hep'atica*, *Hæmorrhag'ia*, *Apoplex'ia hep'atica*, (F.) *Hæmorrhagie du foie*, *Hémohépatorrhagie*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'liver,' and *ἄιμαρραγία*, 'hemorrhage.' *Hemorrhage* from the liver.

HEPAT'IC, *Hepaticus*, *Hepata'rius*, *Hepate'rus*, *Hepato'idæus*, *Hepato'idæus*, *Jecora'rius*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'the liver.' Belonging or relating to or resembling liver.

HEPATIC AR'TERY, *Arte'ria Hepat'ica*. One of the three branches given off by the cœliac. It passes towards the inferior surface of the liver; where it divides into two branches, a *right* and a *left*, which proceed towards the corresponding parts of that organ. The right branch gives off the cystic artery. Before dividing, the hepatic artery sends off two considerable branches, the *A. pylorica* and *Gastro-epiploica dextra*.

HEPATIC DUCT, *Ductus hep'aticus*, (F.) *Canal hépatique*, is about three fingers' breadth in length, and of the size of a quill. It is formed by the union of the biliary ducts, and joins the cystic duct at a very acute angle, to form the ductus choledochus. Its function is to convey the bile from the liver towards the duodenum.

HEPATIC PLEXUS, *Plexus hep'aticus*, consists of nervous filaments, sent by the cœliac plexus to the liver, which accompany the hepatic artery.

HEPATIC VEINS, *Supra-hepatic Veins*, *Vena cava hep'aticæ*, (F.) *Veines sus-hépatiques*, *Intra-hepatic veins*, do not follow the course of the arteries of the same name. They arise in the substance of the liver; converge towards the posterior margin of that viscus, and open into the vena cava inferior. They convey away the blood carried to the liver by the hepatic artery and vena porta.

HEPAT'ICA. Medicines believed to be capable of affecting the liver.

HEPATICA, *H. triloba* — h. *Americana*, *H. triloba* — h. *Fontana*, *Marchantia polymorpha* — h. *Nobilis*, *H. triloba* — h. *Stellata*, *Asperula odorata*.

HEPATICA TRIL'OBA, *H. Americana*, *Ancus hep'aticus seu nob'ilis*, *Herba trinita'tis*, *Hepatica*, *Hepaticus flos*, *Trifolium hep'aticum*, *Trifolium aureum*, *Liverwort*, *Liverweed*, *Trefoil*, *Noble Liverwort*, *Herb Trinity*, (F.) *Hépatique des jardins*. This plant—*Hepatica* (Ph. U. S.)—is a gentle astringent, but not possessed of much virtue.

HEPATICULA, *Hepatitis*, chronic.

HEPATICUS, *Hepateros* — h. *Flos*, *Hepatica triloba*.

HEPATIFICATIO, *Hepatisation*.

HÉPATIQUE ÉTOILÉE, *Asperula odorata* — h. *des Fontaines*, *Marchantia polymorpha* — h. *des Jardins*, *Hepatica triloba*.

HEPATIRRHO'E'A, *Fluxus hep'aticus*, *Dysenteria hep'atica*, *Diarrhœa hep'atica*, *Hepaterhœa*, *Hepatocholorrhœa*, *Hepato'lycæter'ia*, *Hepatorrhag'ia*, *Hæmate'ra*, *Aimate'ra*, (F.) *Flux hépatique*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'the liver,' and *ρῶ*, 'I flow.' A species of diarrhoea in which the excreted matters seem to come from the liver, or are much mixed with bile.

HEPATICUS EMUNCTORIA, *Inguen* — h. *Suspensorium*, *Ligament*, *suspensory*, of the liver.

HEPATISATIO, *Hepatisation* — h. *Pulmonum*, *Hepatisation* of the Lungs.

HÉPATISATION, *Hepatisation* — h. *Gris*, see *Hepatisation* — h. *Rouge*, see *Hepatisation*.

HEPATITES VENA, *Cava vena*.

HEPATIT'IS, *Empres'ma hep'aticum*, *Causa hep'atica*, *Inflammat'io hep'atica*, *I. Jecoro'ria*, *Febria hep'atica inflammat'oria*, *Hepato'gia phlegmonoides*, *Morbus jecivo'ris*, *Hepato'phlegmoné*, *Inflammation of the liver*, (F.) *Hépatite*, *Inflammation du foie*, *Pièce* (Provincial). It may be seated either in the peritoneal covering, *Sero-hepatitis*, or in the substance of the liver, or in both, *Puro-hepatitis*, and may be acute or chronic. The peculiar symptoms are:—pain in the right hypochondrium, shooting to the back and right shoulder, and increased on pressure; difficulty of lying on the left side; sometimes jaundice with cough, and synocha. Its termination is generally by resolution:—in tropical climates it often runs on to suppuration, *Jecoro'ria rom'ica*, *Hepatitis apostematosa*, the abscess breaking either externally, or forming a communication with the intestines or chest, or breaking into the cavity of the abdomen. The causes are those of inflammation in general. Heat predisposes to it; hence its greater frequency in hot climates. On dissection of those who have died of it, the liver has been found hard and enlarged; colour of a deep purple: or the membranes have been more or less vascular; or adhesions, or tubercles, or hydatids, or abscesses, or biliary calculi may be met with. The treatment must be bold. Bleeding, general and local, fomentations, blisters, purgatives, and the antiphlogistic regimen. In hot climates especially, a new action must be excited by mercury as early as possible.

HEPATITIS APOSTEMATOSA, see *Hepatitis*.

HEPATITIS, CHRONIC, *Hepatitis chronica*, *Inflammat'io hep'atica lenta*, *Hepatitis occult'a*, *Hepatic'ula*, *Subinflammatio hep'atica*, (F.) *Chrono'hépatite*, *Chronic liver disease*, is not as common as is believed. It may be suspected from the existence of the symptoms above mentioned, when in a minor degree; enlargement, constant dull pain in the region of the liver; sallow countenance; high-coloured urine; clay-coloured

faeces, &c. The great object of treatment is to excite a new action by mercury and counter-irritants, and to keep the liver free by cathartics.

HEPATITIS CYSTICA, Cholecystitis—h. Occulta, H. chronic.

HEPATIZA'TION, *Hepatisa'tio, Hepatifica'tio*, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver.' Conversion into a liver-like substance. Applied to the lungs when gorged with effused matters, so that they are no longer pervious to the air;—*Hepatisa'tio pulmo-nium, Carnifica'tio pulmo-nium*. In such state, they are said to be *hepatized*.

HEPATIZATION, RED, (F.) *Hépatisation rouge, Endurcissement rouge, Ramollissement rouge*, characterises the first stage of consolidation of the lungs in pneumonia.

HEPATIZATION, GRAY, (F.) *Hépatisation grise, Induration grise, Ramollissement gris, Infiltration purulente*, characterises the third stage, or stage of purulent infiltration.

HEPATIZON, Chloasma.

HEPATOC'ACE, from 'ηπαρ, 'liver,' and ακακος, 'evil.' Gangrene of the liver.

HEPATOC'ELE, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Hēr'nia hepatic'a; Hernia of the liver*. The liver has never been found entirely out of the abdominal cavity. Increase of its bulk, or injuries of the parietes of the abdomen, have been the sole cause of the protrusions which have been occasionally met with, especially in infants, in whom the upper part of the linea alba is very weak, and indeed scarcely seems to exist. Sauvages has distinguished two species of hepatocèle:—the *ventral* (in the linea alba), and the *umbilical* or *hepatomphalum*.

HEPATOCHOLORRHŒA, Hepatirrhœa.

HEPATO'COLICUM. A ligament of the liver, described by Haller, as passing from the gall-bladder and contiguous sinus portarum, across the duodenum to the colon. Another, termed *Hepato-renal*, descends from the root of the liver to the kidney. They are both peritoneal.

HEPATO'CYSTIC, *Hepatocysticus, Cystidopaticus*, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and κυστις, 'bladder.' Relating to the liver and gall-bladder.

HEPATO'CYSTIC DUCT, *Ductus hepatocysticus*. The choledoch duct.

HEPATODYNIA, Hepatalgia.

HEPATODYSENTERIA, Hepatirrhœa.

HEPATO'GASTRIC, Gastrohepatic.

HEPATO'GASTROCHOLOSIS, Fever, bilious, Fever, gastric.

HEPATO'GRAPHY, *Hepatographia*; from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and γραφή, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which describes the liver.

HEPATO'HE'MIA, *Hypera'mia hepatic'a, Hepatic Engorgement*, (F.) *Hyperémie du Foie*, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and αἷμα, 'blood.' Sanguineous congestion of the liver.

HEPATO'DES, Hepatic.

HEPATOIDES, Hepatic.

HEPATOLITHI'ASIS, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and λιθασίς, 'formation of stone.' The formation of concretions, *Hepato-lithi*, in the liver.

HEPATOL'OGY, *Hepatology*, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and λογία, 'a discourse,' 'treatise.' A treatise on the liver.

HEPATOMALA'CIA, *Malaco'sis hepatic'a*, (F.) *Ramollissement du Foie*. Softening of the liver.

HEPATOMYELOMA, Hepatonecephaloma.

HEPATON'CUS, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and κύων, 'a tumour.' Tumefaction of the liver.

HEPATOPAREC'TAMA, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and παραρταμα, 'considerable extension.' Excessive enlargement of the liver.

HEPATOPATHI'A, from 'ηπαρ, 'liver,' and πάθος, 'suffering.' *Liver-Disease*. Disease of the liver.

HEPATOPATHIE CANCÉREUSE, Hepatoscirrhus—h. *Tuberculeuse, Hépatostrumose*.

HEPATOPHLEGMONE, Hepatitis.

HEPATOPHTH'SIS, *Phtisis hepatic'a*, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and φθίσις, 'I consume.' Consumption from suppuration of the liver.

HEPATORRHAGIA, Hepatirrhœa, Hepathæmorrhagia.

HEPATORRHÆ'IS, from 'ηπαρ, 'liver,' and ρήξις, 'rupture.' Rupture of the liver.

HEPATORRHŒA, Hepatirrhœa.

HEPATOSARCOMIE, Hepatoscirrhus.

HEPATOSCIR'RHUS, from 'ηπαρ, 'liver,' and σκίρρως, 'cancerous induration.' *Scirrhus hepatic'a, Encephalo'sis of the liver, Carcinoma of the liver*, (F.) *Hépatosarcomie, Hépatopathie cancéreuse, Cancer du Foie*. Scirrhus or Cancer of the liver.

HEPATOSTRUMOSIE, *Tuber'cula hepatic'a*, (F.) *Tubercules du Foie, Hépatopathie tuberculeuse*; from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and στρώμα, 'a tumour,' 'a scrophulous tumour.' Tubercle of the liver.

HEPATOT'OMY, from 'ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and τομή, 'I cut.' Dissection of the liver.

HEPIALOS, Epialos.

HEPS, see Rosa canina.

HEPSEMA, Decoction.

HEPSESI, Decoction.

HEPTAL CYCLE, see Cycle.

HEPTAL'ON GRAVOLENS, *Hogwort, Bear's fright*. An indigenous plant, which has a fetid porcine smell; and is said to be used by the Indians as a diaphoretic, cathartic, &c.

HEPTAPHAR'MACUM, from 'επτα, 'seven,' and φάρμακον, 'a remedy.' A medicine composed of seven substances; cerusse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, frankincense, and bullock's fat. It was regarded as laxative, suppurating and healing.

HEPTAPHYLLUM, Tormentilla.

HEPTAPLEURON, Plantago major.

HERACLEUM, see H. lanatum — h. Branca, H. spondylium.

HERACLE'UM SPONDYL'IUM, *H. Bran'ca, Branca urai'na, B. German'ica, Spondyl'ium, Sphondyl'ium, Cow Parsnep, All-heal*, (F.) *Berce, Brancuraine bâtarde, Fausse Acanthe*. Family, Umbellifera. *Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia*. The root of this plant has a strong, rank smell; and a pungent, almost caustic taste. It has been given as a tonic, stomachic and carminative; both in powder and in decoction. The Russians, Lithuanians, and Poles obtain from its seeds and leaves, by fermentation, a very intoxicating spirituous liquor, which they call *Parst*.

The root of *Heracle'um Lana'tum, Masterwort, Cow parsnep*,—*Heracle'um* (Ph. U. S.)—is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

HERACLEUS MORBUS, Epilepsy.

HERB, *Herba, Bot'anè*. Any ligneous plant which loses its stalk during the winter.

HERB CHRISTOPHER, *Actæa epicata*.

HERB-DOCTOR, *Botan'ical Doctor, Botan'ical physic'ian*. One who treats diseases altogether by herbs; as the—so called—"Thompsonians."

HERB OF GRACE, *Gratiola officinalis*—h. *Mastic*, common, *Thymus mastichina*—h. *Mastic*, Syrian, *Teucrium marum*—h. *Robert, Geranium Robertianum*—h. of Saint Cunegonde, *Eupatorium cannabinum*—h. *Sophia, Sisymbrium sophia*—h. *Trinity, Hepatica triloba*.

HERBA, Herb—h. *Alexandrina, Smyrnum olusatrum*—h. *Althæe, Pelargonium cucullatum*—h. *Anthos, Rosmarinus*—h. *Benedicta, Geum urbanum*—h. *Britannica, Rumex hydroslpathum*—h. *Canni, Artemisia santonica*—h. *Cardiaca, Leonurus cardiaca*—h. *Cardui veneris, Dipascus*

fullonum—h. Dorea, Solidago virgaurea—h. Felis, Nepeta—h. Genipi, Achillea atrata—h. Ignis, Lichen pyxidatus—h. Melancholifuga, Fumaria—h. Militaris, Achillea melancholicum—h. Papillaris, Lapsana—h. Paralyseos, Primula veris—h. Paralytica, Primula veris—h. Patæ lapinæ, Leonurus cardiaca—h. Palicaris, Plantago psyllium—h. Quercini, Lichen plicatus—h. Sacra, Verbena officinalis—h. Salivaris, Anthemis pyrethrum—h. Sidoritidis, Galeopsis grandiflora—h. Tabaci, Nicotiana tabacum—h. Trinitatis, Anemone hepatica, Viola tricolor—h. Veneris, Adiantum pedatum—h. Ventis, Anemone pulsatilla—h. Vitri, see Salsola kali—h. Zazarhendi, Origanum.

HERBÆ PRO ENEMATE, Glyster herbs—h. pro fotu, Fomentation herbs.

HERBALIST, Herborist.

HERBA'RIMUM, from *herba*, a plant. A collection of plants. Generally applied to a collection of dried plants—*Herbarium siccus*. In Pharmacy, a plant that is used entire.

HERBARIUS, Herborist.

HERBE, Herb—h. *au Cancer*, Plumbago Europæa—h. *aux Chartres*, Erysimum—h. *aux Charpentiers*, Justitia pectoralis—h. *aux Chats*, Nepeta, Teucrium marum—h. *au Coq*, Tanacetum balsamita—h. *au Cuillers*, Cochlearia officinalis—h. *aux Écouelles*, Scrophularia nodosa—h. *aux Écus*, Lysimachia nummularia—h. *à Étrenuer*, Achillea ptarmica—h. *aux Gueux*, Clematis vitalba—h. *à la Houette*, Asclepias Syriaca—h. *d'Irogné*, Lolium temulentum—h. *aux Mamelles*, Lapsana—h. *aux Mouches*, Conyza squarrosa—h. *au Pauvre homme*, Gratiola officinalis—h. *aux Perles*, Lithospermum officinale—h. *à Pincer*, Pyrola umbellata—h. *à la Poudre de Chypre*, Hibiscus abelmoschus—h. *aux Poux*, Dolphinium staphisagria—h. *aux Puces commune*, Plantago psyllium—h. *à Robert*, Geranium Robertianum—h. *de Sainte Barbe*, Erysimum barbarea—h. *de Sainte Christophe*, Actæa spicata—h. *de Saint Étienne*, Cirœa lutetiana—h. *de Saint Jean*, Artemisia vulgaris—h. *de Saint Roch*, Inula dysenterica—h. *aux Sorciers*, Cirœa lutetiana—h. *aux Verrues*, Heliotropium Europæum.

HERBIV'OROUS, *Herbiv'orus*, from *herba*, 'grass,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' An epithet applied to animals which feed on herbs.

HERBORIST, *Herbarista*. One who deals in useful plants. An *Herbalist* or *Herbarist*.

HERBORIZATION, *Herbarium, inquisit'io*. An excursion, made with the view of collecting plants. Such excursions are directed by the Apothecaries' Company of London, for the use of their apprentices, &c.

HERBS, FIVE CAP'ILLARY, *Quinque herbæ capilla'res*, were, anciently, hart's tongue; black, white, and golden maiden-hair, and spleenwort.

HERBS, FIVE EMOL'IENT, *Quinque herbæ emollientes*, were, anciently, beet, inallow, marsh-mallow, French mercury, and violet.

HERCULES ALLHEAL, *Pastinaca opopanax*.

HERCULEUS MORBUS, Epilepsy.

HÉRÉDITAIRE, Hereditary.

HEREDITARY, *Hæreditaria, Hereditaria, Gentilit'ia, Syn'phyton, Syn'genes*, (F.) *Héréditaire*, from *hæres*, 'an heir.' An epithet given to diseases, communicated from progenitors. Such diseases may exist at birth; or they may supervene at a more or less advanced period of existence. *Hereditary diseases, Morbi hereditarii*, (F.) *Mutadies héréditaires*, often prevail amongst several members of a family, or are family diseases or complaints.

HERMAPHRODIT'Y, *Hermaphrodisia, Hermaphroditismus, Hermaphroditismus, Fab'rica*

androg'yna, Androgyn'ia, Gynan'dria, Hermaphroditism; from 'Ερμης, 'Mercury,' and Αφροδιτης, 'Venus.' Appertaining to Mercury and Venus. Union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPHRODISIA, Hermaphrodit'ity.

HERMAPH'RODITE. Same etymon. *Hermaphrodit'us, Gynida, Androg'ynus*. One who possesses the attributes of male and female: who unites in himself the two sexes. A term, applied to an animal or plant which is, at the same time, both male and female. True hermaphrodites are only met with in the lower degrees of the animal scale, amongst the zoophytes, mollusca, or gastropoda. The individuals of the human species, regarded as hermaphrodites, owe this appearance to a vicious conformation of the genital organs; a kind of monstrosity, which renders them unfit for generation, although an attentive examination may exhibit the true sex. Hermaphrodites have, likewise, been described, which, instead of uniting the attributes of both sexes, cannot be considered male or female. These have been called *neutral hermaphrodites*.

HERMAPHRODITISMUS, Hermaphrodit'ity.

HERMAPHRODITUS, Hermaphrodit'ite.

HERMETICA DOCTRINA, *Hermetica ars*, (F.) *Hermétique*. The doctrine of Hermes, a celebrated Egyptian philosopher, who is considered the father of alchemy. That part of chymistry, whose object was the pretended transmutation of the metals.

HERMODAC'TYLUS, *Dactyle'tus, An'ima articulo'rum*, from 'Ερμης, 'Mercury,' and δακτυλος, 'a finger;' or rather from *Hermus*, a river in Asia, upon whose banks it grows, and δακτυλος, 'a date;' or from 'Ερμης, 'Mercury,' and δακτυλος, 'a date;' (F.) *Hermodactyle, Hermodacte* or *Hermodate*. The root of the Hermodactyl was formerly used as a cathartic. By some, it is supposed to be identical with the *Iris tuberosa*. The best testimony seems to be in favour of its being a variety of the colchicum, — *Col'chicum Illy'ricum*.

HERMODATE, Hermodactylus.

HERMOPH'ILUS, from 'Ερμης, 'Mercury,' and φιλος, 'a lover.' One who is fond of mercury as a medicine.

HERNIA, *Rumer, Rupt'ura, R. hernia's, Crapat'ura, Ectop'ia hernia'sa, Cili, Rupture, Burst*, (F.) *Hargne, Descence, Effort, Greuve, Rompreure*. Any tumour, formed by the displacement of a viscus or a portion of a viscus, which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture and projects externally. Hernia have been divided into,—1. Hernia of the Brain; Encephalocele; 2. Hernia of the Thorax; Pneumocèle; 3. Hernia of the Abdomen.

Abdominal Hernia are remarkable for their frequency, variety, and the danger attending them. They are produced by the protrusion of the viscera, contained in the abdomen, through the natural or accidental apertures in the parietes of that cavity. The organs, which form them most frequently, are the intestines and the spleen. These hernia have been divided, according to the apertures by which they escape, into:

1. *Inguinal* or *Supra-Pu'biana Hernia*. These issue by the inguinal canal: they are called *Bomboco'le*, when small; and *Scrotal Hernia* or *Oncoco'le*, in man, when they descend into the scrotum; — *Vulvar Hernia* or *Puden'dal* or *Labial Hernia, Episico'le*, in women, when they extend to the labia majora. 2. *Cru'al* or *Femoral Hernia, M'roco'le*, when they issue by the crural canal. 3. *Infra-Pu'biana Hernia*, (F.) *Hernia supra-pubicane, Oïdoco'le, Hernia forni'cia orat'ia*, when the viscera escape through the opening, which gives passage to the infra-pubian

vessels. 4. *Ichiatic Hernia*; when it takes place through the sacro-sciatic notch. 5. *Umbilical Hernia*, *Exomphalos*, *Omphalocèle*; when it occurs at the umbilicus or near it. 6. *Epigastric Hernia*;—occurring through the linea alba, above the umbilicus. 7. *Hypogastric* or *Intra-umbilical Hernia*, *Colicocele*, *Hypogastrocele*,—when it occurs through the linea alba below the umbilicus. 8. *Perineal Hernia*, *Mesocele*, *Perineocèle*, *Hernia perinaei*, *Perinaecèle*, *Perineocèle*—when it takes place through the levator ani, and appears at the perineum. 9. *Vaginal Hernia*, *Colocele* seu *Elythrocele*—through the parietes of the vagina. 10. *Diaphragmatic Hernia*, *Diaphragmatocele*; when it passes through the diaphragm.

Herniæ are likewise distinguished,—according to the viscera forming them,—into *Enterocele*, *Epiplocele*, *Entero-epiplocele*, *Gastrocele*, *Cystocele*, *Hepatocele*, *Splenocèle*, &c.

When a hernia can be restored to its natural cavity, by the aid of pressure, &c., properly applied, it is said to be *reducible*. It is, on the contrary, *irreducible*, when adhesion, bulk, &c., oppose its return. When the aperture, which has given passage to the hernia, occasions more or less constriction on the protruded portion, the hernia is said to be *incarcerated* or *strangulated*: and, if the constriction be not removed, constipation, hicough, vomiting, and all the signs of violent inflammation, followed by gangrene, supervene, with alteration of the features, small pulse, cold extremities, and death.

The therapeutical indications are,—1. *As regards reducible hernia*:—to replace the viscera in the abdomen by the taxis; and to retain them there by the use of a *truss*, which, if properly adapted, may effect a radical cure. 2. *As regards irreducible hernia*:—to support the tumour by an appropriate suspensory bandage. 3. *As regards strangulated hernia*:—to have recourse to the taxis; blood-letting; warm bath; tobacco glisters; ice to the tumour; and, if these should not succeed, to perform an operation, which consists in dividing the covering of the hernia, and cutting the spongerotic ring, which causes the strangulation;—reducing the displaced viscera, unless their diseased condition should require them to be retained without;—dressing the wound appropriately;—restoring the course of the *fœces* by means of gentle glisters;—preventing or combating inflammation of the abdominal viscera;—conducting the wound to cicatrization, by appropriate means; and afterwards supporting the cicatrix by a bandage.

The word *hernia* was also used, of old, for the scrotum, and, not unfrequently, for the testicle.

HERNIA, ANEURISMAL, *Cirsomphalus*—h. *Arteriarum*, see *Aneurism*—h. of the Bladder, *Cystocele*—h. *Bronchialis*, *Bronchocele*—h. *Carnosa*, *Sarcocele*—h. of the Cerebellum, *Paracephalocèle*—h. *Cerebri*, *Encephalocèle*.

HERNIA, CONGENITAL, *Hernia congenita*, is a protrusion of some of the contents of the abdomen into the *Tunica vaginalis testis*, owing to a want of adhesion between its sides, after the descent of the testicle.

HERNIA CORNEÆ, *Ceratocèle*—h. *Crural*, *Merocele*—h. *Epiploicæ*, *Epiplocele*—h. *Femoral*, *Merocele*—h. *Foraminis Ovarii*, see *Hernia*—h. *Gutturis*, *Bronchocele*—h. *Hepatica*, *Hepatocele*.

HERNIA HUMORALIS, *Empresma Orchitis*, *Dydymitis*, *Orchitis*, *Orchiditis*, *Inflammatio testium*, *Inflammation of the Testicle*, *Swollen Testicle*, *Hernia Venæris*, *Orchicocele*, *Orchidocèle*, *Orchidonecus*, (F.) *Inflammation du testicule*, *Orchite*. Swelling and inflammation of the testicle is a common symptom of gonorrhœa—*Chaudépièce*

tombée dans les Bourses; but it may arise from external injuries, or from other causes. It is a disease, which cannot be mistaken, and the treatment must obviously be strongly antiphlogistic, supporting the testicle during the treatment, and for some time afterwards: methodical compression has also been found useful. The disease is not generally of a serious character, going off as suddenly as it comes on. As it affects the epididymis more especially, when supervening on gonorrhœa or blennorrhœa, it is sometimes termed *blennorrhagic epididymitis*.

HERNIA INCARCERATA, *Entero-peristole*—h. *Inguinalis*, *Bubonocèle*—h. *Intestinalis*, *Enterocele*—h. *Intestinalis omentalis*, *Entero-epiplocele*—h. *Iridis*, *Ptosis Iridis*—h. *Ischiatica*, *Ischiocele*—h. *Lionalis*, *Splenocèle*.

HERNIA LITTÉRICA, *H. e Diverticulo Intestini*. *Hernia* first described by Littre, in which the intestinal canal proper is not included in the hernial sac, the protruded portion of intestine consisting of a digital prolongation of the ileum, which Littre concluded was formed by the gradual extension of a knuckle of the bowel, that had been engaged in the inguinal canal.

HERNIA OF THE LIVER, *Hepatocele*—h. *Omental*, *Epiplocele*—h. *Parorchido-enterica*, *Parorchido-enterocèle*—h. *Perinaei*, see *Hernia*—h. *Pharyngis*, *Pharyngocèle*—h. *Phrenicæ*, *Diaphragmaticæ*—h. *Pinguedinosæ Scroti*, *Liparocèle*—h. of the Pleura, *Pleurocele*—h. *Pleurica et pulmonalis*, *Pleurocele*—h. *Pudendal*, *Pudendal hernia*—h. *Sacci lachrymalis*, *Lachrymal hernia*, *Mucocele*—h. *Scrotalis*, *Scrotocèle*—h. *Seminalis scroti*, *Spermatocele*—h. of the Stomach, *Gastrocele*—h. *Suprapubian*, *II. inguinal*—h. of the Tongue, *Glossocèle*—h. *Umbilicalis*, *Epiomphalon*, *Exomphalos*—h. *Umbilici Aquosa*, *Hydromphalum*—h. *Urachi*, *Uromphalum*—h. *Uteri*, *Hysterocele*—h. *Varicosæ*, *Cirsocele*—h. *Varicosa*, *Varicocele*—h. *Venarum*, *Varix*—h. *Veneris*, *Hernia humoralis*—h. *Ventosa*, *Physocèle*—h. *Ventral*, see *Ventral*—h. *Ventriculi*, *Gastrocele*—h. *Vesicæ Urinaris*, *Cystocele*—h. *Zirballis*, *Epiplocele*.

HERNIAIRE, *Hernial*, *Herniaria glabra*.

HERNIAL, *Herniarius*, (F.) *Herniaire*. Belonging to, or concerning hernia:—as *Hernial Bandage*, *Hernial Sac*, &c.

The (F.) *Hernié*, is applied to a part enveloped in a hernial sac. (F.) *Hernieux*, *Cèle'ta*, *Celo'tes*, *Ruptured*, *Burst*, *Bursten*, means one affected with hernia; and *Chirurgien herniaire*, one who devotes himself to the treatment of hernia.

HERNIA'RIA GLABRA, *H. vulgaris* seu *hirsuta* seu *alpestris* seu *an'nua* seu *cine'ra* seu *fruticosa*, *Milligra'na*, *Em'petrum*, *Rupture-wort*, from *hernia*, 'rupture.' (F.) *Herniaire*, *Tarquette*, *Herniole*. This plant, which, as its name imports, was formerly considered efficacious in the cure of hernia, seems destitute of all virtues.

HERNIARIUS, *Hernial*.

HERNIE CHARNUE, *Sarcocele*—h. *de l'Épiploon*, *Epiplocele*—h. *de l'Estomac*, *Gastrocele*—h. *Inguinale*, *Bubonocèle*—h. *du Nombri*, *Exomphalos*—h. *Ombilicale*, *Exomphalos*—h. *de la Vessie*, *Cystocele*.

HERNIÉ, *Hernial*.

HERNIEMPHRAG'MUS, *Herniemphrax'is*, from *hernia*, and *εμφραγμος*, 'obstruction.' The mechanical obstruction of a hernial canal for the radical cure of the hernia.

HERNIEUX, *Hernial*.

HERNIOLE, *Herniaria glabra*.

HERNIOTOMY, *Celotomia*.

HERO'IC, *Hero'icus*, *Hero'ius*, *Hero'us*, from *ἥρως*, 'a hero.' An epithet applied to remedies or practice of a violent character.

HERPEDON, *Herpes*.HERPEN, *Herpes*.

HERPES, *Erpen*, *Herpe'don*, *Herpen*, *Serpens*, from *ἑρπω*, 'I creep;' because it creeps and spreads about the skin; *Ecp'hly'sis Herpes*, *Cy'tis'ma Herpes*, *Tetter*, *Fret*, (F.) *Dartre*, *Olo'phlyctide*. A vesicular disease, which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, decline, and termination in from 10 to 14 days. The vesicles arise in distinct, but irregular clusters, which commonly appear in quick succession, and near together, on an inflamed base; generally attended with heat, pain, and considerable constitutional disorder. The term, like all others which refer to cutaneous diseases, has not been accurately defined. The ancients had three varieties: the *miliary*, *κνυ'χθιασος*; *vesicular*, *φλυκταίνωδης*, and *eroding*, *εὐθιου'νας*. Bateman has the following varieties: 1. **HERPES PHLYCTÆNOIDES**, *Herpes milia'ris*, *Ecp'hly'sis Herpes Milia'ris*, (F.) *Dartre phlyctenoides*, in which the vesicles are millet-sized: pellucid; clusters commencing on an uncertain part of the body, and being progressively strowed over the rest of the surface; succeeded by fresh crops. 2. **HERPES ZOSTER**, *Zoster*, *Zona ig'nea*, *Z. serpi'gino'sa*, *Ignis Per'sicus*, *Cinzilla*, *Sacer ignis*, *Ecp'hly'sis Herpes zoster*, *Herpes peris'celis*, *Erysip'e'las zoster*, *Erysip'e'las phlyctæno'i'des*, *E. pustulo'sa*, *Zona*, *Cir'cinus*, *Perizo'ma*, (F.) *Ceinture*, *C. dartreuse*, *Feu Persique*, *Erysipèle pustuleux*, *Shingles*, in which the vesicles are pearl-sized; the clusters spreading round the body like a girdle; at times confluent, and occasionally preceded by constitutional irritation. 3. **HERPES CIRCINATUS**, *Formi'ca ambulato'ria*, *An'nulus re'pens*, *Herpes Serpi'go*, *Serpi'go*, *Ecp'hly'sis Herpes Circina'tus*, *Ringworm*, *Vesic'ular Ringworm*, consisting of vesicles with a reddish base, uniting in rings; the area of the rings slightly discoloured, often followed by fresh crops. 4. **HERPES LABIALIS**, and 5. **HERPES PRÆPUTIALIS**, *Aphtha præputii*, *Ulcus'cula præputii*, appearing, respectively, on the lips and prepuce. 6. **HERPES IRIS**, *Iris*, *Rainbow-worm*, occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings of different colours. To these may be added, **HERPES EX'EDENS**, *Ecp'hly'sis Herpes ex'edens*, *Herpes esthiom'enus*, *H. depas'cens*, *H. ferus*, *H. esthiom'enus*, *H. ferus*, *Darta excoriati'va seu maligna*, *Lupus vorax*, *Formi'ca corrosi'va*, *Formix*, *Pap'ula fera*, *U'cerati'va Ringworm*, *Nir'les*, *A'gria*, (F.) *Dartre ronglante*, in which the vesicles are hard; clusters thronged; fluid dense, yellow or reddish, hot, acrid, corroding the subjacent skin, and spreading in serpentine trails.

All the varieties demand simply an antiphlogistic treatment, when attended with febrile irritation. The *herpes circinatus*, alone, requires the use of astringent applications which have the power of repressing the eruption.

HERPES DEFASCENS, *H. exedens*—*h. Esthiomenus*, *H. exedens*—*h. Esthiomenus*, *H. exedens*—*h. Parinosus*, *Pityriasis*—*h. Ferox*, *H. exedens*—*h. Ferus*, *H. exedens*—*h. Furfuraceus*, *Pityriasis*—*h. Furfuraceus circinatus*, *Lepra*. *H. exedens*—*h. Miliaris*, *H. phlyctænoides*—*h. Periscelis*, *H. zoster*—*h. Serpigo*, *H. circinatus*—*h. Tonsurans*, *Porrigo decalvans*.

HERPETIC, *Herpet'icus*, (F.) *Dartreux*. Possessing the nature of herpes.

HERPETOGRAPHY, *Herpetograph'ia*, from *ἑρπης*, 'herpes,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the different forms of herpes.

HERPETON, *Herpet'icon*, from *ἑρπιν*, 'to creep.' A creeping eruption or ulcer.—*Hippocrates*.

HERPYLOS, *Thymus serpyllum*.

HERRENSCHWAND'S SPECIFIC, see Specific of Herrenschwand.

HESPERIS ALLIARIA, *Alliaria*.

HETERADELPH'IA, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *ἀδελφος*, 'a brother.' A double monstrosity, in which the components of the double bodies are very unequal, and of which one portion may be regarded as the stem or trunk, to which another organized part, or even a whole body, less developed than itself, is affixed like a parasite.

HETEROCHRON'ICUS, *Heteroch'ronus*, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *χρονος*, 'time.' Relating to difference of time.

Pulsus heterochron'icus. A pulse of varying rhythm. An irregular or intermittent pulse.

HETEROCHYMEU'SIS, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *χυμωσις*, 'mixture.' A state of the blood in which it contains other matters than in health, as urea, bile, &c.

HETEROCLITE, see Homology, and Tissues.

HETEROCRANIA, *Hemicrania*.

HETEROCRIN'IA, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *κρινω*, 'I separate.' Modification in the situation of secretions.—*Andral*.

HETEROGENESIS, see Generation.

HETEROLALIA, *Heterophonia*.

HETEROLOGOUS TISSUES, see Tissues.

HETEROMORPH'ISM, *Heteromorphi'smus*, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *μορφη*, 'shape.' A deviation from the natural shape of parts.

HETEROMORPHOUS, see Homology.

HETEROPATHIC, *Allopathic*.

HETEROPHO'NIA, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' A cracked or broken voice. A change of the voice or speech.—*Heterolalia*.

HETEROPHTHAL'MIA, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *ὀφθαλμος*, 'eye.' A difference in the two eyes,—as when one squints, or is of a different colour.

HETEROPLASTY, *Heteroplasti'cē*, *Heteropla'stia*, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' Irregular plastic or formative operations, that do not admit of exact classification.

HETEROPROSO'PUS, from *ἕτερος*, 'different,' and *προσωπον*, 'countenance.' A monster having two faces.—*Gurlt*.

HET'EROPUS, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *πους*, 'foot.' One who has one foot different from the other.

HETEROREXIA, *Malacia*.

HETERORRHYTH'MUS, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm.' Having another rhythm. An epithet given to the pulse, when it is such, in any individual, as is usually felt at a different age.

HETEROS, from *ἕτερος*, 'the one of two,' 'the other.' Hence:

HETEROSARCO'SES, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' A class of diseases which consist in the formation of accidental tissues.—*Galen*.

HETEROTAX'IA, (F.) *Heterotaxi'e*, from *ἕτερος*, and *ταξις*, 'order.' A malformation, which consists in the general transposition of organs. A change in the relation of organs.

HETEROTOP'IA, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *τοπος*, 'place.' A deviation from the natural position of parts.

HÉTRE, *Fagus sylvatica*.

HEUCHERA, see *H. cortusa*—*h. Acerifolia*.

H. cortusa.

HEUCHERA CORTU'SA. *H. America'na*. *H. Acerifolia*, *H. Vis'cida*, *Cortu'sa America'na*, *Alnus*

Root, American Sanicle, Ground-maple, Cliff-weed, Split-rock. The root—*Heuchera* (Ph. U. S.)—is a powerful astringent, and is the basis of a cancer powder. The American Indians apply the powdered root to wounds, ulcers, and cancers. It is said to have been sold for colchicum.

HEUCHERA VISCIDA, *H. cortusa*.

HEUDELLOTIA AFRICANA, see *Bdellium*.

HEVEA GUIANENSIS, see *Caoutchouc*.

HEXAGIUM, *Sextala*.

HEXATHYRIDIIUM VENARUM, see *Worms*.

HEXIS, 'six.' Habit, habit of body, constitution. Hence, *hectic*, *cachectic*, &c.

HIA'TUS, from *hiare*, 'to gape,' 'to open.' A foramen or aperture. Mouth. The vulva. Also, yawning.

HIATUS DIAPHRAGMATICUS ABR'ATICUS, *Semicirculus exculp'tus*. The opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the abdominal aorta.

HIATUS FALLOPII, see *Aqueductus Fallopii*—*h. Occipito-pétreux*, *Lacernum posterius foramen*—*h. Sphéno-pétreux*, *Lacernum anterius foramen*.

HIATUS OF WINSLOW, *Fora'men of Winslow*. An opening—situate behind the lesser omentum, and behind the vessels and nerves of the liver—which forms a communication between the peritoneal cavity and that of the omenta.

HIBERNICUS LAPIS, *Teg'ula Hiber'nica*, *Arde'ria Hiber'nica*, *Harde'stia*, *Irish Slate*. A kind of slate or very hard stone, found in different parts of Ireland, in masses of a bluish-black colour, which stains the hands. It has been taken, powdered, in spruce-beer, against inward contusions.

HIBISCUS, *Althæa*.

HIBISCUS ABELMOS'CHUS, *Abelmos'chus moscha'tus*. The name of the plant, whose seeds are called *Grana Moschi* or *Muskseed*. It is the *Belmus'chus*, *Abelmos'chus*, *Granium Moschi*, *Ket'mia Egyptiaca*, *Moschus Arabum*, *Egypt'ia moscha'ta*, *Bamix moscha'ta*, *Alce'a*, *Alcea Ind'ica*, *Alcea Egyptiaca Villo'sa*, *Abelmosch*, *Abelmusk*, *Musk-mallow*, (F.) *Graine de Musc*, *Herbe à la poudre de Chypre*, *Ambrette*, *Gummauve veloutée*. It is indigenous in Egypt and the Indies. The seeds are chiefly used as perfumes; and especially in the formation of *Cyprus Powder*.

HIBISCUS POPUL'EUS, *Batimbe'go*. A small Molucca tree. The fruit is full of a juice similar to camboe. The root is emetic. It is used in chronic diarrhoea, colic, dyspepsia, &c.

HICCUGH, *Singultus*.

HICCUP, *Singultus*.

HICK'ORY. The name of several American trees of the genus *Carya*; *Order*, *Juglandaceæ*. The leaves are usually aromatic; and are reputed to be antispasmodic (?). The bark of those species that have bitter nuts, as *Carya ama'ra* and *C. porci'na*, is somewhat astringent. Some of them bear fruit that is much esteemed, as *Carya oliviformis*, *Pecan'* or *Peccan' nut*, and *C. sulca'ta*, *Shellbark*.

HIDDEN SEIZURES. An expression employed by Dr. Marshall Hall for obscure encephalic and spinal attacks, of an epileptoid character for example, which may be immediately owing to trachelismus.

HIDRISCHESIS, *Hidroschesis*.

HIDROA, *Desudatio*, *Échauboultures*, *Hydroa*, *Sudamina*.

HIDRON'OSUS, *Hidron'us*, from 'idrus,' 'sweat,' and *osus*, 'a disease.' A disease accompanied by violent sweats. *Sudor Anglicus*.

HIDRONUSUS, *Hidronosus*.

HIDROPDESIS, *Ephidrosis*.

HIDROPHOROS, *Sudoriferous*.

HIDROPOETICUM, *Sudorific*.

HIDROPYRA, *Sudor Anglicus*.

HIDROPYRETOS, *Sudor Anglicus*.

HIDRORRHŒA, *Ephidrosis*.

HIDROS, 'idrus,' *Sudor*, 'sweat.' Hence—*Hidropyra*, *Hidrosis*, &c.

HIDROS'CHESIS, *Hidris'chesis*, *Reten'tio sudor'is*, from 'idrus,' 'sweat,' and *chæsis*, 'retention.' Suppression of perspiration.

HIDRO'SIS, *Hidro'sis*, *Suda'tio*, from 'idrus,' 'sweat.' Sudation, Sweating, *Ephidrosis*.

HIDROTERION, *Achicolum*.

HIDROTERIUM, *Sudorific*.

HIDROTICUM, *Sudorific*.

HIDRO'TIUM, Diminutive of 'idrus,' 'sweat.' A gentle sweat or perspiration.

HIDROTOPŒUM, *Sudorific*.

HIEBLE, *Sambucus ebulus*.

HI'ERA DIACOLOCYN'THIDOS, from 'iēpos,' 'holy.' *Hiera of Colocynth*. An electuary, composed of 10 parts of *colocynth*, as much *agaric*, *germander*, *white horehound*, *stachas*:—5 parts of *opopanax*, as much *sagapenum*, *paralecy*, *round birthwort root*, and *white pepper*:—4 parts of *spikenard*, *cinnamon*, *myrrh*, and *saffron*; and 3 pounds, 3 ounces, and 5 drachms of *honey*.

HI'ERA OF COLOCYNTN, *H. Diacolocynthidos*—*h. Logadii*, *Hiera picra*.

HI'ERA PICRA, from 'iēpos,' 'holy,' and *κίπρος*, 'bitter.' *Holy bitter*, *Pulvis aloë'icus*, formerly called *Hiera loga'dii*, when made into an electuary with honey. It is now kept in the form of dry powder;—prepared by mixing *socotrine aloes* one pound, with 8 ounces of *canella alba*. See *Pulvis aloes cum canella*.

HI'ERA STRINX, *Vertebral column*, *Epilepsy*.

HI'ERACITES, 'iēpaktis,' from 'iēpaç,' 'a hawk,' *Lapis Accip'itrum*. The ancient name of a precious stone, believed to be capable of arresting the hemorrhoidal flux.—*Pliny*, *Galen*, *Paulus*.

HI'ERACIUM LACHENALII, *H. murorum*.

HI'ERACIUM MURORUM, *H. Lachenalii*, *Pulmonaria Gall'ica*, *Auric'ula mur'is major*, (F.) *Épervière des murailles*, *Pulmonaire des Français*. A European plant, which is a slight tonic.

HI'ERACIUM OLERACEUM, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

HI'ERACIUM PILOSEL'LA. The systematic name of the *Auric'ula Muris*, *Pilosel'la*, *P. Alpi'na*, *Myosotis*, *Moose-ear*, (F.) *Piloselle*, *Oreille de Souris*. This plant contains a bitter, lactescent juice, which has a slight degree of astringency. The roots are more powerful than the leaves.

HI'ERACIUM VENO'SUM, *Rattle-snake-weed*, *Veiny Hawkweed*, indigenous, has similar properties.

HI'ERANOSUS, *Chorea*, *Epilepsy*.

HI'ERAX, *Accipiter*.

HI'EROBOTANE, *Verbena officinalis*.

HI'EROLYPHICA, from 'iēpos,' 'holy,' and *γλυφω*, 'I carve.' A name given to the signs employed in medicine; and, also, to the folds in the hands, feet, and forehead, which afford ohrromancy its pretended oracles.

HI'EROPYR, *Erysipelas*.

HILL'S BALSAM OF HONEY, see *Balsam of Honey*, *Hill's*—*h. Essence of Bardana*, *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata*.

HILLBERRY, *Gaultheria*.

HILL-FEVER, see *Fever*, *hill*.

HILON, (F.) *Hilum*, improperly *Hilus*. A name given by some writers to a small blackish tumour, formed by the protrusion of the iris through an opening in the transparent cornea, so called from its comparison with the *hile* or black mark presented by the *vicia faba* at one of its extremities. In Botany, the *Hile* or *Hilum* is the cicatrix of a seed, which indicates the place by which it was attached in the cavity of the pericarp. It is the umbilicus of the seed. The fissure of the

spleen, kidney, &c., is, also, sometimes called *Hilus*.

HILUS, Hilon.

HILUS LIENA'LIS, *Inciou'ra liena'lis*. The concave part of the spleen.

HILUS RENA'LIS, *Inciou'ra rena'lis*. The concave part of the kidney.

HIMANTOMA, see *Himas*.

HIMANTOSIS, *Himas*.

HIMAS, 'μας, 'a thong of leather.' The uvula; likewise, elongation, and extenuation of the uvula. It is also called *Himanto'sis*, *Himanto'ma*. See *Staphylcedema*.

HIMEROS, Libido.

HIP, Haunch—h. Bone, Ischium—h. Disease, Coxarum morbus—h. Joint, Coxofemoral articulation—h. Tree, *Rosa canina*.

HIP'PACE, 'ιππακς, from 'ιππος, 'a horse.' *Ca'ceus Equi'nus*. A cheese prepared from mare's milk.

HIPPANTHRO'PIA, from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man.' A variety of melancholy, in which the patient believes himself changed to a horse. The Greek word 'ιππανθρωπος, means the fabulous Centaur.

HIPPASIA, Equestration.

HIPPEIA, Equestration.

HIPPEUSIS, Equestration.

HIPPIATER, *Hippiat'ros*, *Med'icus equa'rius*. A farrier. A horse doctor. Used also for one who treats the diseases of other domestic animals; *Veterina'rius*, *Mulomed'icus*, *Med'icus Veterina'rius*, *Zoiat'rus*.

HIPPIATRIA, *Hippiat'rica*, *Hippiat'rici*, *Medici'na equa'ria*, from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' and ιατρικη, 'medicine,' (F.) *Hippiat'rica*. A science, whose object is the knowledge of the diseases of the horse. It is sometimes made to include other domestic animals. See *Veterinary art*.

HIPPIATRISQUE, *Hippiatria*.

HIPPIATRUS, *Hippiater*.

HIPPO, *Euphorbia corollata*—h. Indian, *Gil-lenia trifoliata*.

HIPPOCAMPE GRANDE, *Cornu ammonis*.

HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR, *Cornu ammonis*.

HIPPOCAM'PUS MINOR, *Pes hippocam'pi minor*, *Pes hippopot'ami minor*, *Unguis*, *U. Avis*, *U. Hal-leri*, *O'crea*, *Collic'ulus ca'vae posterioris ventri-culo'rum latera'lium*, *Calcar a'vis*, *Un'ciform Em'ine'nce*, (F.) *Ergot*, *Eperon*. A medullary tubercle or projection, observed in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

HIPPOCENTAUREA CENTAURIUM, *Chi-ronia centaaurium*.

HIPPOCRAS, Claret.

HIPPOCRATES, CAP OF, *Bonnet d'Hippo-crate*—h. Sleeve, *Chausse*.

HIPPOCRATIC, *Hippocrat'icus*. Relating to Hippocrates, or concerning his doctrine,—as *Hip-ocratic doctrine*, *Hippocratic face*, &c.

HIPPOCRATIST. A partisan of the Hippo-ocratic doctrine.

HIPPOGONYOLEPUS, *Crusta genu equine*.

HIPPOLAPATHUM, *Rumex patientia*.

HIPPOLITHUS, Bexoard of the horse.

HIPPOMARATHRUM, *Peucedanum silaus*.

HIPPOPATHOL'OGY, *Hippopatholog'ia*, from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' παθος, 'a disease,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The science of the diseases of the horse. Pathology of the horse.

HIPPOPHAGOUS, *Equivorus*.

HIPPUPUS, see *Kyllosis*.

HIPPOS, *Equus*.

HIPPOSELINUM, *Smyrniun olusatrum*.

HIPPOSTEOL'OGY, *Hipposteolog'ia*, from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' στερον, 'a bone,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' Osteology of the horse.

HIPPOT'OMY, *Hippotom'ia*, from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' and τμησις, 'to cut.' Anatomy of the horse.

HIPPU'RIA, from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' and ουρον, 'urine,' because the urine contains hippuric acid, which is found in the urine of the horse. A pathological condition, in which there is an excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

HIPPURIC ACID, see *Acid*, *hippuric*.

HIPPU'RIS VULGA'RIS, from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' and ουρα, 'a tail.' The systematic name of the *Horse's Tail*, *Mare's Tail*, *Equisetum minus*, *Equisetum*, (F.) *Prêle*, *Preele*, *Asprele*. It is an astringent, and frequently used, as tea, by the vulgar, in diarrhoea and hemorrhage. The same virtues are attributed to the *Equisetum arven'se*, *fluviat'ilis*, *limosum*, &c.

HIPPUS, *Equus*, *Nicta'tio*, from 'ιππος, 'a horse.' A disease of the eyes, in which, from birth, they perpetually twinkle, like those of a man on horseback. (?) Also, a tremulous condition of the iris, which occasions repeated alternations of contraction and dilatation of the pupil; *Iridod'romus*, *Tremor Pridis*.

HIPS, Sax. heopa. The fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa Cani'na*: chiefly used as a confection. See *Confectio Rosae Canine*.

HIRCIS'MUS, *Hircus*, *Hirgus*, from *hircus*, 'a goat.' Stinking like a goat:—applied especially to the odour of the secretions of the axilla.

HIRCUS, *Canthus (greater)*, *Hircismus*, *Tragus*—h. *Alarum*, *Cinabra*.

HIRQUITALITAS, from *hircus*, 'a goat,' *Pa-rapho'nia puberum*. Goat's voice. See *Egophony*.

HIRQUUS, *Hircus*, *Canthus (greater)*, *Hircis-mus*, *Tragus*.

HIRSUTIES, *Das'yma*, *Das'ytes*, *Tricho'sis*, *Hirsu'ties*, *Hair'iness*. Growth of hairs on extraneous parts, or, superfluous growth on parts; as in cases of bearded women.—Good.

HIRU'DO, *The Leech*, *Sanguin'ga*, *Bdella*. In medicine, the *Hiru'do Medicina'lis*, *Bdella Medicina'lis*, or *Medicinal Leech*, (F.) *Sanguis*, is employed. In the United States, *H. dec'ora* is used. The leech lives in fresh water, and feeds on the blood of animals, which it sucks, after having pierced the skin with its three sharp teeth. This habit has been taken advantage of, to produce local blood-letting. In applying the leech, the part must be wiped dry; and if there be difficulty in making it suck, a little milk or cream may be applied. When satiated, it will drop off, and by applying a little salt or vinegar to its head it will disgorge the blood. A good English leech will take about half an ounce of blood, including that which flows by fomenting the part subsequently. The American takes less.

HIRUDO ARTIFICIALIS, *Antlia sanguisuga*—h. *Decora*, see *Hirudo*—h. *Medicinalis*, *Hirudo*.

HIRUNDINARIA, *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

HIRUN'DO, *Chel'idon*, from *hærendo*, 'stick-ing;' because it sticks its nests against the houses. (?) *The Swallow*. The nests of the swallow were once employed as rubefacients, boiled in vinegar.

HISPANICUM VIRIDE, *Cupri subacetis*.

HISPIDITAS, *Dystoechiasis*, *Phalangosis*.

HISPIDULA, *Antennaria dioicum*.

HISSING RESPIRATION, see *Râle sibilant*.

HISTIOLOGY, *Histology*.

HISTODYAL'YSIS, from 'ιστος, 'organic texture,' and διαλυσις, 'dissolution.' A morbid dissolution of the tissues.

HISTOGEN'IA, *Histog'eny*, from 'ιστος, 'the organic texture,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' The formation and development of the organic textures.

HISTOLOGIA, Histology.

HISTOLOG'ICAL, *Histolog'icus*. Same etymon as the next. Relating to histology. Applied, also, at times, to the natural transformations that occur in the tissues in the embryo, in contradistinction to *morphological*, which applies to the alterations in the form of the several parts of the embryo.

HISTOL'OGY, *Histolog'ia*, *Histiol'ogy*, *Histolog'ia*, from *'istes*, 'the organic texture,' and *logos*, 'a description.' Anatomy (general). The term is, also, more particularly appropriated to the minute anatomy of the tissues. See Anatomy.

HISTON'OMY, *Histonom'ia*, from *'istos*, 'the organic texture,' and *nomos*, 'law.' The aggregate of laws, which preside over the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

HISTORY, MEDICAL, *Historia Medici'nae*. A narration of the chief circumstances, and the persons connected with them, in the progress of medicine.

HIST'OS, *'istes*, 'the organic texture.' *Tex'tura seu Tela organ'ica*.

HISTOT'OMY, *Histotom'ia* from *'istes*, 'organic texture,' and *tomē*, 'incision.' Dissection of the tissues.

HIVE SYRUP, *Syrupus scillæ compositus*.

HIVES, *Cynanche trachealis*, *Urticaria*, *Vari-cella*. In Scotland, according to Dr. Jameson, *Hives* or *Hyves* means any eruption of the skin, proceeding from an internal cause; and, in Lothian, it is used to denote both the red and the yellow gum. In the United States, it is vaguely employed: most frequently, perhaps, for *Urticaria*.

HIVES, BOLD, *Urticaria*.

HOARSENESS, *Raucoedo*.

HOB-NAIL LIVER, *Cirrhosis of the liver*. Liver, nutmeg.

HOCK, *Poples*.

HOG-LICE, *Onisci aselli*.

HOGWORT, *Heptallon graveolens*.

HOLANENCEPHA'LLIA, from *'olēs*, 'entire,' and *anencephalia*, 'absence of brain.' Entire absence of brain,—the same as *Anencephalia*.—G. St. Hilaire.

HOLARTHRTIS, *Hamarthritis*.

HOLCE, *'olēs*, 'a dram.'—Galen.

HOL'CIMOS, *'olimos*, from *'olēs*, 'a weight,' A tumour of the liver.

HOLCUS SORGHUM, *Panicum Italicum*.

HOLERA, *Cholera*.

HOLLANDS, *Gin*.

HOLLY, AMERICAN, *Plex opaca*—h. Common, *Plex aquifolium*—h. Dahoon, *Plex vomitoria*—h. Ground, *Pyrola maculata*—h. Ground, *Pyrola umbellata*—h. Sea, *Eryngium maritimum*.

HOLLYHOCK, COMMON, *Aloca rosea*.

HOLMES WEED, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

HOLMICOS, *Alveolus*.

HOLMOS, *Mortar*.

HOLOCYRON, *Teucrium chamæspitys*.

HOLONARCO'SIS, from *'olēs*, 'whole,' and *narcosis*, 'stupor.' *Narcosis of the whole body*. *Torpefactio univæral'is*.

HOLOPHLYCTIDES, *Phlyctæna*.

HOLOSTEUM ALSINE, *Alaine media*.

HOLSTEUS, *Osteocolla*.

HOLOTETANUS, see *Tetanus*.

HLOTONIA, *Holotonicus*, *Tetanus*.

HOLOTON'ICUS, *'olēs*, 'the whole,' and *tonos*, 'I stretch.' *Holoton'ia*. A spasm of the whole body. A variety of tetanus.—Sauvages.

HOLYWELL, MINERAL WATERS OF. Holywell is a town in Wales, and takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred. It is a simple cold water, remarkable for its purity.

HOMAGRA, *Omagra*.

HOMEOPATHY, *Homœopathy*.

HOMERDA, *Stercus humanum*.

HOME'RIA COLLINA. A poisonous South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Iridæe, the bulb of which acts as a violent acro-narcotic, producing fatal results very speedily.

HOMESICKNESS, *Nostalgia*.

HOMICID'AL, *Truculentus*, *Ferus*, from *homo*, 'man,' and *cædo*, 'I kill.' Pertaining or relating to homicide or the killing of man.

HOMICIDAL INSANITY, *Homici'dal Monoma'nia*, (F.) *Monomaniac homicide*. Insanity, with an irresistible impulse to destroy life.

HOMILIA, *Coition*.

HOM'INY. A word of Indian derivation. Maize or Indian corn hulled and coarsely broken. It is prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

HOMINY, WHEATEN, see *Groats*.

HOMIOSIS, *Homoiosis*.

HOMME, *Homo*.

HOMO, (F.) *Homme*, *Man*,—the chief and most perfect of the mammalia; in Greek, *ανθρωπος*, *Anthro'pos*, from *ana*, 'upwards,' and *τροπος*, 'I turn;' because man, alone, of all animals, possesses the natural power of standing erect. He is, also, the only animal whose incisor teeth, wedged in a projecting jaw, are absolutely vertical. Man is especially distinguished from other mammalia by the faculty, which he possesses, of classing his ideas; comparing them with each other; and connecting, representing, and transmitting them by signs and articulate sounds. He possesses, in the highest degree, all the attributes of intelligence,—memory, judgment, and imagination. He inhabits all countries,—the burning regions of the torrid zone, and the chilling atmosphere of the polar climes. In different situations, he presents, in his figure, colour, and stature, differences which have caused mankind to be divided by naturalists into races or varieties. The number of such races can only be approximated. Blumenbach admits five, the *Caucasian*, *Ethiopian*, *Mongolian*, *Malay*, and *American*. Every division must necessarily be arbitrary, and the individuals composing each variety are far from being alike.

HOMO ALATUS, see *Alatus*.

HOMO CAUDA'RUS, 'Tailed man.' A fabulous, tailed variety of the human species, 'incola orbis antarctici,' admitted by Linnæus, although he is uncertain whether to rank them with men or apes!

HOMO FATUUS, *Idiot*.

HOMOËD'RUS, from *συν*, 'together,' and *εδρα*, 'seat.' Having the same seat. *Morbi homœdri*:—diseases that have the same seat.

HOMŒOMORPHOUS, see *Homology*.

HOMŒOPATH, *Homœopathist*.

HOMŒOPATH'IC, *Homœopath'icus*, *Homœop'ather*. Relating to homœopathy.

HOMŒOP'ATHIST, *Homœopath*, *Homœopath'icus*, *Homœopathi'sta*, *Homœopathi'stes*. One who believes in homœopathy.

HOMŒOP'ATHY, *Homœopathi'a*, *Are homœopath'ica*, *Homœop'athy*, from *ομοιος*, 'like,' and *πάθος*, 'affection.' A fanciful doctrine, which maintains, that disordered actions in the human body are to be cured by inducing other disordered actions of the same kind, and this to be accomplished by infinitesimally small doses, often of apparently inert agents; the decillionth part of a grain of charcoal, for example, is an authorized dose.

HOMŒOZ'YGY, from *ομοιος*, 'like,' and *ζυγος*, 'I join together.' (F.) *Soi-pour-soi*. The law

of association of organs, by which like parts adhere to like parts.—Serres.

HOMOETHNIA, Sympathy.

HOMOGENESIS, see Generation.

HOMOIOPATHIA, Sympathy.

HOMOIO'SIS, *Homio'sis*, from *'omios*, 'I resemble,' 'I assimilate.' An elaboration of the nutritious juice, by which it becomes proper for assimilation.

HOMOLINON, see Apolinosis.

HOMOLOGUE, *Homologus*, same etymon as homology. A term applied to the same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function.

HOMOLOGY, from *'omios*, 'like,' and *logos*, 'a description.' The doctrine of similar parts. Thus, the two sides of the body are said to be 'homologous.' *Homologous*, *homomorph'ous*, or *homomorph'ous* tissues, are those that resemble others; in opposition to *heterologous*, *heteroclitic*, or *heteromorph'ous*, which are new formations. Homology seems now to be accepted as the designation of the doctrine or study, the subject of which is the relations of the parts of animal bodies.—Owen.

HOMOMORPHOUS, see Homology.

HOMONOPAGIA, Cephalalgia.

HOMOPH'AGUS, from *'omios*, 'raw,' and *phagos*, 'I eat.' One who eats raw flesh.

HOMOPLAS'TY, *Homoplas'tia*, from *'omios*, 'like,' and *plasma*, 'I form.' The formation of homologous tissues.

HOMOPLATA, Scapula.

HOMOT'ONOS, *Equal'is*, from *'omios*, 'equal,' and *tonos*, 'tone.' That which has the same tone. A continued fever, whose symptoms have an equal intensity during the whole course of the disease, has been so called. See *Acmaesticos*, and *Synocha*.

HONESTY, *Lunaria rediviva*.

HONEWORT, FIELD, *Sison amomum*.

HONEY, Mel—h. Balsam of, Hill's, see Mel—h. Bloom, *Apocynum androssemifolium*—h. of Borax, *Mel boracis*—h. Clarified, *Mel despumatum*—h. Prepared, *Mel præparatum*—h. of Roses, *Mel rosæ*—h. of Squill, compound, *Syrupus scillæ compositus*.

HONEYCOMB BAG, *Reticulum*.

HONEYSUCKLE, BUSH, *Diervilla trifida*.

HONEY SUGAR, Glucose.

HONGLANE, *Coptis tæta*.

HONOR CAPITIS, see *Capillus*.

HONORARIUM, *Sostrum*.

HONTEUX, *Pubis*.

HOODWORT, *Scutellaria lateriflora*.

HOOK, Sax. *hoec*, *hoec*, Dutch, *hoek*, *Uncus*, *Unc'inus*, *Anc'gra*, (F.) *Érigue*, *Airigne* ou *Érine*. An instrument, consisting of a steel wire, flattened at the middle, and having the extremities crooked and pointed. Some hooks are furnished with a handle at one extremity—the other having one or two hooks;—constituting the *single* or *double hook*. The hook is used by anatomists and surgeons to lay hold of, and raise up, certain parts, the dissection of which is delicate, or which would slip from the fingers.

The *Tenaculum* is a variety of the hook.

HOOK, BLUNT, *Ich'thya*, *Ich'thyz*, *Onyx*, *Unguis ferr'eus*. An instrument which is passed over the flexures of the joints to assist in bringing down the fetus in parturition.

HOOP TREE, *Melia azedarach*.

HOOPER'S PILLS, *Pilulæ Aloës et Myrrhæ*.

HOOPING-COUGH, *Pertussis*—h. Roche's *Embrocacion* for, see *Roche*.

HOPITAL, *Hospital*.

HOPLOCHRIS'MA, from *'oslon*, 'a weapon,'

and *χρισμα*, 'salve.' *Unguentum armatorium*, *Arm'atory Unguent*. A salve which was supposed to cure wounds by sympathy,—the instrument with which the wound was inflicted being anointed with it.

HOPLOMOCH'LION, *'oslomoch'lion*, from *'oslon*, 'a weapon,' and *μηχος*, 'a lever.' The name of an iron machine or apparatus, which embraced the whole body like armour. A figure of it is given by Fabricius ab Aquapendente.

HOP PILLOW, see *Humulus lupulus*—h. Plant, *Humulus lupulus*.

HOQUET, *Singultus*.

HORA, *Hebe*.

HORÆA, *Menses*.

HORÆOTES, *Maturity*.

HORDEI MALTUM, *Malt*.

HORDE'OLUM, diminutive of *Hordeum*, 'barley.' *Orde'olum*, *Pos'thia*, *Sclerophthal'mia*, *Cri-thæ*, *Crihid'ion*, *Crythæ*, *Styæ*, *Styan*, (F.) *Orgelet*, *Orgeolet*. A small, inflammatory tumour, of the nature of a boil, which exhibits itself near the free edge of the eyelids, particularly near the inner angle of the eye.

HOR'DEUM, *Or'deum*, *Cri-thæ*. The seeds of *Hordeum vulgare*, or *Scotch Barley*, are ranked amongst the *Cerealia*. (F.) *Orge*. They afford a mucilaginous decoction, which is employed as a diluent and antiphlogistic. The seeds of the *Hordeum dist'ichon*, *H. æsti'vum*, *Zeooc'riton dist'ichum*, and *H. hexast'ichon* possess similar properties. Barley is freed from its shells in mills, forming the *Hor'deum mundat'um* seu *decortica'tum* seu *excortica'tum*; and, at times, is rubbed into small, round grains, somewhat like pearls, when it is called *Hor'deum perlat'um*, *Pearl Barley*, (F.) *Orge perle*, and forms the *Hor'deum denudat'um* seu *perlat'um*, the *Hor'dei sem'ina tu'sicis nuda'ta*, of the pharmacopœias,—*Hor'deum* (Ph. U. S.)

HOR'DEUM CAUSTICUM, *Veratrum sabadilla*—h. *Decortica'tum*, see *Hor'deum*—h. *Denudat'um*, see *Hor'deum*—h. *Excortica'tum*, see *Hor'deum*—h. *Galacticum*, *Oryza*—h. *Mundat'um*, see *Hor'deum*—h. *Perlat'um*, see *Hor'deum*.

HOREHOUND, *Marrubium*—h. *Black*, *Bal-lota foetida*—h. *Germaner-leaved*, *Eupatorium tenacifolium*—h. *Stinking*, *Bal-lota foetida*—h. *Water*, *Lycopus sinuatus*, *Lycopus Virginicus*—h. *Wild*, *Eupatorium tenacifolium*.

HORME, *Instinct*.

HORMINUM, *Salvia horminum*—h. *Coloratum*, *Salvia horminum*—h. *Sativum*, *Salvia horminum*.

HORMON, *Enormon*.

HORN, *Cornu*.

HORNSEED, *Ergot*.

HORNY EXCRESCENCES, *Lepido'sis*, *Ich'thyi'asis cornig'era*, *Cornua cuta'nea*, (F.) *Cornua de la Peau*. Certain excrescences, which occasionally form on some part of the skin, and resemble, in shape, the horns of an animal.

HORNY SUBSTANCE, see *Tooth*.

HORRENTIA, *Horripilation*.

HOR'RIDA CUTIS, *Goose-skin*, *Cutis asser'ina*, *Dermatospasmus*. A state of the skin accompanying the rigor of an intermittent.

HORRIPILA'TION, *Horripila'tio*, *Horror*, *Horren'tia*, *Phricæ*, *Phricæ'mus*, *Phric'asis*, *Phri'cia*, from *horre*, 'to bristle up,' and *pilus*, 'hair.' (F.) *Horripilation*, *Frissonnement*. General chilliness, preceding fever, and accompanied with bristling of the hairs over the body.

HORROR, *Horripilation*—h. *Ciborum*, *Digest* for food.

HORSE BALM, *Collinsonia Canadensis*.

HORSE CANE, *Ambrosia trifida*.

HORSE CHESTNUT, *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

HORSE CRUST, Crusta genu equine.

HORSEFLY WEED, *Sophora tinctoria*.

HORSEMINT, *Ambrosia trifida*, *Monarda coccinea* and *M. punctata*—*h. Sweet*, *Cunila mariana*.

HORSE RADISH, *Cochlearia armoracia*.

HORSE'S TAIL, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

HORSEWEED, *Ambrosia trifida*, *Collinsonia Canadensis*.

HORTULUS CUPIDINIS, Vulva.

HORTUS, Vulva—*h. Siccus*, Herbarium.

HOS'PITAL, primarily from *hospes*, 'a guest.' *Nosocomium*, *Adynatocomium*, *Adynatodochium*, *Xenodochium*, *Xenodocheum*, *Infirmarium*, *Infirmatorium*, *Nosodochium*, *Valedudinarium*, (F.) *Hôpital*. An establishment for the reception of the sick, in which they are maintained and treated medically. Hospitals were first instituted about the end of the 4th century; a period at which the word *nosocomium* was employed, for the first time, by St. Jerome. They may be *general*, receiving all cases; or *special*, admitting only the subjects of certain diseases.

HOS'PITAL GANGRENE, *Phagedæna gangrenosa*, *Putrid* or *Malignant Ulcer*, *Gangræna Nosocomiorum* seu *Nosocomialis*, *Sphac'elus nosocomialis*, *Hos'pital Sore*, *Gangræna contagiosa*, *Putredo*, (F.) *Pourriture* ou *Gangrène d'hôpital*. Gangrene occurring in wounds or ulcers, in hospitals the air of which has been vitiated by the accumulation of patients, or some other circumstance. Hospital gangrene—many different varieties of which are met with, and always accompanied or preceded by fever—commonly commences with suppression of the suppuration of the wound, which becomes covered with a grayish and tenacious sanies. The gangrene then manifests itself. It extends from the centre of the ulcerated surface towards the edges; these become swollen, painful, and everted; and the patient dies with all the signs of typhus. The treatment must be varied according to circumstances. Sometimes, it requires the use of stimulating, acid, caustic, and antiseptic applications; with, occasionally, the actual cautery, aided by the exhibition of tonics, internally:—at others, the antiphlogistic regimen and emollient applications may be necessary.

HOSPITAL, *LEPPE*, *Ladrière*.

HOSTIARIUS, *Pylorus*.

HOT SPRINGS, see Virginia, mineral waters of.

HOUBLON, *Humulus lupulus*.

HOUGH, *Poples*.

HOUNDS' TONGUE, *Cynoglossum*.

HOPPE NERVEUSE, see *Papilla*—*h. de Meuton*, *Depressor labii inferioris*, *Levator labii inferioris*.

HOURGLASS CONTRACTION OF THE UTERUS, see *Chaton*.

HOUSELEEK, *Sempervivum tectorum*—*h. Small*, *Sedum*.

HOUSEMAID'S KNEE, see *Knee*, housemaid's.

HOUSE-PUPIL, see *House-Surgeon*.

HOUSE-SURGEON, *Resident Surgeon*. Usually a senior house-pupil or graduate, who attends in an hospital, to every accident and disease, in the absence of the attending physician or surgeon. It answers, in the British hospitals, to the *Élève interne* or *Interne* of the French. The *Élève externe* or *Externe* is a less advanced pupil; from whom *Internes* are chosen. In ordinary schools, *Élève externe* means a day-scholar: whilst *Élève interne* means a boarder.

HOUX, *Ilex aquifolium*—*h. Petit*, *Ruscus*—*h. Apalachine*, *Ilex vomitoria*.

HUACACACHU, *Datura sanguinea*.

HUACO, Guano.

HUANU, Guano.

HUCKLEBERRIES, see *Gaylussacia*, and *Vaccinium*.

HUCKLEBONE, *Ischion*.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS, see *Tinctura Myrrhæ*.

HUILE, Oil—*h. d'Absinthe*, *Artemisia absinthium* (oil of)—*h. d'Acajou*, see *Anacardium occidentale*.

HUILE ACOUSTIQUE (F.), *Oleum acusticum*, Acoustic oil. An oil for deafness, prepared of olive oil, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *garlic*, *ox-gall*, and *bay-leaves*, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; boiled for a quarter of an hour, and strained.

HUILE D'AMANDES, *Oleum amygdalarum*—*h. d'Aneth*, see *Anethum graveolens*—*h. Animale*, *Oleum animale*—*h. Animale de Dippel*, *Oleum animale Dippelii*—*h. Animalisée par infusion*, *Oleum animalizatum per infusionem*—*h. d'Anis*, see *Pimpinella anisum*—*h. Aromatique*, *Oleum animalizatum per infusionem*—*h. d'Aurone*, *Artemisia abrotanum* (oil of)—*h. de Cacao*, *Butter of cacao*—*h. de Cade*, see *Juniperus oxycedrus*—*h. de Carvi*, *Carum* (oil)—*h. de Cédrot*, *Oleum cedrinum*—*h. de petite Chiens*, *Oleum animalizatum per infusionem*—*h. de Corne de Cerf*, *Oleum animale Dippelii*—*h. de Foe de Morue*, *Oleum Jecoris aselli*—*h. de Gabian*, *Petrolæum*—*h. de Otrose*, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*—*h. de Laurier*, *Unguentum laurinum*—*h. de Lin*, see *Linum usitatissimum*—*h. de Lis*, see *Lilium candidum*—*h. de Morelle*, see *Solanum*—*h. de Morue*, *Oleum jecoris aselli*—*h. de Noix*, see *Juglans cinerea*—*h. d'Œillette*, *Papaver* (oil)—*h. de Ricin*, see *Ricinus communis*—*h. de Succin*, see *Succinum*—*h. Verte*, *Balsam*, green, of Metz—*h. de Vin douce*, *Oleum æthereum*.

HUILES ANIMALES, *Olea animalia*—*h. Empyreumatiques*, *Olea empyreumatica*—*h. Essentielles*, *Olea volatilisa*—*h. Fixes* ou *Grasses*, *Olea fixa*—*h. Fugaces*, *Olea fugacia*—*h. Médicinales*, *Olea medicinalia*—*h. Volatiles*, *Olea volatilisa*.

HUIT DE CHIFFRE. Figure of 8. A bandage in which the turns are crossed in the form of the figure 8. Such is the bandage used after bleeding from the arm.

HUITO, *Genipa oblongifolia*.

HUITRE, *Ostrea*.

HUM, *VENOUS*, *Bruit de diable*.

HUMBLE, *Rectus inferior oculi*.

HUMECTAN'TIA. A name formerly given to drinks, which appeared to possess the property of augmenting the fluidity of the blood.

HUMERAL, *Humeralis*. That which belongs to, or is connected with, the arm or humerus.

HUMERAL AR'TERY, *Arteria humeralis*, see *Brachial artery*.

HUMÉRO-CUBITAL, *Brachialis anterior*—*h. Sus-métacarpien*, see *Radialis*—*h. Sus-radial*, *Supinator radii longus*.

HUMERUS, *Scapula*, *Omos*, *Armus*, (F.) *Épaule*. The most elevated part of the arm. The bones, which concur in forming it, are:—the scapula, head of the humerus, and the clavicle, united together by strong ligaments, and covered by numerous muscles.

HUMERUS, *Os hu'meri*, *Os brachii*, *Os adjuto'rium*, *Os brachia'lis*, *Brachium*, *Lacertus*, is the cylindrical, irregular bone of the arm; the upper extremity of which has a hemispherical head connected with the scapula; and two *tuberosities* or *tubercles*, a *greater* and *lesser*, for the attach-

ment of muscles, between which is the *Bicipital groove* or *Fossa*. At the inferior extremity may be remarked—the *inner condyle*, the *outer condyle*: the *small head*, which is articulated with the radius; the trochlea articulated with the ulna, &c. The humerus is developed by seven points of ossification:—one for the body; one for the head; one for the greater tuberosity; one for the trochlea; one for the epitrochlea; one for the epicondyle; and another for the lesser head.

HUMERUS SUPRUS, Acromion.

HUMEUR AQUEUSE, Aqueous humour—*h. Crystalline*, Crystalline—*h. Hyaloïde*, Corpus vitreum.

HUMEURS FROIDES, Scrofula.

HUMIDE RADICALE, Humidum radicale.

HUMIDUM NATIVUM, H. radicale—*h. Nativum* Articulorum, Synovia—*h. Primigenium*, H. radicale.

HUMIDUM RADICALE, *Hu'midum primigenium* seu *Nativum* seu *Seminale*, Radical Moisture, (F.) *Humide radicale*. Names formerly given to the liquid which was conceived to give flexibility and proper consistence to the different organic textures.

HUMIDUM SEMINALE, H. radicale.

HUMILIS, Rectus inferior oculi.

HUMILUS, Humulus lupulus.

HUMOR, Humour—*h. Albugineous*, Aqueous humour—*h. Articularis*, Synovia—*h. Ceruminous*, Cerumen—*h. Doridis*, Water, sea—*h. Genitalis*, Sperm—*h. Glacialis*, Crystalline, Corpus vitreum—*h. Hyalinus* seu *Hyaloïdes*, Corpus vitreum—*h. Lacteus*, Milk—*h. Lachrymalis*, Tear—*h. Melancholicus*, see *Mercurialis*—*h. Mercurialis*, see *Mercurialis*—*h. Morgagnianus*, Morgagni, humor of—*h. Ovatus*, Aqueous humour—*h. Oviformis*, Aqueous humour—*h. Pericardii*, see *Pericardium*—*h. Purulentus*, Pus—*h. Seminalis*, Sperm—*h. Veneris*, Sperm—*h. Vitreus*, Corpus vitreum.

HUMORAL, *Humoralis*, from *humere*, 'to moisten.' Proceeding from, or connected with, the humours.

HUMORISM, *Hu'moral Pathology*, *Pathologia humeralis*. A medical theory, founded exclusively on the parts which the humours were considered to play in the production of disease. Although traces of this system may be found in the most remote antiquity, the creation, or, at all events, the arrangement of it may be attributed to Galen, who enveloped it in metaphysical subtleties relating to the union between the elements and the four cardinal humours.

HUMORISTS. The Galenical physicians, who attributed all diseases to the depraved state of the humours, or to vicious juices collected in the body.

HUMOUR, *Humor*, *Hygrasia*, *Hygre'don*, *Hygrum*. Every fluid substance of an organized body;—as the blood, chyle, lymph, &c. The *Humours*, *χυμοι*, *Chymi*, *Humores*, differ considerably as to number and quality in the different species of organized beings; and even in the same species, according to the state of health or disease. The ancients reduced them to four; which they called *cardinal humours*:—the blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and atrabillis or black bile. A modern classification of the humours is given under Fluid.

HUMP. Perhaps from *umbo*, 'the boss of a buckler.' *Hunch*, *Gibber*, *Gibbus*, *Gibba*, *Tuber*, (F.) *Boase*. A prominence, formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk. Commonly, it is formed by the spine or sternum, and is seated at the posterior or anterior part of the trunk. It may, also, be produced by deviation of the ribs or pelvis. The spine may be curved in three principal directions. 1. *Backwards*, the most common case; this the ancients called *καρφύρα*,

Cyphosis, *Gibbositas*. 2. *Forwards*, *λοφωσις*, *Lordosis*, *Recurvatio*; and, 3. *Laterally*, *αλωσις*, *Scoliosis*, *Obstipatio*. Most curvatures occur at a very early age, and are caused by scrofula, rickets, &c.; and, not unfrequently, they are accompanied by caries of the vertebrae. See Vertebral disease.

HUMULUS LUPULUS, *Lu'pulus*, *L. condens* seu *communis* seu *salsicaria*, *Humulus*, *Convolutus perennis*, the *Hop-plant*. *Nat. Ord.* Urticæ. (F.) *Houblon*, *Vigne du nord*. Its cones or strobiles, *Humuli strobili* (Ph. L.), *Hewels* (Ph. U. S.), have a fragrant odour; and a bitter, aromatic taste, depending on a peculiar principle, named *Lu'pulin*, extractive and essential oil, which may be extracted, equally, by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles. The hop is employed as a tonic and hypnotic, and enters into the composition of ale and beer.

The *Hop pillow*, *Pulvis nar Hu'muli*, has long been used for producing sleep.

HUNCH, Hump.

HUNGARICA FEBRIS, Fever, Hungary.

HUNGER, Anglo-Saxon, *hunger*, *Fames*, *Umos*, *Peinē*, *Peina*. *Eur'ies*, *Jejunium*, *Jejunum*, *Esurit'io*, *Esurigo*, (F.) *Fains*. The necessity for taking food. Hunger is an internal sensation, which some authors have attributed to the friction between the sides of the stomach in its empty state; others, to the compression of the nerves, when the organ is contracted; others, to the action of the gastric juice, &c. It is dictated by the wants of the system:—farther we know not. See Appetite.

HUNGER-CURE, Limotherapeia.

HUNGRY, *Famelicus*, *L'anicus*, *Lins'din*; same etymon. Affected with hunger.

HURA BRASILIENSIS, *Assacou*, *Aacou*, *Uacou*. A Brazilian tree, of the Family Euphorbiaceæ, which, in the form of the extract of the bark, is esteemed a specific in leprosy. It is, also, given in elephantiasis, and as an antelmintic.

HYACINTH, WILD, *Scilla esculenta*.

HYACINTHUS MUSCARI, *Bullbus vomitorius*.

HYÆNAN'CHÆ GLOBO'SA. An arborescent shrub of South Africa, *Nat. Ord.* Euphorbiaceæ, the fruit of which, pounded, is used to destroy hyænas and other beasts of prey, and seems to contain strychnia.

HYALEUS, Hyaline.

HYALINE, *Hyalinus*, *Hyaleus*, *Vitreus*, *Vitreous*. Glassy. Resembling glass.

HYALINE SUBSTANCE, *Cytoblastema*.

HYALITIS, *Inflammat'io tunicæ hyaloïdes*, from *hyaloid*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

HYALOID, *Hyaloïdes*, *Hyaloïdes*, from *hyalos*, 'glass,' and *oides*, 'resemblance.' Vitreiform; resembling glass.

HYALOID CANAL, see Hyaloid membrane.

HYALOID FOSSA, *Fossa Hyaloïdes*, is a cup-like excavation in the vitreous humour, in which the crystalline is imbedded.

HYALOID MEMBRANE, *Tunica Hyaloïdes*, *Membrana Arachnoïdea*, *T. vitrea*, is the extremely delicate membrane, which forms the exterior covering of the vitreous humour, and transmits within it prolongations, which divide it into cells. Fallopius discovered this membrane, and gave it the name *Hyaloid*. On a level with the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye, the hyaloid membrane has been described as forming, by reflection, a cylindrical canal, which pierces the vitreous humour from behind to before, as far as the posterior part of the crystalline. See Canal, hyaloid.

HYALONIXIS, see Cataract.

HYALONYXIS, see Cataract.

HYALOS, Vitrum.

HYANCHE, Cynanoche tonsillaris.

HYBOMA, Gibbositas.

HYBRID, (F.) *Hybride*, from the Greek, *ἕβρις*, *ἕβριδος*, 'mongrel.' A being born of two different species, — as the mule. The term is applied to plants as well as to animals. The result is termed *Hybridity*. Hybrid is often, also, used to designate words which are formed from two different languages, — as *uter-itis*, for inflammation of the uterus, in place of *metritis*.

HYBRIDITY, see Hybrid.

HYDARTHROSIS, Hydrarthrus.

HYDARTHROSUS, Hydrarthrus.

HYDATID, *Hydatie*, *Bulla*, *Aquula*, *Hydro'a*, *Hydrocystie*, *Hygrocystie*, *Tania hydatigena*, *Echinococcus humanus*, from *ὑδωρ*, 'water.' This name was long given to every encysted tumour which contained an aqueous and transparent fluid. Many pathologists, subsequently, applied it to vesicles, softer than the tissue of membranes, more or less transparent, which are developed within organs, but without adhering to their tissue. It is by no means clear that these formations are really entozoa. They have been found in various parts of the body; sometimes in the uterus, occasioning signs nearly similar to those of pregnancy, but being sooner or later expelled. The expulsion is generally attended with more or less hemorrhage. See *Acephalocystis*.

Hydatie, *Aquula*, *Phlyctenula*, *Verruca Palpebrarum*, *Milium*, also, meant a small, transparent tumour of the eyelids.—Galen, C. Hoffmann.

HYDATIDES CERVICIS UTERI, Nabothi glandulae.

HYDATIDOCELE, *Hydatocèle*, from *ὑδωρ*, 'hydatid,' and *κύλη*, 'a tumour.' Osechocele containing hydatids; the *Osechocele hydatidosa*, *Hydatidocheocèle* of Sauvages.

HYDATIDOIDES, Hydatoid.

HYDATIDOMA, from *ὑδωρ*, 'hydatid.' A tumour caused by hydatids.

HYDATIDOSCHEOCELE, Hydatidocele.

HYDATINUS, Hydatoid.

HYDATIS FINNA, *Cysticercus cellulosa*.

HYDATIS'MUS, from *ὑδωρ*, 'water.' The noise caused by the fluctuation of pus contained in an abscess.—Aurelian, *Œssius*.

HYDATOCELE Hydatidocele, Hydrocele.

HYDATOCH'OLOS, from *ὑδωρ*, 'water,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' *Aqueo-bilius*. An epithet given to evacuated matters when mixed with water and bile.—*Hippocrates*, *Œssius*.

HYDATODES, Aqueous.

HYDATOID, *Hydatoides*, *Aqueous*, *Aquosus*, *Hydatoides*, *Hydatinus*, *Hydatoides*, *Hydatoides*, from *ὑδωρ*, 'water,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Watery. Resembling water. This name has been given to the membrane of the aqueous humour; and, also, to the aqueous humour itself. *Vinum hydatoides*; wine and water.

HYDATONCUS, Anasarca, Œdema.

HYDATOPO'SIA, from *ὑδωρ*, 'water,' and *ποσις*, 'drinking.' Water-drinking;—hence

HYDATOPOTES. A water-drinker.

HYDERICUS, Hydropic.

HYDERODES, Hydropic.

HYDERONCUS, Anasarca, Œdema.

HYDEROS, Anasarca, Hydrops.

HYDOR, *ὑδωρ*, and *Hydas*, *ὑδωρ*, 'genitive,' *ὑδωρος*, 'water.' Hence:

HYDRACHNIS, see *Variocella*.

HYDRADEN, Conglobate gland.

HYDRADENITIS, *Inflammatio glandularum lymphaticarum*, from *Hydraden*, 'a lymphatic gland,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

HYDRÆ'DUS, from *ὑδωρ*, 'water,' and *αἰδα*, 'genital organs.' Œdema of the female organs.

HYDRÆMIA, Hydroemia.

HYDRAGOGA, Hydragogues.

HYDRAGOGIA, Hydragogues.

HYDRAGOGICA, Hydragogues.

HY'DRAGOGUES, *Hydrago'ga*, *Hydrago'gia*, *Hydrago'gica*, *Hydrop'ica*, *Hydro'tica*, *Aquidu'ca*, from *ὑδωρ*, 'water,' and *αγω*, 'I expel.' Medicines believed to be capable of expelling serum effused into any part of the body. These are generally cathartics or diuretics.

HYDRAGOGUM BOYLEI, Argenti nitras.

HYDRALANTE, False Waters.

HYDRALMÆ, Waters, mineral (saline).

HYDRAM'NIOS, from *ὑδωρ*, 'water,' and *ἄμνιος*. An excessive quantity of the liquor amnii.

HYDRAN'GEA ARBORES'GENS, *Wild Hydrangea*, *Bisum*. An indigenous plant, which flowers in July. The leaves are said to be tonic, sialagogue, cathartic, and diuretic.

HYDRANGEITIS, Angiuleucitis.

HYDRANGIA, Lymphatic vessels.

HYDRANGIOGRAPHIA, Angiohydrography.

HYDRANGIOTOMIA, Angiohydrotomy.

HYDRARGYRANATRIP'SIS, *Hydrargyren-trip'sis*; from *ὑδραργυρος*, 'quicksilver,' and *ατριψις*, 'rubbing in.' The rubbing in of a preparation of quicksilver.—*Hydrargyrotrip'sis*.

HYDRARGYRENTRIPSIS, Hydrargyranatrispsis.

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS, Hydrargyrus acetatus—h. Bichloridum, H. oxyurias—h. Bicyanidum, H. cyanuretum—h. Binioididum, H. iodidum rubrum—h. Binoxidum, H. oxydum rubrum—h. Bisulphuretum, H. sulphuretum rubrum—h. Borassias, H. cyanuretum—h. Bromidum, see Bromine—h. Calx alba, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—h. Chloridum, H. submurias—h. Chloridum corrosivum, H. Oxyurias—h. Chloridum mite, H. submurias.

HYDRAN'GYRI CYANURE'TUM, H. *Borassias*, H. *Bicyanidum*, *Hydrargyrum Cyanogenatum*, H. *Hydrocyanicum*, *Prussias Hydrargyri*, *Cyanuret* or *Prussiate of Mercury*, (F.) *Cyanure de Mercure*. (*Ferri Ferro-cyanuret. ℥iv; Hydrarg. oxid. rubr. ℥iij*, vel q. s.; *Aque destillat. Olij*. Put the ferro-cyanuret and three ounces of the oxide of mercury, previously powdered and thoroughly mixed together, into a glass vessel, and pour on two pints of the distilled water. Boil the mixture, stirring constantly; and if, at the end of half an hour, the blue color remains, add small portions of the oxide of mercury, continuing the ebullition until the mixture becomes of a yellowish colour; then filter through paper. Wash the residue in a pint of the distilled water, and filter. Mix the solution and evaporate till a pellicle appears, and set the liquor aside, that crystals may form. To purify the crystals, subject it to resolution, evaporation, and crystallisation.—Ph. U. S.) This preparation has been strongly recommended as a powerful antisyphilitic, and is admitted into the Parisian codex. Twelve to twenty-four grains may be dissolved in a quart of distilled water, and three or four spoonfuls of the solution be taken daily, in a glass of any appropriate liquid.

HYDRARGYRI DRUTO-IODIDUM, H. Iodidum rubrum.

HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODURKUM, see Iodine—*h. Hyperoxides, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.*

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM, *H. Protoiod'idum seu Proto-iodure'tum seu Subiod'idum, Hydrar'gyrum Ioda'tum flavum, Iod'idum seu Iodure'tum hydrargyro'sum, Hydrar'gyrum Iodidula'tum, Protoiodure'tum mercurii, Iodide or Protoiodide of Mercury.* (F.) *Protiodure de Mercure, (Hydrarg. 3j, Iodii ʒv, Alcohol q. s.* Rub the mercury and iodine together, adding sufficient alcohol to form a soft paste, and continue the trituration till the globules disappear. Dry the iodide in the dark, with a gentle heat, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle, the light excluded.—Ph. U. S.) For properties and doses, see Iodine.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM CHLORIDI, Mercury, iodide of chloride of.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM, *H. Biniod'idum seu Deuto-iod'idum seu Deuto-iodure'tum seu Period'idum, Hydrarg'gyrum Ioda'tum rubrum seu Binoda'tum seu Perioda'tum, Iode'tum seu Iod'idum Hydrargyr'icum, Deuto-iodure'tum mercurii, Red Iodide, Biniodide, Dentiiodide and Periiodide of Mercury.* (F.) *Deutiiodure ou Periiodure de Mercure. (Hydrarg. corros. chlorid. ʒj, Potassii Iodid. ʒx, Aqua destillat. Oij.* Dissolve the chloride in a pint and a half, and the iodide of potassium in half a pint of distilled water, and mix the solutions. Collect the precipitate on a filter, and, having washed it with distilled water, dry it with a moderate heat, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle.—Ph. U. S.) For properties and doses, see Iodine.

HYDRARGYRI MURIAS BASI OXYDI IMPERFECTI, *H. oxymurias*—*h. Murias corrosivum. H. oxymurias*—*h. Murias dulcis sublimatus, H. submurias*—*h. Oxygenatus, H. Oxymurias*—*h. Murias spirituosus liquidus, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—*h. Murias suboxygenatus precipitacione paratus, Hydrargyrum precipitatum.*

HYDRARGYRI NITRAS, *Nitrus Hydrar'gyri in crystallis concretus, Nitrate of Mercury.* It is employed in syphilis; and, externally, in fungous, obstinate ulcers.

It is used in the formation of the *Soluble Mercury* of Hahnemann.

An acid nitrate of mercury, *Liquor Hydrar'gyri supernitrat'is, Solution of supernitrate of mercury, Solution of supernitrate of deutoxide of mercury*, made by dissolving four parts of mercury in eight of nitric acid, and evaporating the solution to nine parts, has been used as a caustic in malignant ulcerations and cancerous affections.

Ward's White Drops,—were once celebrated antiscorbutic nostrum,—were prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid; and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia; or, frequently, they consisted of a solution of sublimate with carbonate of ammonia.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM, *Hydrargyrum nitrat'us ruber, Mercurius corrosivus ruber, Mercurius precipitatus corrosivus, M. precipitatus ruber, Arcanum coralli'num, Mercurius coralli'num, Pulvis principis, Precipitatus ruber, Oxydum hydrar'gyri completum, O. hydrargyr'icum, Panacea mercurii rubra, Pulvis Joan'nis de Vigo, Oxides hydrargyri rubrum, Hyperoxides hydrargyri, Oxydum hydrar'gyri nitricum, Oxydum hydrargyri rubrum per acidum nitricum, Hydrar'gyri oxydum rubrum*, (Ph. U. S.) Nitric oxide of mercury, Red precipitate, (F.) Oxide nitrique de mercure. (Hydrarg. ʒxxxvj; Acid. nitric. fʒxviiij; Aqua Oij. Dissolve the mercury with a gentle heat, in the acid and water previously mixed, and evaporate to dryness. Rub into powder, and heat in a very shallow vessel till red vapours cease to rise.—Ph. U. S.) It is a stimulant and escharotic, and used as such in

foul ulcers, being sprinkled on the part in the powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDES RUBRUM, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*—*h. Oxydi murias ammoniacalis, Hydrargyrum precipitatum*—*h. Oxydulum nigrum, H. Oxydum cinereum.*

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM, *Oxydum hydrargyri nigrum, Æthiops per se, Mercurius niger Moscati, Oxydum hydrargyro'sum, Oxydum hydrargyr'icum precipitatum, Oxydulum hydrar'gyri nigrum, Pulvis mercurialis cinereus, Mercurius cinereus, Turpethum nigrum, Mercurius precipitatus niger, Gray or Black oxide of Mercury.* (F.) *Oxide de mercure cendré, Oxide gris ou noir de mercure, Protoxide de mercure.* This oxide is made in various ways. It may be formed by boiling submuriate of mercury in lime water. The dose of this *Pulvis Hydrargyri cinereus* is from two to ten grains. There are four other preparations of it in estimation, viz:—*Pleuck's solution*, made by rubbing mercury with mucilage. 2. By rubbing equal parts of sugar and mercury together. 3. A compound of honey or liquorice and purified mercury. 4. The blue pill and ointment. All these possess the usual properties of mercury.

The *Hydrargyri Oxidum Nigrum* of the Ph. U. S. is made as follows:—*Hydrarg. Chlorid. mil, Potassa, ʒiiv, Aqua Oj.* Dissolve the potassa in the water, allow the drops to subside, and pour off the clear solution. To this add the chloride, and stir constantly till the black oxide is formed. Pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the black oxide with distilled water, and dry with a gentle heat.

The *Mercurius solubilis* of Hahnemann is formed from a black oxide of mercury. It is the *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni seu oxydum hydrargyri nigri median'te ammo'niâ ex protonitrat'e hydrar'gyri precipitatum.* It is used in the same cases as the *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum.*

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM, *H. oxydum cinereum*—*h. Oxydum nigrum mediante ammonia et protonitrate hydrargyri precipitatum, see H. oxydum cinereum*—*h. Oxydum nitricum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.*

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM, *H. Binooxydum, Mercurius calcinatus, Hydrar'gyrus calcinatus.* (F.) *Oxide de Mercure rouge, Red oxide of mercury.* (Made by precipitation from a solution of bichloride of mercury by solution of potassa.) See *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.*

It is stimulant and escharotic; and, in large doses, emetic. Owing to the violence of its operation, it is seldom given internally.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM PER ACIDUM NITRICUM, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*—*h. Oxydum saccharatum, Hydrargyrum saccharatum*—*h. Oxydum sulphuricum, Hydrargyrum vitriolatum.*

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS, *H. Chloridum Corrosivum*, (Ph. U. S.) *H. Bichloridum, Hydrar'gyrus muriatus, Murius hydrargyri corrosivus, Murius hydrargyri oxygenatus, Sublimatus corrosivus, Mercurius corrosivus, Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus, Hydrargyri permurias, Supermurias hydrargyri, Murius hydrargyri basi oxydi imperfecti, Murius hydrargyri corrosivum*, (F.) *Deutochlorure de mercure, Bichloride de mercure, Muriate oxygéné de mercure, Sublimé corrosif; Bichloride of mercury, Oxymuriate of mercury, Corrosive sublimate, Corrosive muriate of mercury.* (Hydrarg. ℞ij, Acid. Sulphur. M℞i Sodii Chlorid. ℞iiss. Boil the mercury with the sulphuric acid until the sulphate of mercury is left dry. Rub this, when cold, with the chloride of sodium, in an earthenware mortar; then sublimate with a gradually increasing heat.—Ph. U. S.)

It is used as an antisyphilitic stimulant in venereal complaints, old cutaneous affections, &c. Gr. ℥ij to Oj of water is a good gargle in venereal sore-throats, or an injection in gonorrhoea. Externally, it is applied in cases of tetter, and to destroy fungus, or stimulate old ulcers. Dose, gr. 1-16 to gr. 1-8, in pill, once in twenty-four hours. White of egg is the best antidote to it, when taken in an overdose.

HYDRARGYRI PERIODIDUM, H. Iodidum rubrum—h. Permurias, Hydrargyri oxymurias—h. Proto-iodidum, H. Iodidum—h. Proto-ioduretum, H. Iodidum—h. Proto-tartras, H. tartras—h. Prusias, H. cyanuretum—h. Saccharum vermifugum, Hydrargyrum saccharatum—h. Subchloridum, H. Submurias—h. Subiodidum, H. Iodidum.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS, H. Chlor'idum, H. Subchlor'idum, H. Chlor'idum mixt (Ph. U. S.), Calom'elas, Calom'eli, Hydrargyrum muriaticum mixt, C. Torquati, Draco mitigatus, Submurias hydrargyri mitis, Submurias hydrargyri sublimatus, Mercurius dulcis, M. dulcis sublimatus;—when precipitated, M. dulcis precipitatus, —Panacea ad Mercurialis (when nine times sublimed), Murias hydrargyri dulcis sublimatus, Mercurius sublimatus dulcis, Mercurius Zo'ticus Hartmanni, Aq'uisa, Manna Metallorum, Panchymago'gum mineral'e, P. Quercetanus, mild Chloride, protochloride, submuriate, subchloride, or mild Muriate of Mercury, Cal'omel, (F.) Mercure doux, Protochlorure de mercure. Mild chloride of mercury is thus directed to be prepared in the Pharmacopoeia of the United States:—Mercury, Div; Sulphuric Acid, ℥ij; Chloride of Sodium, ℥iiss; Distilled water, a sufficient quantity. Boil two pounds of the mercury with the sulphuric acid, until the sulphate of mercury is left dry. Rub this, when cold, with the remainder of the mercury, in an earthenware mortar, until they are thoroughly mixed. Then add the chloride of sodium, and rub it with the other ingredients till all the globules disappear: afterwards sublime. Reduce the sublimed matter to a very fine powder, and wash it frequently with boiling distilled water, till the washings afford no precipitate upon the addition of liquid ammonia; then dry it. *Properties.* Antisyphilitic and sialagogue: in large doses, purgative. *Dose:*—one or two grains given at night gradually excite ptyalism. Gr. v to xx, purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

The **BLACK WASH**, Lo'tio Hydrargyri nigra, is formed of calomel, ℥ij; Lime-water, Oj. Used for syphilitic sores.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS AMMONIATUM, Hydrargyrum precipitatum—h. Subsulphas flavus, Hydrargyrum vitriolatus—h. Subsulphas peroxidati, Hydrargyrum vitriolatum—h. Sulphas, Hydrargyrum vitriolatum, H. S. flavus, Hydrargyrum vitriolatum.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM, H. sulphuretum cum sulphur'e, Hydrargyrum vel mercurius cum sulphur'e, Ethiops mineral'is, Hydrargyrum a sulphur'e, Pulvis hypnot'icus, Ethiops narcot'icus, (F.) Sulfure de mercure noir, Black sulphuret of mercury, Sulphuret of mercury with sulphur, Ethiops mineral. (Hydrarg., Sulphur, ℥℥ ℥j). Rub together till the globules disappear.) Used chiefly in scrofulous and cutaneous affections. *Dose*, gr. x to ℥ss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM, H. Bisulphuretum, Hydrargyrum sulphuratus ruber, Min'ium purum, Minium Græco'rum, Magnes Epilep'cia, Ammonia, Purpurisatum, Cinnab'aris, Mercurius Cinnabari'nus, Cinnab'aris, Cinab'arium, Bisulphuret or Red Sulphuret of Mercury, Cinnabar, Vermil'ion, (F.) Sulphure de Mercure rouge, Cinabre. (Hydrarg. ℥℥i; Sulphur. ℥viiij. Mix

the mercury with the sulphur melted over the fire; and as soon as the mass begins to swell remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it with considerable force to prevent combustion. Rub the mass into powder and sublime. (Ph. U. S.)

It is an antisyphilitic, but is chiefly used in fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat;—℥ss being thrown on a red-hot iron. This preparation is the basis of a nostrum, called *Boerhaave's Red Pill*.

HYDRARGYRI SUPERMURIAS, H. oxymurias.

HYDRARGYRI TARTRAS, H. Proto-tartras, Tartrate of mercury. Antisyphilitic. *Dose*, one or two grains twice a day.

HYDRARGYRI ET ARSENICI IODIDUM, Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of.

HYDRARGYRI ET QUININE PROTO-CHLORIDUM, Protochloride of Mercury and Quinia. A combination of mild chloride of mercury and quinia, administered in obstinate cutaneous diseases.

HYDRARGYRIA, Eczema mercuriale. **HYDRARGYRIASIS**, Hydrargyro'sis, Mercurialis'mus, from 'vōpapypos, 'mercury.' A disease induced by the use of mercury; Morbus Mercurialis. Poisoning by mercury. Eczema mercuriale.

HYDRARGYRICUM, Mercurial.

HYDRARGYRIUM, Mercurial.

HYDRARGYROSIS, Eczema mercuriale, Hydrargyriasis.

HYDRARGYRO-STOMATITIS, see Salivation, mercurial, and Stomatitis, mercurial.

HYDRARGYROTRIPSIS, Hydrargyriatripsis.

HYDRAR'GYRUM, Hydrar'gyrus, from 'vōp, 'water, and apypos, 'silver; Mercurius, Argentum vivum, A. mo'bile, A. fusum, A. fugitivum, A. liquidum, Misadan, Fumus albus, Arca arcano'rum, Da'dalus, Mater metallo'rum, Mercury, Quicksilver, (F.) Mercure, M. cru, Vif Argent. A fluid, brilliant metal; of a slightly bluish white colour; fluid above—39° of Fahr. and under 656°. S. g., when liquid, 13.568 (Cavendish); easily oxydised. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach. When oxydised and combined with acids, it acts powerfully. It has been exhibited in cases of constriction of the bowels and in intussusception, from a notion that it must certainly pass through the bowels by its gravity. The water, in which mercury has been boiled, has been recommended as a vermifuge; but it probably enjoys no such property, as chemical tests do not exhibit the presence of the metal. When the crude metal is distilled in an iron retort, it forms the Hydrar'gyrum purificatum.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATO-MURIATICUM, H. precipitatum—h. Biiodatum, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum—h. Biiodatum cum kalio iodato, Potassii hydrargyro-iodidum—h. Cyanogenatum, Hydrargyri cyanuretum.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA (Ph. U. S.), Hydrargyrum cum creta, Mercurius alkalicatus, Mercury with chalk, (F.) Mercure avec la craie, E'thiops alkalicatus. (Hydrarg. ℥ij; Creta preparat. ℥v. Rub them together till the globules disappear. Ph. U. S.) A protoxide of mercury, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime. It is somewhat uncertain; and consequently not much employed as a mercurial. It possesses the properties of the black oxide of mercury, and may be advantageously exhibited in cases of diarrhoea in children, dependent upon acidity and vitiated secretions. *Dose*, gr. v to ℥ss, twice a day, in any viscid substance.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA of the Dublin Pharmacopoeia resembles it in properties.

HYDRARGYRUM HYDROCYANICUM, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—h. Iodatium, Hydrargyri iodidum—h. Iodatium cum chlorido Mercurii, Mercury, iodide of chloride of—h. Iodatium flavum, Hydrargyri iodidum—h. Iodatium rubrum, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum,—h. Iodidulatum, Hydrargyri iodidum—h. Muriatricum Mite, Hydrargyri submurias—h. Periodatum, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM, *H. ammoniatum* (Ph. U. S.), Hydrargyrum ammoniato-muriaticum, Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum, Mercurius comet'icus, *Murias oxidii hydrargyri ammoniacalis*, *Submurias ammoniaco-hydrargyricus*, *Calc Hydrargyri alba*, *Submurias Hydrargyri ammoniatum*, *S. H. Præcipitatum*, *Murias hydrargyri sub-oxygenatæ præcipitatio nê paratæ*, *Præcipitatum album*, *Ammonio-chloride of Mercury*, *White precipitate of Mercury*, *White precipitate*, *Calcina'tum majus Pote'rii*, (F.) *Sous-muriate de mercure précipité ou Précipité blanc*. (Hydrarg. chlorid. corros. ℥vj; aquæ dentillat. coag., Liguor ammonia, f℥vii). Dissolve the chloride in the water, with the aid of heat, and to the solution, when cold, add the solution of ammonia, frequently stirring. Wash the precipitate till it is tasteless, and dry it.—Ph. U. S.)

A peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt. It is used in powder, to destroy vermin; and, united with lard, for the same purpose, as well as in scabies and some other cutaneous affections.

HYDRARGYRUM SACCHARATUM, *E'thiops saccharatus*, *Mercurius saccharatus*, *Oxidum hydrargyri saccharatum*, *Saccharum hydrargyri vermifugum*. A mild mercurial formulæ in several of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe; formed by triturating one part of mercury with two of white sugar. It is used in the venereal affections of children.

HYDRARGYRUS, Hydrargyrum.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS, *Sperma mercurii*, *Terra foliata mercurii*, *Mercurius acetatus*, *Hydrargyri Acetatus*, *Acetatus vel Proto-acetatus Hydrargyri*, *Ac'etate of mercury*. This was the basis of *Keyser's pills*, and was once much celebrated in the cure of the venereal disease. The dose is from three to five grains, but it is not much used.

The formula for *Keyser's anti-venereal pills* was as follows:—*Hydrarg. Acet. ℥iv*; *Manna, ℥xxx*; *Amyl. ℥ij*; *Muc. G. Trag. q. s.* into pills of gr. vj each. Dose, two pills.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—h. cum Cretâ, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—h. Muriatis, Hydrargyri oxymurias—h. Nitratu ruber, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.

HYDRARGYRUS PHOSPHORATUS, *Phosphuret'ed mercury*. This preparation has been recommended in cases of inveterate venereal ulcers, but is now scarcely used.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—h. cum Sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—h. e Sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS, *Turpe'thum min'erali*, *Mercurius emet'icus flavus*, *Calc mercurii vitriolata*, *Mercurius caust'icus flavus*, *M. luteus*, *Hydrargyri sulphas*, *H. S. flavus* (Ph. U. S.), *Subsulphas Hydrargyri flavus*, *Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuricum*, *Subsulphas hydrargyri peroxidati*, *Turbith min'eral*, (F.) *Sous-sulfate de mercure ou turbith min'eral*. (Hydrarg. ℥iv; Acid. Sulph. ℥vj. Mix in a glass vessel, and boil in a sand-bath till a dry, white mass remains. Rub this into powder, and throw it into boiling water. Pour off the liquor, and wash the yellow, precipitated powder repeatedly with hot water; then

dry it—Ph. U. S.) Two grains of this mercurial act on the stomach violently. It is sometimes recommended as an emetic in amaurosis.

HYDRARTHROS, Hydrarthrus.

HYDRARTHROS, Hydrarthrus.

HYDRARTHROSIS, Hydrarthrosis.

HYDRARTHROSIS, *Hydrarthrus*, *Hydrarthros synovialis*, *Hydrops articulo'rum*, *Hydrarthros*, *Hydrarthros*, *Melice'ria*, *Spina vento'sa* of Etmus and Avicenna, *Arthrit'is Hydrarthros*, *Hydrarthrosis*, *Hydrarthrosis*, *Emmyzium articulo'ri*, *Tumor albus*, *White swelling*; from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *ἄρθρον*, 'a joint.' (F.) *Tumeur blanche*, *T. lymphatique des articulations*. The French surgeons apply the term *Hydrarthros* to dropsy of the articulations. White swelling is an extremely formidable disease. It may attack any one of the joints; but is most commonly met with in the knee, the haunch, the foot, the elbow, and generally occurs in scrofulous children. It consists, at times, in tumefaction, and softening of the soft parts and ligaments, which surround the joints; at others, in swelling and caries of the articular extremities of bones; or both these states may exist at the same time. The treatment consists in the employment of counter-irritants; the use of iodine internally and externally, &c. Also, Synovia.

HYDRASPIS EXPAN'SA, *Great freshwater Tortoise*. On the sandy banks of rivers in Peru this animal buries its eggs, from which the Indians extract oil. Its flesh supplies well-flavoured food.—Tschudi.

HYDRASTIS, *H. Canadensis*.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS, *Hydrastis*, *Warner's Canadensis*, *Hydrophyllum cereum*, *Yellow Root*, *Orange Root*, *Yellow Purcoon*, *Ground Rasp-berry*, *Yellow Paint*, *Golden Seal*, *Indian Paint*, *Eye-balm*. It is used in Kentucky as a 'mouth water,' and as an outward application in wounds and local inflammations.

HYDRELÆON, *Hydrole'um*, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *λαῖον*, 'oil.' A mixture of water and oil.

HYDRELYTRON, see Hydrocele.

HYDREMA, Oedema.

HYDRENCEPHALITIS, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDRENCEPHALIUM, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDRENCEPHALOCLE'LE, *Hydrocephalocel'le*, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *εγκεφαλος*, 'the encephalon,' and *κλῆς*, 'rupture, protrusion.' A morbidity in which there is a fissure of the cranium, the integument of the head being present, and forming a hernial sac in which the brain lies outside the skull—the sac containing a large quantity of serous fluid. Also, Hydrocephalus chronicus.

HYDRENCEPHALON, see Hydrocephalus chronicus.

HYDRENCEPHALOID, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *εγκεφαλος*, 'the brain,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling hydrocephalus. *Hydrocephaloid disease*, *Spiritious hydrocephalus*, *Pseudo-encephalitis*. Disorders of the bowels, and exhaustion in children, are at times attended with hydrocephaloid symptoms.

HYDRENCEPHALUS, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDRENTEROCE'LE, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *εντερων*, 'intestine,' and *κλῆς*, 'a tumour.' Intestinal hernia, the sac of which encloses fluid.

HYDRENTEROMPHALOCLE'LE, *Hydrenteromphalus*, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *εντερων*, 'intestine,' *μφαλος*, 'umbilicus,' and *κλῆς*, 'rupture.' Umbilical hernia with intestine and water in the sac.

HYDRENTEROMPHALUS, Hydrenteromphalocèle.

HYDREPIGASTRIUM, see Ascites.

HYDREPIPLOCE'LE, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' ἐπιπλοῦν, 'omentum,' and πλῆξ, 'rupture.' Omental hernia, with water in the sac.

HYDREPIPLOM'PHALUS, *Hydrepiplomphalocèle*, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' ἐπιπλοῦν, 'omentum,' and φάλαξ, 'umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, with omentum and water in the sac.

HYDRETRUM, Ascites.

HYDRIASIS, Hydrosudotherapeia.

HYDRIATER, see Hydropathic.

HYDRIATRIA, Hydrosudotherapeia.

HYDRIATRICA ARS, Hydrosudotherapeia.

HYDRIATRICUS, see Hydropathic.

HYDRIATRUS, see Hydropathic.

HYDRIODAS KALICUS, see Potasse hydriodas.

HYDRIODIC ACID, see Acid, hydriodic.

HYDRO'A, *Hydro'a*, *Aqu'ula*, *Boa*, *Planta noctia*, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water.' An affection, which consists in an accumulation of water or serous fluid under the epidermis. Some have used *hydro'a* synonymously with *eudamina*; others with *periphigus*. In the first case, it has generally, however, been written *hidro'a*, from 'ἵδρωσ, 'sweat,' and in the latter *hydro'a*. See Hydatid.

HYDROÆMIA, *Hydraemia*; from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and 'αἷμα, 'blood.' Anæmia. The state of the blood in which the watery constituents are in excess.

HYDROAËROPLEURIE, Hydropneumothorax.

HYDROA'RION, *Hydroëph'oron*, *Hydroë'rion*, *Hydroë'arion*, *Hy'drops ova'rii*, *Ascit'es ovari'i*, *A. sacca'tus*, (F.) *Hydropisie de Fovaire*, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ὠαριον, 'ovarium.' Dropsy of the ovarium.

HYDROATA, Sudamina.

HYDROBLEPH'ARON, *Hy'drops Pal'pebræ*, *Blepharadema aquosum*, *Ede'ma palpebrarum*. An œdema or watery swelling of the eyelids; from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and βλεφάρων, 'eyelid.'

HYDROCARDIA, Hydropericardium, see Pericardium.

HYDROCATARRHOPHE'SIS, *Hydrocatarrhoph'ia*, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and καταρροῦν, 'to sip up.' Absorption of water from without.

HYDROCE'LE, *Hydrops Scroti*, *H. testiculo'rum*, *Hydroscœcèle*, *Hydatocèle*, *Hydroscœchum*, *Hydroscœchis*, *Hydroscœchonie*, (Alibert,) from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κελῆ, 'a tumour.' A term generally applied to a collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum or in some of the coverings, either of the testicle or spermatic cord. To the first of these varieties the names—*External Hydrocele*, *H. adematodes*, (F.) *H. par infiltration* have been given; and to the second, those of *Hydrocèle interna*, *H. tunica vaginalis testis*, *Hydral'ytron*, (F.) *H. par épanchement*. When the collection occurs in the envelope of the testicle, it is called *H. of the tunica vaginalis*; and the epithet *congenital* is added, when the interior of the membrane, in which it is situate, still communicates freely with the cavity of the abdomen. When it exists in the spermatic cord, it is called *encysted*, or *diffused Hydrocele of the spermatic cord*, as the case may be. The tumour of the distended scrotum is oblong: greater below than above; indolent and semi-transparent. When it becomes inconveniently large, the fluid may be evacuated by puncturing with a trocar, but, as it collects again, this operation can only be considered palliative. The radical cure consists, usually, in injecting, through the canula of the trocar, which has been left in, after puncturing, some irritating

liquid, as wine. This is kept in the tunica vaginalis for a few minutes, and then withdrawn. The coat inflames; adhesion takes place, and the cavity is obliterated.

HYDROCELE OF THE NECK. A tumour, filled with a watery fluid, occupying some portion of the neck.

HYDROCELE PERITONÆI, Ascites—h. Spinalis, *Hydrorachis*.

HYDROCENO'SIS, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κενῶν, 'evacuation.' The evacuation of water morbidly accumulated in the body.

HYDROCEPHALE, Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCÉPHALE AIGUË, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDROCEPHALITIS, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDROCEPHALIUM, Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCEPHALOCELE, Hydrocephalocèle.

HYDROCÉPHALOËCTASIE, Hydrocephalus chronicus.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS, *Hydroceph'alum*, *Hydrocra'nia*, *Hydrocra'nium*, *Hydroceph'alium*, *Hydroceph'alè*, *Hydrops Cap'itis*, *H. Cer'ebr'i*, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κεφαλή, 'the head.' Water in the head, Dropsy of the head, Dropsy of the brain. A collection of water within the head. It may be internal or external.

HYDROCEPHALUS ACUTUS, H. internus—h. Acutus senum, Apoplexy, serous—h. Adnatus, see H. chronicus—h. Congenitus, see H. chronicus—h. Externus, H. chronicus—h. Meningeus, H. internus.

HYDROCEPHALUS CHRON'ICUS, *Hydrecephalocèle*, *Hydrops Cap'itis*, *Hydrocephalus externus*, (F.) *Hydrocéphale*, *Hydrocéphaloëctasie*, of some, may exist at birth. *Hydreceph'alon*, *Hydrocephalus congen'itus* seu *adn'atus* commonly commences at an early period of existence, and the accumulation of fluid gradually produces distension of the brain, and of the skull, with separation of the sutures. It commonly proves fatal before puberty.

HYDROCEPHALUS EXTERNUS, *Ede'ma cap'itis*, *Cephalædema* of some, is a mere infiltration into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the cranium.

HYDROCEPHALUS INTERNUS, *Hydroceph'alus acutus*, *H. mening'eus*, *Hydrops cer'ebr'i*, *Encephalal'gia hydrop'ica*, *Encephal'itis exudato'ria*, *Encephal'itis seu Mening'itis Infan'tum*, *Morbus cerebr'al'is Why'tii*, *En'tero-cephalop'gra Infan'tum*, *Hydrophlog'osis Ventriculo'rum cer'ebr'i*, *Encephaloch'ysis*, *Phrenic'ula hydroceph'al'ica*, *Hydreceph'alus*, *Hydrecephal'itis*, *Hydreceph'alium*, *Hydrocephal'itis*, *Hydromening'itis*, *Febri's Hydroceph'al'ica*, *Apoplex'ia hydroceph'al'ica*, *Carus hydroceph'alus*, *Water Brain Fever*, (F.) *Hydrocéphale aiguë*, *Fidère cérébrale des Enfants*, is generally seated, according to modern observers, in the meninges and surface of the encephalon, and is a tuber'cular mening'itis, *Mening'itis tuberculo'sa*, *Encephalostromo'sia*, (F.) *Méningite tuberculeuse* ou *granuleuse*. It is observed particularly in childhood. Its march is extremely acute and often very rapid; admitting, generally, however, of division into three stages. The symptoms of the *first stage* are those of general febrile irritation, with head-ach, intolerance of light and sound, delirium, &c. Those of the *second*, which generally denote that the inflammation has ended in effusion, are, great slowness of pulse, crying out as if in distress, moaning, dilated pupil, squinting, &c.; and lastly, in the *third stage*—profound stupor, paralysis, convulsions, involuntary evacuations, quick pulse, and frequently death. The disease is of uncertain duration; sometimes,

destroying in two or three days; at others, extending to two or three weeks. The prognosis is unfavourable. The treatment must be active during the stage of excitement, — precisely that which is necessary in phrenitis. In the second stage, the indication is;—to promote the absorption of the effused fluid. This must be done by counter-irritants, and mercury, chiefly. On dissection, water is generally found in the ventricles, or at the base of the brain; or there are evidences of previous vascular excitement, as effusions of coagulable lymph, &c.

HYDROCEPHALUS SPURIUS, Hydrencephaloid, (disease.)

HYDROCHAMAIMELUM, Infusum anthemidis.

HYDROCHEZIA, Diarrhoea serosa.

HYDROCHLORATE D'OR, see Gold.

HYDROCHLORINAS NATRICUS, Soda, muriate of.

HYDROCHOLECYSTIS, Turgescentia vesiculae felleae.

HYDROCHYSES, (G.) Hydrochysen, from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' and 'χυσίς,' 'effusion.' A family of diseases, according to the classification of Fuchs, in which there is a sudden effusion of serous fluid, as in serous apoplexy; hydrocephalus, &c.

HYDROCIRSOCE'LE, *Hydrocirsoce'le*, *Hydroce'le*, from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' 'κίρσος,' 'varix,' and 'κύλη,' 'tumour.' A tumour, formed by the varicose distention of the veins of the spermatic cord, and by the accumulation of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum.

HYDROCŒLIA, Ascitas.

HYDROCOTYLE CENTELLA. A South African plant, the roots and stalks of which are astringent; and used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

HYDROCOTYLE UMBELLATUM, Acariocoba.

HYDROCRANIA, Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCRANIUM, Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCRI THE, Decoctum Hordei.

HYDROCYAN'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Hydrocyan'icum*; from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' and 'κυανός,' 'blue.' *Prussic Acid*, *Ac'idum Prus'icum*, *A. Borus'icum*, *A. Zoöt'icum*, *A. Zoötin'icum*, *Cyanohy'dric Acid*, *Cyanhydric Acid*, (F.) *Acide Hydrocyanique* ou *Prussique*. This acid exists in a great variety of native combinations in the vegetable kingdom, and imparts to them certain properties, which have been long known and esteemed; as in the bitter almond, Cherry laurel, leaves of the Peach tree, kernels of fruit, pips of apples, &c. When concentrated, it is liquid, colourless, of a strong smell and taste, at first cool, afterwards burning. Its s. g. at 7° centigrade, is 0.7058. It is very volatile, and enters into ebullition at 80° Fahr. It speedily undergoes decomposition, sometimes in less than an hour, and consists of a peculiar gaseous and highly inflammable compound of carbon and azote, to which the name *Cyan'ogen* has been assigned; and of hydrogen, which acts as the acidifying principle: hence its name *Hydrocyanic acid*. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, (1851,) two formulas for the preparation of the *Ac'idum hydrocyan'icum dilu'tum* — *Ac'idum hydrocyan'icum*, Ph. U. S. of 1842 — are given; the one from the *Ferro-cyanuret of Potassium*; the other from the *Cyanuret of Silver*. According to Magendie, the acid, prepared after Scheele's method — the one in common use — is of irregular medicinal power: he, therefore, recommends Gay Lussac's acid, diluted with 6 times its volume, or 8.5 times its weight of distilled water, for medicinal purposes, and this he calls *Medic'inal Prussic Acid*. Dr. Ure has proposed, that the specific gravity should indicate that which is proper for medicinal exhibition; and, after comparative experiments of the

gravity of the acids, obtained by different processes, he states, that the acid, usually prescribed, is of s. g. 0.996 or 0.997. Great caution is, however, necessary. One drop of pure prussic acid may instantly destroy, and the animal show hardly any traces of irritability, a few moments after death. It has been advised in laryngeal phthisis, in pulmonary phthisis, pulmonary inflammation and irritation, dyspepsia, uterine affections, hectic cough, cancer, chronic rheumatism, and mania, and as a local remedy in impetiginous affections; but, although possessed of powerful sedative properties, it is so unmanageable and the preparation so uncertain, that it is not much used. The *Dose* of Scheele's *Acid*, or of the *Medicinal Prussic Acid*, is from a quarter of a drop to two drops.

HYDROCYS'TIS, from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' and 'κύστις,' 'a bladder.' A cyst containing a watery or serous fluid. An hydatid. Also, saccated ascites.

HYDRODERMA, Anasarca.

HYDRODES, Aqueous.

HYDRODIARRHŒGA, Diarrhoea, serous.

HYDRŒDEMA, Œdema.

HYDRO-ENCEPHALORRHŒE, Apoplexy, serous.

HYDRO-ENTERO-EPIPLOCE'LE, *Hydro-epiplo-enteroce'le*; from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' 'εντέρον,' 'intestine,' and 'επιπλοον,' 'omentum.' Entero-epiplocele, the sac of which contains a serous fluid.

HYDRO-ENTERO-EPIPLOM'PHALUM, from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' 'εντέρον,' 'an intestine,' 'επιπλοον,' 'the caul,' and 'ομφαλος,' 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains intestine, epiploon, and serum.

HYDRO-ENTERO-M'PHALUM, *Hydro-entero'm'phalum*; from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' 'εντέρον,' 'an intestine,' and 'ομφαλος,' 'the umbilicus.' Hernia umbilicalis, the sac of which contains intestine, and serum.

HYDRO-EPIPLOCE'LE, from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' 'επιπλοον,' 'omentum,' and 'κύλη,' 'a tumour.' Hernia, formed by omentum, the sac of which contains serum.

HYDRO-EPIPLO-ENTEROCELE, Hydro-entero-epiplocele.

HYDRO-EPIPLOM'PHALUM, from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' 'επιπλοον,' 'the omentum,' and 'ομφαλος,' 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains epiploon and serum.

HYDROG'ALA, from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' and 'γάλα,' 'milk.' A mixture of water and milk.

HYDROGASTER, Ascites.

HY'DROGEN, *Hydrogen'ium*, *Inflam'mable air*, *Phlogis'ton*, *Princip'ium hydrogen'icum*, *P. hydro'ticum*, *Mephit'is inflammabil'is*, (F.) *Hydrogène*, from 'ὕδωρ,' 'water,' and 'γενναω,' 'I produce.' This gas, when breathed, proves fatal from containing no oxygen. When diluted with two-thirds of atmospheric air, it occasions some diminution of muscular power and sensibility, and a reduction of the force of the circulation. It has been respired in catarrh, hæmoptysis, and phthisis.

HYDROGEN, CARBURETTED, *Inflam'mable air*, *Fire damp*, of miners — obtained by passing the vapour of water over charcoal, at the temperature of ignition, in an iron tube — has been found possessed of similar properties, when diluted, and has been used in like cases.

HYDROGEN, PROTOXIDE OF, Water.

HYDROGEN, SULPHURETTED, *Hydrosulphur'is acid*, *Hydrothion'ic acid*, *Hydrothi'on*, *Gas hepaticum*, *Gas hydrogen'ium sulphuratum*, *Mephit'is hepatica*, (F.) *Acide hydrosulphurique*, may be disengaged from any of the sulphurets by the

addition of a strong acid. It is a violent poison, but has been recommended to be inhaled, diluted, to allay the increased irritability which occasionally exists after diseases of the lungs. See Hydro-sulphuretted Water.

HYDROGENATION, see *Hydrogénases*.

HYDROGÈNE, Hydrogen.

HYDROGÈNESSES. Baumes gives this name to diseases which he fancifully considers to depend upon disturbed *hydrogenation*. In it he includes intermittent and remittent fevers.

HYDROGENO-SULPHURETUM AMMONIACÆ LIQUIDUM, Ammoniae sulphuretum.

HYDROGLOSSA, Ranula.

HYDROGRAPHY, see Hydrology.

HYDROHÉMIE, Anæmia.

HYDROHYMENITIS, *Orrhohymenitis*, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' 'μηνή,' a membrane,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

HYDROLÆUM, Hydrelæson.

HYDROLAPATHUM, Rumex hydrolapathum.

HYDROLATA, Aquæ destillatæ.

HYDROLATS, Aquæ destillatæ.

HYDROLÉS, see Hydrolica.

HYDROLICA, (F.) *Hydroliques*, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' Watery solutions of the active principles of medicinal agents. Those prepared by solution or admixture are termed, by the French, *Hydrolés*; those by distillation, *Hydrolats*.

HYDROLIQUES, Hydrolica.

HYDROLOGY, *Hydrologia*, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *logos*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on water. By the term *Medical Hydrology* is meant that part of physics, whose object is the study of water, considered as it respects medicine; and, consequently, embracing that of mineral waters. *Medical Hydrography* comprises the study of the influence exerted by the sea or by navigation on the health of man.

HYDROLOTIF, Lotion.

HYDROMANIA, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *mania*, 'mania.' A name given by Strambli to pellagra, in which the patient has a strong propensity to drown himself.

HYDRO-MEDIASTINUM, *Hydrops mediastini*. Effusion of serous fluid into the mediastinum.

HYDROMEL, *Hydromeli*, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *meli*, 'honey.' *Aqua mellea*, *Melitis*, *Mulsum*, *Melic'ratum*, *Mellic'ratum*, *Braggart*, *Medo*. A liquid medicine, prepared with an ounce and a half of honey and a pint of tepid water. It is used as a demulcent and laxative, and is generally known under the names *Simple hydromel*, *Vinous hydromel*, *Mead*, *Hydromeli vino'sum*. It is a drink made by fermenting honey and water, and is much used in some countries.

HYDROMENINGITIS, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDROMETER, Areometer.

HYDROMETRA, *Hydrometria*, *Hysterites*, *Hysterædema*, *Hydrops uteri*, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *μητρα*, 'the womb.' *Dropsy of the womb*. A disease characterized by circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium, — with obscure fluctuation, progressively enlarging, without ischury or pregnancy. If it ever occur, it must be a rare disease.

HYDROMPHALUM, *Hydrops umbilicalis*, *Æsomphalus aquosus*, *Her'nia umbilici aquosa*, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *μφαλος*, 'the navel.' A tumour, formed by the accumulation of serum in the sac of umbilical hernia; or simply by distension of the navel in cases of ascites.

HYDROMYRIN'GA, *Hydromyrinx*, *Hydrops tympani*, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *myringa* or *myrinx*, 'the membrana tympani.' Dropsy of the

drum of the ear; giving rise to difficulty of hearing, — *Dysecc'a hydroptica*.

HYDROMYRINX, Hydromyringa.

HYDRONCUS, Anasarca, Œdema.

HYDRONEPHRO'SIS, (F.) *Hydronephrose*, *Hydronephrale distension*, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *νεφρος*, 'kidney.' An accumulation in the kidney, owing to the obstruction of the tubes of the papillæ. — Rayer.

HYDRONOSUS, Hydrops.

HYDRONUSUS, Hydrops.

HYDROOPHORON, Hydroarion.

HYDROOVARIVM, Hydroarion.

HYDROPATH'IC, *Hydropath'icus*, *Hydriat'ricus*, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' Relating to hydroopathy or the water-cure, — as a hydroopathic physician, *Hydriäter*, *Hydriätus*.

HYDROPATHY, Hydrosodotherapeia.

HYDROPEDE'SIS, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *πηδω*, 'I break out.' *Ephidro'sis*. Excessive sweating.

HYDROPEGE, Water, spring.

HYDROPELTIS PURPURÆA, *Brasenia hydropeletis*.

HYDROPERICARDIA, Hydropericardium.

HYDROPERICARDITIS, Hydropericardium.

HYDROPERICAR'DIUM, *Hydropericar'dia*,

Hydropericarditis, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *pericardium*; *Hydrops Pericar'dii*, *Hydrocar'dia*, *Dropsy of the pericar'dium*, (F.) *Hydropisie du Péricarde*. This is not a common disease. Palpitations; irregular or intermitting pulse; excessive dyspnoea, amounting often to orthopnoea, and dulness over a large space on percussion, will cause the pericardium to be suspected. The treatment is that of dropsies in general. It is, usually, however, of the active kind.

HYDROPÉRIONE, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' *περι*, 'around,' and *ων*, 'an egg, or ovum.' The sero-albuminous substance, secreted by the lining of the uterus prior to the arrival of the impregnated ovum in that cavity. — Breschet.

HYDROPERITONEUM, Ascites.

HYDROPÉRITONIE, Ascites.

HYDROPHAL'LUS, from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *φαλλος*, 'the male organ.' Œdema of the male organ.

HYDROPHIMOSIS, Phimosi œdematodes.

HYDROPLEGMASIA TEXTUS CELLULARIS, Phlegmasia alba.

HYDROPHLOGOSIS VENTRICULORUM

CEREBRI, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDROPHOB'IA, *Paraphob'ia*, *Parophob'ia*, *Phobodip'son*, *Pheugydron*, *Pheugophob'ia*, *Cynoly'sea*, *Cynoly'sum*, *Morbus hydrophob'icus seu hydroph'obus*, *Lycan'chê*, *Lycan'chis*, *Aërophobia*, *Phreni'tis latrans*, *Lyttia*, *Lyssa*, *Lyssa cani'na*, *Pantophob'ia*, *Rabies cani'na*, *Erethi'mus hydrophobia*, *Clonus hydrophobia*, *Hygrophobia*, *Aquæ metus*, *Canine madness*, (F.) *Rage*; from 'ὕδωρ,' water,' and *φοβος*, 'dread.'

The term *Rabies* is more appropriate for the aggregate of symptoms resulting from the bite of rabid animals. Hydrophobia literally signifies a 'dread of water;' and, consequently, ought to be applied to one of the symptoms of rabies, rather than to the disease itself. It is a symptom which appears occasionally in other nervous affections. Rabies is susceptible of spontaneous development in the dog, wolf, cat, and fox, which can thence transmit it to other quadrupeds or to man; but it has not been proved that it can supervene, — without their having been previously bitten, — in animals of other species; or that the latter can, when bitten, communicate it to others. Many facts induce the belief, that the saliva and bronchial mucus are the sole vehicles of the rabid virus; the effects of which upon the economy some-

times appear almost immediately after the bite, and are, at others, apparently dormant for a considerable period. The chief symptoms are—a sense of dryness and constriction of the throat; excessive thirst; difficult deglutition; aversion for, and horror at, the sight of liquids as well as of brilliant objects; red, animated countenance; great nervous irritability; frothy saliva; grinding of the teeth, &c. Death most commonly happens before the fifth day. Hydrophobia has hitherto resisted all therapeutical means. Those which allay irritation are obviously most called for. In the way of prevention, the bitten part should always be excised, where practicable; and cauterized.

In some cases, symptoms like those which follow the bite of a rabid animal are said to have come on spontaneously. This affection has been termed *nervous* or *spontaneous hydrophobia*.

HYDROPHOBUS, *Lyssodectus*.

HYDROPHALMIA, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *ὀφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' *Hydrophthal'mus*, *Dropsy of the eye*, *Hydrops Oc'uli*, *Buphthal'mus*, *Zoöphthal'mus*, *Oc'ulus Bovi'nus*, *Oculus Bu'bulus*, *Oculus Elephan'tinus*, *Ophthalmopt'osis*, *Parop'rie Staphylo'ma simplex*, (F.) *Hydrophthal'mie*, *Hydroptisie de l'œil*. This affection is caused, at times, by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous, at others, of the vitreous, humour. In the former case, the iris is concave anteriorly, and pushed backwards:—in the latter, it is convex, and pushed forwards. Most commonly, the disease seems to depend on both humours at the same time. Hydrophthalmia sometimes affects both eyes; at others, only one. Children are more exposed to it than adults or old persons. The treatment must vary according to the cause; its longer or shorter duration; greater or less extent, &c. Hence, according to circumstances, hydragogue medicines, purgatives, general and local blood-letting, blisters, setons, moxa, cupping-glasses, fomentations, collyria, and fumigations of different kinds, have been employed. When all means fail, and the disease continues to make progress, the fluid may be evacuated, by a puncture made with a cataract needle at the lower part of the transparent cornea.

HYDROPHALMIA, CONICAL, *Staphyloma of the cornea*.

HYDROPHALMION. Same etymon. An oedematous swelling of the conjunctiva in hydroptic persons.

HYDROPHALMUS, *Hydrophthalmia*—h. Cruentus, *Hæmophthalmia*.

HYDROPHYLLUM VERUM, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

HYDROPHYSOCLE, *Hydropneumatoc'le*, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *φύσα*, 'wind,' and *κλη*, 'a tumour.' Hernia, which contains a serous fluid and gas.

HYDROPHYSOME'TRA, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *φύσσω*, 'I inflate,' and *μῆτρα*, 'the womb.' A morbid condition of the womb, in which both fluid and air are contained in it.

HYDROPI'IC, *Hydrop'icus*, *Hy'phydros*, *Hyder'icus*, *Hydero'des*, *Drops'ical*, (F.) *Hydropique*. One labouring under dropsy. Relating to dropsy. Also, an antihydroptic, and a hydragogue.

HYDROPIPER, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

HYDROPSISIA, *Hydrops*.

HYDROPSISIE, *Hydrops*—h. *du Bas-ventre*, *Ascites*—h. *Cérébrale suraiguë*, *Apoplexy*, serous—h. *de l'Œil*, *Hydrophthalmia*—h. *de l'Ovaire*, *Hydroo'rian*—h. *du Péricarde*, *Hydropericardium*—h. *des Plèvres*, *Hydrothorax*—h. *de Poitrine*, *Hydrothorax*—h. *de la Vésicule du Fiel*, *Turgescentia vesicæ felleæ*.

HYDROPSIS, *Hydrops*—h. *Vera*, *Anasarca*.

HYDROPSISIE, *Hydrops*.

HYDROPLEURIE, *Hydrothorax*.

HYDROPNEMATOCLE, *Hydrophysocela*.

HYDROPNEMON, *Hydropneumonia*.

HYDROPNEMON'IA, *Hydropneu'mon*, *Œde'ma pulmo'nium chron'icum*, *Hydrops pulmo'nium cellul'osus*, *Anasar'ca pulmo'nium*, *Hydrops pulmonum*, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *πνεύμων*, 'the lung.' Dropsical infiltration of the lungs. See *Œdema of the lungs*.

HYDROPNEMOSAR'CA, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *πνεύμα*, 'wind, air,' and *σὰρξ*, 'flesh.' An abscess, containing water, air, and matters similar to flesh.—M. A. Severinus.

HYDROPNEMOTHOR'AX, *Hydroatrop'leu'ric*, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *πνεύμων*, 'the lung,' and *θώραξ*, 'the chest.' Pneumothorax with effusion of blood into the chest. See *Pneumothorax*.

HYDROPOI'DES, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *ποιέω*, 'I make.' An epithet for watery excretions, such as sometimes take place in hydroptic.

HYDROPO'TA, *Hydrop'otes*, *Pota'tor Aquæ*, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *ποτῆς*, 'a drinker.' A water drinker. One who drinks only water, or drinks it in an extraordinary quantity.

HYDROPS, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *Plegma'tia*, *Hy'deros*, *Affectus hydero'des*, *Hydrop'isis*, *Hydrop'is'ia*, *Hydrop'is'mus*, *Hydrop'is'ia*, *Hydror'rhœ'a*, *Hydror'rhoë*, *Hydror'rhoïs*, *Polyhy'dria*, *Hydron'osus*, *Hydron'u'sus*, *Dropsy*, (F.) *Hydroptisie*. A preternatural collection of a serous fluid in any cavity of the body, or in the areolar texture. When the cellular texture of the whole body is more or less filled with fluid, the disease is called *Anasar'ca* or *Leucoplegma'tia*;—and when this variety is local or partial, it is called *Œde'ma*. The chief dropsies, designated from their seat, are:—*Anasarca*, *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrorachitis*, *Hydrothorax*, *Hydropericardium*, *Ascites*, *Hydrometra*, *Hydrocèle*, &c.

Encyst'ed Dropsy, *Hydrops saccat'us*, *incarcerat'us* vel *cyst'icus*, is that variety in which the fluid is enclosed in a sac or cyst; so that it has no communication with the surrounding parts. *Dropsy of the Ovarium*, *Hydrops Ova'rii*, *Ascites Ova'rii*, *Ascites saccat'us*, is an instance of this variety.

Dropsy may be active or passive. The former consists in an increased action of the exhalants, so that those vessels pour out much more fluid than is absorbed: the latter arises from a state of atony of the absorbent vessels, which allows of an accumulation of fluid. It may also be mechanical, or produced by obstructions to the circulation, as in cases of diseased liver. Active dropsy, occurring accidentally in a sound individual, generally ends favourably. That which supervenes on other diseases, or is symptomatic of some internal affection, is rarely curable.

The treatment consists in the use of all those remedies which act on the various secretions: so that, the demand being increased, the supply will have to be increased accordingly; and in this manner some of the collected fluid may be taken up by the absorbents. To this end bleeding, if the dropsy be very active; purgatives, diuretics, sudorifics, sialogogues, &c., are the remedies chiefly depended upon.

HYDROPS ABDOMINIS, *Ascites*—h. *Abdominis aereus*, *Tympanites*—h. *Abdominis saccatus*, see *Ascites*—h. *Anasarca*, *Anasarca*—h. *Anasarca acutus*, see *Anasarca*—h. *Articulorum*, *Hydrarthrus*—h. *Ascites*, *Ascites*—h. *Capitis*, *Hydrocephalus*—h. *Capitis*, *Hydrocephalus chronicus*—h. *Cavitatis columnæ vertebralis*, *Hydrorachis*—h. *Cellularis artuum*, *Œdema*—h. *Cellularis totius*

corpore, Anasarca—h. Cellulosus, Anasarca—h. Cerebri, Hydrocephalus, Hydrocephalus internus—h. Cutaneus, Anasarca—h. Cysticus, see Ascites, and Hydrops—h. Glottidis, Œdema of the Glottis—h. Incaeratus, see Hydrops—h. Intercus, Anasarca—h. Leucoplegmatias, Leucoplegmatias—h. ad Matulam, Diabetes—h. Mediastini, Hydromediastinum—h. Medullæ spinalis, Hydrorachis—h. Matellæ, Diabetes—h. Oculi, Hydrophthalmia—h. Ovarii, Hydroarion, see Hydrops—h. Palpebræ, Hydrorachis—h. Pectoris, Hydrothorax—h. Pericardii, Hydropericardium—h. Pleuræ, Hydrothorax—h. Pulmonis, Hydrothorax—h. Pulmonum, Hydropneumonia, Œdema of the Lungs—h. Pulmonum cellulosus, Hydropneumonia—h. Sacculus, see Hydrops—h. Sacci lachrymalis, Fistula lachrymalis—h. Scroti, Hydrocele—h. Siccus et flatulentus, Tympanites—h. Spinæ, Hydrorachis—h. Spinæ vertebralis, Hydrorachis—h. Subcutaneus, Anasarca—h. Teste cellulosæ, Anasarca—h. Testiculorum, Hydrocele—h. Thoracis, Hydrothorax—h. Tubarum Fallopii, Hydrosalpinx—h. Tympani, Hydromyringæ—h. Tympanites, Tympanites—h. Umbilicalis, Hydromphalum—h. Uteri, Hydrometra—h. Vesicæ fellæ, Turgescentia vesiculæ fellæ.

HYDROPSIA, Hydrops.

HYDROPYRETOS, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and 'πύρετος, 'fever;' *Febris sudatoria*. Fever with sweating. *Hydropyretos* would be more proper; from 'ὕδωρ, 'sweat.' See *Sudor Anglicos*.

HYDRORACHIS, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and 'ραχίς, 'the spine.' *Hydrorrhachis*, *Hydrorachitis*, *Hydrorrhachia*, *Myelochyria*, *Hydrops Cavitatæ Columnæ Vertebralis*, *H. Spinæ vertebralis*, *Hydrops medullæ spinæ*, *Hydrocele spinæ*, *Hydrorachitis spinosa*, *Hydrops spinæ*. An effusion of serum, often owing to inflammation of the spinal membranes—*myelitis exudativa*—and forming a soft, frequently transparent, tumour, constituted of the membranes of the spinal marrow, which are distended and projecting backwards from the vertebral canal, the posterior paries of which, when the affection is congenital, is wanting to a certain extent—*Spina bifida*, *Ateleorachidia*, *Hydrorachia dehiscens seu congenita*, *Schistorrhachia*, *Spinola*. The disease is often accompanied with paralysis of the lower extremities. It is congenital, and situate in the lumbar or sacral regions. It is almost always fatal:—the tumour rupturing, and death occurring instantaneously. On dissection, a simple separation or complete absence of the spinous processes of the vertebræ is perceived, with, at times, destruction or absence of spinal marrow. The treatment is the same as in *hydrocephalus chronicus*; and, as in it, advantage seems occasionally to have been derived by puncturing with a fine needle.

HYDRORACHIS DEHISCENS, see *Hydrorachis*.

HYDRORACHITIS, *Hydrorachis*.

HYDRORACHIS, *Hydrocele*.

HYDRORÉNALE DISTENSION, *Hydro-nephrosis*.

HYDRORRHACHIA, *Hydrorachis*.

HYDRORRHACHIS, *Hydrorachis*—h. *Congenita*, see *Hydrorachis*—h. *Dehiscens*, see *Hydrorachis*.

HYDRORRHAGIE, *Apoplexy, serous*.

HYDRORRHŒ, *Hydrops*.

HYDRORRHŒA, *Hydrops*.

HYDRORRHŒOUS, *Hydrops*.

HYDRORTHOPNŒA, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and 'ὀρθνωσις, 'difficulty of breathing, except in the erect posture.' *Orthopnœa*, owing to a collection of water in the chest.

HYDOSACCHARUM, *Aqua saccharata*, (F.) *Eau sucrée*. Sugared water.

HYDOSALPINX, *Hydrops tubarum Fallopii*; from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and 'σαλπιγξ, 'a tube.' Dropsy of the Fallopiian tube.

HYDOSARCA, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and 'σαρξ, 'flesh.' A tumour containing a fluid, as well as portions of flesh. Also, *Anasarca*.

HYDOSARCOCELE, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' 'σαρξ, 'flesh,' and 'κύστη, 'a tumour.' *Sarcocœle*, *Hydrocele*. A tumour, formed by a sarcocele, complicated with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

HYDOSCHŒCELE, *Oœchocœle aquosa*, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' 'σχῆμα, 'the scrotum,' and 'κλῆσις, 'rupture.' A collection of water in the scrotum. *Hydrocele*.

HYDOSCHŒONIE, *Hydrocele*.

HYDOSCHŒUM, *Hydrocele*.

HYDOSIS, *Hidrosis*.

HYDROSTATIC TEST OF INFANTICIDE, see *Docimasia*.

HYDOSUDOPATHY, *Hydrosudotherapia*.

HYDOSUDOTHERAPEIA, *Hydropathy*, *Hydrophathia*, *Hydrosudopathy*, *Hydrasia*, *Arehydratrica*, *Hydratrica*, *Water cure*, (G.) *Wassercur*, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' 'σῦδος, 'I sweat,' and 'θεραπεία, 'I remedy.' A badly compounded word, formed to express the mode of treating diseases systematically by cold water, sweating, &c.

HYDOSULPHURETTED WATER, *Aqua hydrosulphurata simplex*, *Aqua hepatica*, (F.) *Eau hydrosulphurée simple*. (*Sulphuret of iron* 1000 parts, *sulphuric acid* 2000 parts, *distilled water* 4000 parts; add the water to the acid, and put the sulphuret of iron into a retort, to which a Wolff's apparatus of five or six vessels is adapted; the last containing about an ounce of potassa, dissolved in a quart of water. Pour the diluted acid gradually on the sulphuret, and, ultimately, throw away the water in the last vessel. *Pl. P.*) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and deobstruent, (F) and is used in rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c.

It has been, also, called *Ac'idum Hydrothionicum liquidum*.

HYDOSULPHURETUM AMMONIACUM AQUOSUM, *Ammonia sulphuretum*—h. *Ammoniacum*, *Ammonia sulphuretum*.

HYDROTHION, *Hydrogen*, sulphuretted.

HYDROTHORAX, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and 'θώραξ, 'the chest.' *Hydrops Thoracis*, *Hydrops pectoris*, *Hydrops pulmonis*, *H. pleuræ*, *Stethochyria*, *Pleurorrhœa lymphatica*, *Pl. serosa*, *Dyspnœa et Orthopnœa hydrothoracica*, (F.) *Hydropisie de Poitrine*, *H. des Plèvres*, *Dropsy of the Chest*. Idiopathic hydrothorax, termed by *Laënnec Hydropisie des plèvres*, *Dropsy of the Pleuræ*,—by *Piorry*, *Hydropleurie*,—is a rare disease, and difficult of diagnosis. It generally exists only on one side, which, if the fluid effused be considerable, projects more than the other. *Dyspnœa*, and fluctuation perceptible to the ear, are characteristic symptoms. When the chest is examined with the stethoscope, respiration is found to be wanting every where, except at the root of the lung. The sound is also dull on percussion.

Effusion into the chest, as a result of inflammation of some thoracic viscus, is as common as the other is rare. It is usually a fatal symptom. It has been called *symptomatic hydrothorax*.

In hydrothorax, the course of treatment proper in dropsies in general, must be adopted. Diuretics seem, here, to be especially useful; probably on account of the great activity of pulmonary absorption. Paracentesis can rarely be serviceable.

HYDROTHORAX CHYLOSUS, *Chylothorax*—h. *Purulentus*, *Empyema*.

HYDROTICA, *Hydragogue*.

HYDROTIS, from 'ὕδωρ, 'water,' and 'τις, gen.

eros, 'the ear.' Dropsy of the ear. Properly, an accumulation of mucous or muco-purulent matter in the middle ear.

HYDRURESIS, Diabetes.

HYDRURIA, Diabetes, see Urine.

HYÈRES. This small town, agreeably situated on the declivity of a hill, about two miles from the Mediterranean, and twelve from Toulon, is the least exceptional residence in Provence for the pulmonary invalid. It is in some measure protected from the northerly winds; but not sufficiently so from the *mistral* to render it a very desirable residence for the phthisical.—Sir James Clark.

HYGEA, *Hygiène*, Sanitas.

HYGEIA, Sanitas.

HYGEISMUS, Hygiene.

HYGEOLOGY, Hygiene.

HYGIANSIS, Sanitas.

HYGIASIS, Sanitas.

HYGIASMA, Medicament.

HYGIAS'TICA DOCTRINA. The doctrine of health. The doctrine of the restoration of health.

HYGIASTICUS, Salutory.

HYGIEA, Sanitas.

HYGIEIA, Hygiene, Sanitas.

HYGIEINUS, Salutory.

HYGIEIOLOGIA, Hygiene.

HYGIÈNE (F.), (generally Anglicised, and pronounced *hygeène*) from *υγιαια*, 'health.' *Hygiene*, *Hygie'mus*, *Hygie'i'ne*, *Hygie'is*, *Hygie'i'a*; *Hygie'a*, *Hygie'a*, *Hygiene*, *Hygien'ice*, *Conservati'va medicina*, *Hygeolog'ia*, *Hygieiolog'ia*, *Hygeology*, *Hygiol'ogy*; from *υγις*, 'healthy.' The part of medicine whose object is the preservation of health. It embraces a knowledge of healthy man, both in society and individually, as well as of the objects used and employed by him, with their influence on his constitution and organs. See Regimen.

HYGIEN'IC, (F.) *Hygiénique*. Same etymon. Relating to Hygiene—as '*hygienic* precautions, *hygienic* rules,' &c. &c.

HYGIENICS, Hygiene.

HYGIÈNIQUE, Hygienic.

HYGIE'NIST. One who understands the principles of hygiene.

HYGIERUS, Salutory.

HYGIESIS, Hygiene.

HYGIOLOGY, Hygiene.

HYGRA, from *υδρ*, 'water,' or *υγρος*, 'humid.' Liquid plasters;—*Hygremplastr*.

HYGRASIA, Humour.

HYGRECHE'MA, from *υγρος*, 'humid,' and *εχημα*, 'sound;' *Son'itus flu'idi*. The sound of fluid, heard by auscultation, or otherwise.

HYGREDON, Humour.

HYGREMPLASTRA, Hygra.

HYGROBLEPHAR'ICI, from *υγρος*, 'humid,' and *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid;' *Hygrophthal'mici*. The excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland have been so called.

HYGROCATARAC'TA; from *υγρος*, 'humid,' and *καταρακτης*, 'cataract;' *Cataracta liq'uida*. Liquid or fluid cataract.

HYGROCELE, Hydrocirsocele.

HYGROCOLLYRIA, see Collyrium.

HYGROCYSTIS, Hydatid.

HYGROL'OGY, *Hygrol'ogia*, from *υγρος*, 'humid,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The anatomy of the fluids of the body.

HYGRO'MA, from *υγρος*, 'humid.' *Tumor cysticus ser'o'sus*, *Cyst'itis ser'o'sa*. Dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ.

HYGROM'ETRY, *Hygromet'ria*, *Hygroeco'*

pia; from *υγρος*, 'humid,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' The part of physics which concerns the measurement of the dryness or humidity of the atmosphere. It is probable, that diseases are as frequently caused by the varying moisture of the atmosphere as by changes in its weight or temperature. The *hygrometer* ought, consequently, to form part of every apparatus for medical meteorological observations.

HYGRON, Liquor.

HYGROPHOBIA, Hydrophobia.

HYGROPHTHAL'MIA, from *υγρος*, 'humid,' and *οφθαλμια*, 'inflammation of the eye.' Ophthalmia with much lachrymation.

HYGROPHTHALMICI, Hygroblepharici.

HYGROPISSOS, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

HYGROSCOPIA, Hygrometry.

HYGROTES, Humour, Liquor.

HYGRUM, Humour.

HY'LE, *υλη*, *Mate'ria*, 'Matter.' Wood. *Materia Medica*; also, the Philosopher's stone.

HYLE IATRICE, *Materia Medica*.

HYLISIS, Colatio.

HYLISMUS, Colatio.

HYLISTER, Colatorium.

HYLOPH'AGOUS, from *υλη*, 'wood,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' One that feeds upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c. Hylophagous tribes yet exist in some parts of Africa.

HYMASTATICS, Hæmastatics.

HYMEN, *υμνη*, which signifies 'marriage,' 'nuptial song,' 'membrane or pellicle.' *Claustrum* seu *Flos* seu *Sigill'um* seu *Custodia* seu *Columna* seu *Zona virginal'is*, *Flos virginal'is*, *Virgin'ia*, *Circulus membrano'sus*, *Bucton*, *Interseptum virginal'e*, *Cento virginal'is*, *Argumentum Integritat'is*, *Mumimentum* seu *Zona Castitat'is*, *Pannic'ulus hymenæ'us* seu *virginal'is*, *Eugion*, *Val'cula vaginæ*, *Membran'ula lunata vaginæ*, *Virginal membrane*. The semilunar, parabolic, or circular fold, situate at the outer orifice of the vagina in virgins, especially during youth, and prior to menstruation. This membrane is ordinarily ruptured by the first venereal act, and is effaced by accouchement; some irregular flaps remaining, to which the name *Caruncule Myrtifor'mes* has been given by reason of their resemblance to the leaves of the myrtle. Many circumstances of an innocent character may occasion a rupture or destruction of this membrane. It is often, indeed, found absent in children soon after birth; whilst it may remain entire after copulation. Hence the presence of the hymen does not absolutely prove virginity; nor does its absence prove incontinence; although its presence would be *primæ facie* evidence of continence.

HYMEN, Membrane—h. Diaphanum, Mediastinum.

HYMENÆA, see Copal—h. Courbaril, see Anime.

HYMEN'ICA AMENORRHŒA. Amenorrhœa occasioned by closure of the hymen.

HYMEN'ICUS, *Hymenol'ice*, from *υμνη*, 'hymen,' &c. Relating to the hymen. Also, membranous.

HYMENITIS, from *υμνη*, 'a membrane,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Membranous inflammation. Inflammation of an internal membrane.

HYME'NIUM, *Membran'ula*, diminutive of *υμνη*, 'a membrane.' A fine, delicate membrane.

HYMENODES, Hymenicus.

HYMENOGANGLIITIS, Cholera.

HYMENOG'RAPHY, *Hymenog'raphia*, from *υμνη*, 'a membrane,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' That part of anatomy whose object is the description of the different membranes.

HYMENOL'OGY, *Hymenolog'ia*, from 'ὑμην, 'a membrane,' and λογος, 'a description.' A treatise on the membranes.

HYMENOR'RHAPHY, *Hymenorrhaphia*; from 'ὑμην, 'the hymen,' and ραφή, 'a suture.' A form of elytrorrhaphy, in which the operation is performed in the natural situation of the hymen.

HYMENOT'OMY, *Hymenotomia*, from 'ὑμην, 'a membrane,' and τέμνω, 'I cut,' 'I dissect.' The part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the membranes. The term has also been applied to the incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to the blood retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus.

HYMNIUM, Amnios.

HYO: in composition, an abridgment of *Hyoides*, os.

HYOBASIOGLOSSUS, *Basioglossus*.

HYOCHONDROGLOSSUS, *Hyoglossus*.

HYODEGLOSSUS, *Hyoglossus*.

HYODEOTHYREODES, *Thyreohyoideus*.

HYODES, *Hyoides*.

HYO-EPIGLOT'TICUS, *Hyodepiglot'ticus*. Belonging to the os hyoides and epiglottis. Some anatomists have given the name *Hyo-epiglottic ligament* to a bundle of condensed areolar tissue, which passes from the posterior part of the body of the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottic fibro-cartilage.

HYO-GLOSSO-BASI-PHARYNGIEN, Constrictor pharyngis.

HYOGLOSSUS, *Hyodeo-glossus*, *Hyochondro-glossus*, *Hyepiloglossus*, *Cerato-glossus* of Douglass and Cowper: *Basio-Cerato-Chondro-glossus*. A large, thin, quadrilateral muscle, situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. Its insertions at three different points of the os hyoides permit it to be divided into three portions:—the first, (*Cerato-glossus* of Albinus) is attached to the great cornu of the os hyoides: the second, (*Basio-glossus* of Albinus,) arises from the superior part of the body of the same bone; and the third, (*Chondro-glossus* of Albinus,) arises from the lesser cornu and the cartilage, situate between the body and the greater cornu. The fibres of these three bundles are inserted into the lateral and inferior parts of the tongue. This muscle depresses the base of the tongue, or raises the os hyoides, when the tongue is fixed.

HYO-THYREOIDEUS, *Thyreohyoideus*.

HYO-THYROID, *Thyreohyoid*.

HYOID BONE, *Hyoides*, os.

HYOIDES, OS, *Os Bicornū*, *Os Hyperioides*, *Os Lambdoi'des*, *Os Gutturis*, *Os Lingua*, *Os Lingualē*, *Upitoides*, *Ypoides*. The *Hyoid Bone*; from the Greek υ, and ιδος, 'shape.' *Hyoides*, *Hyo'des*. The hyoid bone is a very movable, osseous arch; of a parabolic shape; convex before, and suspended horizontally in the substance of the soft parts of the neck, between the base of the tongue and the larynx. This bone, separated entirely from the rest of the skeleton, is composed of five distinct portions, susceptible of motion on each other. The first, and most central, is the body of the hyoid, *Ossiculum medianum Hyoidis*, which affords attachment to several muscles; the two others are lateral, and bear the name of *branches* or *greater cornua*. The last two are smaller, situate above the other, and are known under the name *lesser cornua* and *styloid cornua*, the *Ossa pteriformia lingualia* of Sömmerring. The os hyoides is ossified from five points.

HYODES PRIMUS, *Sterneohyoideus*.

HYOLDEUS, *Hyoides*.

HYOIDIS QUARTUS MUSCULUS, *Omo-hyoideus*.

HYOSCY'AMUS, from 'ὑς, 'a swine,' and κωπος, 'a bean.' *Faba sui'la*, *Bengi*, *Jusquiamus*, *Hyoscyamus niger* seu *agrestis*, *Apollinaria*, *Alter'cum*, *Ag'onē*, *Altercan'genon*, *Hennbane*, *Poison Tobac'co*, *Stinking nightshade*, (F.) *Jusquiamme*, *Fève a Cochon*, *Hannebane*, *Potille*. The leaves and seeds are the parts used in medicine. Their odour is narcotic and peculiar; taste insipid and mucilaginous. The virtues are yielded to proof spirit. *Hyoscyamus* is narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, and slightly stimulant. It is used as a substitute for opium, where the latter disagrees; and is applied, externally, as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings. Dose, gr. iij to x of the powder.

HYOSCYAMUS AGRESTIS, *Hyoscyamus*.

HYOSCYAMUS ALBUS, *White Henbane*, possesses similar virtues.

HYOSCYAMUS LUTEUS, *Nicotiana rustica*—h. *Niger*, *Hyoscyamus*—h. *Peruvianus*, *Nicotiana tabacum*.

HYOSCYAMUS SCOPOLIA, *Scopoli'na atropi'des*. The herb and root of this plant, which grows in Illyria, Hungary, Croatia, Gallizia, and Bavaria, are used in the same cases as belladonna. Dose of the powder, half a grain.

HYPACTICUS, Cathartic.

HYPÆMIA, from 'ὑπο, 'beneath,' and 'αἷμα, 'blood'; *Oligæ'mia*, *Oligohæ'mia*, *Anæ'mia*. Deficiency of blood.—Andral. *Mia*, extravasation of blood.

HYPAGOGGE, Dejection.

HYPAGOGUS, Laxative.

HYPALÆIM'MA, *Hypalim'ma*, *Hypalæip'tum*, *Hypalip'tum*, from 'ὑπαλειφω, 'I anoint.' An ointment or liniment to be rubbed or spread on a part.

HYPALÆIPTRIS, *Hypalæiptrum*.

HYPALÆIP'TRON, *Hypalæip'trum*, *Hypalæip'tris*, *Hypalip'trum*, *Specil'um*, *Spatha*. A sort of spatula for spreading ointments.—Hipp.

HYPALÆIPTRUM, *Hypalæiptron*.

HYPALÆIPTUM, *Hypalæimma*.

HYPALIMMA, *Hypalæimma*.

HYPALIPTRUM, *Hypalæiptron*.

HYPAMAURO'SIS, from 'ὑπο, 'under,' and *amaurosis*; *Amauro'sis imperfecta*. Imperfect amaurosis; *Meramauro'sis*.

HYPAPOPLEX'IA, from 'ὑπο, 'under,' and *apoplexia*. An incomplete attack of apoplexy.

HYPATMISMUS, Fumigation.

HYPATMUS, Fumigation.

HYPAUCHENIUM, from 'ὑπο, 'under,' and *αυχην*, 'the neck.' A pillow or cushion for the neck.

HYPECCHORESIS, Dejection.

HYPECCHORETICUS, Laxative.

HYPELATUS, Cathartic, Laxative.

HYPENANTIOMA, Allopathy.

HYPENANTIOSIS, Allopathy.

HYPER'NĒ, 'ὑπερη. The beard which grows under the chin, according to some. Also, the upper lip.—Vesalius. See *Mystax*.

HYPER, 'ὑπερ, 'above,' 'in excess.' Hence:

HYPERACU'SIS, *Oxyecōia*, *Hyperac'oē*, *Phthongodysp'hō'ria*, from 'ὑπερ, 'above,' and *ακοη*, 'audition.' Excessive sensibility of the organ of hearing.

HYPERADENO'SIS, *Hyperadeno'ma*, *Hypertroph'ia glandularum*, from 'ὑπερ, 'in excess,' and *ἀδην*, 'a gland.' Hypertrophy of a gland.

HYPERÆMIA, *Hyperhæ'mia*, *Hæmorrhæ'mia*, (F.) *Hyperæmie*, *Angiohæ'mie*, from 'ὑπερ, 'above,'

and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Præternatural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels, more especially local plethora; congestion.—Andral. Various forms of hyperæmia are admitted by pathologists,—for example, the *active* or *sthenic*; as in the phlegmasia,—the *asthenic* or *passive*, from weakness of vessels; the *cadaveric*, or that which forms immediately before or after death; and the *hypostatic*, which occurs in depending parts.

HYPERÆMIA ABDOMINIS, Coeliæmia—h. Activa, Inflammation—h. Capitis, Cephalæmia—h. of the Brain, Stethæmia—h. Cerebri, Cephalæmia—h. Pectoris, Stethæmia—h. Pulmonum, Stethæmia—h. of the Lungs, Stethæmia—h. Hepatic, Hepatoæmia.

HYPERÆMIO, *Hyperæmicus*, *Congested*, *Bloodshot*. Affected with hyperæmia.

HYPERÆSTHESIA, Hyperæsthesia—h. Linguis, Hypergeusia—h. Olfactoria, Hyperosphresia—h. Plexus cardiaci, Angina pectoris.

HYPERÆSTHESIS, *Hyperæsthesia*, *Oxyæsthesia*, (F.) *Hyperæsthetic*, from *ὑπερ*, 'above,' and *αἴσθησις*, 'the faculty of feeling.' Excessive sensibility, impressibility, or passibility.

HYPERÆSTHETICA, same etymon. Agents that are conceived to augment general sensibility—as strychnia, brucia, &c. Pereira.

HYPERANTHERA MORINGA, Guilandina moringa.

HYPERANTHRAXIS, see Cholera.

HYPERAPHIA, *Oxyaphê*, *Oxyaphia*, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *ἄψη*, 'touch.' Excessive acuteness of touch.

HYPERAPHRODISIA, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *Ἀφροδίτη*, 'Venus.' Excessive venereal desire.

HYPERASTHENIA, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *ασθενία*, 'weakness.' Excessive debility.

HYPERAUXESIS, from *ὑπερ*, 'over,' 'above,' and *αὐξησις*, 'augmentation.' *Hyperæpid'osis*. Excessive increase or enlargement of a part;—as *Hyperauxesis Ir'idis*, an excessive enlargement of the iris, so as to stop up the pupil.

HYPERBOLIC (*attitude*), from *ὑπερ*, 'above, over,' and *βᾶλλω*, 'I throw.' 'Excessive.' Galen, by this term, designates certain extraordinary attitudes, in which the limbs and vertebral column are in a state of complete extension or flexion.

HYPERBOREAN, from *ὑπερ*, 'beyond,' and *βορρᾶς*, 'the north wind.' A race of men found at the extreme north of the two continents, in the vicinity of the polar circle. It includes the Thibetans, Ostiaks, Kamtschadales, Laplanders, Samoëdes, Esquimaux, &c.

HYPERBULLIA, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *βούλη*, 'will.' Ungovernable will or volition.

HYPERCARDIA, Heart, hypertrophy of the.

HYPERCARDIOTROPHIA, Heart, hypertrophy of the.

HYPERCATAPINO'SIS, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *καταπίνειν*, 'to sip up.' Excessive activity of absorption.

HYPERCATHARSIS, *Hyperina'ois*, *Hyperinoe*, *Superpurgatio*, *Ejfenitatio*, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *καθάρσις*, 'purgation.' Superpurgation.

HYPERCENOSIS, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *κένωσις*, 'evacuation.' Excessive evacuation, as of blood, bile, &c.

HYPERCERASIS, Staphyloma of the cornea.

HYPERCERATOSIS, Staphyloma of the cornea.

HYPERCHOLIA, Polycholia.

HYPERCINE'SIA, *Hypercin'e'ois*, from *ὑπερ*, 'above, over,' and *κίνησις* (*κίνησις*, 'I move,') 'motion.' Excessive motion. Under the term *Hy-*

percinesis, Romberg includes the spasmodic neuroses.

HYPERCINESIA NERVOSA, see Irritable—h. Uterina, Hysteria.

HYPERCINESIS GASTRICA, Hypochondriasis.

HYPERCONJUNCTIVITE, see Ophthalmia.

HYPERCORYPHOSIS, from *ὑπερ*, 'above,' and *κορυφή*, 'the vertex,' the extreme point of anything. The lobes of the liver and lungs.—Hippocrates.

HYPERCRIN'IA, *Hyperdiac'risis*, *Chymos'mia*, from *ὑπερ*, 'above,' and *κρίσις*, 'I separate.' A morbid increase in the quantity of the secretions.

HYPERCRISIS, same etymon. *Superevac'atio*, *Superevacua'tio*. An excessive crisis, or evacuation; a flux.—A very violent, critical effort, or too copious critical evacuations.—Galen.

HYPERCYESIS, Superfætation.

HYPERDERMATO'SIS, *Hyperdermato'ma*, *Hyperdermo'ois*, *Hyperdermo'ma*, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *δέρμα*, 'skin.' Hypertrophy of the skin.

HYPERDIACRISIS, Hypercrista.

HYPERDIURESIS, Diabetes.

HYPERDYNAMIA, Hyperthemia.

HYPERDYNAM'IC, *Hyperdynam'iosus*, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *δύναμις*, 'strength.' Appertaining to or having the characters of hyperdynamia, or excessive strength—of the vital powers more especially.

HYPERCHEMA, see Exaggerated.

HYPERCHESIS, see Exaggerated.

HYPEREM'ESIS, *Hyperem'e'ois*; *Vom'itus profu'sus*, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *εμεω*, 'I vomit.' Excessive vomiting after an emetic.

HYPERÉMIE, Hyperæmia—h. *du Cereau*, Cephaloæmia—h. *Cérébrale*, Cephaloæmia—h. *du Foie*, Hepatoæmia—h. *de la Moëlle épinière*, Hypermyeloæmia—h. *des Pommes*, Stethæmia.

HYPERENCÉPHALOTROPHIE; from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' *εγκεφαλον*, 'the encephalon,' and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.' Hypertrophy of the encephalon.—Piorry.

HYPERENCEPH'ALUS, from *ὑπερ*, 'above,' and *κεφαλή*, 'the head.' A monster whose excessive brain is situate in the skull.

HYPERENDOSMOSE, Inflammation.

HYPERENERGIA, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *ενεργία*, 'activity.' Excessive activity, as of the nervous system.

HYPEREPHIDROSIS, Ephidrosis.

HYPEREPIDOSIS, Hyperauxesis.

HYPERERETHIS'IA, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *ερεθίζω*, 'I excite.' Excessive irritability.

HYPERES'IA, *ὑπερῆσις*, 'a ministry.' This word is sometimes applied to the organs;—when it means function.

HYPERESTHÉSIE, Hyperæsthesia.

HYPERETRIA, Midwife.

HYPERGEN'ESIS, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' The excess of formative power, which gives occasion to monstrosities by excess of parts.

HYPERGEUS'TIA, *Hypergen'ois*, *Hyperæsthesia lingua*, *Oxygen'ois*, from *ὑπερ*, 'above,' and *γεύσις*, 'taste.' Excessive sensibility of the organ of taste.

HYPERHÆMATOSIS, Inflammation.

HYPERHÆMIA, Hyperæmia.

HYPERHÉPATOTROPHIE, Hepatoauxe.

HYPERHIDROSIS, Ephidrosis.

HYPERHO'RA, from *ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and

'*topa*, 'time.' Premature development of the body, or of some part.

HYPERICUM BACCIFERUM, *Arbuscula gummiifera*, *Brasilien'sis*, *Caca-opia*. A Brazilian tree, whose bark admits a juice, when wounded, which resembles gamboge.

HYPERICUM OFFICINALE, *H. perforatum* — *h. Officinarium*, *H. perforatum*.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM, *Hypericum*, *H. officinale* seu *officina'rum* seu *vulgarè* seu *Virginicum*, *Fuga Daemonum*, *Androsæmum*, *Co'rision*, *Perforated* or *Common St. John's Wort*, (*F.*) *Mil-lepertuis ordinaire*. It is aromatic and astringent, and enters into a number of aromatic preparations; and, amongst others, into the *Fall-tranck*. The *Oil of St. John's Wort*, *O'leum hyperici*, *Balsamum hyperici simpliciter*, is made by infusing ζ iv. of the flowers in a quart of olive oil. It is vulnerary.

HYPERICUM VIRGINICUM, *H. perforatum* — *h. Vulgare*, *H. perforatum*.

HYPERIDROSIS, *Ephidrosis*.

HYPERINESIS, *Hypercatharsis*.

HYPERINOS, *Hypercatharsis*.

HYPERINOSIS, *Hyperplas'ma*, from '*ὑπερ*, 'above,' and '*ἰς*, *ἔως*, 'flesh.' The condition of the blood in which it contains an increase in the proportion of fibrin, a decrease of the corpuscles in proportion to the excess of fibrin, and an increase of the fat, — as in inflammation. In proportion to the increase of the fibrin and fat, and the decrease of the corpuscles, the whole solid residue will be diminished. Also, morbidly increased muscular activity. — *Siebenhaar*.

HYPERLYMPH'IA, (*F.*) *Hyperlymphic*; from '*ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and '*lymph'a*. Excessive formation or accumulation of lymph.

HYPERMÉTROHÉMIE, *Metrohæmia*.

HYPERMNE'SIA, from '*ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and '*μνησ'αι*, 'I recollect.' Excessive memory.

HYPERMYELOHÉM'IA, (*F.*) *Hyperémie de la Moëlle Épinière*, *Congestion sanguine rachidienne*, from '*ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' *μυελος*, 'marrow,' and '*αἷμα*, 'blood.' Hyperæmia of the spinal marrow.

HYPERNÉPHROTROPHIE, from '*ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' *νεφρος*, 'kidney,' and '*τροφή*, 'nourishment.' Hypertrophy of the kidney.

HYPERNEUR'IA, from '*ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and '*νευρον*, 'a nerve.' Excessive nervous activity.

HYPERNEURO'MA, same etymon. Morbid development of the neurine or nervous masses.

HYPERO-PHARYNGEUS, *Palato-pharyngeus*.

HYPERO'A, from '*ὑπερ*, 'upon,' and '*ωρον*, 'a high place.' The palatine arch, — the base of the cranium.

HYPERO'A, *Palate*.

HYPEROÏ'TIS, *Inflamma'tio pala'ti*, *Angi'na Palati'na*, (*F.*) *Inflammation du Palais*; from '*hypero'a*, 'the palate,' and '*itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the velum palati.

HYPEROÏCHAS'MA, from '*ὑπερo'a*, 'the palate, and '*χασμα*, 'an opening;' *Lycos'toma*, *Palatum fissum*. Fissure of the palate.

HYPEROPSIA, *Oxyopia*.

HYPEROS, *Plum*.

HYPEROSMIA, *Hyperosphresia*.

HYPEROSPHERE'SIA, *Hyperos'mia*, *Hyperos'the'sia olfacto'ria*, *Olfactus acutus*, from '*ὑπερ*, and '*οσφρησ'ις*, 'smell.' Excessive acuteness of smell.

HYPEROSTOSIS, *Exostosis*.

HYPERPATH'IA, from '*ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and '*παθησ'ις*, 'suffering.' Excessive sensibility in disease.

HYPERPHLEBO'SIS, from '*ὑπερ*, 'in excess,' and '*φλεβ'ις*, 'a vein.' Too great development of the venous system; predominant venosity.

HYPERPHILEGMASIA, *Hyperphlogosis*.

HYPERPHLOGO'SIS, *Epiphlogo'sis*, *Hyperphlegma'sia*, *Inflamma'tio peracuta*, from '*ὑπερ*, 'above,' and '*φλεγωσ'ις*, 'inflammation.' A high degree of inflammation.

HYPERPHRÉNIE, *Mania*.

HYPERPIMELE, see *Polysarcia*.

HYPERPLASMA, *Hyperinosis*.

HYPERPLEXIE, *Ecstasis*.

HYPERPNEUSTIA, *Flatulencia*.

HYPERPRESBY'TIA, *Presby'tia*.

HYPERSARCHIDIOS, *Physconia*.

HYPERSARCO'MA, *Hypersarco'sis*, *Hypersarc'is*, from '*ὑπερ*, 'above,' and '*σαρξ*, 'flesh.' A soft fungous excrescence, especially such as appears upon ulcerated parts. — A fungosity.

HYPERSARCOSIS, *Excrescence*, *Fungosity*, — *h. Cordis*, *Heart*, *hypertrophy* of the

HYPERSARKIS, *Hypersarcoma*.

HYPERSPADI'AS, *Epispadias*.

HYPERSPASMIA, *Convulsio*.

HYPERSPLÉNOTROPHIE, *Splenoncus*.

HYPERSPONGIA, *Spina ventosa*.

HYPERSTHENI'A, *Hyperdyna'mia*, *Hyperzoödyna'mia*, *Status inflammato'rius verus*; from '*ὑπερ*, 'beyond,' and '*σθένος*, 'strength.' Super-excitement. A morbid condition, characterised by over-excitement of all the vital phenomena.

HYPERSTHENIC, *Stimulant*.

HYPERSTHENICUS, *Active*, *Stimulant*.

HYPERTON'IA, from '*ὑπερ*, 'beyond,' and '*τονος*, 'tone.' Excess of tone in parts. It is opposed to *atony*.

HYPERTROPHÆ'MIA, from '*ὑπερ*, 'above,' *τροφή*, 'nourishment,' and '*αἷμα*, 'blood.' A state in which the plastic powers of the blood are increased.

HYPERTROPHIA CEREBRI, *Phrenauxe* — *h. Cordis*, *Heart*, *hypertrophy* of the — *h. Glandularum*, *Hyperadenosis* — *h. Hepatis*, *Hepatauxe* — *h. Intestinorum*, *Enterhypertrophia* — *h. Lienis*, *Splenoncus* — *h. Splenis*, *Splenoncus* — *h. Uteri*, *Metrauxe* — *h. Vesicæ urinariæ*, *Cystauxe*.

HYPERTROPHIE DU CŒUR, *Heart*, *hypertrophy* of the — *h. du Foie*, *Hepatauxe* — *h. de la Rate*, *Splenoncus* — *h. du Corps Thyroïde*, *Bronchocèle*.

HYPERTROPHIED, see *Hypertrophy*.

HYPERTROPHOUS, see *Hypertrophy*.

HY'PERTROPHY, *Hypertroph'ia*, from '*ὑπερ*, 'beyond,' and '*τροφή*, 'nourishment.' The state of a part in which the nutrition is performed with greater activity; and which, on that account, at length acquires unusual bulk. The part thus affected is said to be *hypertrophied* or *hypertrophous*.

HYPERURESIS, *Enuresis* — *h. Aquea*, *Diabetes*.

HYPERURORRHÆE, *Diabetes* — *h. Saccharine*, *Diabetes* (*Mellitus*.)

HYPERZODYNAMIA, *Hypersthenia*.

HYPEX'ODOS, '*ὑπεξoδος*, from '*ὑπο*, 'beneath,' and '*oδος*, 'passing out.' An alvine discharge or flux. — *Hippocrates*.

HYPEZOCUS, *Diaphragm*, *Ploura*.

HYPHA, *Texture*.

HYPHÆMA, *Echymoma*.

HYPHÆMATO'SIS, from '*ὑπο*, 'under,' and '*αἱματωσ'ις*, 'sanguification.' Morbidly diminished hæmatisis. — *Sanguifica'tio debilitior*.

HYPHÆMOS, *Subcoruentus*.

HYPHE, *Texture*.

HYPHYDROS, Hydropic.

HYPNŌSIS, Hypoplas'ma, from 'υπο, 'under,' and *ισ, ιως,* 'flesh.' The condition of the blood in which the quantity of fibrin is frequently less than in health, or if it amounts to the usual quantity, its proportion to the blood corpuscles is less than in health: the quantity of corpuscles is either absolutely increased or their proportion to the fibrin is larger than in healthy blood; the quantity of solid constituents is also frequently larger than in health. Such is the condition of the blood in fevers, hemorrhages, and polyæmia. — Simon.

HYPNÆSTHESIS, Somnolency.

HYPNIA'TER, (F.) Hypniatre, from 'υπνος, 'sleep,' and *ιατρος,* 'a physician.' A name given to deluded or designing persons who have affirmed that they were able, during their 'magnetic sleep,' to diagnose disease and its appropriate treatment.

HYPNIC, Hyp'nicus, from 'υπνος, 'sleep.' An agent that affects sleep. — Pereira.

HYPNOBATASIS, Somnambulism.**HYPNOBATES, Somnambulist.****HYPNOBATESIS, Somnambulism.****HYPNOBATIA, Somnambulism.**

HYPNŌDES, 'υπνωδης, from 'υπο, 'under,' and 'υπνος, 'sleep.' One in a state of slumber or somnolency.

HYPNODIA, Somnolency.

HYPNOLOG'ICA, Hypnologic'icæ. The part of hygiene which treats of sleep.

HYPNOL'OGY, Hypnologic'ia, from 'υπνος, and *λογος,* 'a discourse.' Same etymon. A treatise on sleep. The doctrine of sleep.

HYPNONERGIA, Somnambulism.**HYPNOPOEUS, Somniferous.****HYPNOS, Sleep.**

HYPNOSIS BIOMAGNETICA, Sleep, magnetic.

HYPNOTIC, Somniferous.

HYPNOTISM, Somnambulism, magnetic; see Magnetism, animal.

HYPNOTIZED, see Mesmerized.**HYPŌ, 'υπο, 'under,' 'sub.' In composition.****HYPO, Hypochondriasis.****HYPOÆMA, Ecchymoma.****HYPOÆMIA, Ecchymoma.**

HYPOBLEPH'ARUM, from 'υπο, 'under,' and *βλεφαρον,* 'eyelid.' Tumefaction under one or both eyelids. Also, an artificial eye, placed under the eyelids.

HYPOCAPNISMA, Suffimentum.**HYPOCAPNISMUS, Fumigation.**

HYPOCARO'DES, Subsepora'tus, from 'υπο, 'under,' and *καρος,* 'a heavy sleep.' One who is in a state approaching carus. — Hippocrates.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS, from 'υπο, 'beneath,' and *καθαρσις,* 'purgation.' Too feeble purgation. A word opposed to hypercatharsis.

HYPOCATHARTICUS, Laxative.

HYPOCAUS'TUM, from 'υπο, 'beneath,' and *καυσ,* 'I burn.' A name given to a stove, or any such contrivance, to sweat in. Also, a furnace in any subterraneous place, used for heating baths: — *υποκαυστρον, Balnea'rium, Vapora'rium.*

HYPOCEPHALÆ'UM, from 'υπο, 'under,' and *κεφαλη,* 'head.' A pillow for the head.

HYPOCERCHA'LEON, from 'υπο, and *κερχαλεος,* 'hoarse.' Roughness of the fauces affecting the voice. — Hippocrates.

HYPOCHLORETUM SULPHUROSUM, Sulphur, chloride of.

HYPOCHLOROM'ELAS, sub-pallidæ nigri-cans, from 'υπο, *χλωρος,* 'green,' and *μελας,* 'black.'

A term applied to one whose skin is pale, with a blackish hue. — Hippocr., Galen.

HYPOCHOILION, Abdomen.

HY'POCHONDRE, Hypochon'drium, Subcartilagin'eum, Re'gio Hypochondri'aca, Hypochon'driac Region, from 'υπο, 'under,' and *χονδρος,* 'a cartilage.' Each lateral and superior region of the abdomen is so called, because it is bounded by the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs, which forms the base of the chest. There is a right and a left hypochondrium.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC, Hypochondri'acus, Hypochondri'acal, Va'poury, Va'pourish, (F.) Hypochondriaque. Same etymon. Belonging to hypochondriasis. One labouring under hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRIACISMUS, Hypochondriasis.**HYPOCHONDRIALGIA, Hypochondriasis.****HYPOCHONDRIAQUE, Hypochondriac.**

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS, Same etymon. *Al'asia hypochondriasis, Morbus hypochondri'acus, M. Resiccato'rius, M. Ructuo'sus, Malum hypochondri'acum, Hallucina'tio hypochondriasis, Hypochondriacis'mus, Hypochondriacis'mus, Dyspep'ria hypochondriasis, Passio hypochondriaca, Affec'tio hypochondriaca, Anathymi'asis, Hypercine'sis gastrica, Splenes, Melancholia nerea, M. statuo'sa, M. hypochondri'aca, Suffoca'tio hypochondri'aca, Morbus statuo'sus, M. erudito'rum, Fomes ventric'uli, Hypochondrium, Hypo, Spleen, Vapours, English Malady, Low Spirite, (F.) Hypochondrie, Maladie imaginaire, Maladie Anglaise, Affection ooporeuse, Vapeurs.* This disease is probably so called, from the circumstance of some hypochondriacs having felt an uneasy sensation in the hypochondriac regions. The disease seems really to be, as Pinel has classed it, a species of neurosis, and of mental alienation, which is observed in persons who in other respects are of sound judgment, but who reason erroneously on whatever concerns their own health. Hypochondriasis is characterized by disordered digestion, without fever or local lesion; flatulence; borborygmi; extreme increase of sensibility; palpitations; illusions of the senses; a succession of morbid feelings, which appear to simulate the greater part of diseases; panics; exaggerated uneasiness of various kinds; chiefly in what regards the health, &c. Indigestion has usually been considered the cause of hypochondriasis. They are, unquestionably, much connected with each other: but there is every reason to believe, that the seat of the affection is really, though functionally, in the brain. The disease almost always appears at the adult age, most commonly in irritable individuals; and, in those exhausted, or rather in the habit of being exhausted, by mental labour, overwhelmed with domestic or public affairs, &c.

The treatment is almost entirely moral. The condition of the digestive function must, however, be accurately attended to.

HYPOCHONDRIACISMUS, Hypochondriasis.**HYPOCHONDRISM, Hypochondriasis.****HYPOCHOREMA, Excrement.**

HYPOCHORESIS, Dejection, Defecation, Excrement.

HYPOCHORETICUS, Cathartic.**HYPOCHYMA, Cataract.****HYPOCHYROSIS, Baryecola.**

HYPOCHYSIS HÆMATODES, Hæmophthalmia.

HYPOCISTIS, Cytinus.

HYPOCLEP'TICUM, from 'υπο, 'beneath,' and *κλεπτε,* 'I steal.' A chymical vessel, formerly used for separating oil from water.

HYPOCÆLIS, Palpebra inferior.**HYPOCÆLIUM, Abdomen.**

HYPOCÆLUM, Hypocœlon, Palpebra inferior.
HYPOCŌI'LON, *Hypocœ'lon*, *Hypocœ'ium*, *Hypocœ'gium*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *καλον*, 'a cavity.' A cavity situate under the lower eyelid. The lower eyelid itself.
HYPOCOPHOSIS, Barycoœia, Deafness.
HYPOCRA'NIUM (ΑΡΟΣΤΕΜΑ), from *υπο*, 'under,' and *κρανιον*, 'the cranium.' A collection of pus between the cranium and dura mater.
HYPOCYLUM, Hypocœlon, Palpebra inferior.
HYPOCYSTEOTOMIA, see Lithotomy.
HYPODERIS, Epideris.
HYPODERMAT'OMY, *Hypodermatom'ia*, from *υπο*, 'under,' *δερμα*, 'the skin,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' The section of subcutaneous parts, as of tendons and muscles.
HYPODERMIS, Clitoris, Epideris.
HYPODERRHIS, Epideris.
HYPODESMA, Bandage.
HYPODYNAMIC, Adynamic.
HYPODYN'IA, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *δυνη*, 'pain.' *Dolor mitis seu lenis*. A slight pain.
HYPOGALA, Hypopyon.
HYPOGASTRAL'GIA, from *υπογαστριον*, 'the hypogastrium,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the hypogastrium.
HYPOGAS'TRIC, *Hypogas'tricus*. Relating or belonging to the hypogastrium.
HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY, *A. ili'aca inter'na*, *A. ili'aca poste'rior*, *A. pelvicoœna*—(Ch.), is the more internal of the two branches into which the primary iliac divides. It descends into the cavity of the pelvis, and gives off a considerable number of branches, which arise, at times, separately; at others, by common trunks. These branches are, 1. The posterior, i. e. the ilio-lumbar arteries, lateral, sacral, and gluteal. 2. The anterior, i. e. the umbilical, vesical, and obturator. 3. The internal, the middle hemorrhoidal arteries, uterine, and vaginal in women. 4. The inferior, i. e. the ischiatic arteries, and internal pudic.
HYPOGAS'TRIC GAN'GLION. A large nervous ganglion, described by Dr. Robt. Lee as seated on each side of the cervix uteri, immediately behind the ureter; which receives the greater number of the nerves of the hypogastric and sacral plexuses, and distributes branches to the uterus, vagina, bladder, and rectum.
HYPOGASTRIC OPERATION OF LITHOTOMY, (F.) *Taille hypogastrique*. The high operation, or that practised above the pubes.
HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS, *Plexus sous-mesentrique* of Winslow, is situate at the lateral and posterior parts of the rectum and the *bas fond* of the bladder. It is formed by the sacral nerves and the inferior mesenteric plexus, and gives off numerous filaments, which accompany the arteries that pass to the rectum and genital organs.
HYPOGASTRIC VEIN furnishes nearly the same branches.
HYPOGASTRION, Abdomen, Hypogastrium.
HYPOGAS'TRIUM, *Hypogas'trion*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *γαστηρ*, 'the stomach or belly;' *Etron*, *ητρον*, *Venter imus*, *V. parvus*, *Aqualic'ulus*, *Sumen*, *Rumen*. The lower part of the abdomen. The *Hypogastric region*, *Re'gio hypogas'trica seu hypogas'tria*, which extends as high as three fingers' breadth beneath the umbilicus, is divided into three secondary regions—one middle or pubic, and two lateral or inguinal.
HYPOGASTROCE'LE, from *υπο*, 'under,' *γαστηρ*, 'the stomach or belly,' and *κελη*, 'a tumour.' Hernia in the hypogastric region, occurring through the separated fibres of the lower part of the linea alba. See Hernia, hypogastric.
HYPOGASTRODID'YMUS, *Did'ymus Symphyohypogas'tricus*, *Ischiopa'ges*, from *υπο*, 'un-

der,' *γαστηρ*, 'the belly,' and *διδυμος*, 'a twin.' A monstrosity in which twins are united by the hypogastrium.—Gurlt.

HYPOGASTRORIXIS, Eventration.
HYPOGLOSSA, Hypoglottides.
HYPOGLOSSIA, Hypoglottides.
HYPOGLOSSIADENIT'IS, from *υπο*, 'under,' *γλωσσα*, 'tongue,' *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *ιτις*, denoting inflammation. *Inflamma'tio glandula'rum sublingua'lium*. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

HYPOGLOSSIDIA, Hypoglottides.
HYPOGLOSSIS, Ranula.
HYPOGLOSSIUM, Ranula.
HYPOGLOSSUM, *Ruscus hypoglossum*, Ranula.

HYPOGLOS'SUS, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' That which is under the tongue.

HYPOGLOSSUS, *Hypoglossal Nerve*, *Nerf Hypoglosse* ou *Grand Hypoglosse*, *Hypoglossien* (Ch.), *Lingual N.*, *Gustatory N.*, *Lingualis Me'dius*, is the ninth pair of nerves of many anatomists. It arises by ten or twelve very fine filaments from the grooves, which separate the corpora pyramidalia from the C. olivaria; issues from the cranium by the foramen condyloideum anterius; and divides, near the angle of the jaw, into two branches; the one, the *cervic'alis descendens* or *descen'dens nomi*. It forms, with the cervical plexus, a large anastomotic arch, and furnishes branches to several of the muscles of the neck. The other, the *lingual branch*, is the continuation of the principal trunk, and gives its numerous filaments to the muscles of the tongue and pharynx. The ninth pair communicates motion to the muscles to which it is distributed.

HYPOGLOTTIA, Hypoglottides.
HYPOGLOTT'IDES, (PILULÆ), *Hypoglot'ia*, *Hypoglot'tia*, *Hypoglot'ea*, *Hypoglot'ta*, *Hypoglossid'ia*, *Pilula sublingua'lea*. Pills placed under the tongue to dissolve there.

HYPOGLOTTIS, Ranula.
HYPOGLU'TIS, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *γλοτρος*, 'the nates.' The lower and projecting part of the nates.—Gorræus.

HYPOGNATHADEN, Submaxillary gland.
HYPOGNATHADENIT'IS, *Hypognathaden'itis*, from *hypognathaden*, the submaxillary gland, and *ιτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

HYPOLEPSIOMANIA, Melancholy.
HYPO'MIA, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *ωμος*, 'the shoulder.' The projecting part of the shoulder.—Castelli, Galen.

HYPOMIA, Axilla.
HYPOMNESIS, Memory.
HYPONARTHÉCIE, *Hyponarthécia*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *αρθηξ*, 'a splint.' A term used by M. Mayor for his mode of treating fractures by position only,—the limb resting upon a properly cushioned board or splint.

HYPONEU'RIA, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' Morbidly diminished nervous energy.

HYPON'OMOS, *Ulcus subtus depas'cens*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *ομοσ*, 'I feed.' A deep fistula or ulcer.

HYPON'YCHON, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *ονχξ*, 'the nail.' *Echymo'ma Hyponychon*. Effusion of blood under a nail.

HYPOPATHI'A, *Subaffec'tio*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' A disease of a slight character.

HYPOPATUS, Dejectio.
HYPOPE'DIUM, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *πους*, 'the foot.' A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPH'ASIS, from 'υπο, 'under,' and φαινω, 'I appear.' The state of the eyes in which the white only is seen through the opening of the eyelids. — Hippocrates.

HYPOPHLEGMASIA, Subinflammatio.

HYPOPH'ORA, from 'υπο, 'under,' and φερω, 'I carry'; *Ulcus sinu'osum seu fistulo'sum*. A fistulous ulcer. — Galen. A dejection.

HYPOPTHALMIA, Hypopyon.

HYPOPTHAL'MION, from 'υπο, 'under,' and οφθαλμος, 'the eye.' That part under the eye where œdema generally commences in chronic diseases and in cachexia. — Hippocrates.

HYOPHYSIS, Cataract, Epigone — h. Cerebri, Pituitary gland.

HYPOP'ITYS LANUGINO'SA, *American Pine-app, False Beech-drops, Birds' Nest*. Indigenous; flowering from June to August. Order, Ericaceæ. Used as a nervine in the form of the powdered root.

HYOP'PIUM, from 'υπο, 'under,' and οψ, 'eye.' The part of the face under the eye: — a black eye.

HYOPIUM Os, Mala os.

HYOPLASMA, Hypinosis.

HYOPLASTE'MA, from 'υπο, 'under,' πλαστικός, 'formative,' and αιμα, 'blood.' Diminished plasticity of the blood.

HYOUPLEURIUS, Pleura.

HYOPO'DIA, *Supplanta'lia, Suppeda'nea*, from 'υπο, 'under,' and πους, 'the foot.' Remedies, as sinapisms, which are applied under the foot.

HYPOP'YON, *Hypopyum, Hypophthal'mia, Pyophthal'mia, Empy'e'sis seu Diapye'sis Oculi, Ocul'us purulent'us, Lunella, Hypopy'ala, Hypopyum lac'teum, Pyo'sis, Abscessus Oculi, Parop'sis Staphylo'ma purulentum*; from 'υπο, 'under,' and πους, 'pus,' because the pus is under the cornea. This name has been given to small abscesses between the laminae of the cornea, as well as to different purulent collections in the chambers of the eye; hence, some pathologists have distinguished *Hypopy'on of the chambers* from *Hypopy'on of the Cor'nea*. In abscesses of the chambers, the purulent matter is mixed with the aqueous humour, which it renders turbid; and is deposited particularly at the lower part of the eye; forming behind the cornea a kind of whitish crescent, that rises more or less before the pupil, and closes it entirely or in part. It requires the use of local and general antiphlogistics, and sorbificants. At times, it is necessary to puncture the cornea and evacuate the pus.

HYOPYCUM LACTEUM, Hypopyon.

HYPORIN'ION, *Hyporrhini'um*, from 'υπο, 'under,' and ριν, 'the nose.' That part of the beard which grows beneath the nose. The mustaches. Also, the upper lip.

HYPORRHYSIS, Defluxion, Prolapsus.

HYOSAR'PRUS, *Subputris, Putres'cens*. Growing putrid. Slightly putrid.

HYOSAR'CA, from 'υπο, 'under,' and σαξ, 'flesh.' *Hyposarcid'ius*, Anasarca. In Linné's and in Cullen's Nosology, it is synonymous with *Phyconia*.

HYOSARCIDIUS, Anasarca, Hyposarca.

HYOSARCO'SIS, from 'υπο, 'under,' and σαρκωσις, 'a fleshy growth.' A small, fleshy growth: — a wart.

HYOSIAGONARTHRI'TIS, from 'υπο, 'under,' σιαγων, 'the jawbone,' αρθρον, 'a joint,' and ιτις, denoting inflammation; *Inflamma'tio articuli maxil'læ inferio'ris*. Inflammation of the joint of the lower jaw.

HYOSIALADENITIS, *Hypognathadenitis*.

HYOSPA'DIA, from 'υπο, 'under,' and σπασσω, 'I draw.' A malformation, in which the canal of the urethra, instead of opening at the apex of the glans, terminates at its base, or beneath the penis, at a greater or less distance from the symphysis pubis. When the orifice of the urethra is very near the root of the penis, the scrotum is divided, as it were, into two great labia; and this malformation has often been taken for a case of hermaphroditism. Hypospadias is ordinarily incurable; and an idea has been entertained that it is the cause of impotence. It is not exactly so; but it renders impregnation less probable.

HYOSPA'DIAS, *Hypospadiæ'us, Hypospad'icus*. One affected with hypospadias.

HYOSPHAG'MA, from 'υπο, 'under,' and σφαζω, 'I kill.' The coagulated blood, which is collected when an animal is killed and used for food. Also, an effusion of blood, especially under the conjunctiva.

HYOSPHAGMA, Hæmophthalmia.

HYPOSTAPHYLE, Staphylœdema.

HYPOSTAPHYLITIS, Staphylœdema.

HYOS'TASES, from 'υπο, 'under,' and στασις, 'the act of placing.' Morbid depositions in the body.

HYPOSTASIS, Sediment.

HYPOSTATIC, *Hypostat'icus*, from 'υπο, 'under,' and στασις, 'stagnation.' Relating to hypostases, sediments or depositions.

HYPOSTATIC HYPERE'MIA. A congestion of blood in the vessels of a part caused by its depending position.

HYPOSTEMA, Sediment.

HYPOSTHENIC, Contrastimulant.

HYPOSTROPHE, 'υποστροφή, 'change of position,' from 'υπο, and στροφή, 'I turn.' Act of a patient turning himself. Also, a relapse or return of a disease. — Hippoc. Foësius.

HYOSYPH'ILIS, from 'υπο, 'under,' and Syphilis. A mild form of syphilis.

HYPOTH'ENAR, *Sub'cola*, from 'υπο, 'under,' and δευα, 'the palm of the hand or sole of the foot.' *Hypothenar Eminence*. The fleshy projection of the palmar surface of the hand, which corresponds with the little finger, and is supported by the fifth metacarpal bone. This eminence is formed of four muscles: the *Palmaris brevis, Abductor minimi digiti, Flexor brevis minimi digiti*, and *Opponens minimi digiti*. The name *Hypothenar* has also been given to different muscles of the hand. The *Hypothenar minimi digiti* of Riolan comprehended the *Abductor, Flexor brevis* and *Opponens minimi digiti*; and his muscle, *Hypothenar pollicis*, corresponded to the *Abductor*, and a portion of the *Flexor brevis pollicis*. Winslow called *muscle petit hypothénar* ou *hypothénar du petit doigt*, the *Abductor minimi digiti*.

HYPOTHENAR MINIMI DIGITI, *Flexor parvus minimi digiti* — h. Minor metacarpus, *Abductor minimi digiti* — h. Riolani, *Flexor parvus minimi digiti*.

HYPOTHETON, Suppository.

HYPOTHYMIAMA, Fumigation.

HYPOTHYMIASIS, Fumigation.

HYPO'TIUM, (*Emplastrum*;) from 'υπο, 'under,' and οτις, 'the ear.' *Emplastrum auricularé*; a plaster applied behind or under the ear.

HYPOTROPE, Relapse.

HYPOTROPH'IA, from 'υπο, 'under,' and τροφή, 'nourishment.' Scanty nourishment, or nutrition.

HYPOTROPIASMUS, Relapse.

HYPOTRYG'US, Feeculent.

HYPOUTRION, Abdomen.

HYPOX'YS ERECTA, *Starygrass*; indige-

nous; *Order*, Amaryllidaceæ. The root is eaten, and has been used as a vulnerary; and in chronic ulcers and agues.

HYPOZO'MA, from 'υπο, 'under,' and ζωωπτ, 'I bind round;' *Membrana succin'gena*. A membrane or septum, as the mediastinum, diaphragm, &c.

HYPPOCRAS, Claret.

HYPSELOGLOSSUS, Basioglossus.

HYPSELODES, OS, Hyoides, os.

HYPSELOGLOSSUS, Hyoglossus.

HYPSPHO'NUS, from 'υψος, 'high,' and φωνη, 'voice.' One who has a clear loud voice.

HYPSOSIS, Sublimation.

HYPTIASMA, Supination.

HYPTIAS'MOS, from 'υπτιαζω, 'I lie with the face upwards.' Lying in a supine posture. Also, inversion of the stomach, as in nausea, regurgitation, or vomiting.—Hippocr., Galen.

HYPU'LUS, from 'υπο, and ελην, 'cicatrix.' Imperfectly cicatrised.

Ulcera Hypu'la. Ulcers healed at the top, but not at the bottom.

HYRA'CEUM. A substance found in the Cape Colony, which Thunberg and other travellers mistook for a kind of bitumen; but, according to Dr. Pappe, it is obtained from the urine of the *Klipdas* or *Hyrax Capensis*, which, when passed, is thick and of a glutinous nature. The animal is in the habit of evacuating the urine at one spot, where its aqueous parts evaporate in the sun—the more tenacious adhering to the rock and hardening.

In smell, and medical properties, it most resembles castor, which, according to Dr. Pappe, it may replace. It is used by the Cape farmers in nervous and spasmodic affections.

HYRAX CAPENSIS, see Hyraceum.

HYRTOCHEILIDES, Labia pudendi.

HYSSOP, *Hyssopus*—h. Hedge, *Gratiola officinalis*.

HYSSOPITES. Ancient name of a wine, of which hyssop was the chief ingredient, and which Dioscorides extolled in chronic inflammation of the chest. It was regarded as diuretic and emmenagogue.

HYSSO'PUS, from the Hebr. *Asob*, *Case'la*, *Hyssopus officina'lis*, *Common hyssop*. It has been chiefly used as an aromatic, stimulant, and pectoral, in the form of infusion.

HYSTERA, 'υστερα, 'υστερη, 'the uterus.' Hence: **HYSTERA**, Secundines.

HYSTERAL'GLA, *Hysterodyn'ia*, (F.) *Fortitude*, from 'υστερα, 'the uterus,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the uterus. *Irritable uterus*, (F.) *Néuralgie de l'uterus*. Hippocrates uses the epithet *Hyster'al'ges*, *υστεραλγης*, for any thing that excites uterine pain; and, especially, for vinegar.

HYSTERALGIA CATARRHALIS, *Metrorrhœuma*—h. *Galactica*, *Phlegmatia alba dolens*—h. *Lochi- alis*, *Dyslochis*—h. *Rheumatica*, *Metrorrhœuma*.

HYSTERATRE'SIA, from 'υστερα, 'the uterus,' and ατρατος, 'imperfectorate.' Imperforation of the os uteri.

HYSTERELCO'SIS, from 'υστερα, 'uterus,' and 'λαος, 'an ulcer.' *Uteri ezulcera'tio*, *Uteri ulcerus*. Ulceration of the uterus.

HYSTERELOSIS, *Hysteroloxia*.

HYSTEREMPHYSEMA, *Physometra*.

HYSTER'IA, *H. vaga*, *Hysterici'mus*, *Hysteris- mus*, *Hysterias*, *Hysteri'asis*, *Hysteropathi'a*, *Hyp- ercine'cia uteri'na*, *H. hyste'ria*, *Uteri adscen- sionis*, *Suffoca'tio hyste'rica*, *S. uteri'na*, *S. Mulie- rum*, *Asthma u'teri*, *Præfoca'tio matri'cis seu uteri'na*, *Sympa'tia hyste'ria*, *Malum hyste'ricum*, *M. hyste'ricohypochoendr'i'acum*, *Vapo' res uteri'ni*,

Affec'tio hyste'rica, *Passio hyste'rica*, *Morbus hy- ster'icus*, *Strangula'tio uteri'na*, *S. Vulva*, *Va- pours*, *Hyste'rica*, *Hyste'ric fit*, (F.) *Hystérie*, *Mal de Mère*, *Maladie imaginaire*, *Passion hystérique*, *Suffocation utérine*, *Etranglement*, *Épilepsie uté- rine*, *Vapeurs*, *Maux de Nerfs*, from 'υστερα, 'the uterus.' A species of neurosis, classed amongst the spasmi by Sauvages and Cullen, and in the *Né- roses de la génération*, by Pinel. It received the name of *hysteria*, because it was reputed to have its seat in the uterus. It generally occurs in paroxysms; the principal characters of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation as if a ball set out from the uterus and ascended towards the stomach, chest, and neck, producing a sense of strangulation. If the attack be violent, there is, sometimes, loss of consciousness (although the presence of conscious- ness generally distinguishes it from epilepsy) and convulsions. The duration of the attacks is very variable. It appears to be dependent upon irregu- larity of nervous distribution in very impressible persons, and is not confined to the female; for well marked cases of hysteria are occasionally met with in men. During the fit,—dashing cold water on the face; stimulants applied to the nose or exhibited internally, and antispasmodics form the therapeutical agents. Exercise, tranquillity of mind, amusing and agreeable occupations constitute the prophylactics. See *Mania*, dancing.

HYSTERIA CATALEPTICA, *Catalepsy*—h. *Vaga*, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERIAS, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERIASIS, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERICA, see *Hysterical*.

HYSTERICAL, *Hyster'icus*, *Va'pourish*, *Va- pouring*, (F.) *Hyste'rique*. Same etymon as *hys- terical*. Relating to, or affected with hysteria.

The word *hysterica* was used by Martial for a female affected with nymphomania or with strong sexual desires.

HYSTERICISMUS, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERICUS, *Hysteria*.

HYSTÉRIE, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERISMUS, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERITES, *Hydrometra*.

HYSTERITIS, *Metritis*, *Hydrometra*.

HYSTEROCARCINOMA, *Metrocarcinoma*.

HYSTEROCE'LE, from 'υστερα, 'the womb,' and ελην, 'hernia.' *Hernia uteri*, *Hernia of the womb*. This is a rare disease. The womb may protrude through the inguinal or the crural canal, or through the lower part of the linea alba.

HYSTEROCELE NUDA, *Prolapsus uteri*.

HYSTEROCOLICA, *Colica uterina*.

HYSTEROCNES'MUS: from 'υστερα, 'uterus,' and κνησμος, 'itching.' Pruritus of the uterus or genitals.

HYSTEROCYESIS, *Pregnancy*.

HYSTERO-CYSTIC, *Hyste'rocyst'icus*, from 'υστερα, 'the uterus,' and κυστις, 'the bladder.' Relating to the uterus and bladder. Some authors have called *Hystero-cystic Retention of urine*, that which is caused by the compression of the bladder by the uterus, during pregnancy.

HYSTERO-CYSTOCE'LE, from 'υστερα, 'the womb,' κυστις, 'the bladder,' and ελην, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the uterus complicated with displace- ment of the bladder*.

HYSTERO-DYNIA, *Hysteralgia*.

HYSTEROEDEMA, *Hydrometra*.

HYSTEROID, *Hyste'roides*, *Hyste'roides*, from 'hysteria,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling hysteria;—as a hysteroid disease, symptom, &c.

HYSTEROL'OGY, *Hysterolog'ia*, from 'υστερα, 'the uterus,' and λογος, 'a description.' A treatise on the sound and morbid uterus.

HYSTEROLOX'IA, *Hysterelo'is*, *Olig'uitas u'teri*, *Situs obli'quus uteri*, *Flexio seu Versio in-oomple'ta uteri*, *Inclina'tio uteri*, *Metrolox'ia*, *Metrocamp'e'is*, *Uterus obli'quus*, *U. Inclina'tus*; from *'vutepa*, 'the uterus,' and *λοξος*, 'oblique.' An oblique position of the uterus, occurring during pregnancy. *Anteversio of the uterus*, *Hysterolox'ia anterior*, *Anteversio uteri*, *Prona'tio uteri*, *Venter propendens*; and *Retroversion of the uterus*, *Hysterolox'ia posterior*, *Retrover'sio uteri*, *Reflex'io uteri completa*, are varieties.

HYSTEROMALA'CIA, *Hysteromalaco'is*, *Hysteromalaco'ma*, *Metromalaco'is*, *Metromalaco'ma*, *Malaco'is uteri*, *Emolli'ties uteri morbosa*, *Pu'trescent'ia u'teri grav'idi*, from *'vutepa*, 'the uterus,' and *μαλακία*, 'softness.' Softness of the uterus during pregnancy, which renders it liable to rupture in labour.

HYSTEROMALACOMA, *Hysteromalacia*.

HYSTEROMANIA, *Nymphomania*.

HYSTEROMOCHLIUM, *Lever*.

HYSTERON'CUS, from *'vutepa*, 'the uterus,' and *ογκος*, 'tumour.' *Tumor uteri*. A tumour of the uterus.

HYSTERO-PARAL'YSIS, from *'vutepa*, 'the uterus,' and *παράλυσις*, 'paralysis.' *Paralysis of the uterus*.

HYSTEROPATHI'A, from *'vutepa*, 'the uterus,' and *πάθος*, 'suffering.' Disease or suffering in the uterus. Also, hysteria, and deuteropathia.

HYSTEROPHYSE, *Physometra*.

HYSTEROPH'YSIS, from *'vutepa*, 'the uterus,' and *φύση*, 'wind.' Distention of the uterus with air; *Emphysema uteri*.

HYSTEROPLEGIA, *Hysteroparalysis*.

HYSTEROPLYPUS, *Metropolypus*.

HYSTEROPTOPHIA, *Physometra*.

HYSTEROPTO'SIS, from *'vutepa*, 'the womb,' and *πτωσις*, 'fall'; *Prolapsus uteri*. Also *Inversio uteri*, *Ana'trophê uteri*. In a general sense, a protrusion of any of the genital organs or of ex-

crecences from them into the genital passages; *Ædoptosis*.

HYSTEROPTOSIS, *Prolapsus uteri*—h. *Vagina prolapsus*, *Prolapsus vaginæ*.

HYSTEROORRHAGIA SANGUINEA, *Metorrhagia*.

HYSTEROORRHÆXIS, *Uterus, rupture of the*. **HYSTEROORRHÆA**, *Metorrhagia*—h. *Mn-coosa*, *Leucorrhœa*.

HYSTEOSALPINX, *Tube, Fallopian*.

HYSTEOSCIRRHUS, *Metrosclirrhus*.

HYSTEOSCOPE, from *'vutepa*, 'the uterus,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.' A metallic mirror, used in inspecting the state of the os uteri for throwing the rays of a taper to the bottom of the speculum uteri.—Colombat de l'Isère.

HYSTEROSTOMA, *Os uteri*.

HYSTEROSTOMAT'OMUS, from *'vutepa*, 'the womb,' *στομα*, 'orifice,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An instrument invented by Couleau for dividing the os uteri, when it is important to deliver immediately, as in cases of convulsions.

HYSTEROSTOMIUM, *Os uteri*.

HYSTEROTOM'IA, *Hysterot'omy*. Same etymon as *Hysterotomy*. *Cæsarean section*. Also, dissection of the uterus.

HYSTEROTOMOTOCIA, *Cæsarean section*.

HYSTEROT'OMUS, from *'vutepa*, 'the womb,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An instrument for dividing the womb through the vagina. It is a kind of *Bistouri caché*, and is intended to divide the cervix uteri.

HYSTEMPHYSEMA, *Physometra*.

HYSTRIASIS, *Hystriacis*.

HYSTRICIASIS, *Hystri'acis*, *Hystrix, Hystriacis'mus*, *Cerostro'is*, *Tricho'is seto'ea*, from *'vutepiç*, 'a hedgehog or porcupine.' A disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the quills of the porcupine.

HYSTRICISMUS, *Hystriacis*.

HYSTRIX, *Hystriacis*.

HYVES, *Hives*.

I.

IAMA, *Medicament*.

IAMATOLOGY, *Materia medica*.

IAMATOSYNTAXIOLOGIA, see *Prescription*.

IAMATOSYNTAXIS, see *Composition*.

IAMATOTAXIOLOGIA, see *Prescription*.

IASIMOS, *Curable*.

IASIS, *Curation*.

IATERIA, *Medicina*.

IATERIUS, *Medicinal*.

IATRALEIP'TICE, *Iatralipticê (Ars)*, *Iatraliptic method*; same etymon. The method of treating diseases adopted by the *Iatraliptes*,—that is, by friction chiefly.

IATRALEPTES, *Iatraliptes*, *Iatralip'ta*, *Iatraliptes*, *Med'icus Unguenta'rius*; from *ιατρος*, 'a physician,' and *αλειψω*, 'I anoint.' One who treats diseases by unguents, frictions, and by external means generally. *Prodicus*, a disciple of *Æsculapius*, was the chief of the *Iatraliptes*.

IATRALIPTES, *Iatraliptes*.

IATRALIPTICE, *Iatraliptice*.

IATREUSIOLOG'IA, from *ιατρεισις*, 'the exercise of the art of healing,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of the exercise of the healing art.—*Reil*.

IATREUSIS. The exercise of the healing art.

IATRIA, *Medicine*.

IATRICE, *Medicina*.

IATRINE, *Medicina*. Also, a female practitioner of medicine; a midwife.

IATRI'ON, *Iatre'on*, *Iatron*. The house or office of a physician or surgeon. Also, the physician's fee or *honorarium*.

IATROCHEMIA, *Chymistria*.

IATROCHYMIA, *Chymistria*.

IATROGNOM'ICA, *Iatrognom'icê*; from *ιατρος*, 'a physician,' and *γινωσκω*, 'I know.' A knowledge of medical objects.—*Hufeland*.

IATROLEIPTES, *Iatraliptes*.

IATROLOG'IA, *Iatrol'ogy*, from *ιατρος*, 'a physician,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on physic and physicians.

IATRO-MATHEMATICAL PHYSICIANS, *Iatromathemat'ici*. Mechanical physicians.

IATROMECHANICI, *Mechanical physicians*.

IATRON, *Iatron*.

IATROPHYSICS, *Physic*, *medical*.

IATROSPHIS'TA, from *ιατρος*, 'a physician,' and *σφαιστης*, 'one skilled in an art or science.' A learned, or theoretically educated physician.

IATROTECH'NA, *Iatrotech'na*; from *ιατρος*

'a physician,' and *τεχνη*, 'art.' A practical physician or surgeon.

IATROTECHNICE, *Medicina, Therapeutica.*

IATRUS, Physician; also, a surgeon.

IBERIS, *Lepidium ibera.*

IBERIS AMA'RA, *Bitter candytuft*, (F.) *Passerage*. A small herbaceous plant, *Ord.* Cruciferae, indigenous in Europe, which was employed, of old, in gout, rheumatism, &c. The seeds have been used, in the dose of one to three grains, in asthma, bronchitis, dropsy, and hypertrophy of the heart. It is said to possess acro-narcotic properties; but it is not much used.

IBERIS BURSA PASTORIS, *Thlaspi bursa*—i. *Campestris, Thlaspi campestre*—i. *Sophia, Cardamine pratensis.*

IBICUIBA, *Becubida, Becubida nux.* A species of nut from Brazil, the emulsive kernel of which is ranked amongst balsamic remedies.

IBIS, *βίς*. A bird held sacred by the Egyptians. When sick, it is asserted that it was wont to inject the water of the Nile into its fundament: whence, according to Langius, was learned the use of glysters.

IBISCHA MISMALVA, *Althæa.*

IBISCUS, *Althæa.*

IBIXUMA, *Saponaria.*

ICE, *Sax. Ir, Glacis, Frosen water*, (F.) *Glacé*. Iced water is much used internally, as the best refrigerant in fever. It is, also, applied externally, in cases of external inflammation, as well as in phrenitic and hernial affections, &c.

ICE-COLD, *Icy cold*, (F.) *Froid glacial*. A very strong morbid sensation of cold, compared by the patient to that which would be produced by the application of pieces of ice.

ICELAND, MINERAL WATERS OF. Hot springs are found in every part of Iceland. The most noted of these is one called Geyser, two days' journey from Hecla, and near Skalholt. The diameter of the basin is 59 feet; and the height to which the water is thrown is often more than 100. The heat of the water is 212°.

ICE-PLANT, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, Monotropa uniflora.*

ICHNUS, *ἰχνη*. The foot. The sole of the foot. The heel.

ICHOR, *ἰχρῶν, Ichos*. The serum of the blood, *Sanies, Sordes, Virus, Pus malignum, Tabum.* A thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge.

ICHOROIDES, *Ichorous.*

ICH'OROUS, *Ichoro'sus, Ichoro'ides, Sanio'sus, Sa'nious*. Belonging to or resembling ichor.

ICHTHYA, *Hook, blunt.*

ICHTHYOCOL'LA, from *ἰχθυς*, 'a fish,' and *κόλλα*, 'glue.' *Colla Piscium, Peinglass, Fish-glué*, (F.) *Ichthyocolle, Colle de Poisson*. A name given to the dried fish-bladder of the *Acipenser luso*, and other species of acipenser, which is almost wholly composed of gelatin, and is employed in medicine in the formation of nutritive jellies. It is, also, occasionally used in anatomical injections. The *English Court Plaster* is made with it.

ICHTHYOPHAGISTS, *Ichthyoph'agi*, from *ἰχθυς*, 'a fish,' and *φαγῶν*, 'I eat.' People who feed habitually on fish;—generally the most uncivilized of mankind.

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, *Piscivorous.*

ICHTHYOSE, *Ichthyosis.*

ICHTHYO'SIS, from *ἰχθυς*, 'a fish,' from the resemblance of the scales to those of a fish. *Lepido'sis Ichthy'o'sis, Lepra Ichthy'o'sis, Lepido'sis Ichthy'o'sis, Alvaras nigra* (Arab.), *Impeti'go azoorticati'va*, (F.) *Ichthyose*; *Fishskin, Porcupine Disease*. A permanently harsh, dry, scaly, and, in some cases, almost horny texture of the integuments of the body, unconnected with internal disorder. Willan and Bateman have two

varieties, *I. simplex* and *I. cornea*. Alibert has three, the *I. nacrée* or *pearly*, the *I. cornée*, and the *I. pellagre* or *Pellagra*.

ICHTHYOSIS PELLAGRA, *Pellagra.*

ICHTHYOSIS SEBA'CEA, *Sebaceous Ichthy'o'sis*. A morbid incrustation of a concrete sebaceous substance upon the surface of the epidermis, con-founded, according to Mr. E. Wilson, with ichthyosis, to which it bears a close resemblance. In many cases there is neither redness nor heat, nor is the affection often accompanied by constitutional symptoms.

ICHTHYOTOX'ICUM, from *ἰχθυς*, 'a fish,' and *τοξικον*, 'a poison.' Fish poison.

ICICA ARACOUCHINI, *Aracouchini* is a balsam, extracted by incision, from this tree in Guyana. The Galibis use it for healing wounds.

ICICA ICICARIBA, see *Amyris elemifera*.

ICTÈRE, *Icterus*—i. *Bleu*, *Cyanopathy*—i. *des Nouveau-nés*, *Icterus infantum*—i. *Noire*, *Melæna*.

ICTERIC FEVER, REMITTING, see *Relapse*.

ICTERICUS, *Antiicteric*. Also, relating to, or resembling *Icterus*,—*Ictero'des*.

ICTERITIA ALBA, *Chlorosis*—i. *Flava*, *Icterus*—i. *Rubea*, *Erysipelas*—i. *Rubra*, *Erysipelas*.

ICTERODES, *Ictericus.*

ICTERUS, *Icterus flavus, I. verus*, from *ἰctis*, a species of weasel, whose eyes are yellow (?) *Morbus arcuatus vel arguatus, Auru'go, Auri'go, Morbus regius, Morbus lute'olus, Chololith'ia icterus, Choliha'mia, Cholæ'mia, Cholopla'nia, Chol'o'sis, Dermatocholo'sis, Suffu'sio aurigino'sa seu fellis seu bilis, Icteritia flava, Icteus flavus, I. Icteroïdes, Cachex'ia icter'ica, Fellis suffu'sio, Fellis obstruct'io, F. Superfu'sio, Bil'ious Dyscrasy, Jaundice, Yellow, (F.) Ictère, Jaunisse, Bile répandue*. A disease, the principal symptom of which is yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white fæces and high-coloured urine. It admits of various causes; in fact, any thing which can directly or indirectly obstruct the course of the bile, so that it is taken into the mass of blood and produces the yellowness of surface;—the bile being separated by the kidneys, causes yellowness of urine, and its being prevented from reaching the intestine occasions the pale-coloured fæces. The prognosis, in ordinary cases, is favourable;—when complicated with hepatic disease, unfavourable. The treatment is simple:—an emetic or purgative, given occasionally so as to elicit the return of the bile to its ordinary channels; light tonics; unirritating diet; cheerful company, &c.

ICTERUS ALBUS, *Chlorosis.*

ICTERUS INFANTUM, *I. Neonatorum, Pædict'erus, Auri'go neophyto'rum, Yellow gum, Yellow gown*, (F.) *Ictère des nouveau-nés*, is a common affection and frequently dependent upon obstruction of the choledoch duct by the meconium. It requires time; and castor oil, occasionally.

ICTERUS MELAS, *Melæna*—i. *Neonatorum, I. infantum*—i. *Niger, Melæna*.

ICTERUS SATURNINUS, *Lead jaundice*. The earthy-yellow hue in saturnine cachexy.

ICTODES FÆTIDUS, *Dracontium fetidum.*

ICTUS, 'A stroke or blow'; *Plegè, Plaga, Ictus solis*, a stroke of the sun. See *Coup de soleil*. *Ictus*, also, means the pulsation of an artery, and the sting of a bee or other insect.

ICTUS, *Blow*—i. *Cordis et arteriarum, Pulse*—i. *Sanguinis, Apoplexy*—i. *Solis, Coup de soleil*.

IDE'A, *Idea, Idolum, Ideach* (? *Paracelsus*) (F.) *Idée*. The image or representation of an object in the mind; from *ιδω*, 'I see.'

IDE'A, FIXED or PREDOMINANT, *Idea fixa, Ideopeg'ma*. Tension of the mind on one notion; often observed in insanity.

I'DEA MORBI. Knowledge or idea of a disease.

IDEACH, *Idea.*

IDEAGENOUS, Sentient.

IDE'AL, *Ide'alis.* Mental, notional, fancied.

Morbi ideales. Ideal diseases. Diseases of the imagination.

IDÉE, *Idea.*

IDENTITY (PERSONAL), *Identitas,* from *idem,* 'the same.' *Sameness.* It is sometimes a question in legal medicine to decide upon personal identity: that is, whether an individual be the same he represents himself to be. Physical marks form the great criteria.

IDEOL'OGY, *Ideology'ia,* from *eidō,* 'I see,' and *logos,* 'a discourse.' The science of ideas. Intellectual philosophy.

IDEOPEGMA, *Idea,* fixed.

IDÉOSYNCHYSIE, Delirium.

IDIANCEA, Idiotism.

IDIOCRASIS, Idiosyncrasy.

IDIOCTONIA, Suicide.

IDIO-MIASMATA, see *Miasm.*

IDIOPATH'IA, *Idiopath'ia,* *Protopath'ia,* *Prop'ria affectus,* *Morbus idiopath'icus* seu *prop'rius* seu *primarius* seu *protopath'icus* seu *origina'lis,* *Malum primarium,* from *idios,* 'peculiar, proper,' and *πάθος,* 'an affection.' A primary disease; one not depending on any other.

IDIOPATH'IC, *Prop'rio habitu* seu *Constitutione'ne' prop'ria' prudens,* *Idiopath'icus,* *Idiop'athes.* Primary affections and their symptoms are so denominated.

IDIOPTCY, Achromatopsia.

IDIOPTS, see Achromatopsia.

IDIOSYCRASIA, Idiosyncrasy—i. *Hæmorrhagica,* *Hæmatophilin*—i. *Olfactoria,* *Parosmia.*

IDIOSY'CRASY, *Idioc'rasy,* *Idiosyn'crasis,* *Idiosyncr'asia,* *Idiopath'ia,* *Idioc'rasis,* *Idiosyncr'asia,* from *idios,* 'peculiar,' *σύν,* 'with,' and *κράσις,* 'temperament.' A peculiarity of constitution, in which one person is affected by an agent which, in numerous others, would produce no effect. Thus shell-fish, bitter almonds, produce urticaria in some, by virtue of their idiosyncrasies. Others faint at the sight of blood, &c.

ID'IOT, *Idiota,* 'foolish, stupid, ignorant.' Now used for one who is fatuous, or who does not possess sufficient intellectual faculties for the social condition, and for preserving himself from danger.—*Homo fatuus.* In law, one who has been without understanding from his birth, and whom the law presumes to be never likely to attain any.

ID'IOTIA, Idiotism.

ID'IOTIE, Idiotism.

ID'IOTISM, *Idiotismus,* *Idioti'a,* *Idian'e'a,* *Imbecillitas mentis;* *Moria demens,* *Anc'a,* *Moria,* *Mor'nia,* *Meio'nia,* *Fatu'itas,* *Amen'tia,* *Stupid'itas,* *Vecor'dia,* *Imbecillitas Ingu'ni,* *Id'ioey,* *Id'ioey,* *Fatu'ity.* (F.) *Démence inu'te,* *Idiotisme,* *Idiotie.* Same etymon. A species of unsound mind, characterized by more or less complete obliteration of the intellectual and moral faculties. It may supervene on mania and melancholia, when it is termed *Dementia,* but more commonly it depends upon original conformation. It may also, be symptomatic of organic disease of the brain, which has come on after birth. Idiotism exists in various degrees. Some idiots are mere automata, exhibiting scarcely any sensibility to external impressions; others are capable of articulating a few words, and possess certain mental emotions to a limited extent. The physiognomy is usually vacant, step unsteady, and articulation imperfect or broken. The affection is almost always incurable: but it may often be palliated.

ID'IOTISME, Idiotism.

ID'IOTROPHIA, Idiosyncrasy.

IDOLUM, Hallucination, *Idea.*

IDROSIS, Ephidrosis.

IF, *Taxus baccata.*

IFFIDES, *Plumbi subcarbonas.*

IGDE, Mortar.

IGDIS, Mortar.

IGNA'TIA AMA'RA, *Strychnos Ignat'ii,* *Ignatia'na Philippin'ica.* The systematic name of the plant which affords *St. Ignatius's Bean.* *Faba Indica,* *Faba Sancti Ignat'ii,* *Faba sibir'iga.* (F.) *Ignatic,* *Père de Saint Ignace.* The seeds are bitter and poisonous, containing *Strychnia*: which see.

IGNATIE, *Ignatia amara.*

IGNAVIA, *Inertia*—i. seu *Ignavitas partium genitalium,* *Impotence.*

IGNIS, 'fire.' Hence:

IGNIS ACTUALIS, *Cauterium*—i. *Animalis,* *Animal heat.*

IGNIS CAL'IDUS. 'A hot fire.' A violent inflammation, about to degenerate into gangrene.

IGNIS COLUMELLE, *Erysipelas.*

IGNIS FRIG'IDUS. 'A cold fire.' *Sphacelus.*

IGNIS NATURALIS, *Animal heat.*

IGNIS PERSICUS, *Anthrax,* *Herpes zoster*—i. *Philosophicus,* *Phosphorus*—i. *Potentialis,* see *Cauterium*—i. *Sacer,* *Erysipelas,* *Herpes zoster*—i. *Sancti Antonii,* *Erysipelas.*

IGNIS SAPIEN'TIUM. The ancient name for the heat of horses' dung.

IGNIS SYLVATICUS, *I. sylv'es'tris,* *I. volat'ionis,* *I. volu'grius,* *Stroph'ulus sylv'es'tris,* *S. colat'ionis,* (F.) *Fcu sauvage,* *F. volage,* *Flambeois.* Probably, the *Porri'go larva'lis* or *Crusta lactea* of infants. Also, a transient redness of the face and neck, sometimes observed in hysterical and chlorotic females.

IGNIS SYLVESTRIS, *I. sylvaticus*—i. *Vitalis,* *Animal heat*—i. *Volagrius,* *I. sylvaticus*—i. *Volaticus,* *I. sylvaticus.*

IGNIVOROUS, *Pyrophagus.*

IGNYE, *Poples.*

IGNYS, *Poples.*

ILAPHIS, *Arctium lappa.*

ILEA, *Flanks.*

ILECH, *Y'lech,* *Hei'as,* *Hi'as'ter,* *Ylia'ter,* *Hi'as'ter,* *Hi'as'trum,* *Hei'ados,* *Hei'dos,* *Hei'adum,* *Hi'adus.* Terms used by *Paracelsus* to designate the first matter:—the beginning of every thing.

ILEIADOS, *Ilech.*

ILEIADUM, *Ilech.*

ILEIAS, *Ilech.*

ILEIDOS, *Ilech.*

ILEI'TIS: from *ileum,* 'the intestine ileum,' and *itis,* a suffix denoting inflammation. *Inflammation of the ileum.*

ILEO-CHOLESIS, *Diarrhoea,* *bilious.*

ILEO-COLIC, *Ileo-col'icus.* Relating to the ileum and colon:—as the ileo-colic valve or valve of *Bauhin.*

ILEO-COLITIS, *Enteritis.*

ILEO-DICHLIDITE, see *Typhus.*

ILEO-LUMBAR, *Ileo-lumbar'is,* *Ilio-lumbe'ris.* Belonging to the ilium and lumbar region.

ILEO-LUMBAR ARTERY, *Ilio-lumbar artery,* *Hi'aco-mus'cular,* (Ch.) is given off by the hypogastric, opposite the base of the sacrum. It ascends behind the psoas muscle, and divides into two branches;—an ascending and a transverse, which give off numerous ramifications to the neighbouring parts.

ILEO-LUMBAR LIGAMENT, *Ilio-lumbar Ligament,* *Ilio-lumbo-ver'tebral ligament,* *Ver'tebrilic ligament,* is a broad, membraniform, triangular ligament, extending horizontally from the transverse process of the 5th lumbar vertebra to

the upper and posterior part of the iliac crest. It unites the vertebral column with the pelvis.

ILLEON, *Il'eum*, *El'eon*, *Il'ium*, *Intesti'num circumvolu'tum*, from *il'iv*, 'to turn,' 'to twist,' Anatomists have given this name to the longest portion of the small intestine, which extends from the jejunum to the cæcum. It was so called, from its forming a considerable number of convolutions.

ILEOPYRA, see Typhus.

ILEOSIS, Ileus.

ILEO-TYPHUS, see Typhus.

ILES, Flanks.

IL'EUS, *El'eos*, from *il'iv*, 'I twist or contract.' *Col'lica Ileus*, *Enterel'e'sia*, *Enterel'o'sis*, *Col'ica spasmod'ica*, *Ileus spasmod'icus*, *Chordap'tus*, *Passio Il'aca*, *Iliac Passion*, *Vol'vulus*, *Ileo'sis*, *Miser'e'rè mei*, *Convul'sulus*, *Torment'um*, *Intercept'io Intestino'rum*, *Enterosten'o'sis volvulus*, (F.) *Colique de Misericorde*, *C. de Miserere*. A disease, characterized by deep-seated pain of the abdomen, stercoraceous vomiting, and obstinate constipation. It is occasioned by hernia or other obstruction to the passage of the feces through a part of the intestinal canal, *Enterosten'o'sis*. The term Ileus has been applied to various affections—to simple nervous colic, intussusception, and to strangulation of the small intestine, &c. Various remedies have been employed;—the majority for the purpose of procuring alvine evacuations,—as purgatives, in draught, pill, or glyster; suppositories, tobacco glysters; pure mercury; leaden bullets; antispasmodics and narcotics; blisters to the epigastrium; ice by the mouth, or injected into the rectum. Some of these have, occasionally, succeeded,—especially the tobacco glyster, and ice to the tumour, where the disease has been occasioned by strangulated hernia. It is very dangerous.

ILEUS FLAVUS, Icterus—I. Icteroides, Icterus—I. Inflammatorius, Enteritis.

ILEX AQUIFO'LIUM. The systematic name of the *Common Holly*, *Aquifo'lium*, *Agrifo'lium*, (F.) *Houx*, *H. communis* ou *Chêne vert*. The leaves of this plant have been recommended as tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, and have been prescribed in atonic gout; intermittents; dyspepsia, &c. *Il'icine*, the active principle, has also been advised. It is obtained by dissolving the alcoholic extract of the leaves of the holly in water, and successively treating it with the subacetate of lead, sulphuric acid, and carbonate of lime. The filtered and evaporated product is then dissolved in alcohol; and the mixture filtered and evaporated in shallow vessels.

ILEX CASSINE, *Ilex vomitoria*.

ILEX MAJOR. From the berries of this tree, called by the Spaniards *Bellotas*, a juice may be expressed, which forms a slightly astringent emulsion with water, and has been recommended by some Spanish physicians in humid cough, hæmoptysis, &c.

ILEX MATE, *Ilex paraguensis*.

ILEX OPA'CA, *American Holly*, grows throughout the Atlantic portion of the United States. It is said to possess the same properties as the European variety.

ILEX PARAGUEN'SIS, *Viburnum laevigatum* seu *Cassinoi'des*, *Cassini'na Perag'ua* seu *Carolinia'na*, *I. Matè*; a native of Paraguay, which affords the celebrated *Matte*, or *Matè*, *Folia Apalachin'seu Per'agua*, is drunk in place of the Chinese tea by the people of Paraguay.

ILEX VOMITO'RIA, *Ilex Cassi'ne*, *Cassi'na*, *Dahoon holly*, *Apalachin's Gallie*, *South-Sea Tea*, *Evergreen Cassi'ne*, *Cassè'na*, *Yawpon*, *Yopon*, (F.) *Té des Apalaches*, *Houx Apalachine*, *Apalachine*, *Té de la Mer du Sud*. A tree, indige-

nous in the southern parts of the United States. The leaves, when dried, are aromatic, stimulant, stomachic, and expectorant, and are used as a tea. When fresh, they are emetic and cathartic.

ILIA, Flanks.

ILIAC, *Il'acus*, from *Ili'a*, 'the flanks.' Relating to, or connected with, the flanks.

ILIAC ARTERIES, *Arte'riæ Iliacæ*. This term has been given to several arteries. The *Primary Iliacs*, (F.) *A. Iliacæ primitivæ*,—*Pelvicrurales*, (Ch.) arise from the bifurcation of the aorta, opposite the body of the 4th lumbar vertebra, and descend, in a divergent manner; until, opposite the sacro-iliac symphysis, they divide into two considerable trunks,—the *internal Iliac* or *hypogastric* (which see) and the *external Iliac*—*Portio Iliacæ de la crurale*, (Ch.) This proceeds from the sacro-iliac juncture as far as the crural arch, when it assumes the name *Femoral Artery*. Before passing under the arch it gives off two pretty considerable branches,—the *Epigastric*, and the *Circumflexa Ilii*. This last, which is called, also, *anterior Iliac* by some anatomists,—*Circumflexæ de Ilium*; (Ch.) leaves the external iliac at the crural arch. It ascends along the outer edge of the iliacus muscle, and divides into two branches—an *internal* and an *external*.

The *Iliaca Inter'na Minor* vel *Ilio-lumbal'is* is a small artery, which sometimes arises from the hypogastric; at others, from the beginning of the gluteal. It is sent, chiefly, to the psoas and iliacus internus muscles.

ILIAC CREST, *Crista Il'i*, is the upper margin of the ilium. (F.) *Crête Iliacæ*. It is very thick, and curved like the Italic *S*. It affords attachment to the broad muscles of the abdomen.

ILIAC FOSSÆ are two in number; the *internal*, the depression presented by the ilium on its interior, and at the upper part in which the *Iliacus internus* is lodged:—and the *external*, an excavation on the outer surface of the same bone, occupied by the *Glutæi muscles*.

ILIAC MUSCLE, **INTERNAL**, *Il'acus internus Muscle*, *Iliacus*, *Iliaco-trochantérien* (Ch.); *Femur moven'tium sep'timus*, *Iliac muscle*, is situated in the fossa iliaca, and at the anterior and superior part of the thigh. It is broad, radiated, triangular; and is attached, *above*, to the two upper thirds of the fossa iliaca, and to the internal part of the iliac crest:—*below*, it terminates by a tendon, which is common to it and the psoas magnus, and is fixed into the lesser trochanter. When this muscle contracts, it bends the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely. It is also a rotator of the thigh outwards, and prevents the trunk from falling backwards.

ILIAC PASSION, Ileus.

ILIAC REGIONS, *Regio'nes il'i'acæ*, *Inan'ia*, are the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.

ILIAC SPINES, *Spinous Proc'esses of the Ilium*, are four in number. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. Of the *anterior*, one is *superior*. It bounds the *crista illi* anteriorly, and affords origin to the sartorius muscle. The other is *inferior*, and receives the tendinous origin of the rectus femoris.

The two *Posterior Iliac Spines* are divided, like the anterior, into *superior* and *inferior*. They afford insertion to strong ligaments, which unite the ilium with the sacrum.

ILIACO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, Iliacus internus.

ILIACUS, I. internus—I. Externus, Pyramidalis.

ILIADUS, Itech.

ILIASTER, Itech.

ILIASTRUM, Itech.

ILINGOS, Vertigo.
ILIO-ABDOMINAL, Obliquus internus abdominis—i. *Aponerosi-femoral*, Fascia lata muscle—i. *Costal*, Quadratus lumborum—i. *Cresti-tibial*, Sartorius—i. *Femoral*, Coxo-femoral—i. *Hypogastricus* (nervus), Musculo-cutaneous nerve, superior—i. *Inguinal*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve, inferior—i. *Ischii-trochantèrien*, Glutæus minimus—i. *Lombo-costo-abdominal*, Obliquus internus abdominis—i. *Lumbalis*, Ileo-lumbar, see Iliac arteries—i. *Lumbi-costal*, Quadratus lumborum—i. *Lumbo-vertebral* ligament, Ileo-lumbar ligament.

IL'IO-PECTINEA, belonging to the ilium and to the pecten or pubis.

ILIO-PECTINEAL EMINENCE is so called from being formed by the junction of the ramus of the ilium with that of the pubis. It affords attachment to the psoas minor.

ILIO-PECTINEA LINEA, *Linea innominata*, is the projecting line or ridge of the ilium and pubis, which forms part of the brim of the pelvis.

ILIO-PRÉTIBIAL, Sartorius.

ILIO-PSOIT'IS, from *Ilium*, 'the ilion,' *ψοας*, 'the loins,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the ilium and psoas muscle.

ILIO-PUBO-COSTO-ABDOMINAL, Obliquus externus abdominis—i. *Rotulien*, Rectus femoris—i. *Sacral*, Sacro-iliae—i. *Sacral* articulation, Sacro-iliae articulation—i. *Sacro-femoral*, Glutæus major—i. *Scrotal* nerve, Musculo-cutaneous, superior—i. *Trochantèrien*, Glutæus medius—i. *Trochantèrien petit*, Glutæus minimus.

IL'ION, *Il'ium*, *Il'eum*, *Haunch bone*. The largest of the three bones which constitute the os innominatum in the fetus and child. It was probably so called from its seeming to support the intestine ilion; or, perhaps, because its crest is curved upon itself, from *αλω*, 'I twist,' 'I roll.' This portion of the os innominatum is usually so called in the adult. The posterior surface is called *Dorsum*, the internal *Venter*. The upper semicircular edge is the *Crista* or *Spine*, at the anterior part of which is the *anterior and superior spinous process*; and, below, the *anterior and inferior spinous process*. At the back part of the spine are two *spinous processes*, the *posterior and superior*, and *posterior and inferior*. See Iliac.

ILLTHY'À, *Ελλθηια*, *Lucina*, *Juno Lucina*. The goddess who presided over parturient females, with the Greeks and Romans.

ILIUM, *Ileum*, *Ilion*.

ILKESTON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Ilkeston is in Derbyshire, England, about eight miles from Nottingham. The water contains carbonates of lime and soda, chloride of calcium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, carbonic acid, sulphohydric acid, and a little iron.

ILLACHRYMATIO, Epiphora.

ILLECEBRA, Sedum—i. *Major*, Sedum telephium.

ILLECEBRUM VERMICULARE, Sedum.

ILLEGITIMATE, *Illegit'imus*, from *il*, in, 'negation or opposition,' and *legitimus*, 'legitimate;' from *lex*, *legis*, 'law.' That which is contrary to law: which has not the conditions required by law,—as an illegitimate birth—one out of wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATE or BASTARD FEVERS are those whose progress is anomalous.

ILLIC'IUM ANISATUM, *Yellow-flowered Anise*, *Aniseed Tree*, *Star Anise*, *Anisum stella'tum*, *Anisum Sinen'se*, *Semen Badian*, (F.) *Anis de la Chine*, *A. étoilé*, *Badiane*. Fam. Magnoliaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia. The seeds are used like the aniseed. The same tree is

supposed to furnish the aromatic bark, called *Cortex Ani'ci Stella'ti*, *Cortex Lavola*.

Illicium Anisatum is said to furnish much of the so called *Oil of Anise*, used in the United States.

ILLICIUM FLORIDA'NUM, *Florida Anise Tree*, *Star Anise*, *Sweet Laurel*. An evergreen shrub, the bark, leaves, &c., of which have a spicy odour like anise, and might be used for it.

ILLICIUM PARVIFLO'rum, a shrub of the hilly regions of Georgia and Carolina, has a flavour closely resembling that of sassafras root.

ILLINITIO, Inunction.

ILLITIO, Inunction.

ILLITUS, Inunction.

ILLOS, Eye, see Strabismus.

ILLO'SIS, *Illo'sis*, from *αλλος*, 'the eye.' Distortion of the eyes. Strabismus.

ILLUSIO SENSUS, Hallucination.

ILLUSION, Hallucination.

ILLUTAMENTUM, see Illutatio.

ILLUTA'TIO, from *il*, in, 'upon,' and *lutum*, 'mud.' A word used, by the ancients, for the act of covering any part of the body with mud,—*illutamentum*—with therapeutical views.

ILLOSIS, Illosis.

IMAGINA'TION, *Imagina'tio*, *Figura'tio*, *Phanta'sia*, *Diano'e'ma*, from *imago*, 'image.' The faculty of forming in the mind an assemblage of images and combinations of ideas which are not always in connexion with external objects.

IMBALSAMATION, Embalming.

IMBECIL'ITY, *Imbecil'itas*, *Stupid'itas*, *Hebetu'do an'imi*. Weakness, especially of the intellect; incoherency; *Imbecil'itas mentis*.

IMBECILLIS, Infirm.

IMBECILLITAS INGENII, Idiotsm, Imbecility—i. *Mentis*, Idiotsm, Imbecility—i. *Ventriculi*, Gasterasthenia.

IMBELLIS AD VENEREM, Frigid.

IMBER'BUS, *Imber'bus*, *Agenci'os*, *Apo'gon*, from *im*, in, 'negation,' and *barba*, 'beard.' One devoid of beard.

IMBIBITIO, Absorption, Imbibition.

IMBIBIT'ION, *Imbibit'io*, *Emp'osis*, *Endo'mose*, *Aspiration*, from *imbibere* (in, and *bibere*), 'to drink, to imbibe.' The action, by which a body becomes penetrated by a liquid. See Endo'mose. Many of the phenomena of absorption are owing to imbibition.

IMBREG NARIUM, Septum narium.

IMBRICARIA SAXATILIS, Lichen saxatilis.

IMMERSUS, Subscapularis muscle.

IM'MINENCE, *Imminen'tia*, from *im*, and *manere*, 'to stay.' Staying over, or upon; impending. Some authors have designated, by this term, the period which precedes the invasion of a disease; when certain indications foretell its approach.

IMMINENCE MORBIDE, Diathesis, Predisposition.

IMMISSIO CATHETERIS, Catheterismus.

IMMISSOR, Catheter.

IMMOBILITAS, Acinesia—i. *Pupillæ*, Amaurosis.

IMMODERANTIA, Intemperance.

IMMODERATIO, Intemperance.

IMMOVABLE APPARATUS, see Apparatus, immovable.

IMMUTANS, Alterative.

IMPAC'TION, *Impac'tio*, from *impingere* (in, and *pingere*), 'to strike against.' A fracture of the cranium, ribs, or sternum, with depression of some of the fragments and projection of others externally. See Epieicæma.

IMPATIENS BALSAMI'NA, *Balsam weed*, *Touch-me-not*. This probably resembles the other species in its properties.

IMPATIENS FULVA and **I. PAL'LIDA**, *Touch-me-not*, *Jewel weed*, *Balsam weed*, *Slippers*, *Celandine*, *Quick-in-the-hand*, *Weath'ercocks*. Indigent plants, having tender, juicy, almost transparent stems, and yellow flowers, which appear in July and August. It is found in low, moist ground, in every part of the Union. The properties are probably the same as those of

IMPATIENS NOLI-ME-TAN'GERE of Europe, which has an acrid taste, and acts as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

IMPEDIMENTUM, *Emphragma*.

IMPERATORIA, *I. Ostruthium*, *Selinum ostruthium*, *S. Imperatoria*, *Angelica officinalis*, *Astruthium*, *Ostruthium*, *Astran'tia*, *Magistran'tia*, *Masterwort*, (old F.) *Austruche*. The roots of this plant were formerly considered *divinum remedium*. They are merely aromatic and bitter, and are not used.

IMPERATORIA SYLVESTRIS, *Angelica sylvestris*.

IMPERFORATE, *Atrretus*.

IMPERFORATIO, *Imperforation* — i. Ani, *Atrisia ani adnata*, *Proctatresia* — i. Pupillæ, *Synexisis* — i. Uteri, *Metratresia*.

IMPERFORATION, from *im*, 'in,' *per*, 'through,' and *forare*, 'to bore.' *Imperforatio*, *Atrisia*, *Atrisia mus*, *Cap'tetus*. Absence of a natural aperture; as, of the mouth, anus, vulva, nostrils, &c. It is congenital, being dependent upon faulty conformation.

IMPERFORATION DE L'ANUS, *Atrisia ani adnata*.

IMPERIAL. A pleasant, cooling drink, formed of *bitartrate of potassa*, ℥ss; one lemon, cut into slices; *white sugar*, ℥ss; and *water*, Oij. Let the mixture stand for half an hour, and strain.

IMPETIGINOSITAS, *Impetigo*.

IMPETIGO, from *impeto*, 'I infest.' *Impetiginositas*, *Darta*, *Der'bia*, *Im'petus*, *Peti'go*, *Egypte'ria impetigo*, *Phlysis impetigo*, *Lepra squamosa*, *Running Scall* or *Tetter*, *Crusted Tetter*, *Pustular* or *Humid Tetter*, *Scall*, *Cowrap*, (F.) *Dartre*, *D. crustacea*, *D. croûteuse*, *Lèpre humide*, *Méligre*. A word used in various acceptations. With some writers it is synonymous with *itch*. In others, it means a variety of herpes. Sauvages employs it as a generic term, under which he comprises syphilis, scorbustus, rachitis, elephantiasis, the *itch*, *tinea*, *scrofula*, &c. It forms, also, a genus in the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen. In Bateman, it is the first genus of the 5th order, *Pustula*, and is defined — *the humid or running tetter*; consisting of small pustules, denominated *Ptydracia*. It is unaccompanied by fever; not contagious, or communicable by inoculation. He has five species: — the *I. figurata*, *I. sparsa*, *I. erysipelato'des*, *I. scab'ida*, and *I. rodens*. See *Psoriasis*.

IMPETIGO EXCORIATIVA, *Ichthyosis* — i. *Figurata*, *Porrigo lupinosa* — i. *Pellagra*, *Pellagra* — i. *Ulcerata*, *Zerna*.

IMPETUS FACIENS, *Enormon*.

IMPETUS, *Impetigo*, *Paroxysm*.

IMPLICATIONES RETICULARES NERVORUM, *Plexus nervorum*.

IMPLIC'ITI MORBI, *Implicati seu complicati Morbi*. Diseases, which exist in an organ; and produce, concurrently, disorders in other organs.

IMPLUVIUM, *Embrocation*, *Bath*, *shower*.

IMPOSTHUME, *Abscess*.

IMPOTENCE, *Acrati'a*, *Impotentia*, *I. generandi*, *Agenesia*, *Agenesia*, *Ignavia* seu *Ignavia partium genitalium*, (F.) *Impuissance*; from *im*, 'priv,' and *potens*, 'able.' Loss of power

over one or more of the members. Commonly, it means want of sexual vigour; incapacity for copulation; and chiefly on the part of the male. *Asty'cia*, *Astyph'ia*, *Aeyno'dia*, *Adynamia viri'lis*. It has, also, been used synonymously with *sterility*. Impotence may be *absolute* or *relative*, *constitutional* or *local*, *direct* or *indirect*, *permanent* or *temporary*.

IMPOTENTIA, *Adynamia*, *Impotence* — i. *Generandi*, *Impotence*.

IMPOVERISHED, *Effetus*, *Depauperatus*, (F.) *Appaurei*. 'Having become poor;' originally from (L.) *pauper*, 'poor.' The Humorists applied this epithet to a humour, deprived of a part of its constituents, and particularly to the blood. This fluid was considered to be impoverished when it was pale, without the proper consistence, and abounding in serum. It was, on the contrary, rich, in their opinion, when of a scarlet colour; possessing consistence; when it coagulated promptly, and the quantity of serum, compared with that of the clot, was by no means considerable.

IMPRÆGNATIO, *Fecundation*, *Pregnancy*.

IMPREGNATION, *Fecundation*, *Pregnancy*.

IMPRESSIBILITY, *GREAT*, *Hyperæsthesia*.

IMPRES'SION, *Impres'sio* (in, and *premere*, *pressum*, 'to press'), *Pro'sbolt*, (F.) *Empreinte*. A more or less deep indentation which certain organs seem to make on others. Inequalities observable on the bones, which appear to be made by the subjacent organs.

IMPRES'SIONS DIG'ITAL, *Impres'siones digita'tæ cran'ii*, *Fossæ digita'les*, are the depressions of various forms, observable at the inner surface of the cranium, which look, at first view, as if they were made with the fingers.

IMPUBER, *Impu'bes*, *Impu'bis*, *Ane'bus*, *Capilla'tus*, from *in*, 'negation,' and *pubertas*, 'puberty.' (F.) *Impubère*. One who has not attained the age of puberty.

IMPUBES, *Impuber*.

IMPUDICUS, see *Digitus*.

IMPUISSANCE, *Impotence*.

IMPULSE, **DIAS'TOLIC**, *Back stroke of the heart*. A jog or stroke which has been termed the 'back stroke,' felt at the end of each pulsation, and which would seem to be owing to the refilling of the ventricles.

IMPULSE OF THE HEART, see *Heart*.

IMPURITATES ALVINÆ, *Fæces*.

INANIA, *Iliac regions*.

INANITIATED, see *Inanition*.

INANITIA'TION, *Inanitia'tio*, same etymon. The act of being exhausted for want of nourishment. One so exhausted is said to be *inanitated*.

INANIT'ION, *Inanit'io*, *Inan'itas*, from *inansire*, 'to empty.' *Ceno'sis*. Exhaustion for want of nourishment. To die from inanition is to die from exhaustion.

INAPPETENTIA, *Anorexia*, *Dysorexia*.

INARTICULATIO, *Enarthrosis*.

INAURA'TION, *Inaura'tio*, from *in*, and *aurum*, 'gold.' The gilding of pills or boluses.

INCANTAMENTUM, *Charm*.

INCANTA'TION, *Incanta'tio*, *Incantamentum*, *Ep'ode*, from *in*, and *cantare*, 'to sing,' — for example, a magical song. A mode of curing diseases by charms, &c., defended by Paracelsus, Van Helmont, and others.

INCARCERA'TIO, *Chatonnement*, *Incarceration* — i. *Intestinorum interna*, *Enteremphraxis* — i. *Intestinorum*, *Enteropistole*.

INCARCERA'TION, *Incarcera'tio*, from *in*, 'in,' and *carcer*, 'prison.' Hernia is said to be *incarcerated*, *Hernia incarcerata*, when, owing to constriction about the neck of the hernial sac or elsewhere, it cannot be reduced with facility.

Incarceration is sometimes used in the same sense as strangulation.

INCARNANS, *Incarnati'vus, Sarco'ticus, Stal'ticus, Plero'ticus, Anaplero'ticus, Sarcot'ic*, from *in*, and *caro, carnis*, 'flesh.' Medicines, which were fancied to promote the regeneration of the flesh. Certain bandages and sutures have, also, been so called.

INCARNATIO, Incarnation — i. Unguim, Onychogryphosis.

INCARNATION, *Incarna'tio*, same etymon. Growth of flesh or granulations.

INCARNATUS, Carneous.

INCENDIUM, from *incendere* (*in*, and *caedere*), 'to burn.' *Pyra'ca, ruxpaca, Cauis, Phlogo'is*. A burning fever or any burning heat. — *Incendium febrile, Incensio*. — Willis. Inflammation, Phlegmon.

INCENDIUM SPONTANEUM, Combustion, human.

INCENSIO, Incendium.

INCENTIVUM, Stimulant.

INCERATION, *Incera'tio, Encera'sis*, from *cera*, 'wax.' The act of incorporating wax with some other body; or, rather, the operation whose object is to communicate to a dry substance the consistence of wax.

INCERNICULUM, from *incernere* (*in*, and *cernere*), 'to sift.' A strainer or sieve.

INCESSIO, Bath, half, Semicupium.

INCESSUS, Walking.

INCIDEN'TIA, from *incidere* (*in*, and *cadere*), 'to cut.' (F.) *Incis'is*. This name was formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the property of cutting thick or coagulated humours. The fixed alkalies, hydrosulphurets of alkalies, sulphurous water, &c., were considered to belong to this class.

INCINERATION, *Incinera'tio, Cinefac'tio*, from *cinis, cineris*, 'ashes.' In pharmacy, a process by which animal or vegetable substances are reduced to ashes.

INCINCTA, Pregnant.

INCISIFS, Incidentia.

INCISIO, Cut, Incision—i. Simplex, Haplotomia.

INCISION, *Incis'io, En'cop'te, Incisu'ra, Incis'us, Tom'e*, (F.) *Taillade*. A methodical division of soft parts with a cutting instrument.

INCISIVE, *Incisu'vus, Inciso'rius, Fossa inci'siva, F. myrtifor'mis*, is a depression in the superior maxillary bone, above the incisor teeth.

INCISIVE BONE, Intermaxillary bone—i. Canal, see Palatine canals.

INCISIVE NERVE, *Nervus incisi'vus*. A branch of the inferior dental nerve, which supplies the incisor teeth.

INCISIVE TEETH, *Incisor Teeth, Den'tes inciso'res, tom'ici, ctenes, dichant'eres, gelasi'ni, primo'res, raso'rii*. The teeth which occupy the anterior part of the upper and lower jaws are so called, because they are used for cutting the food in the manner of cutting instruments.

INCISIVUS, MUSCULUS, Levator labii superioris proprius—i. Inferior, Levator labii inferioris—i. Lateralis et pyramidalis, Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi—i. Medius, Depressor alae nasi.

INCISOR TEETH, Incisive teeth.

INCISORIUM, *Tom'ion*. An operating table.

A scalpel.

INCISORIUS, Incisive.

INCISURA, *Echancrure*, Incision—i. Crucialis, Crucial Incision—i. Ischiadica Major, Sciatic notch, greater—i. Ischiadica Minor, Sciatic notch, lesser—i. Lienalis, Hilus lienalis—i. Renalis, Hilus renalis—i. Scapularis, Notch, scapular—i. Septi, see Ventricles of the brain.

INCISURA TRAG'ICA, Notch of the Concha. A

wide, deep and rounded notch, which separates the tragus from the antitragus.

INCISURES DE SANTORINI, *Santorini*, fissures of.

INCISUS, Incision.

INCITABILITY, Irritability.

INCITAMENTUM, Stimulus.

INCITANS, Stimulant.

INCITATIO, Stimulation.

INCLAVATIO, Gomphosis, see Wedged.

INCLINATIO, Decline—i. Coeli, Climata.

INCLUSION, MONSTROSITY BY, *Emboliment*.

INCLUSUS, Wedged.

INCOCTUS, see Crudity.

INCOHERENCE, *Incohe'rency*, (F.) *Anacuthie, Révanerie*; from *in*, negative, *co, cum*, 'with,' and *herere*, 'to stick.' Want of dependence of one part on another. The condition of the mental manifestations in dementia, &c.

INCOMPAT'IBLE, from *in*, 'negation,' and *competere*, 'to agree.' A substance, which cannot be prescribed with another, without interfering with its chemical composition or medicinal activity.

INCONTINEN'TIA, from *in*, 'negation,' and *contineo*, 'I contain;' *Anepie'chesia*. 'Incontinence.' 'Inability to retain the natural erection.' Abuse of the pleasures of love.

INCONTINENTIA ALVI, Diarrhoea—i. Urinae, Enuresis, Scoracrasia.

INCORPORATION, *Incorpora'tio, Corporatio, Ensomato'sis, Metensomato'sis*, from *in*, and *corpus*, 'a body.' An operation, by which medicines are mixed with soft or liquid bodies, in order to give them a certain consistence. Also, the thorough admixture of various substances.

INCRASSAN'TIA, *Incrassati'va, Incrassantia, Spissantia, Epyc'tica, Condensantia, Pachy'tica, Pyeno'tica, Pycnemas'tica*, from *in*, and *crassus*, 'thick.' Medicines which were formerly believed to possess the power of thickening the humours, when too thin. All mucilaginous substances were so regarded.

INCRASSATIVA, Incrassantia.

INCREASE, *Incrementum, Ausis, Aus'is*, from *in*, and *crecere*, 'to grow.' (F.) *Accroissement*. Augmentation of the size or weight of a body, by the application of new molecules around those which already exist.

INCREMENTUM, Augmentation, Increase.

INCRUCIATIO, Decussation.

INCRUSTATION, *Incrusta'tio*, from *in*, and *crusta*, 'a crust;' *Con'asia*. The act of forming a crust on the surface of a body, as well as the crust itself. Also, the calcareous deposits or cartilaginous plates, which sometimes form in organs.

INCUBATION, *Incuba'tio, Incubit'io, Incubitus*, from *incubare*, (*in*, and *cubare*), 'to lie upon.' This word, which is used in natural history for the sitting of birds upon their eggs, is employed, figuratively, in medicine, for the period that elapses between the introduction of a morbid principle into the animal economy and the invasion of the disease.

INCUBITIO, Incubation.

INCUBITUS, Incubation.

INCUBO, Incubus.

INCUBUS. Same etymon. *In'cubo, Epial'tes, Epial'tes noctur'nus, Epial'tes, Epilep'tis nocturna, Asthma noctur'num, Pnigal'ion, Sarcobus, Onirodyn'ia gravans, Erethis'mus onirodyn'ia, Noctur'na oppres'sio, Epib'ol'e, Babusci'rus, Nightmare*, (F.) *Cauchemar, Cauchericille, Cochemar, Onirodync' gravative*. Same etymon. A sensation of a distressing weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of impossibility of mo-

tion, speech or respiration; the patient at length awaking in terror, after extreme anxiety. Nightmare is often the effect of difficult digestion or of an uneasy position of the body. At other times, it occurs in consequence of severe emotions. The sensation of suffocation was formerly ascribed to the person's being *possessed*, and the male spirits were called *incubæ*—the female *succubæ*. The disease requires no particular treatment. The causes must be avoided.

INCUBUS VIGILANTIUM, *Ephialtes vigilantium*, *E. hypochondriaca*, *Daymare*. This is produced during wakefulness; the sense of pressure being severe and extending over the abdomen; respiration frequent, laborious, and constricted; eyes fixed; sighing, deep and violent; intellect, undisturbed.

INCUNABULA, Swathing clothes.

INCUNEATIO, see *Wedged*.

INCURABLE, *Incurabilis*, *Remediless*, *Irremediabile*, *Insanabilis*, *Analthes*, *Anacesutos*, *Atherapeutus*, from *in*, negative, and *cura*, cure. Not susceptible of cure;—applied to both patients and diseases.

INCURIA, *Acedia*.

INCURSUS ARTERIARUM, Pulse.

INCURVATIO, *Gryposis*.

INCUS, (*in*, and *cudo*, 'I hammer,') 'an anvil.' *Acmon*, *Os incudi similit*, *Ossiculum Incudi seu molaris dentis comparatum*, (F.) *Encluma*. One of the small bones of the ear, so called from its fancied resemblance to a smith's anvil. It is situated in the cavity of the tympanum, between the malleus and orbicularis. Its body is articulated with the malleus; its *horizontal ramus*, which is the shortest, corresponds with the entrance of the mastoid cells; and its *vertical ramus* is articulated with the os orbicularis. The incus is composed of a compact tissue, and is developed from a single point of ossification.

INDEX, *Dig'itus index seu secundus seu saluatorius*, *Demonstrator*, *Indicador*, *Indicatorius*, *Lich'anos*, *Deicticos*, from *indicare*, 'to point out.' The forefinger, index finger. See *Digitus*.

INDIAN ARROW WOOD, see *Euonymus*—*i. Paint*, *Hydrastis Canadensis*—*i. Physic*, *Gillenia trifoliata*—*i. Physic*, small-flowered, *Gillenia stipulacea*.

INDIANA, MINERAL WATERS OF. A medicinal spring, near Jeffersonville, is much frequented. Its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron.

INDICANT, *Indicans*, *Endeicticos*, (F.) *Indicatif*. Same etymon as *index*. Any thing which, in the course of a disease or in what precedes or accompanies it, concurs in pointing out the means to be used for its cure.

INDICATIF, *Indicant*.

INDICATING DAYS, *Dies Indices*, *D. Indicatorii seu Indican'tes*, *D. contemplantes*, (F.) *Jours indicateurs*. Hippocrates and others have thus called the middle day of the septenary; because they imagined, that indications were sometimes given then of the crisis which would occur in the last day of the septenary.

INDICATION, *Indicatio*, *Accusatio*, *Delatio*, *Endeictis*, *Indexis*, *Bothematicum Semeion*. The object proposed in the employment of any means which are had recourse to for the cure of disease. It may also be defined—the manifestation afforded by the disease itself of what is proper to be done for its removal.

INDICATOR, *Extensor proprius indicis*, see *Digitus*, and *Index*.

INDICUM, *Indigo*.

INDICUS COLOR, *Indigo*.

INDIGENCE, *Want*.

INDIG'ENOUS, *Indig'ena*. Whatever is na-

tive in a country, in opposition to *exotic*; as an *indigenous remedy*, *indigenous disease*, &c.

INDIGESTION, *Dyspepsia*—*i. Alkaline*, see *Dyspepsia*—*i. Neutral*, see *Dyspepsia*.

INDIGITATIO, *Intussusceptio*.

INDIGNABUNDUS, *Rectus externus oculi*.

INDIGNATORIUS, *Rectus externus oculi*.

INDIGO, *Indigum*, *Indicum*, *Indicus color*, *Pigmentum Indicum*. A dye-stuff, in small solid masses, of a deep azure blue colour, and devoid of smell and taste. It is obtained, by a fermentative process, from *Indigofera anil*, (*I. suffruticosa*), *I. argentea*, (*I. articulata seu tinctoria seu glauca seu colorata*), and *I. tinctoria seu Indica*, and is sometimes used by the apothecary for colouring certain preparations. It has likewise been administered internally, of late, in spasmodic diseases, especially in epilepsy. The dose may be at first grains, but it may be elevated to drachms.

INDIGO, FALSE, (**TALL WHITE**), see *Sophora tinctoria*.

INDIGO, FAUX, *Galega officinalis*—*i. Weed*, *Sophora tinctoria*—*i. Wild*, *Sophora tinctoria*—*i. Yellow*, *Sophora tinctoria*.

INDIGOFERA, see *Indigo*, *Sophora tinctoria*.

INDIGUM, *Indigo*.

INDISPOSITION, *Mala dispositio*, *Dysphoria*, (F.) *Malaise*. A slight functional disturbance, which may scarcely bear the name of disease. A feeling of sickness—*sensus agritudinis*.

INDOLENT, *Indolens*, from *in*, privative, and *dolere*, 'to be in pain.' Exhibiting little or no pain. An epithet particularly applied to certain tumours.

INDOLENTIA, *Anodynia*.

INDOLES. A natural disposition or character.

INDOLES ANIMI. The natural disposition or character of mind.

INDOLES MORBI. The nature or character of a disease.

INDOSYNCLONUS, *Berberi*.

INDUCTIO, *Apagogé*, from *inducere*, (*in*, and *ducere*, 'to lead.')

A word used especially for the action of extending a plaster upon linen.

INDUCULA, *Waistcoat*, *strait*.

INDUMENTUM CORDIS, *Pericardium*—*i. Nervorum*, *Neurilema*—*i. Ventriculorum*, *Ependyma ventriculorum*.

INDURANS, (*in* and *durus*), *Scleroticus*, *Sclerunticus*, *Sclerynticus*. A medicine which hardens the parts to which it is applied.

INDURATIO, *Induration*—*i. Intestinorum*, *Enteropathia cancerosa*—*i. Maligna*, *Scirrhus*—*i. Renum*, *Nephroscleris*—*i. Telæ cellulose neonatorum*, see *Induration*—*i. Ventriculi scirrhosa*, *Gastroscirrhus*.

INDURATION, *Induratio*, *Scleryema*, *Sclerysmus*, *Callositas*, *Indurescentia*, *Poro'ma*, *Poro'sis*, (F.) *Endurcissement*. The hardness which supervenes, occasionally, in an inflamed part. It is one of the terminations of inflammation, and is owing to a change in the nutrition of the part.

INDURATION OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE, *Induratio seu Oppilatio telæ cellulose neonatorum*, *Ethmyphotylosis*, *Ede'ma neonatorum*, *Compact Ede'ma of Infants*, *Cat'ochus Infantum*, *Induratio cellulosa*, *Scleremia*, *Scleroma*, *Scleroderma*, *Cutis tensa chronica*, *Dermatopariacloeris*, *Dermatopariaclyermus*, *Ethmyphotylosis*, *Halonii'tis*, *Phegmasia cellularis*, *Scirrhus neonatorum*, *Scleriosis neonatorum*, *Sclerosis*, *Stipatio telæ cellulose Infantum*, *Skin-bound Disease*, (F.) *Endurcissement du tissu cellulaire*; *Edème du tissu cellulaire des nouveau-nés*, *Aphyxie lente des nouveau-nés*, is a disease which

attacks infants a few days after birth, and which Chaussier proposed to call *Sclérome*, from *σκληρος*, 'hard.'

The Induration of the cellular tissue of the adult, *Sclerosteno'sis cutanea*, has been regarded as the result of inflammation of the corium, *Chorionitis*.

INDURATION OF THE BRAIN, Sclerencephalia—*Grise*, see Hepatization.

INDURESCENTIA, Induration.

INDUSIUM, *Chitonis'cos*. Strictly, 'a shirt,' 'a small tunic;' but some have so called the amnion.

INE'BRIANT, *Inebrians*, *Phantasticus*; from *in* and *ebrio*, 'I intoxicate.' Intoxicating. An agent that intoxicates.

INEBRIATION, Temulentia.

INEDIA, Fasting.

INER'TIA, from *in*, 'privative,' and *ars, artis*, 'art,' (?) *Ignavia, Ener'vitas*. Sluggishness, inactivity.

INER'TIA OF THE WOMB, (F.) *Inertie de la matrice*. The diminution and even total cessation of the contractions of the uterus during labour; as well as the species of languor into which it sometimes falls after the expulsion of the fœtus.

INERTIE PAR EPUISEMENT, see Parturition—*i. de la Matrice*, Inertia of the womb.

INESIS, Cenosis.

INETHMOS, Cenosis.

INFANCY, *Infantia*, from *in*, 'negation,' and *fans*, from *fari*, 'to speak.' Early childhood. Childhood; *Nepio'es, Paid'a*, (F.) *Enfance*. It generally includes the age from birth till the seventh year. See Age.

INFANS, *Pai'dion, Ne'pioe*, (F.) *Enfant*. An infant; a child; one in infancy. In law, one who has not attained the age of legal capacity; which is, in general, fixed at twenty-one years.

INFANS RECENS NATUS, *Nouveau-né*.

INFANTIA, Infancy.

INFANTICIDE, *Infanticidi'um, Tecnocton'ia, Child-murder*, from *infans*, 'a child,' and *cædere*, 'to kill.' The murder of a child newly born, or on the point of being born. It may be perpetrated by the mother, or by some other person, either by *commission*, that is, in consequence of a direct, voluntary act;—or by *omission* of those cares which are necessary for the preservation of the new-born.

INFARCTUS, *Emphraxis*—*i. Intestinorum, Enteremphraxis*—*i. Lactei extremitatum, Phlegmatia dolens*—*i. Lienis, Splenoncus*.

INFARCTUS MAMMÆ LACTEUS, *Lactis concretio'nes, Nodi seu Thrombi lactei, Trichi'asis lactea*. Knotty tumours of the female mammæ, owing to the accumulation and arrest of milk in the galactophorous ducts.

INFARCTUS UTERI, *Metremphraxis*.

INFECTION, see Contagion.

INFECUNDITY, Sterility.

INFECUNDUS, Sterile.

INFER'NAL, *Infer'nus*; 'relating to hell.' A name applied to caustic—*Lapis Infernalis*—on account of its strong burning properties.

INFIBULA'TIO, *Fibula'tio, Infibula'tion, Ane'teris'mus*; from *fibula*, 'a clasp.' (F.) *Bouclement*. An operation, formerly practised, which consisted in passing a ring through the prepuce, after having drawn it over the glans;—in order to prevent coition. The ancients employed infibulation with their gladiators, to preserve all their strength by depriving them of venery. In the women, to preserve their chastity, the ring was passed through the labia majora.

INFILTRA'TION, *Infiltra'tio, from filtrare*,

'to filter.' Effusion. The accumulation of a fluid in the areolæ of any texture, and particularly of the areolar membrane. The fluid effused is ordinarily the *Liquor sanguinis*, sound or altered,—sometimes blood or pus, fœces, or urine. When infiltration of a serous fluid is general, it constitutes *anasarca*; when local, *œdema*.

INFILTRATION PURULENTE, see Hepatization.

INFIRM, *Infirm'us, Imbecillis, Deb'itis, Asthenes*, from *in*, negative, and *firmus*, 'firm.' Not firm or sound; weak; feeble.

INFIRMARIUM, Hospital.

INFIRMARY, Hospital.

INFIRMATORIUM, Hospital.

INFIRMIER (F.), from *infirmus*, (*in*, negative, and *firmus*.) *Infirmarius, Nosocomus, Curator infirmorum*. One employed in an hospital or infirmary to take care of the sick.

INFIRM'ITY, *Infirm'itas, Aethen'ia, Arrhos'tia, Invaletu'do*. Any disease which has become habitual, either owing to its chronic character, or its numerous relapses.

INFLA'MED, *Inflamma'tus*, (F.) *Enflammé*,—*Phlogosed*, according to some. Same etymon as inflammation. Affected with inflammation.

INFLAMMABLE AIR, Hydrogen, carburetted.

INFLAMMATIO, Inflammation, Phlegmon—*i. Abdominalis, Encœlitis*—*i. Articuli Maxillæ Inferioris, Hyposiagonarthritus*—*i. Auris, Otitis*—*i. Bronchiorum, Bronchitis*—*i. Cœci, Typhloenteritis*—*i. Capsulæ lentis, Phacohymenitis*—*i. Cerebelli, Cerebellitis*—*i. Clitoridis, Nymphitis*—*i. Conjunctivæ, see Ophthalmia*—*i. Cornæ, Ceratitis*—*i. Coxæ, Osphyitis*—*i. Cystidis fellæ, Cholecystitis*—*i. Epiglottidis, Epiglottitis*—*i. Erysipelatosa, Erysipelatous inflammation*—*i. Faucium, Cyanche, Isthmitis*—*i. Gastritis, Gastritis*—*i. Genæ, Gnathitis*—*i. Genarum, Melitis*—*i. Gingivæ, Ulitis*—*i. Glandularum lymphaticarum, Hydradenitis*—*i. Glandularum lymphaticarum, Lymphadenitis*—*i. Glandularum sublingualium, Hypoglossiadenitis*—*i. Gule, Œsophagitis*—*i. Hepatis, Hepatitis*—*i. Hepatis lenta, Hepatitis (chronic)*—*i. Internæ, Empresma*—*i. Intestinorum, Enteritis*—*i. Iridis, Iritis*—*i. Jecoris, Hepatitis*—*i. Laryngis, Laryngitis*—*i. Lienis, Splenitis*—*i. Ligamentorum, Syndesmitis*—*i. Lingus, Glossitis*—*i. Mediastini, Mesodmitis*—*i. Medullæ Spinalis, Myelitis*—*i. Musculi psoas, Psoitis*—*i. Musculorum, Myositis*—*i. Musculorum abdominalium, Myocœlitis*—*i. Nervorum, Neuritis*—*i. Oculorum, Ophthalmia*—*i. Œsophagi, Œsophagitis*—*i. Omenti, Epiploitis*—*i. Ossis, Ostalgitis*—*i. Ovarii, Oovitis*—*i. Palati, Hyperoitis*—*i. Pancreatis, Pancreatitis*—*i. Parenchymatica, Parenchymatitidis*—*i. Parotidum, Parotitis, Cyanche parotidæa*—*i. Pectoris acuta, Pneumonia*—*i. Percutæ, Hyperphlogosis, Hyperphlegmasia*—*i. Pericardii, Pericarditis*—*i. Periosteæ, Periostitis*—*i. Periosteæ orbitæ, Periorbitis*—*i. Peritonæi, Peritonitis*—*i. Pharyngis, Cyanche pharyngæa*—*i. Phrenitis, Phrenitis*—*i. Pleuræ, Pleuritis*—*i. Pneumonica, Pneumonia*—*i. Pulmonum, Pneumonia*—*i. Renum, Nephritis*—*i. Renum succenturiatorum, Paranephritis*—*i. Retinæ, Dictyitis, Retinitis*—*i. Scleroticæ, Sclerotitis*—*i. Scroti, Œchitis*—*i. Septi transversæ, Diaphragmitis*—*i. Sinuum frontaliæ, Metopanthritis*—*i. Stomachi, Gastritis*—*i. Superfeciæ internæ cordis, Endocarditis*—*i. Telæ cellulosæ, Ethmophytis*—*i. Telæ fibrosæ, Inohymenitis*—*i. Testium, Hernia humoralis*—*i. Tonsillarum, Cyanche tonsillaris*—*i. Tunicæ hyaloideæ, Hyalitis*—*i. Tympani, Tympanitis*—*i. Urethræ, Gonorrhœa*—*i. Uteri, Metritis*—*i. Uteri catarrhalis, see Metritis*—*i. Uteri et Peritonæi, Metroperitonitis*—*i. Uvulæ, Uvulitis*—*i. Vasorum, Angeitis*—*i. Vasorum lymphati-*

corum, Angioloecitis—i. Ventriculi, Gastritis—i. Ventriculi et intestinorum, Gastro-enteritis—i. Vesicæ, Cystitis—i. Vesicæ felleæ, Cholecystitis.

INFLAMMATION, Inflammatio, from *in*, 'within,' and *flamma*, 'flame,' 'fire;' *Phlegmonè*, *Phlogosia*, *Ecphlogosia*, *Epiphleg'ia*, *Exap'sis*, *Phlegma'sia*, *Causo'ma*, *Empres'ma*, *Phlogia*, *Hyperendamoosè* (Dutrochet), *Incen'dium*, *Hyperhæmato'sis*, *Hyperg'mia act'iva*, *Phlebopleros'is ecphrac'tica*, (F.) *Angi'ite*, is so called in consequence of the acute or burning pain, felt in a part affected with it. An irritation in a part of the body is occasioned by some stimulus;—owing to which the blood flows into the capillary vessels in greater abundance than natural, and those vessels become over-dilated and enfeebled; whence result pain, redness, heat, tension, and swelling; symptoms which appear in greater or less severity, according to the structure, vital properties, and functions of the part affected, and its connexion with other parts, as well as according to the constitution of the individual. The inflammations of the areolar and serous membranes greatly agree;—and those of the mucus and skin; the former being more active, and constituting the *phlegmonous* variety;—the latter, the *erythematic* or *erysipelatos*. Of this variety is the *diffusive inflammation* produced by morbid poisons; as during dissection, where solutions of continuity exist on the fingers of the operator. It is seen, too, in workers in bone, and hence has been called *bone fever*. Preparatory to the turning of bones, it is customary to macerate them in water. The fluid soon becomes putrid, and if the hands be kept in it diffusive inflammation results. Inflammation may end by resolution, suppuration, gangrene, adhesion, effusion, or induration. Each of the inflammations of internal organs has received a name according to the organ affected;—as, *gastritis*, *cephalitis*, *enteritis*, *hepatitis*, &c. Besides the above inflammations, there is considered to be an instinctive kind established for the union of parts which have been divided, whether the union takes place *immediately*, or by the aid of an intermediate body. This is the *adhesive inflammation*. See Adhesion, Callus, Cicatrix. Broussais considered that the term *inflammation* should include every local exaltation of the organic movements which is sufficiently great to disturb the harmony of the functions, and disorganise the texture in which it is situate. He farther extended the name *inflammation* to irritations which do not induce disorganization of the textures, and which had been previously, and are still, called *fevers*.

Examination of the blood drawn always exhibits an increase of the fibrinous element—the average proportion of which, in healthy blood, is about three in the thousand. In inflammation, it at times rises as high as ten. In fevers unaccompanied with inflammation, the proportion is natural, or below the average; but whenever inflammation supervenes, it immediately rises.

External inflammation is easily detected by the characters already mentioned:—*internal*, by disturbance of function and pain upon pressure; but the last sign is often not available. Both forms require the removal of all irritation, and the reduction of vascular excitement and nervous irritability; hence, blood-letting—local and general—sedatives, refrigerants, and counter-irritants become valuable remedies in almost all cases of inflammation.

INFLAMMATION DES AMYGDALES, Cynanche tonsillaril—i. *des Arêtres*, Arteritis—i. of the Bladder, Cystitis—i. *de la Bouche*, Stomatitis—i. *des Bronches*, Bronchitis—i. *du Cæcum*, Typhlo-enteritis—i. of the Cæcum, Typhlo-

enteritis—i. *du Cerveau et du Cervelet*, Phrenitis—i. *du Cœur*, Carditis—i. *du Colon*, Colitis—i. *de la Conjonctive*, see Ophthalmia—i. of the Diaphragm, Diaphragmitis—i. Diffusive, see Inflammation—i. Diphtheritic, Diphtheritis—i. of the Ear, Otitis—i. *de l'Épiglotte*, Epiglottitis—i. *de l'Estomac*, Gastritis—i. of the Eye, Ophthalmia—i. *du Foie*, Hepatitis—i. *des Gencives*, Ulitis—i. General, Synocha—i. of the Internal Membrane of the Heart, Endocarditis—i. Internal, Empresma—i. *des Intestins*, Enteritis—i. of the Iris, Iritis—i. of the Kidney, Nephritis—i. *de la Langue*, Glossitis—i. of the Larynx, Laryngitis—i. of the Liver, Hepatitis—i. *de la Luette*, Uvulitis—i. of the Lungs, Pneumonia—i. of the Malpighian Bodies, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—i. *des Mamelles*, Mastitis—i. *de la Matrice*, Metritis—i. *de la Membrane alvéolo-dentaire*, Periodontitis—i. *de la Membrane séreuse céphalo-rachidienne*, Meningitis—i. of the Mesentery, Mesenteritis—i. *de la Moëlle épinière ou rachidienne*, Myelitis—i. of the Mouth, pseudo-membranous, Stomatitis, pseudo-membranous—i. of the Mouth, pultaceous, Aphthæ—i. *des Muscles*, Myositis—i. *des Nerfs*, Neuritis—i. *de l'Œil*, Ophthalmia—i. *de l'Oreille*, Otitis—i. *de l'Ovaire*, Oaritis—i. *du Palais*, Hypoeritis—i. *du Parenchyme pulmonaire*, Pneumonia—i. *de la Parotide*, Cynanche parotidæa—i. Pellicular, Diphtheritis—i. *du Péricarde*, Pericarditis—i. of the Pericardium, Pericarditis—i. *du Péritoine*, Peritonitis—i. of the Peritonæum, Peritonitis—i. of the Pleura, Pleuritis—i. *de la Plèvre*, Pleuritis—i. *des Poumons*, Pneumonia—i. *du Muscle psoas*, Psoitis—i. *de la Rate*, Splenitis—i. *des Reins*, Nephritis—i. Spongoid, Hæmatodes Fungus, see also Encephaloid—i. of the Stomach, Gastritis—i. *de la Testicule*, Hernia humoralis—i. of the Testicle, Hernia humoralis—i. *des Tissus blancs*, Angioloecitis—i. of the Tongue, Glossitis—i. *des Vaisseaux Lymphatiques*, Angioloecitis—i. *des Veines*, Phlebitis—i. *de la Vésicule du Fiel*, Cholecystitis—i. *de la Vessie*, Cystitis—i. of the Womb, Metritis.

INFLAMMATIUN' CULA, *Subinflammatio*. A superficial and often insignificant inflammation of the skin, as in many cutaneous affections.

INFLAM'MATORY, *Inflammato'rius*; *Phlog'icus*, *Phlog'os*, *Phlog'isticus*, *Phlog'itic*, belonging to inflammation;—as, inflammatory tumour, inflammatory fever, &c. The blood is said to be *inflammatory* when cupped or buffy.

INFLATIO, Emphysema, Puffiness, Colica flatulenta—i. Parotidum, Cynanche parotidæa—i. Uteri, Physometra.

INFLEXIO, Campsis.

INFLUENCE, Influenza.

INFLUENTIA, Influenza.

INFLUENZA. The Italian for 'Influence.' *Influenza Europæa*, *Influen'tia*, *Catar'rhus epidem'icus*, *Febris catarrhalis epidem'ica*, *Catar'rhus à contag'io*, *Rheuma epidem'icum*, *Morbus Verreci'nus*, *M. Catar'rhalis*, *Syn'ochus catarrhalis*, *Deflux'io catarrhalis*, *M. Ariet'is*, *Cephalal'gia contag'iosa* (epidemics of the 16th and 17th centuries): (F.) *Tac*, *Ladendo*, *Quints*, *Florion*, *Coqueluche*, *Barquette*, *Générale*, *Grippe*, *Follette*, *Grenade*, *Coquette*, *Cocote*, *Petite Poste*, *Petit Courier*, *Allure*, *Fievre catarrhale epidémique*; *Influence*, *Epidemic catarrh*. A severe form of catarrh occurring epidemically, and generally affecting a number of persons in a community. See Catarrh, epidemic. Gluge, from his investigations, considers that the following is the chronological order of the return of the influenza:—14th century, 1323, 1326—15th century, 1410, 1411, 1414—16th century, 1510, 1557, 1562, 1574, 1580, and 1593—17th century, 1658, 1669, 1675, 1693—18th century, 1708, 1712, 1729, 1732,

1733, 1742, 1743, 1761, 1762, and 1775—19th century, 1800, 1803, 1831, and 1833. To these may be added 1837, and 1843.

INFLUENZA EUROPEA, Influenza.
INFLUENZOID, Influenzoides. An expressive but hybridous compound: from *influenza*, and *eidōs*, 'resemblance.' Resembling influenza.—Dr. T. Thompson.

INFORMITAS, Deformation.
INFORTUNIUM, Confractura.
INFRA-ATLÖIDÆUS, Sub-atlōidæus.
INFRA-AXÖIDÆUS, Sub-axōidæus.
INFRA-COSTALES, see Intercostal muscles.
INFRA-MAXILLARIS, Sub-maxillary.
INFRAMAXILLOSTERNODYMIA, Cephaloemmatodymia.

INFRA-ORBITAR, Sub-orbital.
INFRAPUBIAN LIGAMENT, Triangular ligament.

INFRA-SCAPULARIS, Subscapularis.
INFRA-SPINALIS, Infra-spinatus.
INFRA-SPINATUS, Infra-spinalis, from *infra*, 'beneath,' and *spina*, 'a spine.' Situate beneath the spine of the scapula;—*Infra Spinalis*.

INFRA-SPINA'TA FOSSA, (F.) Fosse sous-épineuse. A large excavation on the posterior surface of the scapula, beneath its spine. It is filled by the

INFRA-SPINATUS Muscle, Grand Scapulo-trochitérien, Superscapularis inferior (Ch.), (F.) *Sous-épineux*, which is broad, flat, and triangular. It is attached, by its base, to the three inner quarters of the fossa; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the middle part of the great tuberosity of the os humeri (*Trochiter*). It turns the arm outwards, and, when the arm is elevated, carries it backwards.

INFRINGENS, Corrigent.
INFUNDIBULUM, (in, and fundere, 'to pour out.') A Latin word signifying a *Funnel*,—*Choune, Chonon*, (F.) *Entonnoir*,—of which various kinds are employed in pharmaceutical operations. A name, given to many parts which, more or less, resemble a funnel. It is particularly appropriated to the following organs:—

INFUNDIBULUM OF THE BRAIN, Infundibulum seu Pelvis seu Chou'na seu Cy'athus seu Scyphus seu Concha seu Lacu'na seu Embolium seu Aquæductus seu Labrum seu Concar'itas conchularis seu Proccensus orbicularis Cer'ebri, (F.) Entonnoir du ventricule moyen du cerveau, Tige Pituitaire, Tige sus-ophénoïdale. A depression in the inferior paries of the middle ventricle, above the pituitary gland. It was, anciently, regarded as a canal by which the fluid collected in the ventricles of the brain was evacuated, and poured into the nasal fossæ.

INFUNDIBULUM CEREBRI, I. of the Brain.
INFUNDIBULUM OF THE COCHLEA, I. Coch'lea, Scyphus Viçueu'tii, S. audit'rius, Cucu'lus, Canalis Scula'rum communis. This, with the modiolus, forms the nucleus around which the gyri of the cochlea pass. It is an imperfect funnel, the apex of which is common with that of the modiolus; and the base is covered with the apex of the cochlea, termed *Cu'pola*.

In *Surgery*, infundibula are used to direct steam or vapours; to conduct the actual cautery to certain morbid parts, &c.

INFUNDIBULUM OF THE ETHMOID BONE, OR OF THE NASAL FOSSÆ. One of the anterior cells of that bone, which is broad and expanded above, and narrow below; opening, above, into the frontal sinus; below, into the anterior part of the middle meatus of the nasal fossæ.

INFUNDIBULUM OF THE HEART, Conus arteriosus—i. of the Kidney, see *Calix*—i. *Lachrymale,*

Lachrymal Sac—i. *Tubarum Fallopii*, see *Tuba Fallopiæ*—i. *Ventriculi, Esophagus.*

INFU'SION, Infu'sio, En'chyma, from *inundere* (in, and fundere), 'to pour in,' 'to introduce.' A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring a hot or cold fluid upon a substance whose medical virtues it is desired to extract. *Infusion* is, also, used for the product of this operation. In *Surgery*, infusion—*Chirurgia infusoria, Ars clymatica nova*—is the act of introducing into the veins medicinal substances, by aid of an instrument called *Infusor*. This mode of introducing medicines was called *Ars infusoria*.

INFUSION OF ANGSTURA, Infusum Cusparis—i. of Bark, *Infusum cinchonæ*—i. of *Buchu*, *Infusum Diosmæ*—i. of *Calumba*, *Infusum calumbæ*—i. of *Cascarilla*, *Infusum cascarillæ*—i. of *Catechu*, *Infusum catechu compositum*—i. of *Cayenne pepper*, *Infusum capsici*—i. of *Chamomile*, *Infusum anthemidis*—i. of *Cinchona*, *Infusum cinchonæ*—i. of *Cloves*, *Infusum caryophyllorum*—i. of *Cusparia*, *Infusum cusparis*—i. of *Dandelion*, *Infusum Taraxaci*—i. of *Fenglove*, *Infusum digitalis*—i. of *Gentian*, compound, *Infusum gentianæ compositum*—i. of *Ginger*, *Infusum Zingiberis*—i. of *Hope*, *Infusum basellæ*—i. of *Horseradish*, compound, *Infusum artemisiæ compositum*—i. of *Binseed*, *Infusum bini compositum*—i. of *Mint*, compound, *Infusum menthæ compositum*—i. of *Orange-peel*, compound, *Infusum aurantii compositum*—i. of *Pinkroot*, *Infusum spigeliæ*—i. of *Quassia*, *Infusum quassiæ*—i. of *Rhatany*, *Infusum Krameris*—i. of *Rhubarb*, *Infusum rhei*—i. of the *Rose*, *Infusum rosæ compositum*—i. of *Sarsaparilla*, *Infusum sarsaparillæ*—i. of *Sassafras pith*, *Infusum sassafras medullæ*—i. of *Senna*, *Infusum sennæ compositum*—i. of *Simarouba*, *Infusum simarou bæ*—i. of *Slippery elm*, *Infusum ulmi*—i. of *Thoroughwort*, *Infusum eupatorii*—i. of *Tobacco*, *Infusum tabaci*—i. of *Valerian*, *Infusum valerianæ*—i. of *Virginia snakeroot*, *Infusum serpentariæ*—i. of *Wild cherry*, *Infusum pruni Virginianæ*.

INFUSOIR (F.), same etymon. An instrument for injecting medicinal substances into the veins. It was a kind of funnel, the elongated apex of which was stopped by a metallic rod, which could be withdrawn when the apex was introduced into a vein.

INFU'SUM, En'chyma. The product of an infusion.

INFUSUM ACACIÆ CATECHU, I. catechu compositum—i. *Amarum vinosum, Vinum gentianæ compositum*—i. of *Angustura, I. cusparis*.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS, Hydrochamæmellum, Infusion of Cham'omile. (Anthemid. flor. ʒss; aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.—Ph. L.) Dose, ʒʒi to ʒʒiiss.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM, Infusum Armoraciæ (Ph. U. S.), Compound infusion of Horseradish. (Armorac. rad. concis., sinapis cont. sing. ʒj; aquæ bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, ʒʒj to ʒʒij.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM, Compound Infusion of Orange Peel. (Aurant. cort. sic. ʒʒi; limon. cort. recent. ʒj; caryoph. cont. ʒss; aquæ fervent. Oss. Macerate for fifteen minutes, and strain.—Ph. L.) Dose, ʒʒiiss to ʒʒij.

INFUSUM BRASII, Wort—i. *Buchu, Infusum Diosmæ*—i. *Bynes, Wort*.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ, I. Calom'bæ, I. Columba, Infusion of Columba. (Calumb. rad. concis. ʒss; aq. fervent. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, ʒʒiiss to ʒʒij.

INFUSUM CAP'SICI, Infusion of Cayenne Pepper. (Capsic. in pulv. crass. ʒss; aq. bullient. Oj.

Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.)
Dose, f℥iss.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI, *Infusion of Cloves.*
(*Caryoph. contus.* ℥ij; *aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, f℥iss to f℥ij.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ, *Infusion of Cascarella.*
(*Cascarill. contus.* ℥j; *aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, f℥iss to f℥ij.

INFUSUM CASSIÆ SENNÆ, *I. sennæ compositum.*
INFUSUM CAT'HOBI COMPOSITUM, *Infusum Catechu, I. Aca'cis Catechu, Infusion of Catechu.*
(*Catechu, in pulv.* ℥ss; *cinnam. cont.* ℥j; *aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for an hour, and strain.) Dose, f℥iss to f℥ij.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ, *I. Cinchona lancifolia, Infusion of Cinchona.* (*Cinch. contus.* ℥j; *aq. fervent.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)

This infusion may also be made from the same quantity of bark in coarse powder by the process of displacement with hot or cold water. Dose, f℥j to f℥ij. The Pharmacopœia of the United States has an *Infusum Cincho'næ Flavæ, Infusion of yellow bark*, and an *Infusum Cinchona'æ rubra', Infusion of red bark*, which are prepared in the same manner. It has also an *Infusum Cincho'næ Compositum*, which is made as follows: (*Cinchon. rubr. in pulv.* ℥j; *Acid. Sulph. aromat.* f℥j; *aquæ, Oj.* Macerate for twelve hours, occasionally shaking, and strain.) Dose, same as the last.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM, see *Infusum Cinchona'æ.*

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ, see *Infusum Cinchona'æ.*

INFUSUM COLOMBÆ, *I. Calumbæ.*
INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ, *I. Angustifolia, Infusion of Cusparia.* (*Cuspar. cort. contus.* ℥ss; *aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, f℥j to f℥ij.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS, *I. Digitalis purpurea, Infusion of Foxglove.* (*Digital. ℥j; aq. bullient.* Oss; *tinct. cinnamomi, f℥j.* Macerate, and add *sp. cinnam. f℥j.*) Dose, f℥j.

INFUSUM DIOSMÆ, Ph. U. S., 1842, *Infusum Buchu.*, Ph. U. S., 1851, *Infusion of Buchu.* (*Diosm. ℥j; aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f℥iss.

INFUSUM EUPATORII, *Infusion of Thoroughwort.* (*Eupator. ℥j; aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f℥ij.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM, *Compound Infusion of Gentian.* (*Gentian. cont. ℥ss; Aurant. cort., Coriandr. contus. āā ℥j; alcohol. dilut. f℥iv; aquæ, f℥xij.* First pour on the alcohol, and three hours afterwards, the water; then macerate for twelve hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f℥j to f℥ij.

Marsden's Antiscorbutic Drops, an empirical preparation, consist of a solution of corrosive sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

INFUSUM HUMULI, *Infusion of Hops.* (*Humul. ℥ss; aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f℥iss to f℥ij.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ, *Infusion of Rhatany.* (*Kramer. contus. ℥j; aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for four hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f℥iss.

INFUSUM LINI, *I. L. compositum.*
INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM (Ph. U. S., 1851), *I. Lini* (Ph. U. S., 1842), *I. Lini usitativissimi, Infusion of Linseed, Flaxseed Tea.* (*Lini sem. cont. ℥ss; glycyrrh. rad. cont. ℥ij; aquæ bullient.* Oj. Macerate for four hours, and strain.) Dose, a teaspoonful, ad libitum.

INFUSUM MALTI, Wort.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM, *Compound Infusion of Mint.* (*Fol. menth. sat. sioc. ℥ij; aq. fervent. q. s. ut colentur. f℥vj.* Macerate for half an hour; and, when cold, strain: then add—*sacch. alb. ℥ij; ol. menth. sat. gtt. iij,* dissolved in *tinct. card. c. f℥ss.*—Ph. D.) Dose, f℥j to f℥ij.

INFUSUM PICIS EMPYREUMATICÆ LIQUIDÆ, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*I. Picis liquidum*, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ, *Infusion of Wild Cherry Bark.* (*Prun. Virginian. cont. ℥ss; aquæ, Oj.* Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.)

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ, *I. Quassia excel'sa, Infusion of Quassia.* (*Quassia lign. conc. ℥ij; aq. Oj.* Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, f℥j to f℥iv.

INFUSUM RHEI, *An'ima Rhei, Infusion of Rhubarb.* (*Rhei, cont. ℥j; aq. ferv. Oss.* Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, f℥j to f℥ij.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM, *I. Rosæ Gallicæ, Infusion of the Rose.* (*Ros. Gallic. ℥iv; aq. bullient.* Oiss; *acid. sulph. d. f℥ij; sacch. purif. ℥iss.* Add the water, and afterwards the acid;—macerate for half an hour; strain, and add the sugar.) Dose, f℥iss to Oss.

INFUSUM SASSAPARILLÆ, *Infusion of Sarsaparilla.* (*Sarsaparill. contus. ℥j; aquæ bullient.* Oj. Digest for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) It may also be prepared by displacement. Dose, f℥ij to f℥iv.

INFUSUM SASSAFRAS, *Infusion of Sassafras Pith, Mu'cilage of Sassafras Pith.* (*Sassafras medull. ℥j; aquæ, Oj.* Macerate for three hours, and strain.) An emollient collyrium; and demulcent drink.

INFUSUM SENNÆ, *I. S. Compositum, I. Cassia Sennæ, I. Sennæ simplex, Infusion of Senna.* (*Sennæ, ℥j; coriandr. cont. ℥j; aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for an hour, and strain.) Dose, f℥j to f℥iv.

The *Black Draught, Black Dose, Haustus niger*, is usually formed of this infusion. It may be made of *infus. sennæ, f℥v; aq. cinnam. f℥j; manna, ℥iv; magnes. sulph. ℥vj.* Dose, a wine-glassful.

Schwab's Prepared Essence of Senna is a concentrated infusion of the leaves in combination with an alkali.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM, *I. sennæ.*
INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ, *Infusion of Virginia Snakeroot.* (*Serpentar. ℥ss; aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f℥iss.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ, *Infusion of Simarouba.* (*Simaroub. cort. cont. ℥ss; aq. fervent. Oss.* Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. L.) Dose, f℥ij.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ, *Infusion of Pinkroot.* (*Spigel. ℥ss; aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f℥iv to Oss.

INFUSUM TAB'ACI, *Infusion of Tobacco.* (*Tabaci fol. ℥j; aq. ferv. Oj.* Macerate for an hour, and strain.—Ph. U. S.)

INFUSUM TARAX'ACI, *Infusion of Dandelion.* (*Taraxac. contus. ℥ij; aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f℥iss, as a diuretic, &c.

INFUSUM ULMI, *Infusion of Slippery Elm, Slippery Elm Tea.* This preparation, in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, is made by infusing one ounce of slippery elm bark in a pint of boiling water.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ, *Infusion of Valerian.* (*Rad. valerian. in crass. pulv. ℥ss; aq. bullient.* Oj.)

Macerate for an hour, and strain.—*Ph. D.* and *U. S.*) Dose, ℥iiss to ℥ij.

INFUSUM ZINGIBERIS, *Infusion of Ginger, Ginger Tea.* (*Zingib. contus.* ℥ss; *aq. bullient.* Oj.) Macerate for two hours, and strain.—*Ph. U. S.*) Dose, ℥iiss, as a carminative.

INGENIUM (*Morbi*). The genius of a disease. This word is employed, especially by the French, synonymously with *nature*. They speak, for instance, of *Génie inflammatoire, bilieux, &c.* Some, also, use *génie* in the place of *type* of an intermittent.

INGESTA, from *in*, and *gerere, gestum*, 'to bear or carry into.' Substances, introduced into the body by the digestive passages; as food, condiments, drinks, &c.

INGLUVIES, *Apletia, Vicia intemperantia*:—(Gluttony. Insatiableness: also, the *Crop* or *Crav* of Birds, (F.) *Jabot*; and the *first stomach* or *paunch* of ruminant animals—*Pen'ula, Lumen, Venter magnus*. Also, the *Pharynx*.)

INGRAS'SIAS, APOPH'YSES OF. The lesser alve of the sphenoid bone.

INGRAVIDATIO, *Fecundation, Pregnancy.*

INGRAVIDATION, *Fecundation, Pregnancy.*

INGRESSUS SUPERIOR, *Cardia.*

INGUEN, *Bubon, Bubo*, 'the groin.' *Ædæon, adior, He'patia emanetoria*, (F.) *Aine*. The oblique fold or depression which separates the abdomen from the thigh. It is only, properly speaking, a line that extends from the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium to the middle part of the horizontal ramus of the pubis. Also, the genital organs.

INGUINAL, *Inguinal'is*, from *inguen*, 'the groin.' Belonging or relating to the groin. This epithet has been given to various parts met with in the region of the groin or inguinal region.

INGUINAL ARTERY is that portion of the femoral artery situate immediately beneath the crural arch in the inguinal region.

INGUINAL CANAL is a canal, about two inches in length, proceeding obliquely downwards, inwards and forwards at the lower part of the abdomen; through which passes the spermatic cord, in men, and the round ligament of the uterus in women. This canal is formed, inferiorly and anteriorly, by the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle; posteriorly by the *fascia transversalis*, which is joined to the preceding aponeurosis, and forms with it a deep channel, into which are received the lesser oblique and transversalis muscles. The inguinal canal has two apertures; the one, the *lower* and *inner*, is called the *inguinal* or *abdominal ring*. It is bounded by two strong tendinous pillars, which fix it—the innermost to the symphysis, the outermost to the spine of the pubis. The *upper* and *outer* aperture is formed by the *fascia transversalis*. From the edge of this aperture arises a membranous funnel,—a prolongation of the *fascia transversalis*,—which receives the spermatic vessels; forms their proper sheath, and accompanies them as far as the testicle. On its inside lies the epigastric artery. Above it, is the lower edge of the *transversalis* muscle: and, below, it is bounded by the channel of the greater oblique. By following the oblique direction of this canal, and passing, consequently, on the outside of the epigastric artery, the viscera are displaced, so as to constitute internal inguinal hernia.

INGUINAL RE'GION, *Re'gio inguinal'is, Bubo, Inguen*. The region of the groin.

INGUINAL RING, *Abdominal Ring, An'nulus abdominal'is*, (F.) *Anneus Inguinal*, is the inferior aperture of the inguinal canal.

INGUINO-CUTA'NEUS. A name given by Professor Chaussier to the middle ramus of the

anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve: because it sends its numerous filaments to the groin, scrotum, and to the skin of the superior part of the thigh.

INHÆRENS, *Inherent*.

INHALATIO, *Absorption, Inhalation*—i. *Cutis*, see *Absorption*.

INHALA'TION, *Inhala'tio*; from *in* and *halare*, 'to breathe.' The act of drawing air or vapour into the lungs—*Inhala'tio pulmon'is*. Also, *absorption*.

INHA'LER. Same etymon. An apparatus for inhaling the steam of hot water, in affections of the air-passages. It consists of a pewter tankard provided with a lid, into which a flexible tube is inserted. Through this, the vapour is inhaled.

INHE'RENT, *Inhærens*, (*in*, and *hærens*.) That which adheres, or which is joined or united to any thing.

INHERENT CAUTERY, (F.) *Cautère inhérent*, is the actual cautery, left in contact with a part until it is reduced to the state of a deep eschar.

INHUMATION, *Inhumatio*, from *inhum*, (*in*, and *humus*.) 'I put into the ground.' *Inhumatio*. The *sepulture of the dead*. This belongs to the subject of medical police.

INIAD, see *Inial*.

INIAL, from *inios*, the ridge of the occiput. An epithet, prepared by Dr. Barclay, for an aspect towards the plane of the ridge of the occiput. *Iniad* is employed by him adverbially to signify 'towards the inial aspect.'

INIODYMUS, *Diprosopus*.

INIION, *inios*. Some of the Greek physicians give this name to the occiput, or the ridge of the occiput; others to the back part of the neck, and the muscles of the occiput. Blanchard says it is the commencement of the spinal marrow.

INITIS, *Inohymen'itis*, from *is*, *gen. ire*, 'a fibre,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. *Fibrous inflammation*.

INITIUM, *Arche*—i. *Asperæ arteriæ, Larynx*—i. *Extuberans Coli, Cæcum*.

INIUM, *inios*. The nucha. Also, the muscles at the back of the neck. See *Inion*.

INJACULA'TIO. A term employed by Van Helmont to designate an acute pain of the stomach, with rigidity and immobility of the body.

INJECT'ED, *Injec'tus*, from *injicere*, (*in*, and *jacere*, 'to throw into.' The face and other parts are said to be *injected*, when the accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels gives them an evident red colour. A subject or part of a subject is also said to be *injected*, when its vessels have been filled, by the anatomist, with an appropriate composition.

INJECTION, *Injec'tio, Eis'bolt*: same etymon. The act of introducing, by means of a syringe or other instrument, a liquid into a cavity of the body. The liquid injected is also called an *injection*. Anatomists use injections—*Injectiones anatom'icæ*—for filling the cavities of vessels, in order that they may be rendered more apparent, and their dissection be facilitated. For this purpose, they employ syringes of different dimensions, and various materials. The most common injections are made of soot, wax, and turpentine, coloured with lamp-black, vermilion, &c. There are three kinds chiefly used by anatomists.—the *coarse*, the *fine*, and the *minute*. The following are formulæ for each.

COARSE INJECTION.

No. 1.

Pure yellow wax, oz. xvj.

Bleached rosin, oz. viij.

Turpentine carnish, by measure, oz. vj.

No. 2.

Yellow rosin, lb. ij.
 Yellow wax, lb. j.
 Turpentine varnish, a sufficient quantity to
 make the mixture flexible when cold.

No. 3.

Tallow, lb. ij.
 White wax, oz. x.
 Common oil, oz. vj.
 Venice turpentine, oz. iv.
 Mix and liquify over a slow fire or over boiling
 water.

To make any of these mixtures.

Red — add vermilion, oz. iij.
 Yellow — *King's yellow*, oz. iiss.
 White — *best flake white*, oz. vss.
 Pale-blue { *best flake white*, oz. iiss.
 fine blue smalt, oz. iiss.
 Dark-blue — *blue verditer*, oz. xss.
 Black — *lamp-black*, oz. j.
 Green { *powdered verdigris*, oz. ivss.
 best flake white, oz. iss.
 powdered gamboge, oz. j.

FINE INJECTION.

Brown spirit varnish, oz. iv.
 White spirit varnish, oz. iv.
 Turpentine varnish, oz. j.

To make this mixture,

Red — add vermilion, oz. j.
 Yellow — *King's yellow*, oz. j̄.
 White — *best flake white*, oz. ij.
 Light-blue { *fine blue smalt*, oz. iss.
 best flake white, oz. j̄
 Dark-blue — *blue verditer*, oz. iv.
 Black — *lamp-black*, oz. ss.

MINUTE INJECTION.

Take of transparent size, broken to pieces, or
Isinglass, oz. viij.
 Water, lb. iss. Dissolve.

To make this mixture,

Red — add vermilion, oz. v.
 Yellow — *King's yellow*, oz. iv.
 White — *best flake white*, oz. v.
 Blue — *fine blue smalt*, oz. viij.
 Green { *powdered verdigris*, oz. iij.
 best flake white, dr. ij.
 powdered gamboge, dr. j.
 Black — *lamp-black*, oz. j.

Beautiful injections are made with ether as
 the menstruum.

COLD INJECTION.

White lead and red lead, each, oz. iv; *linseed
 oil*, enough to form a thick paste when they
 are rubbed well together. Liquefy this paste
 with *turpentine varnish*, oz. viij.

The advantage of this mixture is, that the sub-
 ject need not be heated.

In order to inject the arteries, the injection
 must be forced from the great trunks towards
 their ultimate ramifications. To inject the veins,
 on the contrary, it is indispensable, on account of
 their valves, to send the injection from the smaller
 divisions towards the greater. The lymphatics
 are usually injected with mercury. The practi-
 tioner injects, by forcing with a syringe, liquids,
 such as emollient, narcotic, stimulant, and other
 decoctions or infusions, into different hollow or-
 gans, as the rectum, vagina, nasal fossæ, urethra,
 tunica vaginalis, auditory canal, &c., to fulfil va-
 rious therapeutical indications.

The following injection has been strongly re-
 commended by Dr. Horner to preserve the dead
 body.

Take of *Liverpool St. Ubes*,
 or *Turk's Island Salt*, oz. 36 avoidr.
Nitrate of potassa, " 19
Carbonate of soda, " 8
Molasses (Sugar-house), " 4 by meas.
 Water, six pinta.

The saline constituents to be dissolved first of
 all in boiling hot water; the molasses to be after-
 wards stirred in: the starch to be mixed well with
 half a pint of cold water, and then to be stirred
 in with the other articles. As soon as it begins
 to boil, the whole mass swells up, when it must
 be removed from the fire. On the proper reduc-
 tion of temperature it is fit for use.

INJECTION, MATTHEWS'S, see *Tinctura cantha-
 ridis*.

INJECTIONES ANATOMICÆ, see *Injection*.

INK, Atramentum.

IN-KNEED, Entogonyankon.

INNATE, from *in*, and *natus*, 'born.' Inborn.

INNATE DISEASES, *Morbi connati*, *M. congen-
 iti*, (F.) *Maladies innées*. Diseases with which
 the infant is born. They are not always heredi-
 tary, as hereditary diseases are not always innate.

INNERLEITHEN, MINERAL WATERS
 OF. These springs, situate near the Tweed, and
 supposed to be the scene of "St. Ronan's Well,"
 contain chlorides of sodium and calcium, and car-
 bonate of magnesia.

INNERVATION, *Innervatio*, from *in*, 'in,'
 and *nervus*, 'a nerve.' By this term is meant —
 the nervous influence, necessary for the mainten-
 ance of life and the functions of the various or-
 gans; — an influence of whose character and
 source we are ignorant. It seems to resemble
 the galvanic or electric agencies. See *Nerves*.

INNOMINATUM, *Anonymum*, from *in*, priv.
 and *nomen*, 'a name.' (F.) *Anonyme*. Having
 no name.

INNOMINATA ARTERIA, *Brachio-cephalic ar-
 tery*, *A. brachio-céphalique* (Ch.), — *Artéria anon-
 yma*, *Right Subclavian*, (F.) *Artère innominée*, is
 the trunk common to the right primitive carotid
 and to the subclavian. It arises from the ante-
 rior part of the arch of the aorta, ascends obliquely
 to the right, along the trachea; and, after a course
 of about an inch in length, divides into two trunks,
 which go off at right angles. The one is *exter-
 nal* — the *right subclavian proper*; the other *su-
 perior* — the *primitive carotid*, of the same side.

INNOMINATA CARTILAGO, Cricoid.

INNOMINATA CAVITAS. A cavity of the outer
 ear, between the *helix* and *antihelix*.

INNOMINATUM FORAMEN. A foramen, near the
 middle of the anterior surface of the pars petrosa
 of the temporal bone, leading backwards for the
 passage of the Vidian nerve, reflected from the 2d
 branch of the 5th to the portio dura of the 7th pair.

INNOMINATA FOSSA, see *Fossa*.

INNOMINATA LINEA, see *Ilio-pectinea Linea*.

INNOMINATI vel ANONYMI NERVI. Some ana-
 tomists have thus called the nerves of the fifth
 pair.

INNOMINATUM OS, *Os Coxen'dicis*, *Os Coxa*, *Os
 anonymum*, *Os pelvis laterale*, (F.) *Os innominé*,
Os Coxal, *Os anonyme*, &c. A very large, flat
 bone, which forms the anterior and lateral paries
 of the pelvis. It is curved upon itself in two op-
 posite directions. In the first periods of life, it
 is composed of three portions; — the *ilium*, *ischi-
 um*, and *pubis*, which join each other in the ace-
 tabulum. It is articulated before with its fellow,
 — *behind*, with the sacrum; and *laterally* with
 the femur.

INNOMINATA MINORA OSSA, — *Lesser Ossa in-
 nominata*, *Ossic'ula innominata*. Some ana-
 tomists have given this name to the three cuneiform
 bones of the tarsus.

INNOMINATA OSSICULA, *Innominata minora ossa*—i. Tunica Oculi, Sclerotic.

INNOMINATÆ VENÆ OF VEIUSSENS. *Vienssens* has given this name to two or three veins, which arise on the anterior surface and right margin of the heart, and open into the auricle towards its right margin. The term *VENÆ INNOMINATÆ OF MECKEL* is given to the *brachiocephalic* veins, which are generally included in the description of the subclavian vein, and correspond to the *arteriæ innominatæ*, being formed by the union of the internal jugular vein and the subclavian properly so called, which correspond to the common carotid and subclavian arteries.

INNOMINATUS, Anonymous.

INNUTRITIO OSSIUM, *Rachitis*.

INOCULATIO, *Inocula'tio*, *Insi't'io*, *Insi't'io cariola'rum*, from *inoculare*, (*in*, and *oculus*, 'an eye,') 'to ingraft.' Any operation by which small-pox, for example, may be artificially communicated, by introducing the virus of the particular disease into the economy, by means of a puncture or scratch made in the skin. When the word inoculation is used alone, it usually means that for the small-pox, — *Variola'tion*.

INOCULATION, *Cowpox*, *Vaccination*—i. *Jennerian*, *Vaccination*.

INOCULATOR, Same etymon. *In'sitor*. One who practises inoculation.

INODULAR TISSUE, see *Tissue*, *inodular*.

INODULE, *Tissue*, *inodular*.

INOHYLOMA, *Tumor*, *fibrosa*.

INOHYMENTIS: from *is*, gen. *isoc*, 'a fibre,' 'spp,' 'a membrane,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. *Inflamma'tio tela fibro'sa*. Inflammation of the fibrous tissue.

INOPOLYPUS, see *Polypus*.

INORGANIC, *Inorgan'icus*, *Unorgan'ized*, (*Fr.*) *Inorganique*; from *in*, priv. and *organum*, 'an organ.' A term applied to bodies which have no organs;—such as minerals. At the present day, naturalists admit of but two classes of bodies,—the *organized* and *inorganic*. Parts of the body which, like the epidermis, are devoid of blood-vessels and nerves, have been called *anorganic*.

INOSCLEROMA, from *is*, gen. *isoc*, 'a fibre,' and *σκληρωμα*, 'induration.' Induration of the fibrous tissue.

INOSCULATIO, *Anastomosis*.

INQUIES, *Inquietude*.

INQUIETATIO, *Inquietude*.

INQUIETUDE, *Inquietudo*, *In'quies*, *Inquie'ta'tio*, *Jactita'tio*, from *in*, priv. and *quies*, 'rest.' Agitation or trouble, caused by indisposition. Restlessness.

INQUINAMENTUM, *Miasm*.

INQUISITIO MEDICO-LEGALIS, see *Medico-legal*.

INSALIVATIO, *Insaliva'tio*, from *in*, and *saliva*. The mixture of the food with the saliva, and other secretions of the mouth.

INSALUBRIOUS, *Insalu'bris*, *Noe'ros*, *No-so'des*. That which is unhealthy,—which injures the health.

INSANABILIS, *Incurable*.

INSANE, *Insa'nus*; from *in*, 'un,' and *sanus*, 'sound;' *Aliena'tus*, *Crazy*, *Mad*, *Non-sane*, *Demented*, *Deranged*, (*F.*) *Aliéné*, *Fou*, *Insensé*. One affected with mental aberration, or of unsound mind.

INSANIA, *Mania*—i. *Cadiva*, *Epilepsy*—i. *Lupina*, *Lycanthropia*—i. *Puerperarum*, *Mania*, *puerperal*.

INSANITY, *Insa'nia*; from *in*, privative, and *sanus*, 'sound;' *Mental aliena'tion*, *Abaliena'tio seu Alienatio Mentis*, *Arrept'io*, *Unsound Mind*,

Derange'ment, *Deranged intellect*, *Ora'sinem*, *Aphro'syne*, *Ephro'nia*, *Ephro'syne*, *Para'stagé*, *Parallax'is*, *Delir'ia*, *Ves'a'nia*, *Delir'ium*, (*Crichton*), *Insuper'entia*, (*F.*) *Folie*, *Egarement d'Esprit*, *Paraphrénie*. This term includes all the varieties of unsound mind,—*Mania*, *Melancholia*, *Moral Insanity*, *Dementia*, and *Idiocy*. A slight degree of insanity is sometimes popularly called "a kink in the head;" in Scotland, "a bee in the bonnet."

INSANITY, **HOMICIDAL**, see *Homicidal*—i. *Incoherent*, *Dementia*—i. *Moral*, *Pathomania*—i. *Puerperal*, *Mania*, *puerperal*—i. *Senile*, *Delirium senile*—i. *Suicidal*, see *Suicide*.

INSANUS, *Insane*.

INSCRIPTION, see *Matriculate*.

INSCRIPTIONES TENDINÆ MUSCULO'RUM, *Intersectio'nes seu Enervatio'nes tendin'æ musculo'rum*, *Intermedia ligamenta'lia seu ner'vae*. The tendinous portions which cross several muscles, and especially the straight muscles of the abdomen.

INSENESCENTIA, *Agerasia*.

INSENSE, *Insane*.

INSENSIBILITY, *Anaesthe'sia*, *Insensibilit'as*. Loss or absence of sensibility. It is very common in cerebral affections, and may extend to every part, or be limited to one or more. Some organs are much more sensible than others. The bones, cartilages, ligaments, &c., are insensible in health, but acutely sensible in disease.

INSENSIBLE, *Sensibilit'as carens*. That which is devoid of sensibility. This word is applied, also, to phenomena which cease to be appreciable to the senses. Thus, we say, the pulse becomes *insensible*.

INSERTION, *Inser'tio*, *Symph'ysis*, *Eno'ria*, from *inserere*, (*in*, and *serere*, 'to join or knit,') 'to ingraft' (*F.*) *Attache*. The attachment of one part to another. Insertions occur chiefly on bones, cartilages, and fibrous organs; thus, we speak of the insertion of muscular fibres into a tendon or aponeurosis; the insertion of a tendon, aponeurosis, or ligament, into a cartilage or bone. The word *insertion* has likewise been used by pathologists, for the act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body.

INSES'SIO, from *insidere*, (*in*, and *sedere*,) 'to sit in.' This term is, sometimes, applied to a vapour bath, the person being seated in a perforated chair, beneath which a vessel, filled with hot water, or the hot decoction of some plant, is placed. See *Semicupium*.

INSESSUS, *Bath*, *half*.

INSIDENTIA, *Epis'tasis*. Any thing which swims on or in the urine. It is opposed to the *Hypost'asis* or *subident'ia*.

INSIPIENTIA, *Insanity*.

INSISIO.CILIORUM, *Blepharoplastics*.

INSITIO, *Inoculation*—i. *Dentis*, *Transplantatio Dentis*—i. *Variolarum*, *Inoculation*.

INSOLATIO, *Insola'tio*, from *in*, and *sol*, 'the sun;' *Aprica'tio*, *Helio'sis*, *Hel'iasis*, *Heliono'sis*, *Siri'asis*. Exposure to the sun. Exposure of a patient to the rays of the sun is, sometimes, had recourse to, with the view of rousing the vital forces when languishing, or of producing irritation of the skin. Insolation is occasionally used in the same sense as *coup de soleil*.

In *Pharmacy*, *insolation* means the drying of chemical and pharmaceutical substances.

INSOLAZIONE DE PRIMIVERA, *Pelagra*.

INSOM'NIA, *Insom'nitas*, *Sahara*, *Zaura*, *Pervigil'ium*, *Pernocia'tio*, *Aff'nia*, *Agryp'nia*, *Agy'nia*, *Agy'nia*, *Typ'homan'ia*, *Sleep'lessness*, *Vig'ilance*, from *in*, privative, and *somnus*, 'sleep'

'absence of sleep.' This may exist alone, and constitute a true disease; or it may be connected with another affection. It is an unequivocal sign of suffering in some organ; even when the patient experiences no pain.

INSOMNIUM, Somnium.

INSPECTIO MEDICO-LEGALIS, see Medico-legal.

INSPIRATEUR, Inspiratory.

INSPIRATION, *Inspira'tio*, *Empneumato'sis*, *Eisp'noë*, *Adepira'tio*, *Aspira'tio*, from *in*, 'in,' and *epi*, 'I breathe.' The action by which the air penetrates into the interior of the lungs. A movement opposed to that of expiration. As regards the average quantity of air received into the lungs at each inspiration, there is much discrepancy amongst observers. The following table sufficiently exhibits this:—

	Cubic inches at each inspiration.
Reil	42 to 100
Menzies, Sauvages, Hales, Haller, Ellis, Sprengel, Sömmering, Thomson, Bostock, }	40
Jurin	35 to 38
Fontana	35
Richerand	30 to 40
Dalton	30
Jeffreys	26
Herbst	24 to 30
Herholdt	20 to 29
Jurine and Coathupe	20
Allen and Pepys	16½
J. Borelli	15 to 40
Goodwyn	14
Sir H. Davy	13 to 17
Abernethy and Mojon	12
Keutsch	6 to 12

INSPIRATION OF VENOUS BLOOD. By this is meant the aspiration of blood towards the heart, occasioned by the approach to a vacuum produced by the dilatation of the thorax during inspiration.

INSPIRATORY. Same etymon. *Inspira'tio* as *inac'vians*, (F.) *Inspirateur*. A name given to muscles, which, by their contraction, augment the size of the chest, and thus produce inspiration. The diaphragm and intercostal muscles are the chief agents of inspiration. In cases where deep inspirations are necessary, the action of these muscles is aided by the contraction of the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, subclavius, serratus major anticus, scaleni, serratus posticus superior, &c. Most of these muscles become inspiratory, by taking their fixed point at the part which they ordinarily move, and elevating the ribs.

INSPISSATIO, *Pycno'sis*, from *in*, and *epi'ssare*, 'to thicken.' The act of rendering thick; as in the formation of an extract—*Succus Inspissatus*.

INSTEP, *Collum pedis*, (F.) *Coude-pied*, *Cou du pied*. The projection at the upper part of the foot, near its articulation with the leg—the *tarsus*.

INSTILLATIO, Instillation.

INSTILLA'TION, *Enatalax'is*, *Instilla'tio*, from *in*, 'into,' and *stilla*, 'a drop.' The act of pouring a liquid drop by drop.

INSTINCT, (L.) *Instinctus*, (*in*, and *stinguo*, 'I sting,') 'inwardly moved.' *Brav'ia*, *Hormë*. The action of the living principle, whenever manifestly directing its operations to the health, preservation,

or reproduction of a living frame or any part of such frame—*Motiv'men natu'rae saluta'riv'm*. The law of instinct is, consequently, the law of the living principle, and instinctive actions are the actions of the living principle. Instinct is natural. Reason is acquired.

INSTINCTIVE, *Instinctus*. Same etymon. Relating to or caused by instinct; as *instinctive actions*. See Emotional. Those instinctive actions of animals which are owing to impressions made on the sensory ganglia, exciting respondent motor influences that are propagated to the various muscles of the body, are termed *consensual*.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, see Theory of medicine.

INSTITUTUM ORTHOPÆDICUM, Orthopedic institution.

INSTRUMENT, *Instrumen'tum*, *Or'ganum*. A tool, an agent.

INSTRUMENTA, Pudibilla.

INSTRUMENTUM CHIRUR'GICUM. A surgical tool or instrument.

INSTRUMENTUM DIGESTIONIS. The digestive apparatus.

INSTRUMENTUM INSTRUMENTORUM, Manus.

INSUFFIC'ENCY, from *in*, and *sufficiens*. Inadequateness to any end or purpose,—as *Insufficiency of the valves of the heart*; (F.) *Insuffisance des valvules du Cœur*;—a condition in which they are not adapted, as in health, to properly close the apertures.

INSUFFISANCE DES VALVULES DU CŒUR, Insufficiency of the valves of the heart.

INSUFFLA'TION, *Insuffla'tio*, from *in*, *sub*, and *flare*, 'to blow.' The act of blowing a gas or vapour into some cavity of the body; as when tobacco smoke is injected into the rectum; or when air is blown into the mouths of new-born children to excite the respiratory functions.

INSULA, *Insula cerebri*.

INSULA CEREBRI, *Island* or *Insula of Reil*. The intermediate lobe of the brain, *Lobus intermedius cerebri*. A remarkable group of convolutions within the fissure of Sylvius. It is called, by Cruveilhier, *Lobule of the Fissure of Sylvius*, *Lobule of the corpus striatum*. The 'island' of Reil, with the substantia perforata, forms the base of the corpus striatum.

INSULA SANGUINIS, see Blood.

INSULTUS, Attack, Paroxysm.

INSURANCE OF LIFE, see Life Insurance.

INTEGRITAS, Sanitas, Virginity.

INTEG'UMENT, *Integumen'tum*, *Tegumen'tum*, *Tegumen*, *Teg'imen*, *Tegmen*, *Involu'crum* seu *Velamen'tum corp'oris commu'nè*; *Vela'men* seu *Velamentum nativum*, from *in* and *tegere*, 'to cover.' (F.) *Tégument*. Any thing which serves to cover, to envelop. The *skin*, including the cuticle, rete mucosum, and cutis vera is the *common integument* or *tegument* of the body.

INTEGUMENTA FŒTUS. The membranes surrounding the fetus in utero.

INTELLECT, *Intellectus*, *Nous*, *Mens*, *Gnomë*, *Noos*, *Nûs*, *Noë'sis*, *Syn'esis*, from *intelligere*, (*inter*, 'between,' and *legere*, 'to choose;') 'to understand,' 'conceive,' 'know.' (F.) *Entendement*, *Intelligence*. The aggregate of the intellectual faculties—perception, formation of ideas, memory, and judgment.

INTELLECT, DERANGED, Insanity.

INTELLIGENCE, Intellect.

INTEMPERANCE, *Imtemperant'ia*; *Immoderant'ia*, *Immoderatio*, *Acra'sia*, *Acola'sia*, *Plesimonë*, *Anet'ria*, *Aplet'ia*, from *in*, 'negation,' and *temperare*, 'to temper.' Immoderate use of food and drink, especially the latter;—a fruitful source of disease.

INTEMPERIES. Same etymon. *Dyscrasia*. Derangement in the constitution of the atmosphere and of the seasons; bad constitution; derangement or disorder in the humours of the body.

INTENSIVUS, Entaticos.

INTENTION, *Intentio*, from *in*, and *tendere*, 'to stretch.' *Propositum*. The object which one proposes. In surgery, a wound is said to heal by the first intention, *Reunio per primam intentionem*, when cicatrization occurs without suppuration; union by the second intention, *Reunio per secundam intentionem*, being that, which does not occur until the surfaces have suppurated. To obtain union by the first intention, the edges of a recent wound must be brought in apposition and kept together by means of adhesive plasters and a proper bandage. Delpech has substituted for those expressions, *Réunion primitive*, and *Réunion secondaire*.

INTERANEA, Entrails.

INTERARTICULAR, *Interarticularis*. Parts situate between the articulations are so called; as *interarticular cartilages*, *interarticular ligaments*, &c.

INTERC'DENCE, *Intercadentia*, *Intercidentia*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *cadere*, 'to fall.' Disorder of the arterial pulsations, so that, every now and then, a supernumerary pulsation occurs. The pulse, in such case, is said to be *intercurrent*.

INTERCALARY, *Intercala'ris*, *Inter'cidens*, from *intercalare*, 'to insert.' *Embol'imos*, *Interpolatus*, *Provocatus*. The days which occur between those that are critical. The term has, also, been applied to the days of apyrexia in intermittent fevers.

INTERCELLULAR PASSAGES. A term given by Mr. Rainey to irregular passages through the substance of the lung, which form the terminations of the bronchial tubes, are clustered with air-cells, and not lined by mucous membrane.

INTERCELLULAR SUBSTANCE, see *Cytoblastema*.

INTERCEPTIO, from *inter*, 'between,' and *capere*, 'to take.' A bandage, by the aid of which the ancients proposed to arrest the progress of the material cause of gout and rheumatism; and which consisted in covering the affected limbs with carded wool; surrounding them, afterwards, with broad bandages, applied from the fingers to the axilla, or from the toes to the groin.

INTERCEPTIO INTESTINORUM, Ileus.

INTERCERVICAL'X, *Interspinales colli*.

INTERCIDENS, *Intercalary*.

INTERCIDENTIA, *Intercadence*.

INTERCILIIUM, *Mesophryon*.

INTERCLAVICULAR, *Interclavicularis*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *clavicula*, 'a clavicle.' That which is placed between the clavicles.

INTERCLAVICULAR LIGAMENT is a fibrous bundle, placed transversely above the extremity of the sternum, between the heads of the two clavicles. This ligament is flat. Its fibres, which are always longer above than below, are separated by small apertures, which are traversed by vessels. It prevents the separation of the two clavicles in the forced depression of the shoulder.

INTERCOSTAL, *Intercostalis*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *costa*, 'a rib.' *Mesopleurus*, *Mesopleurus*. That which is situate between the ribs. (F.) *Sous-costal*.

INTERCOSTAL ARTERIES vary in number. There is constantly, however, a superior, *Arteria Intercostalis superior* vel *Intercostalis subclavica*, which is given off from the posterior part of the subclavian, and which sends branches into the first two or three intercostal spaces; and, gene-

rally, eight or nine inferior or aortic intercostals. These arise from the lateral and posterior parts of the pectoral aorta, and ascend obliquely in front of the vertebral column, to gain the intercostal spaces, where they divide into a dorsal branch and an intercostal, properly so called.

INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES are distinguished into *internal*, — *inter-plérocostaux* of Dumas, — and *external*. The former are inserted into the inner lip, the latter into the outer lip of the edge of the ribs. The fibres of the *external intercostals* are directed obliquely downwards and forwards; and those of the *internal* downwards and backwards. Both are inspiratory or expiratory muscles, according as they take their origin on the upper or lower rib. Some small, fleshy fibres, seen occasionally at the inner surface of the thorax, descending obliquely from one rib to another, have been called *Infracostales*.

INTERCOSTAL NERVE, *Trisplanchnic nerve*.

INTERCOSTAL NERVES, *Branchee souscostales* (Ch.), *Costal* or *Dorsal nerves*, proceed from the anterior branches of the dorsal nerves. They are twelve in number, and are distributed especially to the muscles of the parietes of the chest and abdomen.

INTERCOSTAL SPACE, *Intercostium* seu *Intersitium intercostale*, *Mesopleurum*, *Mesopleurium*, is the interval which separates one rib from that immediately above or below it.

INTERCOSTAL VEINS are distinguished like the arteries. The *right superior intercostal vein* is often wanting. When it exists, it opens into the back part of the subclavian. The same vein of the left side is very large. It communicates with the *demi-azygos*, receives the left bronchial vein, and opens into the corresponding subclavian. The *right inferior intercostal veins* open into the *vena azygos*; and those of the left into the *demi-azygos*.

INTERCOSTO-HUMERAL NERVES. So called from their origin and distribution. They are the cutaneous branches of the second and third intercostal nerves.

INTERCURRENT, *Intercurrens*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *currere*, 'to run.' Diseases are so called which supervene at different seasons of the year, or which cannot be considered as belonging to any particular season. — Sydenham. A disease is likewise so termed which occurs in the course of another disease, as *Intercurrent Pneumonia*.

INTERCUTANEUS, *Subcutaneous*.

INTERDENT'LIUM, from *inter*, 'between,' and *dens*, 'a tooth.' The interval between teeth of the same order. — Linden.

INTERDIGITALE, *Interdigital*.

INTERDIGITAL, *Interdigita'lis*, (F.) *Interdigitaire*, same etymon as the next. That which relates to the spaces between the fingers. *Interdigital space*, (F.) *Espace interdigitaire*, is used, also, for the commissure between the fingers.

INTERDIGIT'IUM, from *inter*, 'between,' and *digitus*, 'a finger.' A corn or wart, which grows between the fingers and toes, especially between the latter. — Pliny.

INTERÉPINEUX CERVICAUX, *Interspinales colli*.

INTERFINIUM NARIUM, *Septum narium*.

INTERFEMINEUM, *Perineum*, *Vulva*.

INTERFORAMINEUM, *Perineum*.

INTERGANGLION'IC, *Interynglionium*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *ganglion*, 'a knot.' An epithet for nervous cords, placed between ganglia, which they connect together.

INTERITUS, *Death*.

INTERLOBULAR, *Interlobularis*, from *inter*,

'between,' and *lobulus*, 'a small lobe.' That which is between lobes,—as of the lungs.

INTERLOBULAR FISSURE. The interval between the lobules of the liver. See Liver.

INTERLOBULAR PLEXUS OF THE BILIARY DUCTS. See Liver.

INTERLOBULAR SPACES. The angular interstices formed in the liver by the apposition of several lobules.

INTERLOBULAR TISSUE. *Textum interlobularre, Ligamenta interlobularia pulmonum.* The cellular tissue between the pulmonary lobules.

INTERLOBULAR VEINS, see Liver.

INTERMAXILLARY, *Intermaxilla'ris*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *maxilla*, 'a jaw.' That which is situate between the maxillary bones.

INTERMAXILLARY BONE, *Incisive, Palatine,* or *Labial bone*, is a bony portion, wedged in between the two superior maxillary bones, which supports the upper incisors. This bone is found in the mammalia; and, also, in the human foetus.

INTERMÈDE, Excipient.

INTERMEDIA LIGAMENTALIA seu NERVEA, *Inscriptiones tendineae musculorum.*

INTERMÉDIAIRE DE WRISBERG, Portio Wrisbergii.

INTERMEDIATE VASCULAR SYSTEM, Capillary system.

INTERMENT, PREMATURE, Zoothapsis.

INTERMIS'SION, *Intermis'sio, Dialeip'sis, Dialip'sis, Tempus intercala're, Interval'lum*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *mittere*, 'to put or send.' (F.) *Intermittence.* The interval which occurs between two paroxysms of an intermittent or other disease—during which the patient is almost in his natural state. There is said to be *intermission* of the pulse, when, in a given number of pulsations, one or more may be wanting.

INTERMITTENCE, Intermis'sion.

INTERMITTENT, Intermittens. Same etymon. That which has intermissions.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, *Febris intermittens, Dialeip'gra, Intermittens, An'ctus, Pyretolypo'sis, Ague, Ague and Fever, Fever and Ague, Puls'dal Fever, Period'ic Fever,* (F.) *Fidvre intermittente, F. & Accès, F. des marais, F. Périodique*, is a fever consisting of paroxysms, with a complete state of apyrexia in the intervals. The chief types are the *Quotidian, Tertian,* and *Quartan.* The symptoms of intermittents are those of a decided and completely marked *cold stage:* (F.) *Stade de froid*, attended with paleness; collapse; impaired sensibility; and coldness, more or less diffused, followed by general rigors. After this occurs the *hot stage; Stade de la Chaleur*, the heat returning partially and irregularly, and at length becoming universal, and much above the standard of health. The pulse is now hard and strong; tongue white; urine high-coloured; thirst considerable. At length, the *sweating stage,* (F.) *Stade de Sueur*, makes its appearance; the moisture usually beginning on the forehead, face, and neck, and soon extending universally; the heat abating; thirst ceasing; the urine throwing down a sediment, and the functions being gradually restored to their wonted state. The tertian type is the most common, and the quartan the most severe. The quotidian more readily changes into a remittent and continued fever. The quartan has, generally, the longest cold stage, the tertian the longest hot. The chief *exciting cause* is marsh miasmata. Ague, also, occurs in districts where there are no marshy emanations. Such districts are, generally, of a volcanic nature; farther we know not. When the disease has once attacked an individual, it is apt to recur. The *prognosis*

is, in general, favourable, as far as regards life; but long protracted intermittents are apt to induce visceral obstructions and engorgements, which may end in dropsy. In some countries, the disease is of a very pernicious character. The indications of treatment are, 1. To abate the violence of the paroxysm; and, 2. To prevent its return. The first indication requires the adoption of the general principles and remedies required in ordinary fever. The *second* is the most important. The period of apyrexia is that for action. The means for fulfilling this indication are:—the use of emetics, purgatives, cinchona, quinia, &c., arsenic, and forcible impressions made on the mind of the patient.

INTERMUSCULAR, *Intermuscula'ris*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *musculus*, 'a muscle.' That which is placed between muscles.

INTERMUSCULAR APONEUROSES are aponeurotic laminae or septa, situate between muscles, to which they often give attachment.

INTERNAL, Inner, Inter'nus. That which is placed on the inside. This epithet is given to parts that look towards an imaginary central plane, which divides the body into two equal and symmetrical portions, as well as to those which correspond with a cavity. Thus, we say—the *inner surface of the arm or thigh—the inner surface of the skull, &c.*

INTERNAL DISEASES, *Morbi inter'ni*, are those which occupy the inner parts of the body. Their investigation belongs to the physician; *external* diseases falling under the management of the surgeon.

INTERNAT. The post or office of an *internus*.

INTERNE, see House-Surgeon.

INTERNODIA DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers—i. *Digitum pedis*, Phalanges of the toes.

INTERNO'DIUM, *Mecagon'ium*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *nodus*, 'a knot.' The part of the fingers between the joints. A phalanx.

INTERNUN'CIAL, *Internunciat'is*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *nuncius*, 'a messenger.' Relating or belonging to a messenger between parties. A term applied by Mr. Hunter to the function of the nervous system.

INTERNUNTII DIES, Critical days.

INTERNUS AURIS, Tensor tympani—i. Mallei, Tensor tympani.

INTEROS'SEI PEDIS, *Métatarso-phalangien-latéral,* (Ch.) The number, arrangement, shape, and uses of these are the same as in the case of the preceding muscles. Four are *dorsal*, and three *plantar*: six belong to the three middle toes and one to the little toe. The great toe is devoid of them. As in the hand, they are distinguished, in each toe, into abductor and adductor.

INTEROS'SEOUS, *Interos'seus*. That which is situate between the bones; from *inter*, 'between,' and *os*, 'a bone.'

INTEROSSEOUS ARTERIES OF THE FOREARM AND HAND. Of these there are several. 1. The *common interosseous artery* arises from the posterior part of the ulnar, a little below the bicipital tuberosity of the radius; passes backwards and divides into two branches: the one called *anterior interosseous* descends vertically, anterior to the interosseous ligament; the other, called *posterior interosseous*, passes above that ligament, appears at its posterior part and divides into two great branches,—the *posterior recurrent radial* and the *posterior interosseous*, properly so called. In the hand,—1. The *dorsal metacarpal interosseous arteries* are given off by the *dorsalis carpi*, a division of the radial artery. 2. The *Palmar interosseous arteries*, which arise from the convexity of the deep palmar arch, and give off the

middle interosseous arteries. 3. The *dorsal interosseous of the index*, proceeding directly from the radial artery. In the foot, are distinguished:—

1. The *dorsal interosseous arteries*, three in number, which arise from the artery of the metatarsus, a branch of the *dorsalis tarsi*. 2. The *plantar interosseous arteries*, which are, also, three in number, and arise from the plantar arch.

INTEROSSEOUS LIG'AMENTS. Ligaments seated between certain bones, which they unite; such are the ligaments between the radius and ulna, and between the tibia and fibula.

INTEROSSEOUS MUSCLES. These occupy the spaces between the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus; and, consequently, belong,—some to the hand, others to the foot.

INTEROSSEOUS NERVE is a branch, given off by the median nerve, which descends before the interosseous ligament, accompanying the artery of the same name.

INTEROSSEOUS VEINS have the same arrangement as the arteries.

INTEROSSEUS MANÛS, (F.) *Muscle interosseus de la main.*—*Métacarpo-phalangien-latéral sus-métatarsus*; and, consequently, belong,—some to the hand, others to the foot. These muscles are seven in number; two for each of the three middle fingers, and one for the little finger. Four are situate on the back of the hand, and three only in the palm. They are inserted into the metacarpal bones, and send a tendon to the tendon of the extensor communis. According to their office, they are, to each finger, an *adductor* and an *abductor*. The *index* has a dorsal abductor and a palmar one. The *middle finger* has two dorsal muscles for adductor and abductor; the *ring finger* has a dorsal adductor and a palmar abductor; and the *little finger* has only one interosseous abductor, which is palmar. These muscles produce abduction and adduction of the fingers, which they can also extend, owing to their connexion with the extensor tendons.

INTEROSSEUS SECUNDUS, Prior medii digiti—1. **Quartus, Prior annularis.**

INTEROSSEUX DE LA MAIN, Interosseus manûs.

INTERPARIETAL BONE, Os Interparietale. A bone found in the skulls of the children of the Peruvian races. It lies in the situation of the upper angle of the occipital bone, where the parietal bones separate from each other; and is the analogue of the interparietal bone of ruminants and carnivora.—(Tschudi.)

INTERPELLATUS, (Morbus), from *interpello*, 'I interrupt.' A term, by which Paracelsus designated those diseases whose progress is unequal, and paroxysms irregular.

INTERPLÉVRO-COSTAUX, Intercostal muscles.

INTERPOLATUS, Intercalary.

INTERRUPTIO MENSTRUATIONIS, Amenorrhœa.

INTERSCAPULAR, Interscapularis, (inter, and scapula.) That which is between the shoulders; as the *interscapular region*. The *interscapular cavities, Cavitates interscapulares*, are the depressions between the scapulae and the spinous processes of the vertebræ.

INTERSCAPULIUM. The spine of the scapula.

INTERSECTIO, Decussation, Intersection.

INTERSECTION, Intersectio, Diac'opte, from *inter*, 'between,' and *seco*, 'I cut.' The point where two lines meet and cut each other. The name *aponeurotic intersection* is given to fibrous bands, which certain muscles present in their length, and by which they seem interrupted. Aponeurotic intersections are found in the recti

muscles of the abdomen; in the semi-membraneous, complexus, sterno-thyroides, &c.

INTERSECTIONS TENDINEÆ MUSCULORUM, Inscriptiones tendineæ musculorum.

INTERSEPIMENTUM THORACIS, Mediastinum.

INTERSEPTA HORIZONTALIA PACCHIONI, Tentorium.

INTERSEPTUM, from *inter*, 'between,' and *septum*, 'a partition.' *Oion, ziv.* The uvula; also, the septum narium. The diaphragm.

INTERSEPTUM NARIUM, Septum narium—i. **Virginal, Hymen.**

INTERSPINAL, Interspinalis, from inter, 'between,' and *spina*, 'the spine.' That which is seated between the spinous processes.

INTERSPINAL LIG'AMENT, Membrana interspinalis, (F.) Ligament interépineux. These occupy the intervals between the spinous processes in the back and loins. In the neck, they are replaced by the muscles of the same name. They prevent the too great flexion of the spine, and keep the spinous processes *in situ*.

INTERSPINALES COLLI, Spinales Colli minores, Spinali, (F.) Intérépineux-cervicaux, Intercervicaux, (Ch.) These are twelve in number, and occupy, in two parallel rows, the intervals between the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ, from that of the atlas and vertebra dentata, to that between the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ. They are flat, thin, and quadrilateral. These muscles contribute to the extension of the neck and to throwing the head backwards.

INTERSPINALES DORSI ET LUMBORUM; portions of the *Transversaire-épineux* of Boyer, and the *sacro-spinal* of Chaussier. These muscles are of two kinds. The one (*Muscle grand épineux du dos*, of Winslow) representing fleshy bundles of different lengths, applied upon the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes, from the third dorsal vertebra to the second lumbar. The other (*Muscle petit épineux du dos*, Winslow) covered by the preceding. They are situate on each side of the interspinal ligament in the form of small, short flat bundles, which pass from one spinous process to the second, third or fourth above it. These muscles aid in extending the vertebral column; and incline it a little to one side, when they act on one side only.

INTERSTICE, Interstitium, Aræolæ, from inter, 'between,' and *sto*, 'I stand.' *Dinætes, Intervalum.* Anatomists have given this name to the intervals between organs. The *iliac crest, crista ilii*, for example, has two tips and an interstice between them, which affords attachment to the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen.

INTERSTICE, Pore.

INTERSTITIAL, Interstitia, same etymon. Applied to that which occurs in the interstices of an organ, — as 'interstitial absorption,' 'interstitial pregnancy,' &c.

INTERSTITIUM, Intersticio—i. **Ciliare, Ciliary ligament**—i. **Intercostale, Intercostal space**—i. **Jugulare, Throat.**

INTERTINCTUS, Discreet.

INTERTRACHÉLIENS, Intertransversales colli.

INTERTRANSVERSAIRES DES LOMBES, Intertransversales lumborum.

INTERTRANSVERSALIS, Intertransversarius. That which is placed between the transverse process of the vertebræ.

INTERTRANSVERSALES COLLI, (F.) Intercervicaux, Intertrachéliens, (Ch.) These are small, muscular bundles; quadrilateral; thin and flat; situate, in pairs, in the intervals between the transverse processes of the neck, ex-

cept between the first and second, where there is only one. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. The former are six in number; the latter five. These muscles bring the transverse processes of the neck nearer each other, and contribute to the lateral flexion of the neck.

INTERTRANSVERSALES LUMBO'RUM, *Musculi intertransversarii lumborum*, (F.) *Intertransversaires des lombes*. These are almost entirely fleshy, and ten in number; five on each side. They are similar to the preceding in general arrangement; except that they are more marked, and not placed in two rows. Each intertransverse space contains only one. They are quadrilateral, and flat. The first occupies the space between the transverse processes of the first lumbar and the last dorsal vertebra; and the last is between that of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. These muscles incline the lumbar regions laterally; and straighten it when inclined to one side.

INTERTRIGO, Chañg—i. Podicis, Chañg.

INTERVAL, LUCID, see Lucid.

INTERVALLUM, Intermission, Interstice—i. Intercoastale, Intercoastal space.

INTERVENIUM, Mesophlebium.

INTERVERTEBRAL, *Intervertebralis*, (*inter*, and *vertebra*.) That which is situate between the vertebrae.

INTERVERTEBRAL CARTILAGES, *Intervertebral fibro-cartilages*, *Intervertebral discs*, *Ligamenta intervertebralia*. These organs are of a fibro-cartilaginous nature; sections of a cylinder; flexible; whitish; resisting; and situate between the bodies of the vertebrae,—from the space between the second and third as far as that between the last vertebra and sacrum. Their form is accommodated to that of the vertebra with which they are in connexion; so that, in the neck and loins, they are oval, whilst in the dorsal region they are nearly circular.

INTERVERTEBRAL DISCS, Intervertebral cartilages—i. fibro-cartilages, Intervertebral cartilages.

INTESTABILIS, Castratus.

INTESTATUS, Castratus.

INTESTIN, Intestine.

INTESTINAL, *Intestina'lis*, from *intus*, 'within.' That which belongs to the intestines,—as *intestinal canal*, &c. Borden uses the term *Pouls intestinal* for a pulse, which he conceived to announce an approaching crisis by the intestines.

INTESTINAL JUICE, Succus entericus.

INTESTINAL TUBE or **TRACT**, *Cana'lis* seu *Tractus intestino'rum*. The canal formed by the intestines from the pyloric orifice of the stomach to the anus.

INTESTINE, *Intesti'num*, *En'teron*, *Chorda*, *Gut*, *Nedy'a* (pl.), *Pan'tices* (pl.), *Doel'i* (pl.), *Bowel*, (F.) *Intestin*, *Boyau*. A musculo-membranous canal, variously convoluted, which extends from the stomach to the anus, and is situate in the abdominal cavity; the greater part of which it fills. In man, its length is six or eight times that of the body. It is divided into two principal portions, called *small intestine* and *large intestine*. The former, *Intesti'num ten'us*, *I. grac'ile*, (F.) *Intestin grêle*, constituting nearly four-fifths of the whole length, begins at the stomach and terminates in the right iliac region. It is divided into *duodenum*, *jejunum* and *ileum*. Some anatomists give the name *small intestine* to the last two only; which are kept in place by the mesentery, and form a large *paquet*, occupying the umbilical and hypogastric regions, a part of the flanks, of the iliac regions, and of the cavity of the pelvis. It is composed of, 1. A serous membrane, which is peritoneal. 2. Of a muscular coat, whose fibres are very pale, and are

placed, in part, longitudinally; but the greater part transversely. 3. Of a whitish, mucous membrane; villous, and forming folds or valves—*valvulae conniventes*—at its inner surface, and furnished with a considerable number of mucous follicles, called *glands* of Lieberkühn, (*Crypts* or *Follicles* of Lieberkühn,) and Brunner, and, with those of Peyer. The arteries of the small intestine proceed from the superior mesenteric; its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves proceed from the superior mesenteric plexus. The large intestine, *Intesti'num crassum*, *Megalocol'ia*, (F.) *Gros intestin*, forms a sequence to the small. It is much shorter, and is solidly attached in the regions of the abdomen which it occupies. It begins in the right iliac region; ascends along the right flank, till beneath the liver, when it crosses the upper part of the abdomen, descends into the left iliac fossa, and plunges into the pelvic cavity, to gain the anus. The great intestine is usually divided into three portions,—the *cæcum*, *colon* and *rectum*. It receives its arteries from the superior and inferior mesenterics. Its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves are furnished by the mesenteric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels, which are much less numerous than those of the small intestine, pass into the ganglions or glands seated between the different reflections of the peritoneum, which fix it to the abdominal parietes. The use of the intestines is,—in the upper part, to effect the chylification of the food and the absorption of the chyle;—in the lower, to serve as a reservoir, where the excrementitious portion of the food collects; and, also, as an excretory duct, which effects its expulsion.

INTESTINORUM LÆVITAS, Lientery.

INTESTINULA CEREBRI, Anfractuosities (cerebral)—i. Meibomii, Meibomius, glands of.

INTESTINULUM, Funiculus umbilicalis.

INTESTINUM CELLULATUM, Colon—i. Circumvolutum, Ileon—i. Crassum, Colon, see Intestine—i. Gracile, see Intestine—i. Grande, Colon—i. Laxum, Colon—i. Majus, Colon—i. Medium, Mesentery—i. Plenum, Colon—i. Rectum, Rectum—i. Tenue, see Intestine.

INTIMUM UNGUIS, Nail, root of the.

INTONATIO INTESTINALIS, Borboryg-mus.

INTORSIO, Distorsion.

INTOXICATIO, Poisoning—i. Arsenicalis, Arsenicisumus—i. Opiaca, Meconismus—i. Saturnina, Saturnismus.

INTOXICATION, Poisoning, Temulentia—i. *des Marais*, see Miasm.

INTOXICATION SATURNINE. Lead poisoning; saturnine cohexy. The aggregate of symptoms which present themselves prior to an attack of lead colic.—Tanquerel des Planches.

INTRALINGUAL SALIVARY GLANDS, see Salivary glands.

INTRALOBULAR, *Intralobula'ris*; from *intra*, 'within,' and *lobulus*, 'a lobule.' Relating to the space within a lobule;—as the "*intralobular veins*," *venæ seu ven'ula intralobula'res seu centra'les*, of the liver:—veins which communicate with the interlobular veins, and are the radicles of the hepatic veins.

INTRA-PÉLVIO TROCHANTÉRIEN, Obturator internus.

INTRA-UTERINE, *Intra'uteri'nus*; from *intra*, 'within,' and *uterus*, 'the womb.' That which takes place within the womb—as '*intra-uterine life*.'

INTRICATURA, Decussation.

INTRIN'SIC, *Intri'nsecus*; from *intra*, 'within,' and *secus*, 'towards.' Applied to the internal muscles of certain organs; as those of the ear,

tongue, and larynx. Linnæus gave the name *Intrin'seci* to internal diseases.

INTROITUS PELVIS, see Pelvis.—I. Vaginæ, Rima vulvæ.

INTROMIS'SION, *Intromis'sio*; from *intro*, 'within,' and *mitto*, 'I send.' The act of introducing one body into another, as *Intromissio Penis*, (F.) *Intromission de la Verge*.

INTROSUSCEPTIO, *Introsusceptio*—i. Entropium, Entropion.

INTUBUM, *Cichorium endivia*—i. Erraticum, *Cichorium intybus*.

INTUMES'CENCE, *Intumescen'tia*, *Onco'sis*, *Dionco'sis*, from *intumescere*, (in, and *tumescere*), 'to swell.' Augmentation of size in a part or in the whole of the body. Sauvages uses the word *Intumescen'tia* for an order of diseases, in which he comprehends polysercia, pneumatosis, anasarca, œdema, physconia, and pregnancy.

INTUMESCENTIA GANGLIFORMIS, Ganglion of Gasser, see Facial nerve.—i. Lactea Mammarium, Sparganosis—i. Lienis, Splenoncus—i. Semilunaris, Ganglion of Gasser.

INTUS INVERSUS, Transposition of the viscera.

INTUSSUSCEPTIO, from *intus*, 'within,' and *excipio*, 'I receive.' *Introsusceptio*. In physiology;—the mode of increase peculiar to organised bodies. In pathology, like *Convolutus*, *Volvulus intestino'rum*, *Susceptio intestino'rum*, *Chordap'us*, *Enteropariago'gè*, *Pariago'gè intestino'rum*, *Indigita'tio*, *Tormen'tum*, and *Invaginat'io*, it means the introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another, which serves it as a sort of vagina or sheath. Generally, it is the upper part of the small intestine, which is received into the lower, when the intussusception is said to be *progrès'sive*. At times, however, it is *retrograde*. As the disease cannot be positively detected by the symptoms, it must be treated upon general principles. At times, the invaginated portion has separated and been voided per anum,—the patient recovering. The disease is, however, of a very dangerous character.

INTYBUM, *Cichorium endivia*.

INTYBUS HORTENSIS, *Cichorium endivia*.
INULA, see *Inula helenium*—i. Britannica, *I. dysenterica*—i. Common, *I. helenium*—i. Conynsæ, *I. dysenterica*.

IN'ULA DYSENTER'ICA. The systematic name of the Lesser *Inula*, *I. Britan'nica* seu *Conyns'a*, *Aster dysenter'icus* seu *undulatus*, *Pulicaria dysenter'ica*, *Conyns'a*, *C. media*, *Ar'nica Sueden'sis*, *Ar'nica epu'ria*, *Omni'la mac'cula* seu *me'dia*, *Cunila'go*, (F.) *Aunée antidyent'rique*, *Herbe de Saint Roch*. *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*. This plant was once considered to possess great antidyenteric virtues. The whole plant is acrid and somewhat aromatic.

INULA HELEN'IUM. The systematic name of the *El'ecampane*, *En'ula*, *E. camp'na*, *Elen'ium*, *Necta'rium*, *Helinium*, *Aster helen'ium* seu *officina'lis*, *Corvica'ria helen'ium*, *Common Inula*, (F.) *Aunée*. The root *In'ula* (Ph. U. S.) was formerly in high esteem in dyspepsia, cachexia, pulmonary affections, &c. It is now scarcely used.

INULA LESSER, *Inula dysenterica*—i. Squarrosa, *Conyns'a squarrosa*.

INUNCTIO, Inunction, Liniment.

INUNCTIO, *Inunctio*, *Perunctio*, *Illit'io*, *Illitus*, *Illinit'io*, *Oblinit'io*, *Christis*, *Catach'risis*, *Diach'risis*, *Epick'risis*, *Unctio*. An ointment or a liniment. Also, the act of rubbing in; anction, (F.) *Oncion*.

INUNDATIO, Depuration.

INUSTIO, Cauterisation, Cauterium.

INUSTORIUM, Cauterium.

INVAG'INATED, *Invagina'tus*, from *in*, and

vagina, 'a sheath.' Applied to a part which is received into another, as into a sheath.

The *invaginated* or *slit* and *tail bandage* is one in which strips or tails pass through appropriate slits or button-holes.

INVAGINATIO, *Intussusceptio*.

INVALETUDO, Infirmitas.

INVALID, *Valitudinarius*.

INVALIDUS, *Valetudinarius*.

INVASIO, Arche, Attack, Paroxysm.

INVERMINATION, *Helminthiasis*.

INVERSIO PALPEBRARUM, *Entropion*—i. Uteri, *Hysteroptosis*, Uterus, inversion of the.

INVERSION DE LA MATRICE, Uterus, inversion of the.

INVERTENTIA, Absorbents, Antacids.

INVESTITURA PUNICULI UMBILICALIS, see *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

INVETERATUS, Chronic.

INVISCONTIA, *Incrassantia*.

INVISCONTIA OC'ULI. A morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other, or to the globe of the eye. Also, gluing together of the eyelids by a viscid secretion.

INVOLUCRUM, *Involumen'tum*, from *involvere*, 'to fold in.' A covering; hence *Involucra cer'ebr'i*, the membranes of the brain. *Involucra nervo'rum*, the sheaths of the nerves.

INVOLUCRUM CORDIS, *Pericardium*—i. *Corporis commune*, *Integument*—i. *Linguae*, see *Tongue*—i. *Membranceum*, *Decidua reflexa*—i. *Nervorum*, *Neurilema*—i. *Reti comparatum*, *Retina*.

INVOLUMENTUM, *Involucrum*.

INVOLVENTIA, *Demulcenta*.

IODE, Iodine.

IODES, *Æruginosæ*.

IODETUM HYDRARGYRICUM, *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

IODHYDRARGYRITE DE CHLORURE MERCUREUX, Mercury, iodide of chloride of.

IODIC, *Iod'icus*, (F.) *Iodique*. Same etymon as Iodine. Containing iodine.

IODIDUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI, Mercury, iodide of chloride of—i. *Hydrargyricum*, *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*—i. *Hydrargyrosium*, *Hydrargyri iodidum*.

I'ODINE, *Io'dina*, *Io'dinum*, *Iodin'ium*, *Io'dum*, *Io'dium*, *Io'nium*, *Io'num*, (F.) *Iode*; from *iodis*, *viola'ceus*, 'of a violet colour,' so called from the violet flavour it exhales when volatilized. It is contained in the mother waters of certain fuci, and is obtained by pouring an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid on the water obtained by burning different fuci, lixiviating the ashes and concentrating the liquor. The mixture is placed in a retort to which a receiver is attached, and is boiled. The iodine passes over and is condensed. It is solid, in the form of plates; of a bluish gray colour, of a metallic brightness, and smell similar to that of the chloride of sulphur. Its s. g. is 4.946. When heated, it becomes volatilized, and affords the vapour which characterizes it. With oxygen it forms *Iodic acid*, and with hydrogen *Hydriodic acid*. The tincture of iodine and the iodides have been employed with great success in the treatment of goitre and of some scrofulous affections. It must be administered in a very small dose and for a long period. It is said to be apt, however, to induce cholera morbus, signs of great nervous irritability, and emaciation of the mammae. When these symptoms, collectively termed *Io'dism*, *Iodo'sis*, and *Iodin'is*, are urgent, the dose may be diminished, or it may be wholly discontinued, and afterwards resumed.

Various preparations of iron are employed in medicine.

IODOGNOSIS, (F.) *Iodognosie*; from *iodine*, and *gnosis*, 'knowledge.' A knowledge of iodine in its various relations.—Dorvault.

IODINIA, see Iodine.

IODINIUM, Iodine.

IODINUM, Iodine.

IODIQUE, Iodic.

IODISM, see Iodine.

IODIUM, Iodine.

IODOFORM, *Iodoformum*, (F.) *Iodoforme*, so called from its analogy to chloroform. It is obtained by the reaction on each other of iodine, bicarbonate of potassa, water, and alcohol. It is in crystalline plates, of a beautiful citrine colour; and may be given in the same cases as the other preparations of iodine. Dose, one grain three times a day. It is the sesqui-oxide of carbon. See Carbonis sesqui-iodidum.

IODOHYDRARGYRATE OF POTASSIUM, see Iodine.

IODOSIS, see Iodine.

IODUM, Iodine.

IODURE PLOMBIQUE, Plumbi iodidum.

IODURETUM AMMONIÆ, see Iodine—i. Amyli, see Iodine—i. Hydrargyrosium, Hydrargyri iodidum—i. Sulphuris, see Iodine.

IODYMUS, Dicocephalus.

ION, Viola.

IONIA, Teucrium chamæpitys.

IONIDIUM MARCUCCI, *Cinchunchulli*—a South American plant. *Ser. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia; *Nat. Ord.* Violariæ; said to be extremely efficacious in the Mal de San Lazaro of Colombia.

IONIUM, Iodine.

IONTA, see Excretion.

ION'THUS, *Varus*, *Violet Eruption*, from *ion*, 'the violet,' and *anthos*, 'a flower,' or *anthos*, 'foulness.' An unsuppurative, tubercular tumour; stationary; chiefly on the face. A genus in the class *Hæmatica*, order *Phlogotica* of Good.

IONTHUS CORYMBIFER, Gutta rosea—i. *Varus*, Acne.

IONUM, Iodine.

IOTACIS'MUS, from the Greek letter *Iota*. Defective articulation,—the patient not being able to pronounce the palatals *j* and *g* soft.

IPECAC, Apocynum androsæmifolium, Euphorbia corollata, Gillonia trifoliata, Ipecacuanha, Triosteum.

IPECACUAN'HA. In common parlance, often abridged to *Ipecac*. The pharmacopœial name of the *Cephaël'ia ipecacuan'ha*, *Calliœ'ca ipecacuan'ha*, *Cogosanga*. *Nat. Ord.* Cinchonaceæ. It is also obtained from the *Psychotria emet'ica* of Peru. The odour of the root, *Ipecacuan'ha* root, *Ipecacuan'hæ radix*, *Radix Brasilien'sis*,—*Ipecacuan'ha*, (Ph. U. S.)—is faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid, and mucilaginous; both water and alcohol extract its virtues, which depend on a peculiar principle, called *Emet'ia*. It is emetic in large doses; sudorific in smaller. Dose, as an emetic, gr. xx to xxx,—alone, or united with gr. i to ij. of tartarized antimony.

IPECACUAN'HA, Euphorbia corollata—i. Bastard, *Asclepias curassavica*, Triosteum perfoliatum—i. *Blanc de Ile de France*, *Asclepias asthmatica*—i. *Blanc de St. Domingue*, *Asclepias curassavica*—i. of the Isle of France, *Cynanchum vomitorium*.

IPECACUAN'HA, WHITE, is obtained from different species of *Richardsonia* and *Ionidium*. *Viola ipecacuan'ha* seu *Solea ipecacuan'ha* seu *Pombalea ipecacuan'ha*, also affords it. It is weaker than the gray.

IPO, Upas.

IPOMCEA JALAPA, *Convolvulus jalapa*—i. *Macrorrhiza*, *Convolvulus Jalapa*.

IRA, Rage.

IRACUNDUS, Rectus externus oculi.

IRAL'GIA; *Ireal'gia*, *Iridal'gia*, from *iris*, 'the iris,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Pain in the iris.

IRASCIBLE, Rectus externus oculi.

IREALGIA, Iralgia.

IREONCION, Iriancistron.

IRIANCIS'TRON, *Iridancist'ron*, *Ireon'cion*, from *iris*, and *γκιστρον*, 'a hook.' A hooked instrument, used by Schlagintweit in the formation of an artificial pupil.

IRIDÆ'A EDU'LIS. One of the Algæ, eaten in Scotland and the southwest of England.

IRIDALGIA, Iralgia.

IRIDANCISTRON, Iriancistron.

IRIDAUXE'SIS, from *Iris*, *I'ridis*, and *αυξησις*, 'augmentation;' *Staphylo'ma I'ridis*, *Staphylo'ma U'veæ*, *Iridonco'sis*, *Lymphon'cus I'ridis*. Exudation of fibrin into the tissue of the iris.

IRIDECTOMEDIALYSIS, see Coretomia.

IRIDECTOMIA, Coretomia.

IRIDENCELEISIS, see Coretomia.

IRIDENCEISMUS, see Coretomia.

IRIDERE'MIA, from *iris*, and *ερημος*, 'deprived of;' *Iridostere'sis*. Absence of iris, either apparent or real.

IRIDOCELE, Ptosis iridis.

IRIDOCOLOBOMA, Coloboma iridis.

IRIDODIALYSIS, Coretomia.

IRIDOMALA'CLA, from *iris*, 'the iris,' and *μαλακία*, 'softness.' Mollescence or softening of the iris.

IRIDOMELANO'MA, *Iridomelano'sis*, from *iris*, 'the iris,' and *μελανν*, 'to colour black.' The deposition of black matter on the tissue of the iris.

IRIDONCO'SIS, *Iridon'cus*, *Hyperonco'sis Iridis*, from *iris*, 'the iris,' and *ογκος*, 'a swelling.' Tumefaction or thickening of the iris. Also, *Iridauxesis*.

IRIDONCUS, Iridoncosis.

IRIDOPERIPHAKITIS; from *iris*, 'the iris,' *περι*, 'around,' and *φαισις*, inflammation of the lens. Inflammation of the anterior hemisphere of the capsule of the lens.

IRIDOPTOSIS, Ptosis iridis.

IRIDORRHAGAS, *Iridorrhog'gè*, *Iridor'rhoag*, *Iridoachis'ma*, *Fissu'ra I'ridis*, from *iris*, 'iris,' and *ρῥαγας*, 'a fissure.' Fissure of the iris.

IRIDORRHOGÈ, Iridorrhagas.

IRIDORRHOGH, Iridorrhagas.

IRIDOSCHISMA, Iridorrhagas.

IRIDOSTERESIS, Irideremia.

IRIDOTENCELEISIS, Coretomia.

IRIDOTOMIA, Coretomia.

IRIDOTROMUS, Hippus.

IRIS, (*gen. I'ridis*) *Grammè*. So called from its resembling the rainbow in a variety of colours. A membrane, stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, in which it forms a kind of circular, flat partition, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. It is perforated by a circular opening called the *pupilli*, which is constantly varying its dimensions, owing to the varying contractions of the fibres of the iris. Its posterior surface has been called *veca*, from the thick, black varnish which covers it. The greater circumference of the iris is adherent to the ciliary processes and circle. It has an external plane of radiated fibres and an internal one of circular fibres, which serve—the one to dilate, the other to contract the aperture of the pupil. The iris receives the irian nerves. Its arteries are furnished by the long ciliary arteries, which form two

circles by their anastomoses; the one very broad, near the great circumference; the other, smaller, and seated around the circumference of the pupil. The veins of the iris empty themselves into the *Vasa vorticosa*, and into the long ciliary veins. The use of the iris seems to be, — to regulate by its dilatation or contraction, the quantity of luminous rays necessary for distinct vision. The different colours of the iris occasion the variety in the colours of the human eye.

IRIS, see Herpes Iris — i. Common, I. Germanica — i. *Commun*, I. Germanica — i. *de Florence*, I. Florentina.

IRIS FLORENTINA, *Florentine iris* or *orris*, (F.) *Iris de Florence*. The rhizoma of this plant is extremely acrid in its recent state; and, when chewed, excites a pungent heat in the mouth, that continues for several hours. When dried, the acrimony is lost, or nearly so, and the smell is very agreeable. It is indebted to its agreeable flavour for its retention in the pharmacopœias, although it is ranked as an expectorant.

IRIS FŒTIDISSIMA, *I. fœtida*, *Spathula fœtida*, *Xyris*, *Stinking iris*, (F.) *Iris puant*, *Glayeul puant*. The root has been esteemed antispasmodic and narcotic.

IRIS GERMANICA. The systematic name of the *Flower-de-Luce*, *Iris nostras*, *Aier'sa*, *Iris vulgaris*, *Common iris* or *orris*, *Gladiolus cœruleus*, (F.) *Iris commun*, *Flambe*. The fresh roots have a disagreeable smell and an acrid, nauseous taste. They are powerfully cathartic, and are given in dropsies, where such remedies are indicated.

IRIS LACUSTRIS, *Dwarf-flag*, *Dwarf lake-iris*; has the properties of I. versicolor.

IRIS LAKE, DWARF, I. lacustris — i. Lutea, I. pseudacorus.

IRIS DES MARAIS, I. pseudacorus — i. *Nostras*, I. Germanica — i. *Palustris*, I. pseudacorus.

IRIS PSEUDACORUS. The systematic name of the *Yellow water-flag*, *Iris palustris* seu *lutæa*, *Gladiolus lutæus*, *Acorus vulgaris* seu *adulterinus* seu *palustris*, *Pseudacorus*, *Bu'tomon*, (F.) *Iris des marais*, *Faux acore*, *Flambe bâlard*, *Acore bâlard*. The root has an acrid, styptic taste. It is an erhine, sialogogue, and acrid astringent. The expressed juice is diuretic, and said to be a useful application to serpiginous and other cutaneous affections. Rubbed on the gums, or chewed, it is said to cure toothache.

IRIS PUANT, I. fœtidissima — i. *Stinking*, I. fœtidissima.

IRIS VERSICOLOR, *Blue flag*. The rhizoma of this is an active cathartic, and has been much used, as such, by the American Indians. It is reputed to be diuretic.

IRIS VULGARIS, I. Germanica.

IRISITIS, Iritis.

IRITIS, *Inflammation of the iris*, *Inflammatio Iridis*, *Iritis*. The chief symptoms are; — change in the colour of the iris; fibres less movable; tooth-like processes shooting into the pupil; pupil irregularly contracted, with the ordinary signs of inflammation of the eye. If the inflammation do not yield, suppuration takes place; and, although the matter may be absorbed, the iris remains immovable. It is often caused by syphilis. The general principles of treatment are, to deplete largely and exhibit mercury freely; along with attention to other means advisable in ophthalmia. The free use of quinia is sometimes serviceable. When the inflammation is seated in the serous covering of the iris, it is termed *Iritis serosa*.

IRON, Ferrum — i. *Acetate* of, *Ferri acetas* — i. and *Alumina*, sulphate of, *Ferri et aluminis sulphas* — i. *Ammoniated*, *Ferrum ammoniatum* — i. *Ammonio-citrate* of, *Ferri ammonio-citras* — i. *Ammonio-chloride* of, *Ferrum ammoniatum* —

i. *Ammonio-tartrate* of, *Ferri ammonio-tartas* — i. and *Ammonia*, citrate of, *Ferri ammonio-citras* — i. and *Quinia*, hydriodate of, see *Iodine* — i. *Bromide* of, see *Bromine* — i. *Carbonate* of, saccharine, *Ferri proto-carbonas* — i. *Carburet* of, *Graphites* — i. *Black oxide* of, *Oxydum ferri nigrum* — i. *Citrate* of, *Ferri citras* — i. *Citrate* of the magnetic oxide of, see *Ferri ammonio-citras* — i. *Ferrocyanuret* of, *Prussian blue* — i. *Ferroproussiate* of, *Prussian blue* — i. *Filings*, purified, *Ferri limatura purificata* — i. *Hydrated oxide* of, *Ferrum oxydatum hydratum* — i. *Hydrated peroxide* of, *Ferrum oxydatum hydratum* — i. *Hydrated tritoxide* of, *Ferrum oxydatum hydratum* — i. *Hydriodate* of, *Ferri iodidum* — i. *Hydro-oxide* of, *Ferrum oxydatum hydratum* — i. *Iodide* of, see *Iodine* — i. *Iodide* of, *Ferri iodidum* — i. *Ioduret* of, *Ferri iodidum* — i. *Lactate* of, *Ferri lactas* — i. *Liquor*, *Ferri acetas* — i. and *Magnesia*, citrate of, *Ferri et Magnesie citras* — i. *Nitrate* of, solution of, see *Tinctura Ferri muriatis* — i. *Peroxide* of, *Ferri subcarbonas* — i. *Phosphate* of, *Ferri phosphas* — i. *Pills* of, compound, *Pilulas ferri compositæ* — i. *Potassio-citrate* of, see *Ferri ammonio-citras* — i. *Protocarbonate* of, *Ferri protocarbonas* — i. *Protoxide* of, lactate of, *Ferri lactas* — i. *Pyrites*, *Ferri sulphuretum* — i. and *Quinia*, citrate of, *Ferri et Quinies citras* — i. and *Quinia*, hydriodate of, see *Quinia*, iodide of, hydrate of — i. *Sesquinitrate* of, solution of, see *Tinctura ferri muriatis* — i. *Sesquioxide* of, *Ferri subcarbonas* — i. *Sodio-citrate* of, see *Ferri ammonio-citras* — i. *Sulphate* of, *Ferri sulphas* — i. *Sulphuret* of, *Ferri sulphuretum* — i. *Tannate* of, *Ferri tannas* — i. *Tartarized*, *Ferrum tartarizatum* — i. *Ternitrate* of, solution of, see *Tinctura ferri muriatis* — i. *Trito-hydro-ferrocyanate* of, *Prussian blue* — i. and *Potass*, tartrate of, *Ferrum tartarizatum* — i. *Valerianate* of, *Ferri valerianas* — i. *Weed*, *Vernonia noveboracensis*.

IRREDUCIBLE, (F.) *Irreducible*. An epithet given to fractures, luxations, herniæ, &c., when they cannot be reduced.

IRREDUCIBLE, Irreducible.

IRREGULAR, *Irregularis*, *Anomalous*; from *im*, 'privative,' and *regula*, 'a rule.' A term chiefly applied to the types of a disease; and, also, to the pulse, when its beats are separated by unequal intervals.

IRREGULAR PRACTITIONER. One who does not practise his profession according to rules sanctioned by law or custom.

IRREMEDIABLE, Incurable.

IRREPTIO, Attack.

IRRIGATION, *Irrigatio*, *Embrocatio*, *Irroratio*: 'the act of watering or moistening.' The methodical application of water to an affected part, to keep it constantly wet.

IRRITABILITAS, Irritability — i. *Morbosa*, see *Subsultus tendinum* — i. *Vesicæ*, *Cystærethismus*.

IRRITABILITY, *Irritabilitas*, from *irrito*, (*in*, 'privative,' and *ritus*, 'the usual manner.') 'I provoke.' *Via irritabilitatis*, *Via Vitæ*, *Via insensitæ* of Haller, *Via vitalis* of Gorter, *Occlusio* of Boerhaave, *Tonic power* of Stahl, *Vita propria*, *Inherent power*, *Contractility*, *Excitability*, &c. A power, possessed by all living, organized bodies, of being acted upon by certain stimuli, and of moving responsive to stimulation. It is the ultimate vital property.

IRRITABLE, *Irritabilis*. That which is endowed with irritability. Every living organized tissue is irritable; that is, capable of feeling an appropriate stimulus, and of moving responsive to such stimulus. Irritable is often used in the same sense as *impossible*, as when we speak of an irritable person, or habit, or temper. This last condition has been variously termed — *Debilitas*

serro'sa, *D. Erethi'ca*, *Hypercine'sia serro'sa*, *Neuratheni'a*, *Neurotheni'a*, *Sensibil'itas anom'ala*, *S. Morbo'sa*, *S. aucta*.

IRRITAMEN, Irritant, Stimulus.

IRRITAMENTUM, Erethiam, Irritant, Stimulus — *i. Metallicum*, Galvanism.

IR'RITANT, *Irr'i'tans*, *Irrita'men*, *Irritamen'tum*. That which causes irritation or pain, heat and tension; either *mechanically*, as punctures, acupuncture, or scarification; *chemically*, as the alkalis and acids; or in a *specific manner*, as cantharides.

Irritants are of great use in the treatment of disease.

IRRITATING POISON, see Poison.

IRRITATIO, Erethiam, Gargale, Irritatio.

IRRITATION, *Irrita'tio*, *Erethi'mus*. The state of a tissue or organ, in which there is excess of vital movement; commonly manifested by increase of the circulation and sensibility. Broussais defines irritation to be; — the condition of an organ, the excitation of which is carried to so high a degree, that the equilibrium resulting from the balance of all the functions is broken. In this signification, he also uses the word *sur-irritation*, which he considered as a higher degree, and as the essential cause of fever. Irritation is the precursor of inflammation.

IRRITATION, MORBID, *Constitutional irritation*, *Irritative fever*, *Pseudo-fever*, is that excitement which occurs after injuries done to the body, or to any part thereof; — constituting cases of *diseased sympathy*.

IRRITATIVE FEVER, Irritation, morbid.

IRRORATIO, Irrigation.

IS, Fibre.

ISA'TIS TINCTO'RIA, *Wood*, *Pastel*. A European plant, whose leaves have a fugitive pungent smell, and an acrid durable taste. They are not used, however, in medicine at the present day; but are the source of the dye-stuff, *wood*.

ISCA, Boletus igniarius.

ISCHÆMIA, from *ἴσχω*, 'I retain,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Morbid retention or suppression of an habitual flux of blood, as of the hemorrhoidal or menstrual flux or of epistaxis. See *Hæmatostatica*.

ISCHÆMON, *Ischæ'mum*. Same etymon. A medicine which restrains or stops bleeding.

IS'CHESIS, from *ἴσχω*, 'to retain.' Suppression or retention of a discharge or secretion.

IS'CHIA, MINERAL WATERS OF. In this volcanic isle, five miles from Naples, there are several thermal waters, one of which — that of Gurgitello — raises the thermometer of Fahr. to 167°.

ISCHIACUS, Ischiatic.

ISCHIADICUS MORBUS, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea — *i. Nervus*, Sciatic nerve.

ISCHIADOCELE, Ischiocele.

ISCHIAGRA, *Is'chias*, *Ischia'gia*, from *ἴσχω*, 'the haunch,' and *αἴψα*, 'a seizure.' A name given to ischiatic gout. *Femoro-popliteal neuralgia* has, also, been so called.

ISCHIALGLIA, *Ischiagra*, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.

ISCHIAS, *Ischiagra* — *i. Nervosa Antica*, Neuralgia femoro-prætibialis — *i. Nervosa Cotunnii*, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea — *i. Nervosa digitalis*, Neuralgia cubito-digitalis — *i. Nervosa postica*, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea — *i. & Sparganosi*, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

ISCHIATIC, *Ischiad'ic*, *Ischiat'icus*, *Ischiad'icus*, *Ischiacus*, *Sciat'ic*, from *ἴσχω*, 'the haunch'; whence the word *Sciatic*. An epithet given to parts connected with the ischium. The SCIATIC NERVE, (*F.*) *Ischanorwose Ischiaticques*, are

formed by this bone; the ISCHIATIC SPINE belongs to it, and gives attachment to the small sacrosclatic ligament. The TUBEROSITY OF THE ISCHIUM, *Os sedenta'rium*, *Tuber Is'chii*, (*F.*) *Tuberosité sciatique*, is formed by it. It receives the insertions of different muscles of the thigh, and forms the projection on which the body rests when seated.

ISCHIATIC ARTERY, *Sciat'ic Ar'tery*, (*F.*) *Artère Fémoro-Poplitée* (*Ch.*) arises singly from the hypogastric, or with the gluteal; and seems to be really a continuation of the trunk of the hypogastric. It issues from the pelvis, at the lower part of the great sciatic notch; and, afterwards, divides into a considerable number of branches, which are distributed particularly to the posterior and superior region of the thigh.

ISCHIATIC REGION, *Sciat'ic region*; *Regio ischiad'ica*. The region of the hip.

ISCHIATIC VEIN presents the same arrangement as the artery.

ISCHIATICUS, Sciatic.

ISCHIATOCELE, Ischiocele.

ISCHIDRO'SIS, *Sudo'ris suppress'io*, *Oligid'ria*, from *ἴσχω*, 'I restrain,' and *ἰδρως*, 'sweat.' Suppression of perspiration.

ISCHIOBLEN'NIA, *Ischoblen'nia*, from *ἴσχω*, 'I restrain,' and *βλῆνα*, 'mucus.' The suppression of a morbid but habitual discharge of mucus.

ISCHIO-CAVERNO'SUS. Belonging to the ischium and corpus cavernosum.

ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS muscle, *Collatera'lis*, *Director penis*, *Erector penis*, *Sustenta'tor Penis*, *Ischio-urétrhal* (*Ch.*) is a small, long, flat muscle, which surrounds the origin of the corpus cavernosum. It is fixed *below* to the inner side of the tuberosity of the ischium, and *above* to the root of the penis, where it is confounded with the fibrous membrane of the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downwards and backwards.

ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS of the female, *Erector-clitor'idis*, *Sustenta'tor clitor'idis*, *Superior rotundus clitor'idis*, (*F.*) *Ischio-clitoridien*, *Ischio sous-clitorien*, (*Ch.*) is arranged nearly as in the male, but is less bulky. It arises, by aponeurosis, from the tuberosity of the ischium, and terminates by embracing the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris, to the erection of which it appears to contribute.

ISCHIOCE'LE, *Ischiatoce'le*, *Ischiadoce'le*, *Hernia ischia'tica*; from *ἴσχω*, 'the ischium,' and *κῆλη*, 'tumour.' *Ischiatic hernia*. One in which the viscera issue by the great sciatic notch. It is a rare disease. The protruded parts must be reduced—the patient being placed in a favourable position, and they must be retained by a bandage.

ISCHIO-CLITORIA'NUS. That which is connected with the ischium and clitoris.

ISCHIO-CLITORIAN ARTERY of Chaussier is a division of the internal pudic, which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris—the *superficial* and *deep-seated*.

ISCHIO-CLITORIAN NERVE, of the same professor, is the superior branch of the pudic nerve, which is distributed to the clitoris.

ISCHIO-CLITORIDIEN, *Ischio-cavernous* — *i. Coccygeus*, *Coccygeus* — *i. Crêti-tibial*, *Semi-tendinosus*, — *i. Femoralis*, *Adductor magnus* — *i. Fémoro-péronier*, *Biceps flexor cruris* — *i. Périneal*, *Transversus perinei* — *i. Popliti-fémoral*, *Semi-membranosus* — *i. Popliti-tibial*, *Semi-membranosus* — *i. Prétibial*, *Semi-tendinosus* — *i. Sous-clitorien*, *Ischio-cavernosus* — *i. Sous-trochantérien*, *Quadratus femoris* — *i. Spino-trochan-*

Isrien, Ischio-trochanterianus—i. *Uréthral*, Ischio-cavernosus.

ISCHIODYMLIA, see Somatodymia.

IS'CHION, *Ischium*, *Os ischii*, *Os coxændicis*, *Hip-bone*, *Huckle-bone*, *Seat-bone*, (F.) *Os de Fassiette*. The lowermost of the three portions which compose the os innominatum in the fetus and young individual. The inferior region of the same bone has, also, been called *ischium*, in the adult. According to Hesychius, the ancients designated by the word *ischion*, the capsular ligament of the coxo-femoral articulation, as well as the articulation itself. Some derive the word from *ισχίς*, the lumbar region; others from the verb *ισχῶ*, 'I arrest,' 'I retain';—because that bone serves as a base or support for the trunk, when we are seated.

ISCHION, Haunch.

ISCHIOPA'GES, from *Ischion*, and *παγος*, 'I fasten.' A monstrous union of two fetuses, in which they are attached to each other by the ischia.—Geoffroy St. Hilaire. See Hypogastrodidymus.

ISCHIOPHTHYSIS, *Tubes coxæria* seu *ischiadica*, *Phthisis ischiadica*, from *ισχίον*, 'ischium,' and *phthisis*. Phthisis in consequence of suppuration of the hip joint.

ISCHIO-PROSTATICUS. Winslow, Sancto-rini, Albinus, and Sömmering, have given this name to the fibres of the transversus perinei muscle, which go towards the prostate.

ISCHIO-RECTAL FOSSA, Perineal fossa.

ISCHIOSIS, Neuralgia femoro poplitea.

ISCHIO-TROCHANTERIANUS, *Gem'ini*, *Gemelli*. Part of the *Marsupialis* of Cowper; *Car'neum Marsupium*, *Ischio-spini-trochanterium*, *Secundus et tertius quadrigeninus*, (F.) *Muscle cannelé*, *Accessoire à l'obturateur interne*. Two small, fleshy bundles, long and flat, which arise,—the superior on the outside of the sciatic spine; the inferior behind the tuberosity of the ischium. Both pass horizontally outwards, and are attached to the tendon of the obturator internus, which they accompany into the fossa of the trochanter. These muscles are rotators of the lower limb outwards. They can, also, turn the pelvis on the femur, in standing on one foot.

ISCHIUM, Ischion.

ISCHL, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs, which are in Upper Austria, contain iodine and bromine.

ISCHNOPHONIA, from *ισχυος*, 'slender,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' Slenderness of voice.—Hippocrates, Galen.

ISCHNOTES, Emaciation.

ISCHO, *ισχῶ*, 'I keep back,' 'I restrain,' 'I hold firm.' Hence:

ISCHOBLENNIA, Ischioblennia.

ISCHOCENO'SIS, from *ισχῶ*, 'I arrest,' and *κενωσις*, 'evacuation.' Retention or suppression of a natural evacuation—as of the menses.

ISCHOCOL'IA, from *ισχῶ*, 'I arrest,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' *Reten'tio bilis*. Retention or suppression of the biliary secretion.

ISCHOCOILIA, Constipation.

ISCHOCOPRIA, Constipation.

ISCHOGALAC'TIA, *Reten'tio lactis*, from *ισχῶ*, and *γαλα*, 'milk.' Want of milk in the mammae.

ISCHOLO'CHIA or *Ischolochi'a*, *Lochio'chesis*, *Suppres'sio lochio'rum*, from *ισχῶ*, 'I restrain,' and *λοχια*, 'the lochial discharge.' 'I restrain,' and *λοχια*, 'the lochial discharge.' *Reten'tio lochio'rum*. Suppression of the lochial discharge.

ISCHOMENIA, Amenorrhœa.

ISCHONEURALGIA, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.

ISCHOPHONIA, Balbuties.

ISCHOSPER'MIA, from *ισχῶ*, 'I retain,' and

σπέρμα, 'sperm;' *Sem'inis reten'tio*. Retention or suppression of the spermatic secretion.

ISCHURET'IC, *Ischuret'icum*. Same etymon as the next. A medicine for relieving suppression of urine. A diuretic.

ISCHU'RIA, *Uri'næ suppres'sio*, *Stoppage of urine*, *Suppres'sio lotii*, *Paru'ria reten'tio'nis*; from *ισχῶ*, 'I arrest,' 'I retain,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Impossibility of discharging the urine. Generally restricted to suppression of the secretion, or to renal Ischuria or *Anu'ria*, *Anure'sia*.

Ischuria Vera is that in which the urine having accumulated in the bladder, the patient is unable to pass it, notwithstanding the inclination which constantly distresses him. In *false ischuria*, *Paru'ria inops*, *Paru'ria reten'tio'nis renalis*, *Ischuria notha* seu *epu'ria*, of some, (F.) *Suppression d'Urine*, owing to some disease of the kidney or uterus, the urine cannot reach the bladder.

Ischuria has likewise received various other names, according to the seat and character of the obstacle which opposes the exit of the urine: hence the expressions—*Renal*, *Ureteric*, *Vesical*, *Uréthral*, and *Calculous Ischuria*. *Vesical Ischuria* is synonymous with Retention of urine, which see.

ISCHURIA CYSTO-PHEGMATICA, Cystirrhœa—i. *Phimosica*, see *Phimososis*—i. *Spasmodica*, *Cystospasmus*—i. *Spuria*, see *Ischuria*—i. *Uréthralis à phimosi*, see *Phimososis*—i. *Vera*, see *Ischuria*—i. *Vesicalis*, Retention of urine.

ISINGLASS, *Ichthyocolla*.

ISIR, Elixir.

ISIS NOBILIS, see Coral.

ISLAND OF REIL, *Insula cerebri*.

ISLE OF WIGHT, CLIMATE OF. This beautiful island is a favourable summer retreat for invalids. Undercliff is the situation chosen as a winter residence for phthisical valetudinarians. Cowes, Niton, Sandown, Shanklin, and Ryde, are delightful summer residences.

ISOC'HRO'NOS, *Isoch'ronus*, *Isochron'us*, *Isod'romus*, from *ισος*, 'equal,' and *χρονος*, 'time.' That which takes place in the same time, or in equal times. The pulsations of the arteries, in various parts of the body, are nearly isochronous.

ISOC'HRYSON, *Auro compar*; from *ισος*, 'equal,' and *χρυσος*, 'gold.' A collyrium, described by Galen as worth its weight in gold. Libavius has also given this name to an amalgam, made with equal parts of antimony and mercury.

ISOC'RATES, from *ισος*, 'equal,' and *καρπυσις*, 'I mix.' A mixture of equal parts of wine and water.—Hippocrates.

ISODROMUS, Isochronous.

ISOLUSINE, see *Polygala senega*.

ISOM'ERIC, *Isomer'icus*, *Isom'erus*, *Isoma'rus*, *Isom'orus*, from *ισος*, 'equal,' and *μερος*, 'part.' An epithet applied to different bodies which agree in composition, but differ in properties. The condition is termed *Isom'erism*.

ISOMERISM, see *Isomeria*.

ISOMORPHISM, see *Isomorphous*.

ISOMOR'PHOUS, *Isomor'phus*, *Isomor'phicus*, from *ισος*, 'equal,' and *μορφη*, 'form.' An epithet applied to different bodies which have the same crystalline form. The condition is called *Isomorphism*.

ISONANDRA GUTTA, see *Gutta percha*.

ISOPATHY'A, *Isop'athy*, from *ισος*, 'equal,' and *πάθος*, 'disease.' This term has been used by some of the German writers to signify the cure of diseases by the disease itself, or its products;—under the hypothesis, that every contagious disease contains in its contagious matter

the means for its cure;—thus, that variola may be cured by homœopathic doses of variolous matter; syphilis, with venereal matter, &c., &c. Others have given to isopathy another form;—maintaining, that every diseased organ has its remedy in the same organ,—that eating liver, for example, will remove disease of the liver!

Isopathia has been used by an American writer—Dr. J. M. B. Harden, of Georgia—to mean “*Parallelism of Diseases*,” “the disposition of diseases to ‘anastomose with each other,’ or to wear each other’s livery.”

ISSUE, Funiculus—i. Peas, *Aurantia curasaventia*, see Funiculus.

ISTHME DU GOSIER, Isthmus of the fauces.

ISTHMIION, Isthmus, Pharynx.

ISTHMI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio Fau'cium*, *I. palati*, *Angi'na simplex*, *Cynan'chè simplex*, *Angi'na mitis*, *A. faucium*, *Angor fau'cium*, (F.) *Angine simple*. Inflammation of the fauces. See *Cynanche pharyngea*, and *Angina*.

ISTHMOCATARRHUS; from *ισθμος*, ‘the fauces,’ and *καταρρῆς*, ‘catarrh.’ Catarrh of the fauces.

ISTHMODYN'IA, from *ισθμος*, ‘the fauces,’ and *δύνη*, ‘pain.’ Pain in the fauces.

ISTHMOPL'E'GIA; from *ισθμος*, ‘the fauces,’ and *κλῆρον*, ‘a stroke.’ Paralysis of the fauces.

ISTHMOS, Pharynx.

ISTHMOYPHUS, *Cynanche maligna*.

ISTHMUS, *Isth'mion*. A tongue of land joining a peninsula to a continent, or which separates two seas. Anatomists have given the name *Fauces*, *Isthmus of the Fauces*, *Isthmus Fau'cium*, *Oleastrum Gut'turis*, (F.) *Isthme du gosier*, to the strait which separates the mouth from the pharynx. It is formed above by the *velum palati* and *uvula*; at the sides, by the pillars of the fauces and the tonsils; and below, by the base of the tongue.

ISTHMUS OF THE FOSSA OVA'LIS; *Isthmus Vieussen'ii*, *Striga cartilaginea cordis*, is the prominent arch formed above the fossa ovalis by the union of the two pillars which bound the cavity.

ISTHMUS OF THE THYROID GLAND is a narrow band that unites the two chief lobules composing the thyroid gland.

ISTHMUS HEPATIS, see *Lobulus anonymus*—i. *Urethrae*, see *Urethra*—i. *Vieussenii*, *Isthmus of the fossa ovalis*, see *Ovalis fossa*.

ITALICUS MORBUS, Syphilis.

ITCH, Psora—i. of Animals, *Scabies ferina*—i. *Bakers'*, see *Psoriasis*—i. *Barbers'*, *Sycosis*.

ITCH, Cowpox. A cutaneous eruption, observed and described by Göllis, which appeared after the fourteenth day from vaccination, and consisted of isolated vesicles, often filled with a puriform fluid.

ITCH, Grocers,' see *Psoriasis*—i. *Insect*, see *Psora*—i. *Weed*, *Verstrum viride*.

ITCHING, *Paraps'is pruritus*, *Austalgia pruriginosa*, *Pruritus*, *Pruri'go*, *Oncemos*, *Oncema*, (F.) *Prurit*, *Demangeaison*. A sensation, more inconvenient than painful, seated especially at the surface of the body, which provokes the patient to scratch the part. It may be either an external or an internal sensation: that is, produced by an external body, or by some modification in the organic actions of the part to which it is referred.

ITEA, *Salix*.

ITER DENTIS, see *Gubernaculum dentis*—i. *Femineum*, *Perineum*—i. *ad Infundibulum*, *Vulva*—i. *a Palato ad Arem*, *Eustachian tube*—i. *ad Quartum ventriculum*, *Aquæductus Sylvii*—i. *ad Tertium ventriculum*, *Vulva*—i. *Urinæ*, *Urethra*—i. *Urinarium*, *Urethra*.

ITHYPHAL/LUS, from *ἴθυς*, ‘straight,’ and *φαλλος*, ‘penis.’ An amulet, in the form of a penis, anciently worn round the neck, to which were attributed alexiterial properties.

ITINERARIUM, Conductor, Director.

ITIS, from *ἰτης*, ‘bold,’ ‘rash.’ A suffix denoting inflammation;—as *encephalitis*, inflammation of the encephalon;—*Pleuritis*, inflammation of the pleura.

IVA, *Teucrium iva*—i. *Arthritica*, *Teucrium chamæpitys*—i. *Moschata Monspeliensium*, *Teucrium iva*—i. *Pecanga*, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

IVETTE MUSQUÉE, *Teucrium iva*—i. *Pelite*, *Teucrium chamæpitys*.

IVOIRE, *Ivory*.

IVORY, *Ebur*, *Eu'phas*, (F.) *Ivoire*. The tusk of the elephant. It is chiefly composed of phosphate of lime, and is used for the fabrication of pessaries, artificial teeth, handles of instruments, &c. Formerly, when calcined to whiteness, it entered into some pharmaceutical preparations. It was regarded as astringent and anthelmintic, and was called *Spodium*.

The *dentine* is the ivory of the human tooth. See *Tooth*.

IVRAIE, *Lolium temulentum*.

IVRESSE, *Temulentia*.

IVY, *Hedera helix*, *Kalmia angustifolia*—i. *American*, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*—i. *Big*, *Kalmia latifolia*—i. *Fine-leaved*, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*—i. *Ground*, *Glecoma hederaceum*.

IXIA, *Varix*, *Viscum album*.

IXINE, *Atractylus gummifera*.

IXIR, *Elixir*.

IXOS, *Viscum album*.

IXUS, *Galium aparine*.

IXYOMYELI'TIS, from *ἰξυς*, ‘the lumbar region,’ *μυελος*, ‘marrow,’ and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the spinal marrow in the lumbar region.

IXYS, *Ic'ya*, *Ic'yē*. Used by different authors for the *ilia*, *flanks*, and *loins*; most frequently for the last.—*Hippocrates*.

J.

JABOT, *Ingluvies*.

JACA INDICA, *Thymus mastichina*.

JACBA, *Tricolor*, *Viola Tricolor*—j. *Ramosissima*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

JACENS, *Sick*.

JACK IN THE HEDGE, *Alliaria*.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS, *Linimentum saponis compositum*.

JACOBÆA, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

JACOBÉE, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

JACOB'S LADDER, FALSE, *Polemonium reptans*.

JACOBSON'S ANASTOMOSIS, see *Petrosal ganglion*.

JACTA'TION, *Jactita'tion*, *Jacta'tio*, *Jacta'tus*, *Rhiptas'mos*, *Jactita'tio*; from *jactare*, ‘to toss about.’ Extreme anxiety; excessive restlessness;—a symptom observed in serious diseases.

JACTITATIO, Inquietude.

JADE NÉPHRITE ou ORIENTALE, Nephreticus lapis.

JAGRE, see Tari.

JALAP, Convolvulus jalapa, Phytolacca decandra—j. Cancer root, Phytolacca decandra—j. Wild, Convolvulus panduratus.

JALAPA, Convolvulus jalapa.

JALAPINE, see Convolvulus jalapa.

JALAPIUM, see Convolvulus jalapa.

JALAPPA, Convolvulus jalapa—j. Alba, Convolvulus mechoacan.

JALEYRAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate two leagues from Mauriac in France, on the road from Clermont in Auvergne. The waters contain lime and carbonate of soda, and are esteemed to be tonic, aperient, &c.

JALOPA, Convolvulus jalapa.

JAMAICA, see West Indies—j. Bark tree, Bursera gummifera.

JAMAICINE, see Geoffrassa inermis.

JAMBES DE BARBADE, see Elephantiassid—j. du Cervelet, Corpora testiformia.

JAMBIER, Tibial—j. Antérieur, Tibialis anticus—j. Grêle, Plantar muscle—j. Postérieur, Tibialis posticus.

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS, see Analeptica.

JAMESTOWN WEED, Datura stramonium.

JANAMUNDA, Geum urbanum.

JANIPHA MANIHOT, Jatropha manihot.

JANITOR, Pylorus.

JANITRIX, Porta vena.

JANON-TARENTISME, Tarantismus.

JANUS, Dicocephalus.

JACQUIER, Artocarpus.

JARRET, Poplus.

JARRETIÈRE, Popliteus muscle, Hamstring.

JARRETIÈRE (F.), *Perisæclis*, a garter, from *garretum* or *garretum*, in low Latin, the ham. A kind of furfureous herpes, which occupies the part of the leg where the garter is worn.

JASMIN, Jasminum officinale.

JASMINUM ARABICUM, Coffea Arabum.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE, *Jasminum*, *Jesminum*, the *Jesamine*, (F.) *Jasmin*. The flowers of this beautiful plant have a very fragrant smell, and a bitter taste. They afford, by distillation, an essential oil; which is much esteemed in Italy, for rubbing paralytic limbs, and in the cure of rheumatic pains.

JASPER, *Jaspis*.

JASPIS, *Jasper*. A precious stone, supposed by the ancients to be capable of arresting hemorrhage when worn as an amulet.

JATAMANSI, Sumbul.

JATROPHA CURCAS, *Ricinus major*, *Ricinusoides*, *Pitneus purgans*, *Pinho'ses Indici*, *Faba cathartica*, *Arella'na cathartica*, *Nux cathartica America'na*, *Nux Barbaden'sis*, *Physic Nut*, (F.) *Pignon d'Inde*, *Médecinier cathartique*, *Grand haricot de Pérou*, *Pignon de Barbarie*, *Noix cathartique*, *N. Américaine* ou *des Barbades*. *Nat. Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. The seeds of this plant afford a quantity of oil, given, in many places, like the castor oil; to which, indeed, it is nearly allied. They contain a peculiar acid, the *Jatrophic* or *Igasuric*.

The seeds of JATROPHA MULTIFIDA are called *Purging Nuts*, and give out a similar oil.

JATROPHA ELASTICA, see Caoutchouc.

JATROPHA MANIHOT, *Jan'ipha Man'ihot*. The plant affording the *Cassa'da* or *Cassa'va* Root, *Caca'vi*, *Cassa'va*, *Casabi*, *Pain de Madagascar*, *Ric'inus Minor*, *Man'ioe*, *Magnoc*, *Mamot*, *Yucca*,

Mani'bar, *Aipi*, *Aipima coarsa*, *Aipipoca*, *Jani'pha*. The juice of the root is extremely acid and poisonous. What remains, after expressing it, is made into cakes or meal; of which the *cassa'da* or *cassava* bread is formed. This bread constitutes a principal food of the inhabitants of those parts where it grows.

The fecula of the root forms Tapioca, *Cipipe*, *Fec'ula Tapioca*, *Am'ygnus manihot'icum*, which is very nutritious. It may be prepared in the same manner as sago.

A factitious Tapioca is met with in the shops, which is in very small, smooth, spherical grains, and is supposed to be prepared from potato starch. It is sold under the name *pearl tapioca*.

JAUNDICE, Icterus—j. Black, Melæna—j.

Lead, Icterus saturninus—j. Red, Phenigmus.

JAUNE, Yellow—j. d'*Œuf*, see Ovum.

JAUNESSE, Icterus.

JAW BONE, Maxillary Bone.

JAW-DISEASE, PHOSPHORUS, see Phosphorus.

JEAN-DE-GLAINES, ST., MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate two leagues from Billom in Auvergne. They contain chloride of calcium, and carbonate of magnesia; dissolved in an excess of carbonic acid.

JECINUS, Liver.

JECORARIA, Marchantia polymorpha.

JECORARIUS, Hepateros, Hepatic.

JECORIS VOMICA, see Hepatitis.

JECTIGA'TIO. A word used by Van Helmont

for a species of epilepsy or convulsion.

JECUR, Liver—j. Uterinum, Placenta.

JEFFERSONIA BARTONI, *J. Diphylla*, *Common Twinleaf*, *Yellow Root*, *Helmet Pod*, *Ground Squirrel Pea*. An indigenous plant, belonging to *Nat. Ord.* Berberidæ, *Sex. Syst.* Octandria Monogynia; which possesses medical properties analogous to those of hydrastis.

JEJUNITAS, Hunger.

JEJUNITIS; a term of hybrid formation,—from *Jejunum*, 'the intestine jejunum,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the jejunum.

JEJUNIUM, Hunger, Fasting.

JEJUNUM, from *jejunus*, empty; *Nectis*, *oporis*, *Nectis'a*. The part of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum. It has been so called, because it is almost always found empty in the dead body.

JELLY, Gelly—j. of the Cord, Gelatin of Wharton—j. Rice, see Oryza—j. Water, *Brasenia hydropeltis*.

JENKINSONIA ANTIDYSENTERICA, *Pelargonium antidysentericum*.

JERDON, see Arrow-poison.

JERKING RESPIRATION, *Respiration*, jerking.

JERKS, see Mania, dancing.

JERSEY, CLIMATE OF. Jersey is the largest of the islands of the British Channel, and is most frequented by invalids. Its climate closely resembles that of the south-west coast of England, and especially of Penzance, and it is adapted to the same class of invalids.

JERUSALEM OAK OF AMERICA, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

JESEMINUM, *Jasminum officinale*.

JESSAMINE, *Jasminum officinale*—j. Yellow, *Gelseminum nitidum*.

JEUNESSE, Adolescence.

JEWEL WEED, *Impatiens balsamina*.

JEW'S EAR, *Peziza auricula*—j. Harp, *Tribulum latifolium*.

JIGGER, Chique.

JIMSTON WEED, *Datura stramonium*.

JOANNESIA PRINOEPS, *Anda*.

JOANNETTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Several springs are found at Joannette, about five leagues from Angers, in France. The waters are both cold and warm, and contain sulphate of lime; subcarbonate of soda; chloride of sodium; some iron; chloride of calcium, and, sometimes, a kind of saponaceous matter. They are chiefly used as a tonic in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, &c.

JOE PYE, *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

JOHNE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Johnne is a village near Dol in Franche-Comté, France, where is a mineral spring, which contains subcarbonate of soda, and subcarbonates of magnesia and iron. It is used chiefly as a bath in certain diseases of the skin, and in atonic affections.

JOINT, Articulation—j. Ball and Socket, Enarthrosis—j. Dove-tail, Suture—j. Stiff, Ankylosis.

JONAS, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is situate to the south-west of Bourbon-l'Archambault, in France. The waters contain chloride of calcium and sulphate of lime; chloride of sodium, and sulphate of soda; carbonate of iron, and carbonic acid gas. They are tonic and aperient.

JOUAN, ST., MINERAL WATERS OF. St. Jouan is a village, near Saint-Malo, in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

JOUBARBE ÂCRE, Sedum—j. *des Toits*, *Sempervivum tectorum*—j. *des Vignes*, *Sedum telephium.*

JOUE, Genu.

JOULOS, Julus.

JOUR, Dies.

JOURS CANICULAIRES, Dog days—j. *Critiques*, Critical days—j. *Indicateurs*, Indicating days.

JOVIS FLOS, Crocus—j. Glans, Juglans.

JUCATO CALLELOE, *Phytolacca decandra.*

JUDÆ'US, *Judaicus* (*Lapis*), *Phœnicites Lapis*, *Tecol'itkos*, (F.) *Pierre Judaique*. A stone, found in Judæa, Palestine, &c. Called, also, *Lapis Syriacus*. It was formerly esteemed to be diuretic and lithontriptic.

JUDGMENT, Judic'ium, (F.) *Jugement*. The faculty of the intellect, by which ideas are compared with each other, and their relative worth appreciated.

JUDICATORII DIES, Critical days.

JUDICIUM, Judgment.

JUGAL, Zygomatic—j. Process, Zygomatic process.

JUGAL REGION, Re'gio jugalis. The region of the cheek-bone.

JUGALE OS, Males os.

JUGALIS, Zygomatic.

JUGALIS SUTU'RA, from *zygon*, 'a yoke.' The suture which unites the *Os Mala* or *Os Jugale* with the superior maxillary bone. Also, the sagittal suture.

JUGEMENT, Judgment.

JUGLANS CINER'EA (*Jovis glans*), *Butter Nut*, *Oil Nut*, *White Walnut*. The inner bark of the root of this tree, *Juglans* (Ph. U. S.), which is abundant in the United States, is used in medicine, in the form of extract, as an efficacious and mild laxative, in doses of from 10 to 20 grains. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

JUGLANS RE'GIA, *Juglans*, *Nux Juglans*, *Carya basil'ica*, *capua*, *Carya*. The Walnut, (F.) *Noyer*, the tree; *Noix*, the nut, *capuer*, *Car'yon*. The unripe fruit, in the state in which it is pickled, was formerly esteemed to be anthelmintic. The *putamen* or green rind of the walnut has been celebrated as a powerful antisyphilitic, and used

as a sort of diet drink. The *kernel* is an agreeable article of dessert; but, like all nuts, is difficult of digestion. The expressed oil, *Huile de Noix*, is used in France as an aliment, and, like other fixed oils, is laxative.

Various preparations of the leaves have been recommended in scrofulous affections.

JUG'ULAR, *Jugula'ris*, from *jugulum*, 'the throat.' Relating to the throat.

JUGULAR FOSSA, *Fossa Jugula'ris*, is a cavity in the petro-occipital suture. It is formed by the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and by the occipital bone, and lodges the origin of the internal jugular vein. It is, sometimes, called *thimble-like cavity*.

JUGULAR VEINS, *Vena Jugula'ris*, *V. sphagittides*, *V. apoplectica*, *V. sopora'les*. These are situate at the lateral and anterior parts of the neck. They are two on each side; one *external*, the other *internal*. 1. The *External Jugular Vein*, *Trachélo-sous-cutané*, (Ch.) is of less size than the internal. It descends, almost vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the cervix of the lower jaw to the subclavian vein, into which it opens, a little above the internal jugular. It is formed by the *internal maxillary*, *superficial temporal*, and *posterior auricular veins*. It is this vein which is commonly opened in bleeding in the neck. 2. The *Internal Jugular Vein*, *V. Céphalique* (Ch.), *Vena apoplectica*, is much larger, and more deeply seated than the preceding. It descends, vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the posterior part of the foramen lacernum posterius as far as the subclavian vein. It commences at the *sinus* of the *jugular vein*, (F.) *Golfe de la veine jugulaire*, and receives the blood, which returns by the *sinus* of the *dura mater*, and that of the *facial*, *lingual*, *pharyngeal*, *superior thyroid*, *occipital*, and *diploic veins*.

JUGULUM, Clavicle, Throat—j. Uteri, Collum uteri.

JUGUM PENIS, *Presec-urthre*.

JUICE, EXPRESSED, see Succus.

JUJUBE, *Jujuba*, *Zizyphus*, *Bacca jujuba*, *B. Zizyphi*. The fruit of *Rhamnus Zizyphus*, *Zizyphus vulgaria* seu *jujuba* seu *sati'va*, a native of the south of Europe. It was formerly ranked amongst the pectoral fruits. It has an agreeable sweet taste. The fruits of two other species of *Zizyphus*—*Z. jujuba*, *Rhamnus jujuba*, *Mansana arbo'rea*, a native of the East Indies, and *Z. lotus*, *Rhamnus lotus*, *Zizyphus nitida* seu *sati'va* seu *sylves'tris*, growing in North Africa, possess similar properties to *Zizyphus vulgaris*.

JUJUBE PASTE, Paste of jujubes.

JULAPIUM, Julep—j. Camphoræ, Mistura Camphoræ.

JULEB, Julep.

JULEP, *Jula'pium*, *Jule'pus*, *Zula'pium*, *Juleb* of the Persians. A sweet drink. A demulcent, acidulous or mucilaginous mixture.

JULEP, CAMPHOR, Mistura camphoræ—j. *Camphré*, Mistura camphoræ—j. Mint, see Mint julep.

JULUS, *Julos*, *Ioulos*, *ιουλος*. The first down that appears upon the chin.—Rufus of Ephesus.

JUMEAU, Gemellus.

JUMEAUX DE LA JAMBE, Gastrocnemii.

JUMELLE, Gemellus.

JUMENTOUS URINE, *Urine jumentense*.

JUNCTURA, Articulation.

JUNCUS ODORA'TUS, *Andropogon schœnan'thus* seu *bicornis* seu *citra'tus* seu *citriod'o'rus*, *Cymbopogon schœnan'thus*, *Fœnum camel'o'rum*, *Juncus aromaticus*, *Camel's hay*, *Sweet rush*, *Schœnan'thus*, *Schœnan'thum*, *Scœnan'thum*, *Cal'amus odora'tus*, *Squinan'thus*, *Gramen orien-*

ta'is, (F.) *Jonc odorant*. The dried plant, which is generally procured from Turkey and Arabia, has an agreeable smell, and a warm, bitterish taste. It was formerly used as a stomachic and deobstruent.

JUNGLE FEVER. A variety of remittent occurring in the jungle districts of India.

JUNIPER TREE, *Juniperus communis*.

JUNIPERUM VINUM. Wine impregnated with juniper berries.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS, J. Suecica, Arceuthos, Juniper tree; Akat'alis, Akat'era. Family, Coniferae. *Sex. Syst.* Diocia Monadelphia. The tops and berries, *Juniperus* (Ph. U. S.), are ordered in the pharmacopœias. Their odour is strong, but not unpleasant. Taste warm, pungent. Properties dependent upon essential oil, which they yield to both water and alcohol. Dose, ℞j to ℥ss, rubbed with sugar. In Holland, juniper berries are used for flavouring gin. The oil, *O'leum juniperi*, possesses the virtues of the plant. It is called, by Ruland, *Fargar*. (F.) *Genévrier* (the plant), *Genéivre* (the berry).

JUNIPERUS LYCIA. This plant—*Thu'rea, Th. virga, Arbor thurifera*—has been supposed to afford the true frankincense, *Cedros Olibanum, Thus Libano'tos, Libano'tum, Lib'anos, Thus mas'culum, Thus verum*, (F.) *Encens*. By some, however, it is supposed to be the produce of an *Am'yrin*, and by others of *Boenel'lia serrata*. The odour of olibanum is peculiar and aromatic; taste bitterish and slightly pungent; partly soluble in alcohol, and forming a milky emulsion, when triturated with water. It was formerly used in dysentery and hæmoptysis, but is now never employed except as a perfume in a sick room.

JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS, (F.) Cade, Oxicedre, Oxycedre, grows in the south of Europe, Siberia, &c. By combustion of the wood, a liquid tar, *O'leum ca'dinum, Juniperi o'leum empyreumaticum, Huile de Cade* or *de Genévrier*, is obtained, which is employed externally in various chronic cutaneous and other diseases.

JUNIPERUS SABI'NA, Sabi'na, Savi'na, Sabi'na ster'ilis, Bruta, Cedrus baccifera, Common or barren savin; *Brathu, Brathys, Ba'rathron, Bo'rathron*, (F.) *Sabine, Savinier*. The odour of savin leaves is strong and disagreeable. Taste hot, acrid, and bitter, depending on an essential oil. Their operation is stimulant, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and abortive; externally, escharotic. Dose, internally, gr. v to x of the powder. As an escharotic, they are applied in powder or formed into a cerate. The essential oil, *O'leum Sabi'næ* (Ph. U. S.), has the virtues of the savine. Dose, two to five drops.

JUNIPERUS SUECICA, J. communis.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINI'NA, Red cedar. This tree is known throughout the United States by the name of *savine*, and is often used for the same purposes.

JUNK, Pad.

JUNO LUCINA, Iliithya.

JUPITER, Tin.

JURIBALI, Euribali. A tree in the forests of Pomeronia. *Fam.* Meliaceæ. *Class.* Octandria. *Nat. Order,* Monogynia. The bark is febrifuge, and may be given in powder or infusion, (℞ ad aq. bullient. Oij.)

JURISPRUDENCE, MEDICAL, from *jus, juris*, 'law,' and *prudencia*, 'knowledge.' *Jurisprudencia Med'ica.* This word is often used synonymously with *Legal Medicine*. It is now, as frequently, perhaps, employed for the embodied laws and regulations that relate to the teaching and practice of medicine.

JURY OF MATRONS. A jury formed of women empanelled under a writ *de ventre inspiciendo*, to try the question, whether a woman be with child or not.

JUS, Zonos, Zomid'ium, Sorbit'io, Sorbitum. Soup, broth, *Jus'culum* or *bouillon*.

JUS BOVINUM, Beef-tea—j. Coagulatum, Gelly.
JUS D'HERBES, (F.) The juice of certain vegetables administered as depuratives; as that of fumitory, burdock, water trefoil, &c.

JUS JELATUM, Gelly—j. de Réglisse, see Glycyrrhiza—*j. de Viande*, see Bouillon.

JUSCULUM; see Jus.

JUSQUIAMUS, Hyoscyamus.

JUSQUIAUME, Hyoscyamus.

JUSTICIA BIVALVIS, Adulasso—j. Adhatoda, Adhatoda.

JUSTICIA ECNOL'ium, Carim curini. A Malabar plant, the root of which, and the leaves, in decoction, are considered in the country to be lithontriptic.

JUSTICIA PECTORA'LES. A West India plant, which is slightly astringent. (F.) *Carmantine, C. Pectorale, Herbe aux Charpentiers.*

JUVANS, Auxil'ium, Remed'ium. A medicine or substance of any kind, which relieves a disorder. An adjuvant.

JUVENIS, Adolescents.

JUVENTA, Adolescence, Hebe.

JUVENTAS, Adolescence, Hebe.

JUVENTUS, Adolescence, Hebe.

JUXTAPOSIT'ION, Juxtaposit'io, from *juxta*, 'near to,' and *ponere, positum*, 'to place.' The mode of increase proper to minerals; which consists in the successive application of new molecules upon those that form the primitive nucleus. It is opposed to *intusception*.

K.

N. B.—Most of the terms under K, derived from the Greek, are found under the letter C.

K. This letter was formerly used to designate a compound of gold.

KAATH, Catechu.

KAAWY. Ancient name of an Indian drink, prepared from maize.

KABALA, Cabal.

KÆMPFERIA GALANGA, see *Maranta galanga*.

KÆMPFERIA ROTUN'DA. Called after Kæmpfer, the naturalist; *Zedo'ria, Z. rotun'da, Amomum zedo'ria, Col'chicum Zeylan'icum, Our'cu-*

ma aromati'ca, Zed'oary, (F.) Zédoaire rond. The roots of this Ceylonese plant have a fragrant smell, and warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. They are in wrinkled, gray, ash-coloured, heavy, firm, short pieces; of a brownish-red colour within; and are stimulant and carminative. Dose, ℞j to ℥j of the powder.

According to some, the round *zedoary* is furnished by *Curcuma zerbumbet*; the long, *Zedo'ria longa*, by *Our'cuma zedo'ria*.

KABINGŌ RADIX, Cinnamon radix.

KAIB, *Kayl*. A word employed by the alchemists for sour and coagulated milk.

KAJEPUT, Cajeput.

KAKOCHYMIA, Cacoehymia.

KALI, Potash, Potassa—k. Acetas, Potassæ acetas—k. Aeratum, Potassæ carbonas—k. Bichromicum, Potassæ bichromas—k. Causticum, Potassa fusa—k. Causticum cum calce, Potassa cum calce—k. Chloricum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—k. Chromicum acidum, Potassæ bichromas—k. Chromicum flavum, Potassæ bichromas—k. Chromicum rubrum, Potassæ bichromas—k. Chromicum neutrale, Potassæ chromas—k. Hydriodicum, see Potassæ hydriodas—k. Inermis, see Salsola kali—k. Nitricum, Potassæ nitras—k. Oxalicum acidulum, Potassa, oxalate of—k. Præparatum, Potassæ subcarbonas k. Præparatum e tartaro, see Potash—k. Purum, Potassa fusa—k. Soda, see Salsola kali—k. Spinosum cochleatum, Salsola kali—k. Subcarbonas, Potassæ subcarbonas—k. Sulphas, Potassæ sulphas—k. Sulphuricum, Potassæ sulphas—k. Sulphuretum, Potassæ sulphuretum—k. Tartarizatum, Potassæ tartaras—k. e Tartaro, see Potash—k. Vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.

KALICUM HYDRAS, Potassa fusa.

KALIUM IODATUM, see Potassæ hydriodas—k. Iodatium Hydrargyratum, Potassii hydrargyro-iodidum.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. Called after Kalm, the botanist. *Ivy*, *Narrow-leaved Kalmia* or *Laurel*, *Dwarf Laurel*, *Sheep Laurel*. This plant has the same virtues as *K. latifolia*. So also has

KALMIA GLAUCA, *Swamp Laurel*.

KALMIA BROAD-LEAVED, *K. latifolia*.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, *Broad-leaved Kalmia*, *Calico bush*, *Laurel*, *Mountain Laurel*, *Rose Laurel*, *Big Ivy*, *Spoonwood*, *Lambkill*, *Sheep-poison*, *Broad-leaved Laurel*. This plant kills sheep and other animals. The Indians use it as a poison. The powdered leaves have been applied successfully in tinea capitis; and a decoction of it has been used for the itch. The powder, mixed with lard, has been applied in herpes.

KALMIA, NARROW-LEAVED, *K. angustifolia*.

KALO, Arum esculentum.

KAMPHUR, Camphor.

KAPHUR, Camphor.

KARABE, Asphaltum.

KARABITUS, Phrenitis.

KARCINOSENY, Carcinosaes.

KARENA, Carena.

KASSADER, Convolvulus panduratus.

KASSAUDER, Convolvulus Panduratus.

KATASARCA, Anasarca.

KATASTALTICA, Astringents.

KAVA, Ava.

KAVIAC, Caviare.

KAYL, Kaib.

KEITA, *Monsonia ovata*.

KELOID, Canceroid.

KELOTOMIA, Celotomia.

KELP, *Varec*. The impure mineral alkali obtained by burning certain marine plants. See Soda.

KENNELWORT, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

KENTUCKY, MINERAL WATERS OF. The Olympian Springs in this state are near the sources of Licking River. There are three different kinds, in the space of half a mile. One of them is saline, impregnated with sulphur;—another is chalybeate, and a third a sulphureous spring. In various parts of Kentucky, there are saline waters, which are frequented by invalids. The *Salines* at Bigbone, formerly employed in the manufacture of salt, are now resorted to. A spring, near Harrodsburg, in Mercer

County, is strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia.

KERATITIS, Ceratitis.

KERATO-GLOSSUS, *Cerato-glossus*.

KERATO-IRITIS, *Aquo-membranitis*.

KERATONYXIS, *Ceratomyxis*.

KERATO-PHARYNGEUS, *Cerato-pharyngeus*.

KERATO-STAPHYLINUS, *Cerato-staphylinus*.

KERATOTOMUS, *Ceratotomus*, Knife, cataract.

KERMES, *Chermes*, *Alkermes*. One of the species of the genus *kermes* lives on a green oak, and is called *Coccus ilicis*, *Kermes animal*, *Coccus*, *Cocci granum*, *Coccus baphicum* seu *infectorium*, *tinctorum*, *scarlatinum*, &c. The oak, to which allusion has been made, is known by botanists under the name *Quercus coccifera*, and grows abundantly in the uncultivated lands of southern France, Spain, and in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. The kermes inhabiting it has the appearance of a small, spherical, inanimate shell. Its colour is reddish-brown, and it is covered with a slightly ash-coloured dust. This is the kermes of the shops. It is now only used in dyeing; but was formerly reputed to possess aphrodisiac, analeptic, anti-abortive, and other virtues.

KERMES MINERAL, see *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

KERNEL, Tuberoles.

KERNELS, WAXING, see Waxing kernels.

KERUA, *Ricinus communis*.

KETCHUP, *Catchup*. A pickle prepared from the liquor of the mushroom, walnut, tomato, &c.

KETMIA ÆGYPTIACA, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

KEY, Sax. *cmā*, *Clavis*, *Cleis*, *Clavis Anglica*, (F.) *Clef de Garageot*. An instrument, used for extracting teeth. It consists of a firm handle, with a claw at right angles to it, and moving upon a pivot. This claw embraces the tooth. It has undergone several modifications, and hence various instruments are used under this denomination. The French have the *Clef à pompe*, *Clef à pivot*, and *Clef à noix*.

KEYRI CHEIRI, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

KHALA MIMUC, Bit noben.

KIAS'TER, *Chiaster*, from *χιαστω*, 'to cross.' A species of bandage, having the form of the Greek letter χ , which the ancients used for approximating, and maintaining in contact, the fragments of the patella, in cases of fracture of that bone. It was applied in the form of the figure 8.

KIBISTITOME, Cystitome.

KIDNEY. Its etymology is uncertain. Serenus derives it fancifully from Su. Goth. *qued*, the belly; and *nigh*, (quasi, *quidney*.) *Ren*, *Nephros*, *Protme'sia*, (F.) *Rein*. The kidneys or *reins* are the secretory organs of the urine. They are two glands, situate deeply,—the one on the right, and the other on the left side,—in the hypocondres: at the sides of the lumbar vertebra; behind the peritoneum; and in the midst of an abundant, fatty areolar tissue, *Tu'nica adiposa*. The kidney is of a reddish-brown colour; oval form; and flattened on two surfaces. It has, at its internal margin, a deep fissure, by which the renal vessels and nerves enter or quit the organ, and the ureter issues. It resembles, pretty accurately, the haricot or kidney-bean. Two substances are readily distinguishable in it;—the outer, *seccerning*, *cortical*, *glandular* or *vascular*, *Substantia corticalis*, *S. glandulosa*, which secretes the urine; and the inner, *tubular*, *medullary*, *seccerning*, *conoidal* or *radiated*, *Substantia medul-*

la'ria, *S. Tubulo'sa*, *S. Fibro'sa*, which appears under the form of small cones or unequal *papilla's*, each resulting from the union of small capillary tubes, adherent by one of their extremities to the cortical substance; and opening, by the other, at the summit of the cone, into *calices*, a species of membranous tubes, more or less numerous, which transmit the urine of the papilla's to the *pelvis*. By the *pelvis* is meant a small, membranous sac, of an irregularly oval shape, at the base of which are the orifices of the calices, and the other extremity of which is continuous with the ureter. The kidney is surrounded by a fibrous membrane proper to it, *Perineph'rus*. It has been shown by Mr. Bowman and others that the renal artery is distributed to the corpora Malpighiana, where the watery portion of the urine is separated. The blood then becomes venous, and is distributed by different veins—*portal veins* of the kidney—to the convoluted tubes through which the proper urine is secreted. Hence the blood passes into the renal vein. The intermediate vessels between the Malpighian bodies and the convoluted tubes, have been termed the *Portal System of the Kidney*.

KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE, *Morbus Bright'ii*, *M. albuminosa*, *Nephri'tis albumino'sa*, *Neph'ria*, *Uros'mia albumino'sa*, *Cachectic nephri'tis*, *Nephri'tis socia'ta*, *Associated nephri'tis*, *Inflammation of the Malpighian corpuscles*, *Disease of Bright*, *Granular Degeneration or Disorganisation of the Kidney*, *Granular Kidney of Bright*, (F.) *Maladie de Bright*, *Nephrite albumineuse*, *Etat Granuleux ou Degeneratione granulee du Rein*, *Albuminorrhée*. A granular disease of the cortical part of the kidney, which gives occasion to the secretion of urine that contains albumen, and is of less specific gravity than natural, and which destroys by inducing other diseases. It was first described by Dr. Bright of London.

KIDNEY, GRANULAR, OF BRIGHT, Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

KI'ESTEINE, *Ki'estein*, properly *Ky'esteine*, *Ky'estein*, *Kystein*, *Cy'estein* or *Cy'estein*, from *κευ*, 'to be pregnant,' and *εσθης*, 'a garment or pellicle.' A peculiar pellicle, which forms on the urine of a pregnant female when allowed to stand for a few days. It is whitish, opalescent, slightly granular, and may be compared to the fatty substance that swims on the surface of soups, after they have been allowed to cool. When taken in conjunction with other phenomena, it is a valuable aid in the diagnosis of early pregnancy.

KI'ESTIN'IC, *Ki'estin'icus*; same etymon. Relating or appertaining to kiesteine; as 'kiestinic urine.'

KILBURN, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs contain carbonic acid, sulphohydric acid; carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron; sulphates of soda, lime, and magnesia, and chloride of sodium.

KILOGRAMME, *Ohiliogram'ma*, from *χιλιος*, 'a thousand,' and *γραμμα*, 'a gramme.' The weight of a thousand grammes;—two pounds eight ounces, one drachm, and twenty-four grains, Troy.

KILOLITRE, from *χιλιος*, 'a thousand,' and *λιτρος*, 'a litre.' A measure containing a thousand litres.

KINA KINA, Cinchona.

KINANGIE, Cynanche.

KINCOUGH, Pertussis.

KINDCOUGH, Pertussis.

KINESI'P'ATHY, *Kinesi'therapi'a*, from *κινησις*, 'motion,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' A mode of treating disease by gymnastics or appropriate movements.

KINETIC, Motory.

KINGCURE, *Pyrola maculata*.

KING'S EVIL, Scrofula.

KINICI ACETAS, Quinia, acetate of.

KININUM, Quinia.

KINK IN THE HEAD, see Insanity.

KINKINA, Cinchona.

KINO, *Gummi Gambien'se*, *Gummi rubrum adstrin'gens Gambien'se*, *African kino*, *East India kino*, *Amboy'na kino*, *Gummi adstrin'gens Fothergill'i*. The trees, whence one variety of this resin is obtained, are not botanically ascertained. The London college ascribe it to *Pterocarp'pus erinacea*; the Edinburgh to *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *Metroside'ros gummi'fera*; and the Dublin to *Butea frondo'sa*. The Pharmacopœia of the United States, (1842,) defines it to be "an extract obtained from an uncertain plant;" that of 1851 states it to be the inspissated juice of *Pterocarp'pus marsu'pium* (De Candolle) and of other plants. On wounding the bark, the kino flows drop by drop. A West India variety is said to be derived from *Coccoloba urifera* or *Sea-side Grape*; and a Botany Bay kino is said to be the concrete juice of *Eucalyptus resinifera* or *brown gum-tree* of New Holland. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Monogynia. *Nat. Ord.* Myrtaceae. Kino consists chiefly of tannic and gallic acids, oxide of iron, and colouring matter. It is inodorous; the taste a sweetish bitter; and it is sometimes gritty between the teeth. It comes to us in fragments of a dark ruby red colour, and is easily pulverized. Its properties are powerfully astringent. *Dose*, gr. x to gr. xx in powder.

KIONORRHAPHIA, Staphyloraphy.

KI'OTOME, *Ki'o'tomus*, from *κειω*, 'a pillar,' 'support,' and *τομης*, 'to cut.' (F.) *Coupebride*. An instrument invented by Desault, to cut any accidental brides or filaments in the rectum and bladder; and which he afterwards used for the removal of the tonsils. It is composed of a flat, silver sheath, open at one edge. This sheath is provided with a cutting blade, which can be forced through the opening, and thus all the parts can be divided with which it comes in contact.

KIPPERNUT, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

KIRATE. A weight of four grains, according to Blancard.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE, see Cerate, Kirkland's Neutral.

KIRRHONOSIS, Cirrhonosis.

KIRRHOSIS, Cirrhonosis.

KIRSCHWASSER, (G.) '*Cherry water*.' An alcoholic liquor, obtained from cherries bruised with their stones, by subjecting them to distillation, after having caused them to ferment. See Spirit.

KISSINGEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. These Bavarian springs have been long frequented. There are three,—two chalybeate, and one alkaline and acidulous.

KIST. A weight of 14 grains.—Paracelsus.

KLAPROTHII SULPHAS, *Cadmii sulphas*.
KLAPROTHIUM SULPHURICUM, see *Cadmii sulphas*.

KLEPTOMA'NIA, *Cleptoma'nia*, *Kleptoma'nia*, *Clopemania*; from *κλερρω*, 'I steal,' and *mania*. Insanity, with an irremediable propensity to steal.

KLIPDAS, see *Hyrax Capensis*.

KLOPEMANIA, *Kleptomania*.

KNARESBOROUGH, MINERAL WATERS OF, see Harrogate, mineral waters of.

KNEADING, Shampooing.

KNEE, Genu.

KNEE, HOUSEMAID'S. An inflammation of the bursa, which in most individuals is in front of the patella, and is apt to inflame and enlarge from

effusion in those in whom it is subjected to much pressure. Hence its name. It is a form of capsular rheumatism.

KNEE-JOINT, Genu.

KNEE-SCAB, Crusta genu equinae—k. Encircled hoof, Crusta genu equinae.

KNIFE, Sax. cnif. Swed. Knif. Dan. Kniv. (F.) Canif. Cutter, Smith, Cuttellus, Tomes'on, Toms'us, Macha'ra, Macha'rion, Macha'ris, (F.) Couteau. A cutting instrument, used in surgery to divide the soft parts, and which only differs from the bistouri or scalpel in being usually larger.

The most common knives are the following:

KNIFE, AMPUTA'TION, (F.) Couteau à amputation, C. droit, Cutter rectus. This is the largest of the knives used in surgery. Formerly, they were curved; now they are straight, and provided with one or two edges.

KNIFE, CAT'ARACT, Cerat'omus, Kerat'omus, (F.) Couteau à cataracte. The cataract knives of Richter, Wenzel, Ward, and others, being intended to perform the section of the transparent cornea, are so shaped as to exactly fill the small wound made by them; and thus to prevent the discharge of the aqueous humour, until the section is completed. The blade of the knives of Wenzel and Ward resembles a very narrow lancet, blunt in the posterior five-sixths of one of its edges. The blade of that of Richter is pyramidal, cutting through the whole length of its inferior edge, and also blunt in the five-sixths of the upper.

KNIFE, CHES'ELDEN'S. A knife with a fixed handle; very convex on its edge, concave on the back, which was used by Cheselden in lithotomy.

KNIFE, CROOKED, Cutter falcat'us, Cutter curvus, (F.) Couteau courbe. A knife, which is crooked and concave on its cutting edge. It was formerly employed in amputation of the limbs.

KNIFE, CROCHET, Culet'tus uncus, (F.) Couteau à crochet. A steel instrument, composed of a round staff, furnished with a handle at one extremity, and at the other with a curved knife. It was formerly used to cut to pieces monstrous foetuses in utero, and to open the head when necessary.

KNIFE, DOUBLE-EDGED, Anceps culet'tus, Amphie'mela, Amphie'mile, Catling, (F.) Couteau à deux tranchans, Couteau désarticulateur, C. interosseux. A knife, the blade of which is straight and sharp on both sides. It is used for disarticulating bones; and for cutting the soft parts situate between the bones, in amputation of the leg and forearm.

KNIFE EN SERPETTE, (F.) Couteau en serpette. A sort of knife, of the shape of a serpette or pruning-knife, invented by Desault for dividing the bony paries of the maxillary sinus, for the purpose of extracting fungi from it.

KNIFE, LENTIC'ULAR, Cutter lenticula'ris, (F.) Couteau lenticulaire. An instrument, used in the operation of trepanning, for removing inequalities in the inner table of the skull, which may have been left by the crown of the trephine around the opening made by it. It is formed of a lenticular button, fixed at the extremity of an iron staff, which is convex on one side, flat on the other; sharp at both edges, and mounted on an ebony handle.

KNIFE, LITHOT'OMY, (F.) Couteau lithotome. A name, given by Foubert to a large knife, the narrow blade of which, four and a half inches in length, was sharp in its whole extent, and made an obtuse angle with the handle. He used it in the lateral operation.

KNIFE, ROOT-CUTTING. In Pharmacy, a knife moving on a joint at its pointed extremity, by

which roots and other ligneous matters are divided in pharmaceutical processes.

KNOCK-KNEED, Entogonyancon.

KNOT, Tubercle.

KNOT, PACKER'S, (F.) Naud d'emballleur. A compressive bandage, used for arresting hæmorrhage from the temporal artery or its branches. The *naud d'emballleur* is made with a double-headed roller, five ells long. A graduated compress is placed over the opening in the artery, and the bandage is applied over it; the balls of the roller being carried horizontally round to the opposite temple, where they are crossed obliquely and carried back to the part where the compress is situate. The hands are then changed with the rollers, crossing them so as to form a knot, and taking one above the head; the other beneath the chin. They are then crossed again, so as to form several knots, one above the other. This bandage is called, by some surgeons, *Solar* or *oblique chevestre* or *capistrum*.

KNOT, SURGEON'S, Nodus chirurg'icus, (F.) Naud au chirurgien. A double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same noose. This knot is used frequently in the ligation of arteries, the umbilical cord, &c.

KNOTBERRIES, Rubus chamaemorus.

KNOTGRASS, Polygonum aviculare.

KNOTROOT, Collinsonia Canadensis.

KNOTWEED, Collinsonia Canadensis, Polygonum aviculare.

KNOWLTON'IA VESICATO'RIA, Nat. Order, Ranunculaceæ. An acrid plant of South Africa, used by the Cape colonists as a blister in rheumatism.

KOINO-MIASMATA, see Miasm.

KOLERUS, a name given by Paracelsus to a dry ulcer.

KOLPORRHAPHY, Elytrorrhaphy.

KOLTO, Plica.

KOOCHLA TREE, Strychnos nux vomica.

KOPYOPIA, see Copyopia.

KORIS, Cimex.

KOSSO, Hagenia Abyssinica.

KOUMIS, Kumyss.

KRAME'RIA, Ratan'hia, Rhatan'ia, Rat'anhy, (F.) Ratanhie. Krameria, Krameria triandra, — Sex. Syst. Tetrandra Monogynia, Nat. Ord. Polygales, — is a native of Java. The root has a bitter taste; and is astringent, diuretic, and detergent. Dose, ℥j to ℥j.

KRAME'RIA IXI'NA or Ratanhy of the Antilles has similar virtues.

KREASOTON, Creasote.

KREATIC NAUSEA, see Nausea.

KREATINE, Creatine.

KREATININE, see Creatine.

KREOSOTON, Creasote.

KRETINISMUS, Cretinism.

KRIEBELKRANKHEIT, Convulsio cereb'alis.

KUA KAHA, Curcuma longa.

KUMYSS, Koumyss, Koumis. A beverage used in families by the people of Yakuta. It resembles sour buttermilk, without being greasy. According to Sir George Simpson, it is prepared in a very simple way from mare's milk, which is merely allowed to stand for some days in a leather churn till it becomes sour. It is then bottled for use. This drink is rather nutritious than exhilarating; but from the same material the Burats and the Kirghes prepare an intoxicating spirit in which they indulge to excess.

KUSSAUDEB, Convolvulus panduratus.

KUTKULEJA, Cissalpinia bonducella.

KUTOOKUBUNJA, Cissalpinia bonducella.

KUTUBUTH. An Arabic name for a species of melancholy in which the patient is never quiet

at any one place, but wanders about here and there. Also, the name of an insect, which lives at the surface of stagnant waters, and is in a constant state of agitation. Some lexicographers imagine that it is on account of this last circumstance, that the name of the insect has been given to the disease.

KYANOSIS, Cyanopathy.

KYAPUTTY, Caieput.

KYESTEINE, Kiesteine.

KYESTINIC, Kiestinic.

KYLLO'SIS, from κυλλος, 'crooked,' 'lame.' *Cylo'sis*. Professor Chaussier so calls congenital distortion of the feet, *Clubfoot*, *Tal'ipes*, (F.) *Pied bot*. Of this there are many varieties. In one, the foot, instead of resting on the soil, by the whole plantar surface, touches it only with the metatarso-phalangeal articulations. It seems as if turned backwards and broken upon the leg, (*Pes seu Tal'ipes Equinus*, *Hip'popus*, *Oxy'podia*.) In other cases the foot is twisted inwards, (*Varus*, *Tal'ipes varus*, *Blæso'podes*, *Blæ'sopus*, *Cylo'epus*, *Cylo'poda*, *Cylo'pod'ion*, *Lo'ripes*, (F.) *Cagneux*.) so that it rests only on the ground on its outer edge; or it may be twisted outwards, (*Valgus*, *Tal'ipes Valgus*.) or rest only on its inner edge. In the *flatfoot* or *splayfoot*, *Duck-foot*, *Sar'apus*, *Plat'ypus*, *Platypod'ia*, (F.) *Pied plat*, the plantar surface of the foot is flattened instead of being concave.

These deformities are rarely accidental. They are almost always congenital, and may be rectified, at an early period, by proper mechanical means to strengthen the foot gradually and restore it to its proper shape and direction; and if these means fail, the tendons and muscles concerned in the deformity may be divided.

KYMOGRAPH'ION; from κύμα, 'wave,' and γράφω, 'I describe.' 'A wave describer or measurer.' An instrument invented by Ludwig, which is self-registering, and exhibits the rela-

tion between the waves of the pulse and the undulations produced by respiration. (Müller's Archiv., 1847, s. 242.)

KYNA, *Pastinaca opopanax*.

KYPHOSIS, see *Cyphosis*—k. *Inflammatoria*, *Vertebral disease*—k. *Paralytica*, *Vertebral disease*.

KYST, *Cyst*, *Kystis*, *Cystis*, from κύστις, 'a bladder,' 'pouch.' (F.) *Kyste*. This term is generally applied to a pouch or sac,—*Cysto'ma*,—without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, which is accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities, or in the substance of organs. Many theories have been successively emitted to explain the formation of cysts, but none are entirely satisfactory. Some are formed by a thin, translucent membrane, having scarcely the thickness of the arachnoid; others of a whitish, fibro-cellular membrane, more or less thick. Some contain cartilaginous or bony flakes. The greater part have but one cavity; others, on the contrary, have several, separated by complete or imperfect septa, as is frequently seen in those developed in the ovaries. The matter contained in cysts is sometimes limpid, serous, yellowish white, reddish, and, at others, more or less thick, albuminous, adipous, or caseous. The tumour, formed by them, is called *Encysted*.

KYSTE, *Kyst*—k. *Anerysmal*, *Aneurismal sac*.

KYSTEIN, Kiesteine.

KYSTHITIS, *Cysthi'tis*, from κύστις, 'the vagina.' Inflammation of the vulva and of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

KYSTHOPTO'SIS, from κύστις, the 'vagina,' and πρῶτος, 'I fall.' Prolapsus or inversion of the vagina.

KYTTARRHAG'IA, from κyttarrion, 'an alveolus,' and ῥήγνυμι, 'I break forth.' Discharge of blood from an alveolus.

L.

LABARIUM, from labi, 'to fall.' Looseness of the teeth.

LABDACISMUS, Lallation.

LABDAMEN, *Cistus creticus*.

LABDANUM, see *Cistus creticus*.

LABE, λαβῆρα, 'I seize,' 'I take,' 'the act of grasping.' Invasion. Also, employed to denote the first paroxysm of fevers.—Galen, Hippocrates.

LABEO, Chilon.

LABES, Chilon, Macula.

LABIA CUNNI, Lips of the vulva—l. *Interna seu Minora*, *Nymphæ*—l. *Majora*, Lips of the vulva—l. *Pudendi*, Lips of the vulva—l. *Pudendi minora*, *Nymphæ*.

LABIAL, *Labia'lis*, from labium, 'a lip.'

LABIAL, *Orbicularis oris*.

LABIAL ARTERY. Haller and Sabatier call thus the *facial artery* of the majority of anatomists. The *labial arteries*, properly so called, *coronary arteries of the lips*, (F.) *Coronaires des lèvres*, are two in number. The *superior* arises from the facial, above, and very close to, the commissure of the lips. It is large and tortuous, and is distributed to the upper lip. The *lower* arises from the facial, at a considerable distance from the commissure, and proceeds, in a serpentine course, into the substance of the lower lip, to which it is distributed.

LABIAL GLANDS. This name is given to a mul-

titude of muciparous follicles, of some size, round, prominent, and separate from each other, which are found on the inner surface of the lips, below the mucous membrane.

LABIAL VEINS are distinguished, like the arteries, into *superior* and *inferior*. They open into the facial vein;—a division of the internal jugular.

LABIALIS, *Orbicularis oris*.

LABIDOMETER, *Labimeter*.

LABIM'ETER, (F.) *Labimètre* ou *Labidomètre*, from λαβίς, *labides*, 'forceps,' and μέτρον, 'measure.' A scale adapted to the handles of the forceps, which indicates the distance of the blades from each other, when applied to the head of the child in utero.

LABIS, *Forceps*.

LABIUM, Lip—l. *Leporinum*, *Harelip*—l. *Uteri*, *Amphideum*.

LABLAB, *Dolichos lablab*.

LABORANS, Sick.

LABORATOIRE, *Laboratory*.

LABORATORIUM, *Laboratory*—l. *Chymicum seu pharmaceuticum*, *Pharmacopœia*.

LABORATORY, *Laborato'rium*, *Ergate'rium*, (F.) *Laboratoire*, from laborare, 'to work.' A work-shop. A place for preparing chemical or pharmaceutical products, &c.

LABORIOSUS, Sick.

LABORIOUS. Delivery is said to be labo-

rious, *Partus laboriosus*, *Mogostocia*, (F.) *Accouchement laborieux*, when attended with more difficulty and suffering than usual. With some, *laborious labour* means one that requires the use of instruments. See *Dystocia*.

LABOUR, Parturition.

LABOUR CHAIR, *Obstetric chair*. A chair, in which a parturient woman is placed during delivery.

LABOUR, DIFFICULT, *Dystocia*—1. Dry, *Partus siccus*—1. Morbid, *Dystocia*—1. Pains, see *Pains*—1. Powerless, see *Parturition*—1. Premature, *Parturition*, (premature)—1. Preternatural, *Metatocia*, see *Parturition*—1. Show, see *Parturition*.

LABRISULCIUM, Cheiloseace, Stomacace.

LABRUM, Lip—1. *Cerebri*, *Infundibulum* of the brain.

LABRUSCA, *Bryonia alba*.

LABYRINTH, *Labyrinthus*, *Antrum buccino'sum*. A place, full of turnings, the exit of which is not easily discoverable. Anatomists have given this name to the aggregate of parts, constituting the internal ear, *Labyrinthus auris intima*, *Intima pars organi auditiva*, *Labyrinthic cavity of the ear*. The Labyrinth is situated between the tympanum and meatus auditorius internus. It is composed of several cavities, which communicate with each other in the dried bone; as the *vestibule*, *cochlea*, *semicircular canals*, &c. It is lined by periosteum, and also by a *pulpy membrane*, constituting the *membranous labyrinth*, on which the auditory nerve is regularly dispersed. This membrane forms two sacs in the vestibule, called *sacculus vestibularis* and *sacculus cochlearis*, respectively, which resemble in shape that of the bony cavities containing them. Each sac contains calcareous matter, constituting the *Otolithes* and *Otoconies*. When the sac is laid open, upon the upper and outer part, a partition appears, partaking of the nature of the sac, and called by Meckel, *Septum vestibularis nervosum membranae*.

LABYRINTH, MEMBRANOUS, see *Labyrinth*.

LABYRINTHIC CAVITY OF THE EAR, *Labyrinth*.

LABYRINTHUS, *Labyrinth*—1. *Auris Intima*, see *Labyrinth*.

LAC, Milk, *Lacca*—1. *Ammoniaci*, *Mistura ammoniaci*—1. *Amygdalæ*, *Emulsio amygdalæ*—1. *Asafetidae*, *Mistura asafetidae*—1. *Avis*, *Albumen ovi*—1. *Guaiaci*, *Mistura Guaiaci*—1. *Gum*, *Lacca*—1. *Luna*, *Marga candida*—1. *Maris*, *Sperm*—1. *Primum Puerperæ*, *Colostrum*—1. *Seed*, *Lacca*—1. *Shell*, *Lacca*—1. *Stick*, *Lacca*—1. *Sulphuris*, *Sulphur præcipitatum*—1. *Terræ*, *Magnæ carbonas*—1. *Virginis*, *Virgin's milk*.

LACCA, from *lakak*, Arab. *Gummi lacca*, *Stick-lac*, *Gum-lac*, *Seed-lac*, *Shell-lac*, (F.) *Laque*. Lac is a substance formed by an insect, and deposited on different species of trees, chiefly in the East Indies,—for example, on *Croton laciferum*, and two species of *Ficus*,—*Ficus religiosa*, and *F. Indica*. The various kinds, distinguished in commerce, are *stick-lac*, which is the substance in its natural state, investing the small twigs of the tree; and *seed-lac*, which is the same broken off. When melted, it is called *shell-lac*.

Lac was, at one time, used in the form of tincture, as a tonic and astringent; and it still forms part of particular dentifrices.

LACERATION, *Laceratio*, *Rhegi*, *Rhegius*, *Rhegius*, *Ruptura*, *Rupture*, from *lacerare*, 'to tear':—*Dilaceratio*, *Sparagma*, (F.) *Arrachement*, *Dilaceration*, *Broisement*. The act of tearing or rending. The breach made by tearing or rending; as a *lacerated wound*, *Tres vulnus laceratum*, *Laceratura*, *Vulnus laceratum*.

LACERATURA, see *Laceration*.

LACERTA, Lizard—1. *Aquatica*, see *Ectozoa*.

LACERTI CORDIS, *Columnæ carnes*—1. *Musculorum*, see *Muscular fibre*.

LACERTULI CORDIS, *Columnæ carnes*.

LACERTUS, *Brachium*, see *Muscular fibre*.

LAC'ERUM. Same etymon as *Laceration*. Anything torn, or appearing as if torn.

LAC'ERUM FORAMEN ANTERIUS, (F.) *Trou déchiré antérieur*, *Hiatus spheno-pétreux*, (Ch.) is an irregular opening, formed by the sphenoid and petrous portion of the temporal bone. This foramen transmits the third, fourth, and sixth pairs of nerves and the first branch of the fifth pair to the eye and its appendages.

LACERUM FORAMEN POSTERIUS, *Foramen jugulare*, F. *lacerum in Basi Cra'nii*, (F.) *Trou déchiré postérieur*, *Hiatus occipito-pétreux*, (Ch.) is formed by the occipital bone, and the inferior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. Through it, the internal jugular vein, the eighth pair of nerves, and accessory nerve pass out of the cranium.

LACHESIS PICTA, see *Arrow-poison*.

LACHESIS RHOMBEATA, *Flammion*. A poisonous serpent common in the lower forests of Peru.

LACHRYMA, *Tear*; see, also, *Vitis vinifera*.

LACHRYMAL, *Lacrymalis*, from *lacryma*, 'a tear.' Belonging to the tears. This epithet is given to various parts.

LACHRYMAL ARTERY proceeds from the ophthalmic; and distributes its principal branches to the lachrymal gland.

LACHRYMAL CANAL or DUCT, *Nasal Canal or duct*, *Canalis lacrymalis*, *Canalis orbitæ nasalis*, *Ductus nasalis orbitæ*, *Canalis sacci lacrymalis*, *Ductus ad Nasum*, is formed by the superior maxillary bone, os unguis, and os turbinatum inferius; and is seated in the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. It is lined by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal sac; and its inferior orifice is furnished with a valvular duplication. This duct transmits the tears, which have been absorbed at the great angle of the eye by the puncta lacrymalia, into the nasal fossæ.

LACHRYMAL CARUNCLE, see *Caruncula lacrymalis*.

LACHRYMAL FOSSA, *Fossa seu Fovea lacrymalis*, is a slight depression at the upper part of the orbit, which lodges the lachrymal gland.

LACHRYMAL GLAND, *Glandula lacrymalis seu innominata Gale'ni*, is seated in a depression of the frontal bone at the upper, anterior, and outer part of that orbit. It is of about the size of an almond; and of an oval shape, flattened above and below:—its great diameter being the antero-posterior. It is composed of several small lobules, united by areolar tissue, and separated by it as well as by vessels and nerves which creep in the intervals. This gland has seven or eight excretory ducts, which open behind the upper eyelid. Its use is to secrete the tears, and pour them on the globe of the eye by the excretory ducts.

LACHRYMAL GROOVE, (F.) *Gouttière lacrymale*, is the bony channel, which lodges the lachrymal sac. It is seated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit, and is formed by the os unguis and the ascending process of the upper jaw bone.

LACHRYMAL HERNIA, *Lacrymal Tumour*, *Hernia Sacci Lacrymalis*, is when the tears enter the puncta, but cannot pass to the nose, and accumulate. By Anel, this was called *Dropsy of the Lacrymal Sac*.

LACHRYMAL NERVE is the smallest of the three branches formed by the ophthalmic nerve. It is distributed, particularly, to the lachrymal gland and to the upper eyelid. In its course it gives off a *spheno-maxillary* and a *malar filament*.

LACHRYMAL PAPILLA, see Lachrymal Puncta.

LACHRYMAL PASSAGES, *Via lacrymales*, (F.) *Voies lacrymales*. The organs concerned in the secretion of tears, in spreading them over the eye, and taking them up again to transmit them into the nasal fossæ. The lachrymal passages are composed of the *lachrymal gland*, *caruncle*, *puncta*, *ducts*, *lachrymal sac*, and *nasal duct*.

LACHRYMAL PUNCTA, *Puncta Lacryma'lia*, *Spiramina Palpebra'rum*, (F.) *Points lacrymaux*, are two small, round, and contractile openings, situate in the centre of a tubercle or papilla, *Papilla lacryma'tis*, *Tuber'culum lacryma'le*, about a line and a half distant from the inner commissure of the eyelids, and continuous with the *lachrymal ducts*. These ducts, *Lacryma'les Canaliculi*, *Canales seu Ductus lacryma'les*, *Ductus lacrymales laterales*, *D. puncto'rum lacryma'lium*, *Cor'nea lacryma'lia seu lima'cum*, *Collic'ia puncto'rum lacryma'lium*, *Canaliculi lima'cum*, *Cor'nea Lima'cum*, (F.) *Conduits lacrymaux*, are two in number — a *superior* and an *inferior* — which extend from the puncta to the lachrymal sac. They seem formed by a very delicate prolongation of the conjunctiva, which is continuous with the mucous membrane of the *lachrymal sac*, (F.) *Reservoir des larmes*: — the *Saccus seu Sinus seu Lacus lacryma'lis*, *Dacryocyst'is*, *Infundibulum lacryma'le*, *Saccus lacryma'lis*.

LACHRYMAL TUBERCLE, see Lachrymal puncta.

LACHRYMAL VEINS accompany the artery of the same name, and open into the ophthalmic and palpebral veins.

LACHRYMATIO, Epiphora. Also, a profuse secretion of tears from any cause: — weeping, *Fletus*, *Plora'tio*, *Plora'tus*.

LACINLE TUBARUM FALLOPII, see Tube, Fallopian.

LACIS, Plexus.

LACMUS TINCTORIUS, Lichen roccella.

LACONICUM, Vaporarium, see Stove.

LACQ, Laqueus.

LACRIMA, Tear.

LACRUMA, Tear.

LACRYMA, Tear.

LACTANS, Nurse.

LACTATION, *Lacta'tio*, *Thela'sis*, *Thela'smus*, from *lacteo*, (*lac*, 'milk,') 'I suckle,' 'I give milk.' *Suckling*: — the *giving of suck*, (F.) *Allaitement*. The French make four varieties of lactation. 1. *Allaitement maternel* — *Maternal Lactation*, when the mother suckles the child. 2. *A. étranger mercenaire*, — when another suckles it. 3. *A. artificiel*, when the child is brought up by hand. 4. *A. animal*, when the child is suckled by an animal.

LACTEALS, Chyliferous vessels.

LACTENS, Sucking child.

LACTES, Mesentery, Pancreas.

LACTEUS, Lactic.

LACTIC, *Lac'teus*, *Galac'ticus*, *Galac'tinus*, *milky*, from *lac*, 'milk,' Appertaining to milk.

LACTIC ACID, *Ac'idum Lac'teum*, *Acid of milk*, *Acidum Lactis*, (F.) *Acide Lactique*. This has been recommended as a therapeutical agent in atonic dyspepsia, owing to its being presumed to be one of the gastric acids secreted in health. It is given either in the form of lemonade or of lozenges. The acid is obtained either from milk or from the juices of the red beet.

LACTICA, Typhoid.

LACTICANS, Nurse.

LACTICINIA, Parotid.

LACTIFÈRE, Lactiferous.

LACTIFEROUS, *Galactoph'orous*, *Lac'tifer*, (F.) *Lactifere*, from *lac*, 'milk,' and *fero*, 'I carry.' Milk-conveying.

LACTIFEROUS VESSELS, *Lactiferous Ducts*, *Tubuli lactiferi* vel *Ductus lactiferi* seu *lac'tea*, (F.)

Vaisseaux ou conduits lactifères, are the excretory ducts of the mammary gland.

LACTIFEROUS or LACTEAL SWELLING. A tumefaction of the breast, supposed by Sir Astley Cooper to arise from a large collection of milk in one of the lactiferous tubes, the result of chronic inflammation of the tube near the nipple, with closure of its aperture, and obliteration of the canal for an inch or more. The tube requires to be punctured.

LACTIFUGA, *Lac'tifuge*, from *lac*, 'milk,' and *fugo*, 'I drive away.' Medicines which dispel milk.

LACTIGO, *Porrigo larvalis*.

LACTINE, Sugar of milk.

LACTINIA, from *lac*, 'milk.' Food prepared with milk.

LACTIPOTOR, Galactopotes.

LACTIS CONCRETIONES, *Infarctus Mamæ lacteæ*.

LACTIS REDUNDANTIA, *Galactia* — I. *Retentio*, *Galactischesis* — I. *Sanguinolenti Excretæ*, *Galactohæmia*.

LACTISUGIUM, *Antlia lactea*.

LACTIVORUS, Galactophagous.

LACTOMETER, Galactometer.

LACTUCA, from *lac*, 'milk'; so called, from its milky juice. *Lactuca Sati'va*, *Lettuce*, *Garden Lettuce*, *Eunuchium Meco'nis*, *Taridax*, *Cherba*, (F.) *Laitue ordinaire*, is used as a wholesome salad. The seeds possess a quantity of oil, which, when formed into an emulsion, has been advised in arduous urine, &c.

The inspissated juice, *Lactuca'rium*, *Thridax*, resembles, in odour and appearance, that of opium, and is, like it, narcotic, but uncertain. *Dose*, gr. j to x and more.

LACTUCA ELONGATA, see *L. virosa* — I. *Gravolens*, *L. virosa* — I. *Floridana*, *Mulgedium Fladdannum*.

LACTUCA SCARIO'LA, *L. Sylvestris*, *Scario'la*, (F.) *Laitue Scariole*, *L. Sauvage*, possesses a stronger degree of bitterness than *L. sativa*. It has similar virtues with *L. virosa*.

LACTUCA SYLVESTRIS, *L. scario'la* — I. *Villosa*, *Mulgedium acuminatum*.

LACTUCA VIRO'SA, *L. graveolens*, *Strong-scened Lettuce*, (F.) *Laitue cireuse*. The odour of this plant, the leaves of which are used in medicine, is strongly narcotic, and the taste bitter. They are narcotic, diuretic, and aperient; and have been used in dropsies. *Lactuca elongata*, *Wild Lettuce* of the United States, has been employed for *L. virosa*.

LACTUCIMEN, Aphthæ.

LACTUCIMINA, Aphthæ.

LACTUMEN, *Porrigo larvalis*.

LACTUMINA, Aphthæ.

LACUNA, *Canaliculus*, from *lacus*, 'a lake or deep ditch. A *Fossa* or *Ditch*. A small cavity in a mucous membrane, the parietes of which secrete a viscid humour. It is used synonymously with *crypt*.

LACUNA, *Crypta*, *Fontanella* — I. *Cerebri*, *Infundibulum* of the brain, *Pituitary gland*.

LACUNA seu SULCUS seu SULCULUS LABII SUPERIORIS, *Amal'itæ*, *Amato'rium*, *Philtrum*, *Phil'trum*. The hollow of the upper lip under the nose.

LACUNA MAGNA, see *Urethra*.

LACUNÆ, see *Urethra*.

LACUNÆ OF BONE. Certain dark stellate spots with thread-like lines radiating from them, seen under a high magnifying power. These were at first believed to be solid osseous or bone corpuscles *Corpuscula os'nia* — *Corpuscles of Purkinje* but are now regarded as excavations in the bone — *Sacculi chalicoph'ori* — with minute tubes or *canaliculi* proceeding from them, and communicating with the Haversian canals. The lacunæ

and canaliculi are fibres concerned in the transit of nutrient fluid through the osseous tissue.

LACUNÆ GRAAFIANÆ, *L. mucosæ vulvæ*. The mucous follicles of the vagina.

LACUNÆ MUCOSÆ VULVÆ, *L. Graafianæ*—*L. Palpebrarum*, Meibomian, glands of.

LACUNAR, *La'quear*, 'an arched roof.' The roof of a chamber. Hence,

LACUNAR ORBITÆ. The roof of the orbit.

LACUNAR VENTRICULI QUARTI SUPERIOR, *Valvula Viuessenii*.

LACUNE DE LA LANGUE, Cæcum foramen.

LACUS LACRYMALIS, Lacrymal sac.

LACUS LACRYMARUM. A small space in the inner angle of the eye between the lids, towards which the tears flow, and at which the triangular canal formed between the closed lids terminates.

LADA, *Piper nigrum*.

LADANUM, see *Cistus creticus*.

LADENDO, *Influenza*.

LADIES MANTLE, *Alchemilla*.

LADIES' SLIPPER, SHOWY, *Cypripedium spectabile*—*L. Slipper*, stemless, *Cypripedium acaule*—*L. Slipper*, yellow, *Cypripedium luteum*.

LADIES' SMOCK, *Cardamine pratensis*.

LADRERIE (F.) from *ladre*, 'a leper.' (F.) *Léproserie*, *Maladerie*. A vulgar name for elephantiasis, or lepra. Also, an hospital for the reception of the leprous, *Leprosarium*, *Domus leprosarum*, *Leper hospital*.

LADYBIRD, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

LADYBUG, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

LADYCOW, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

LADY CRESPIGNY'S PILLS, see *Pilule Aloes et Kinæ Kinæ*.

LADY WEBSTER'S PILLS, see *Pilule Aloes et Kinæ Kinæ*.

LADY WEBSTER'S PILLS, see *Pilule Aloes et Kinæ Kinæ*.

LÆMOPARALYSIS, *Œsophagoplegia*.

LÆMOS, *Pharynx*.

LÆMOSCIRRHUS, *Cancer pharyngis et œsophagi*, *Læmostenosis* seu *Dysphagia scirrhusa*; from *λαίμος*, 'the pharynx or œsophagus.' *Cancer of the pharynx or œsophagus*.

LÆMOSTENOSIS, *Dysphagia constricta*—*L. Scirrhusa*, *Læmoscirrhus*.

LÆSIO, *Lesion*.

LÆTIFICANTIA, from *latifico* (*letus*, and *facio*), 'I make glad.' Medicines formerly used as cordials, in depression of spirits, &c.

LÆVIGATIO, *Levigation*.

LÆVITAS INTESTINORUM, *Lientery*.

LAGENTOMUM, *Harelip*.

LAGNEA, *Coition*, *Satyriasis*, *Sperm*.

LAGNEIA, *Coition*, *Satyriasis*, *Sperm*.

LAGNESIS, *Furor Femininus*, *Nymphomania*—*L. Furor masculinus*, *Satyriasis*—*L. Salacitas*, *Satyriasis*.

LAGNEUMA, *Coition*, *Sperm*.

LAGNIA, *Satyriasis*.

LAGNOSIS, *Satyriasis*.

LAGOCHEILUS, *Harelip*.

LAGONES, *Flanks*.

LAGONOPONOS, *Pleurodynia*.

LAGONTOMUM, *Harelip*.

LAGOPHTHALMIA, from *λαγος*, 'a hare,' and *ὄφθαλμος*, 'an eye.' *Lagophthalmus*, *Hare's Eye*; *Leporinus Oculus*, (F.) *Œil de Lièvre*. A vicious arrangement of the upper eyelid, which is so retracted that it cannot cover the globe of the eye during sleep. It has been asserted that this condition of the eye is natural in the hare when asleep.

LAGOPHTHALMUS, *Lagophthalmia*, *Goum urbanum*.

LAGOSTOMA, *Harelip*.

LAICHE, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*—*L. des Saibles*, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*.

LAIT, *Milk*—*L. Adoucissant*, *Looch ex ovo*—*L. d'Anesse*, *Milk*, asses'—*L. d'Amandes*, *Emulsio amygdalæ*—*L. d'Asafetida*, *Mistura asafetidæ*—*L. de Beurre*, *Buttermilk*—*L. de Brebis*, *Milk*, ewes'—*L. Caillé*, *Curds*—*L. de Chèvre*, *Milk*, goats'—*L. Épanché*, *L. répandu*—*L. de Femme*, *Milk*, human—*L. de Jument*, *Milk*, mares'—*L. de Poule*, see *Ovum*.

LAIT RÉPANDU, (F.) *Lait épanché*. A popular expression in France, under which is comprehended every kind of disease (and particularly vague pains) occurring after delivery; all being ascribed to diffusion or deposition of milk.

LAIT DE VACHE, *Milk of the cow*—*L. Virginal*, *Virgin's milk*.

LAITERON DOUX, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

LAITIAT, (F.) *Sour whey*, in which different wild fruits have been macerated. Said to be much used in the Jura as a refreshing drink.

LAITUE ORDINAIRE, *Lettuce*—*L. Sauvage*, *Lactuca scariola*—*L. Scariola*, *Lactuca scariola*—*L. Vireuse*, *Lactuca virosa*.

LAKEWEED, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

LALIA, *Voice*, articulated.

LALLATION, *Lallatio*, *Lambdacismus*, *Labdacismus*, *Lallatio*. A vulgar name for this term for a vicious pronunciation, in which the letter L is improperly doubled, or softened, or substituted for R.

LAMAC, *Acacia gummi*.

LAMBACISMUS, *Lallation*.

LAMBDOID, *Lambdoid'al*, *Lambdoïdes*, *Lambdoïdes*, *Lambdoïdes*, from the Greek letter Λ , $\lambda\mu\beta\delta\alpha$, and *idos*, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Anatomists have given the name LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE, *Sutura Lambdoïda'lis* seu *Lambdoïdes* seu *lambdoïdea*, *S. Proræ*, to the suture, formed by the parietal bones and the occipital, because it resembles the letter Λ , *lambda*, of the Greeks. It is the *Occipito-parietal suture*—*Suture occipitalis*, (Ch.) In this suture, the ossa Wormiana are most frequently met with; and the denticulations are most distinctly marked.

LAMBEAU, *Flap*.

LAMBIVIVUM, *Eclectos*.

LAMBKILL, *Kalmia latifolia*.

LAME, *Lamina*—*L. Corneæ*, *Tænia semicircularis*—*L. Ruyschienne*, *Ruyschiana tunica*.

LAMELLA, *Lamina*.

LAMELLAR, *Lamello'us*, *Lam'inated*, (F.) *Lamelleux*, *Lamineux*, composed of thin laminae or leaves—as the *Lamellar* or *laminated tissue*; i. e. the *areolar tissue*.

LAMELLEUX, *Lamellar*.

LAMENESS, *Claudication*.

LAM'INA, *Lamel'la*, (F.) *Lame*. A thin, flat part of a bone; a plate or table, as the cribriform lamina or plate of the ethmoid bone. *Lamina* and *Lamella* are generally used synonymously; although the latter is properly a diminutive of the former.

LAM'INA CINER'EA. A thin layer of gray substance, which forms the anterior part of the inferior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain.

LAM'INA COR'NEA, *Tænia Tari'ni*. A yellowish band or a thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle, by which the vena corporis striati is overlaid in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

LAMINA CRIBROSA, *Cribriform lamella*.

LAMINA CRIBROSA OSSIS ETMOIDEI, see *Cribré*—*L. Medullaris triangularis cerebri*, *Lyra*.

LAMINA PERITONÆI EXTERNA. The outer lamina or fold of the peritoneum.

LAMINA PRIMA CUTIS, *Epidermis*.

LAMINA SPIRA' LIS, *Septum scalæ*, *Septum cochleæ audito'ria*. A partition between the scalæ

of the cochlea. The largest part of this next the modiolus is formed of bone. The remainder, or that part next the opposite side of the scala, is composed of a cartilaginous membrane, called, by Valsalva, *Zona seu Zo'nula Coch'leæ*. By some anatomists, the lamina is divided into a *Zona os'sea* and *Z. mollis*. By others, it is considered to consist of four laminae, when examined with a strong glass: a *Zona os'sea*, next to the modiolus — a *Zona cori'a'cea*, on the outer side of this: a *Zona vesicula'ris* — and a *Zona membra'na'cea*, which is, perhaps, the lining membrane of the cochlea. At the apex of the cochlea, the lamina spiralis terminates by a pointed hook-shaped process, *ham'ulus lam'ina' spir'a'tis*.

LAMINÆ DORSAL'ES, Dorsal laminae. Two oval masses on each side of the primitive groove of the embryo, which approach so as to form a groove, in which are lodged the future brain and spinal marrow.

LAMINÆ SPONGIOSÆ NASI, Turbinate bones.

LAMINÆ VENTRAL'ES, L. viscera'les. Thickened prolongations of the serous layer of the germinal membrane, which, by their union, form the anterior wall of the trunk of the new being.

LAMINARIA DIGITATA, Tangle. One of the Algae eaten in Scotland, and hawked about the streets with the Pepper-dulse.

The leaf of a sea-weed — a species of Laminaria — is employed in the Himalayas under the name of *goitre leaf*, so called because chewed by the inhabitants, where goitre prevails.

LAMINATED, Lamellar.

LAMINEUX, Lamellar.

LAMIUM ALBUM, L. folio'sum, Urti'ca mor'tua, Galeop'sis Archangel'ica, Dead Nettle, White Arch'angel Nettle, (F.) Ortie blanche, Ortie morte. Infusions of this plant have been recommended in uterine hemorrhage, and leucorrhœa. It is not used.

LAMIUM AMPLEXICAUL'Æ, Dead Nettle, Henbit; naturalized; flowering from May to October; is regarded as tonic, diaphoretic, and laxative.

LAMIUM FOLIOSUM, L. album — *l. Montanum, Melittis melissophyllum* — *l. Plinii, Melittis melissophyllum* — *l. Rubrum, Galeopsis*.

LAMOTTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These thermal springs are in the department of Isère, France. Temperature, 184°.

LAMPOURDE, Xanthium.

LAMPROPHONUS, from λαμπος, 'clear,' and φωνη, 'voice.' One who has a clear voice.

LAMPANA, Lapsana.

LAMPYRIS, Cicindela.

LANA PHILOSOPHORUM, Zinci oxydum.

LANARIA, Saponaria, Verbascum nigrum.

LANCE DE MAURICEAU, (F.) An instrument invented by Mauriceau for perforating the head of the fœtus. A perforator.

LANCEOLA, Lancet.

LANCET, Lance'ola, Lancet'ta, Schaste'ron, Scalpium chirur'gicum, (F.) Lancetta, — diminutive of *lancea*, 'a lance.' A surgical instrument, used in the operation of phlebotomy. It is composed of two parts, the handle, (F.) *Chasse*, and the blade, (F.) *Lame*. The former is made of two small plates of ivory, bone, or shell, moveable on the blade for whose preservation they are intended. The blade is formed of well-polished steel. Lancets are made of different shapes; some being *broad-shouldered* — others, *spear-pointed*. The French distinguished three kinds: 1. *Lancette à grain d'orge*, which, on account of the almost oval shape of its point, makes a large opening. 2. The *L. à langue de serpent*, which is very narrow towards the point; and, 3. The *L. à grain d'avoine*, which holds a medium sta-

tion between the two former, and is generally preferred.

The *Abscess Lancet* is merely a large lancet for the purpose of opening abscesses.

LANCETTA, Lancet.

LANCETTE, Lancet.

LANCETTIER, (F.) A lancet-case.

LANCINANT, Lancinating.

LANCINATING, Lan'cinans, from lancinare (lancea, 'a lance'), 'to strike or thrust through.' (F.) *Lancinant*, (substantive *Élancement*.) A species of pain, which consists in lancinations or shootings, similar to those that would be produced by the introduction of a sharp instrument into the suffering part. It is especially in cancer that this kind of pain is felt.

LAND'S END, CLIMATE OF. The climate of the Land's End, in England, resembles that of the south of Devonshire, but is more relaxing. It is considered to be most likely to prove beneficial in consumptive cases, in which the disease is accompanied by an irritated state of the pulmonary mucous membrane, producing a dry cough. Where the system is relaxed, and the secretion from the lungs considerable, the climate, it is conceived, will generally prove injurious. As a brumal retreat, the southern coast of Devonshire would seem to be preferable to it.

LANGEAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Acidulous, mineral waters at Langeac, in the department of Haute-Loire, France. They are employed as refrigerant, aperient, and diuretic. They contain carbonic acid, carbonates of soda and magnesia, and a little iron.

LANGII AQUA EPILEP'TICA, Epilep'tic Water of Langius, formerly employed against epilepsy. It was composed of the flowers of *convallaria* and *lavender*, *Spanish wine, cinnamon, nutmeg, mistletoe, peony and dittany roots, long pepper, cubebs, and rosemary flowers*.

LANGUE, Tongue — *l. Abaisseur de la, Glossoctochus* — *l. de Carpe, see Lever* — *l. de Cerf, Asplenium scolopendrium* — *l. de Chien, Cynoglossum* — *l. de Serpent, Ophioglossum vulgatum.*

LANGUEUR, Langueur.

LANGUOR, Aph'esis, Faintness, (F.) Langueur. A species of atony, depression, or debility, which generally comes on slowly.

LANTA'NA, Sage Tree, Blueberry, (F.) Cuileau. The leaves of this indigenous plant form a fine-scented tea, like *L. Camara* or *Bahama Tea*, and *L. Pseudotheca* or *Brazil Tea*. The tea is used as a diaphoretic.

LANU'GO, Pili cutis, Plasma, from lana, 'wool.' The soft, fine hair on different parts of the body, especially of the young.

LANGGO PRIMA, Genetas — *l. Pudendorum, Pubes* — *l. Siliquæ hirsutæ, see Dolichos pruriens.*

LANUVIUM, Vulva.

LAONICA CURA'TIO seu CURA. A mode of treating the gout, which consisted in the employment of local applications, proper for evacuating the morbid matter. (?)

LAOS, Tin.

LAPACTICUS, Cathartic, Laxative.

LAPARA, Abdomen, Flanks, Lumbi.

LAPAROCE'LE, from λαπα, 'the lumbar region,' and ελεη, 'rupture.' *Lumbar Hernia*, through a separation of the fibres of the quadratus lumborum, and a protrusion of the aponeurosis of the transverse muscle on the outside of the mass common to the sacro-lumbalis and longissimus dorsi. — Cloquet.

LAPAROCYSTOTOMIA, see Lithotomy.

LAPARO-ELYTROTOMIA, Cæsarean Section.

LAPARO-ENTEROTOMY, Lap'aro-entero-

lomia, from *λαρα*, 'the lumbar region,' the 'abdomen,' *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' The operation of opening the abdomen and intestinal canal, for the removal of disease.

LAPAROSCOPIA, Abdominoscopy.

LAPAROTOMY, see Gastrotomy.

LAPATHOS, *Rumex acutus*—*l. Aquaticum*, *Rumex hydrolapathum*—*l. Chinense*, *Rheum*—*l. Orientale*, *Rheum*—*l. Sanguineum*, *Rumex sanguineus*—*l. Unctuosum*, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

LAPATHUM, *Rumex acutus*—*l. Acutum*, *Rumex acutus*—*l. Hortense*, *Rumex patientia*—*l. Pratense*, *Rumex acetosa*—*l. Scutatum*, *Rumex scutatus*—*l. Sylvestre*, *Rumex acutus*, *R. obtusifolius*.

LAPE, Mucus.

LAPIDIL'LUM, from *lapis*, 'a stone.' Blasia has given this name to a kind of scoop, used for extracting stone from the bladder.

LAPILLATIO, Lithia.

LAPILLI GLANDULÆ PINEALIS, see Pineal gland.

LAPIL'LUS, diminutive of *lapis*, 'a stone.' A small stone; gravel; a grain of sand.

LAPIS, Calculus—*l. Accipitrum*, *Hieracites*—*l. Aerosus*, *Calamina*—*l. Ammoniaci*, see Ammoniac gum—*l. Animalis*, Blood—*l. Armonius*, *Melochites*—*l. Aureus*, Urine—*l. Bezoardicus*, *Bezoar*—*l. Cæruleus*, *Cupri sulphas*—*l. Calaminaris*, *Calamina*—*l. Carneolus*, *Cornelian*—*l. Cæsticus*, *Potassa cum calce*, *Potassa fusa*—*l. Collymus*, *Ætites*—*l. Contrayervæ*, *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus*—*l. Cyanus*, *L. lazuli*.

LAPIS DIVINUS, *L. Ophthalmicus* sen *Ophthalmicus Sti. Ivesii*. (*Cupri sulphat.*, *Alumin.*, *Potass. nitrat.* aa ʒj. Melt together, adding at the end *Camphor.* ʒss.) Employed to make an eye-water, ʒij ad aqua ʒiv.

LAPIS FULMINEUS, *Ceraunium*—*l. Hematites*, *Hæmatites*—*l. Heracleus*, *Magnet*—*l. Infernalis*, *Argenti nitras*—*l. Infernalis alkalinus*, *Potassa fusa*—*l. Infernalis sive septicus*, *Potassa cum calce*—*l. Judaicus*, *Judæus (lapis)*.

LAPIS LAZULI, *Lapis Cyæanus*, *Asulei*, *Lazulite*, (F.) *Pierre d'azur*, *Outremer*. A stone, of a beautiful blue colour; opaque; and close-grained; fracture, dull. It is composed of silice; alumine; carbonate and sulphate of lime; oxide of iron, and water. It was formerly looked upon as a purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy.

LAPIS MALUCENSIS, *Bezoard* of the Indian porcupine—*l. Nauticus*, *Magnet*—*l. Ophthalmicus*, *L. Divinus*—*l. Ophthalmicus St. Ivesii*, *L. Divinus*—*l. Phœnicites*, *Judæus (lapis)*—*l. Porcinus*, *Bezoard* of the Indian porcupine—*l. Prunelle*, *Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus*—*l. Sardius*, *Cornelian*—*l. Septicus*, *Causticum commune*, *Potassa fusa*—*l. Specularis*, *S. lucidum*—*l. Syderitis*, *Magnet*—*l. Syriacus*, *Judæus (lapis)*—*l. Vini*, *Potassæ supertartas impurus*.

LAPPA, *Arctium lappa*, *Galium aparine*, *Lip-pitudo*—*l. Minor*, *Xanthium*.

LAPPULA HEPATICA, Agrimony.

LAPSA'NA, *Lampæ'na*, *Na'pium*, *Papilla'ris herba*, *Dock-cresset*, *Nipple-Wort*, (F.) *Lampæane*, *Herbe aux Mamelles*. This plant is a lactescent bitter. It has been chiefly employed, however, as an external application to sore nipples, &c.

LAPSUS PILORUM, Alopecia.

LAQ, Laqueus.

LAQUE, Læca.

LAQUEAR, Læouar.

LA'QUEAR VAGI'NÆ, *Fundus Vaginae*. The

part of the vagina in which the cervix uteri terminates.

LA'QUEUS, *Fumis*. A cord, ligature or bandage, with running knots;—a *Noose*, a *loop*. A *fillet*, *Brochos*, *Pach'etos*, (F.) *Laq* ou *Laq*. The term is applied to a bandage or fillet of any kind, attached by means of a loop upon any part, with the view of fixing it; as in certain cases of labour, where a hand or foot presents; or to facilitate extension in luxations and fractures.

Also:—A prominent band in the brain, behind the brachium posterius of the corpora quadrigemina, which marks the course of the superior division of the fasciculus olivaris.

LAQUEUS GUT'TURIS, 'Noose of the throat.' Violent inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose. According to some, gangrenous cynanche.

LARCH, *Pinus larix*.

LARD, *Adeps*.

LARDACÉ, *Lardaceous*.

LARDA'CEOUS, *Larda'ceus*, *Lard'eus*, *Lard'i-form*, *Lard'i-formis*, (F.) *Lardacé*; from *lardum*, 'lard,' the fat of bacon. An epithet given to certain organic alterations in the textures, whose aspect and consistence resemble lard. (F.) *Tissus lardacé*.

LARDEUS, *Lardaceous*.

LARDIFORM, *Lardaceous*.

LARGE, Broad.

LARIX, *Pinus larix*—*l. Communis*, *Pinus larix*—*l. Decidua*, *Pinus larix*—*l. Europæa*, *Pinus larix*—*l. Pyramidalis*, *Pinus larix*.

LARKSPUR, BRANCHING, *Delphinium consolida*.

LARME, Tear.

LARMOIEMENT, Epiphora.

LA-ROCHE POSAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Simple sulphurous waters in the department of Vienne, France.

LARVA, Mask. Also the *larve*, *grub*, or vermiform condition of an insect: the first change it experiences after leaving the ovum. Larvæ of insects are occasionally developed in the intestinal canal from ova swallowed. See Ectozoa.

LARYNGÉ, *Laryngeal*.

LARYNGE'AL, *Larynge'us*, (F.) *Laryngé*, *Laryngien*. Same etymon as LARYNX. That which belongs to the larynx.

LARYNGEAL ARTERIES are given off from the thyroid arteries.

LARYNGEAL NERVES, (F.) *Nervi Laryngés*, are two in number;—a *superior* and an *inferior*. The *superior laryngeal nerve* is given off from the trunk of the pneumogastric, at the upper and deep part of the neck. It passes downwards and inwards, behind the internal carotid artery, and divides into two secondary branches; the one, *external*, which distributes its filaments, on the outside of the larynx, to the sterno-thyroid, hyo-thyroid, constrictor inferior, crico-thyroid muscles, &c. The other, the *internal*, which crosses the thyro-hyoid membrane, and gives filaments to the epiglottis, the mucous membranes of the pharynx and larynx, to the arytenoid gland, the arytenoid and crico-thyroid muscles, and ultimately anastomoses with the inferior laryngeal nerve. The *inferior laryngeal nerves* or *recurrents*, *Nervi recurrenti*, *Rameaux Trachéaux* (Chaus.) arise from the trunk of the pneumogastric within the thorax. They ascend in the furrow, which separates the trachea from the œsophagus, to be distributed on the neck, after having been reflected;—the left around the arch of the aorta; the right, around the corresponding subclavian. They send off filaments to the cardiac plexuses; to the parietes of the

oesophagus, and trachea; to the thyroid gland: to the inferior constrictor of the pharynx; the posterior and lateral crico-arytenoid and thyro-arytenoid muscles; and to the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx.

LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS, Phtthisis, laryngeal—*l.* Sound, Laryngeche.

LARYNGEAL VEINS open into the internal jugular. Winslow gives the name *laryngeal* to the superior thyroid artery.

LARYNGEAL VOICE, see Voice.

LARYNGE'CHĒ, from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *ἤχος* or *ἄχος*, 'sound.' The *laryngeal sound* heard by the stethoscope during breathing and speaking.

LARYNGIEN, Laryngeal.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS, Asthma thymicum.

LARYNGITE, Laryngitis—*l.* *Muqueuse*, Laryngitis (simple)—*l.* *Œdémateuse*, Œdema of the glottis—*l.* *Œdémateuse et atro-purulente*, Œdema of the glottis—*l.* *avec Production de Fausses membranes*, Cyananche trachealis—*l.* *Pseudo-membraneuse*, Cyananche trachealis—*l.* *avec Sécrétion de Pus*, Phtthisis laryngea—*l.* *Sus-glottique*, Œdema of the glottis—*l.* *Striduleuse*, Asthma thymicum—*l.* *Sous-muqueuse*, Œdema of the glottis.

LARYNGI'TIS, from *Larynx*, and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation; *Inflamma'tio Laryngis*, *Cyananchè larynge'a*, *Angi'na laryngea*, (F.) *Laryngite*, *Catarrhe laryngien*, *Angine laryngé*, *Inflammation of the Larynx*. This disease, in some measure, resembles croup; but is usually devoid of that peculiar sonorous inspiration, which attends the latter. There is, also, pain upon pressing the larynx; and, whilst laryngitis is a disease of more advanced life, croup attacks children. The membraniform exudation is, also, absent; probably, because the inflammation, being seated above the glottis, the coagulable lymph is readily expectorated. It requires the most active treatment.

Simple Laryngitis is called by some *mucous Laryngitis*, *Laryngitis acuta*, *L. mucosa acuta*, (F.) *Laryngite muqueuse*, to distinguish it from *submucous Laryngitis* or Œdema of the glottis.

Chronic Laryngitis is generally regarded as synonymous with laryngeal phtthisis; but it may exist independently.

LARYNGITIS ACUTA, Laryngitis—*l.* Chronic, see Phtthisis Laryngea—*l.* *Mucosa acuta*, Laryngitis—*l.* *Mucous*, Laryngitis (simple)—*l.* *Œdémateuse*, Œdema of the glottis—*l.* *Seropurulenta*, Œdema of the glottis—*l.* *Submucous*, Œdema of the glottis—*l.* *et Tracheitis chronica*, see Phtthisis laryngea—*l.* *et Tracheitis infantilis*, Cyananche trachealis.

LARYNGOCACE, Cyananche trachealis.

LARYNGO-CATAR'RHUS, *Catarrhus Laryngis et trachea'lis*. Catarrh affecting the larynx and trachea more especially, as indicated by alteration of the voice—hoarseness—itching and sensation of burning in those parts; short cough and expectoration, &c.

LARYNGO-ET-TRACHEO-PHTHISIS, Phtthisis laryngea.

LARYNGO'GRAPHY, *Laryngogra'phia*; from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the larynx.

LARYNGOL'OGY, from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *λογία*, 'treatise.' A treatise on the larynx.

LARYNGOPARALYSIS, see Aphonia.

LARYNGOPH'ONY, *Tracheoph'ony*, *Laryng'e'al voice*, *Tracheal voice*; from *Larynx*, and *φωνη*, 'voice.' The sound heard in health, when the stethoscope is placed over the larynx or tra-

chea, at the time a person speaks. The voice appears to pass immediately up to the ear of the auscultator. A similar physical sign exists when there is a cavity in the lungs, and the instrument is placed over it whilst the patient speaks. See Pectoriloquy.

LARYNGOPHTHISIS, Phtthisis laryngea.

LARYNGOSPASMUS, Asthma thymicum.

LARYNGOSTASIS, Cyananche trachealis.

LARYNGOSTENO'SIS; from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *στενωσις*, 'contraction.' Contraction or narrowness of the larynx.

LARYNGOT'OMY, *Laryngotom'ia*, from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' A surgical operation, which consists in opening the larynx, either to extract a foreign body, or to remedy an obstruction of the glottis. The operation is, sometimes, erroneously called *Bronchotomy*, and *Tracheotomy*.

LARYNGO-TRACHEITIS, Cyananche trachealis—*l.* Tracheitis with Diphtheritic exudation, Cyananche trachealis.

LAR'YNX, *λαρυγξ*, ('a whistle.') *Caput seu Oper'culum seu Ini'tium seu Finis super'ior seu Ter'minus superior seu Pars prima as'pera arter'ia*. The apparatus of voice is situate at the superior and anterior part of the neck; and at the top of the trachea, with which it communicates. It is composed of four cartilages,—the thyroid, cricoid, and two arytenoid; is moved by a number of muscles, and lined by a mucous membrane, having certain membranous reflections, constituting the *superior ligaments of the glottis*, &c.

PARTS COMPOSING THE LARYNX.

1. Cartilages	Thyroid. Cricoid. Two arytenoid. Epiglottis. Sterni-thyroid. Constrictors of the pharynx.
2. Muscles.	All the muscles of the hyoid region. Crico-thyroid. Crico-arytenoid, posterior. Cryco-arytenoid, lateral. Thyro-arytenoid. Arytenoid.
3. Mucous Membrane.	
4. Glands	Epiglottic. Arytenoid. Thyroid.
5. Membranes	Thyro-hyoid. Crico-thyroid. Crico-arytenoid.
6. Ligaments	Thyro-arytenoid.

The vessels and nerves of the larynx are called *Laryngeal*.

The larynx is destined to give passage to the air, in the act of respiration, and to impress upon it certain modifications, which constitute voice. Its dimensions vary in different individuals. In men, it is always larger, and situate lower, than in women.

LARYNX, PELLICULAR OF PLASTIC INFLAMMATION OF THE, Cyananche trachealis.

LAS'ANUM, *Sella familiar'ica*, (F.) *Chaise percée*. A close stool.

LASCIVIA, Satyriasis.

LASCIVITAS, Satyriasis.

LASCIVUS, Libidinous.

LASER, *Laserpitium*—*l.* & *Laryes seu illos*, *Laserpitium latifolium*.

LASERPITIUM, *Laser*, *Silphium*, *ovoc silphium*. A term applied, anciently, both to a plant and its juice, regarding the nature of neither of which we possess any precise information. Bentley, Laurence, Geoffroi, &c., regard it to have been the same as *asafoetida*:—Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and the ancient scholiast of Aristophanes, however, by assigning a sweet and agreeable flavour to the *laserpitium*, discountenance the idea. From whatever plant obtained, it was so rare, and consequently so costly, that the Romans deposited it in the public treasury. It was obtained from Cyrene—*Succus Cyrenæicus*—and likewise from Persia—the latter being the most valuable. The *Laserpitium* is called by Avicenna, *Althit*.

LASERPITIUM ASPERUM, *L. latifolium*.

LASERPITIUM LATIFOLIUM, *L. asperum*, *Gentiana alba*, *White Gentian*, *Cervaria alba*; (F.) *Laser à larges feuilles*. The root of this plant is bitter and tonic.

LASERPITIUM MONTANUM, *L. siler*.

LASERPITIUM SILER, *L. trifoliatum* seu *montanum*, *Seseli*, *Siler montanum* seu *lanceifolium*, *Heart-wort*, *Sermontain*. The seeds and roots are possessed of aromatic properties.

LASERPITIUM TRIFOLIATUM, *L. siler*.

LASSITUDE OCULAIRE, *Coryopia*.

LASSITUDO, *Copos*.

LATENS IN ORE, *Pterygoideus internus*.

LATENT, *Latens*, from *latere*, 'to lie hid.' 'Lying hid,' 'concealed.' An epithet applied to certain diseases or states of disease, in which the symptoms are so concealed and obscure, *morbis occultis*, as to escape the observation of the physician. Thus, we say *latent inflammation*, *latent period of small-pox*.

LATERAD, from *latus*, *lateralis*, 'the side.' A term used adverbially by Dr. Barclay to signify 'towards the lateral aspect.'

LATERAL ASPECT, see *Mesial*.

LATERITIUS, *Lateritius*, *Lateritius*, from *later*, 'a brick.' An epithet applied to the brick-like sediment, occasionally deposited in the urine of people afflicted with fever; *Sedimentum urinae lateriticum*.

LATESCENTIS CHORDÆ (*Musculus*), *Palmaris longus*.

LATEX NIVEUS, *Milk*.

LATHYRIS, *Euphorbia lathyris*.

LATIBULUM, from *latere*, 'I lie hid.' The *foyer* of a febrile poison; whence it spreads to every part to induce a paroxysm. See *Clapier*.

LATICA. Same stymon. *Amphimerina laticea* of Sauvages. A species of quotidian remittent, whose paroxysms are very long, and which is accompanied with *latent heat* (?), whence its name.

LATICES LACTEI, *Receptaculum chyli*.

LATISIMUS COLLI, *Platysma myoides*.

LATISIMUS DORSI, *Aniocalptor*, *Brachium movens quartus*, (F.) *Lombo-humeral* (Ch.), *Dorsilombo-sacro-humeral*, *Muscle grand dorsal*, *M. très large du dos*. A flat muscle; broad, especially below; thin; quadrilateral; and situate at the posterior, lateral, and inferior region of the trunk. It is attached to the posterior half of the outer lip of the crest of the ilium; to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the spinous processes of the six or seven last dorsal vertebrae, to all those of the loins, and to the last four false ribs, and is inserted by a strong tendon at the posterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus. Its upper fibres are almost horizontal; the middle very long and oblique upwards and outwards; and the anterior almost vertical. This muscle carries the arm backwards, depressing it, and making it turn on its axis. It also draws backwards and downwards the prominence of the shoulder. When,

suspended by an arm, we make an effort to raise ourselves, it draws the trunk towards the arm. It can, also, raise the ribs by assuming its fixed point on the humerus, and become an inspiratory muscle.

LATITUDO HUMERI, *Scapula*.

LATTICE WORK, *Cancelli*.

LATUS, *Broad*—*l. Ani*, *Levator ani*.

LAU, see *Spirit*.

LAUCANIA, *Leuca'nia*, *Lau'chanè*, from *laues*, 'I enjoy,' 'I take.' The fauces and oesophagus. Also, the chin.—*Gorræus*.

LAUGHANE, *Lauca'nia*.

LAUDANUM or **LAUDA'NUM**. Perhaps, from *laus*, 'praise;' *lauda'tum*, 'praised.' Every preparation of opium, solid or liquid, but more particularly the extract and tincture, and especially the latter.

LAUDANUM ABBATIS ROUSSEAU, *Gutta Abbatis Rousseau*, *Vinum opiatum fermentatio'nè paratum*, *Abbe Rousseau's Drops*. (*Mel. Narbonne'na*, §xij; *aqua calida*, Oij. Set in a warm place, and, as soon as the mixture ferments, add opium, ℥iv, dissolved in water, f℥xij. Let it ferment for a month, and evaporate to f℥xx: strain, and add rectified spirit of wine, ℥ivss.

LAUDANUM, *Ford's*, *Vinum opii*—*l. Liquid*, *Tinctura opii*—*l. Liquidum Hoffmanni*, *Vinum opii*—*l. Liquidum Sydenhami*, *Vinum opii*—*l. Opiatum*, *Extractum opii*—*l. Simplex*, *Extractum opii*.

LAUGH, *Risus*—*l. Sardonic*, *Canine laugh*.

LAUGHING, *Risus*.

LAUGHTER, *Risus*.

LAUREL, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Magnolia macrophylla*—*l. Broad-leaved*, *Kalmia latifolia*—*l. Cherry*, *Prunus lauro-cerasus*—*l. Common*, *Prunus lauro-cerasus*—*l. Dwarf*, *Kalmia angustifolia*—*l. Great*, *Rhododendron maximum*—*l. Ground*, *Epigaea repens*—*l. Mountain*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Rhododendron*—*l. Narrow-leaved*, *Kalmia angustifolia*—*l. Poison*, *Prunus lauro-cerasus*—*l. Rose*, *Kalmia latifolia*—*l. Sheep*, *Kalmia angustifolia*—*l. Swamp*, *Kalmia glauca*—*l. Sweet*, *Illicium Florida'num*—*l. Water*, see *Prunus lauro-cerasus*—*l. White*, *Magnolia glauca*.

LAURENT, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring, five leagues from Joyeuse in France. Temp. 127° Fahr.

LAUREN'TIA PINNATIFIDA, *Pepper-dulse*. One of the Algae, eaten in Scotland, and hawked about the streets of Edinburgh along with *Lamina'ria digitata* or *Tangle*.

LAUREOLA, *Daphne laureola*.

LAURIER, *Laurus*—*l. Alexandrin*, *Ruscus hypoglossum*—*l. Amandier*, *Prunus lauro-cerasus*—*l. Cérisse*, *Prunus lauro-cerasus*—*l. Rose*, *Nerium oleander*.

LAURO-CERASUS, *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

LAURUS, *Laurus nobilis*, *Daph'nè*, *Sweet Bay*: *Nat. Ord. Laurineæ*. (F.) *Laurier*. The leaves and berries have a sweet, fragrant smell, and an aromatic, astringent taste. Sweet bay has been advised as a stomachic and carminative, but is now rarely used. It is, sometimes, employed as a fomentation and in gylsters; and the berries are an ingredient in the *Emplictrum Cumini*.

LAURUS ÆSTIVALIS, *L. benzoin*—*l. Alexandrina angustifolia*, *Ruscus hypoglossum*—*l. Camphora*, see *Camphor*.

LAURUS BENZOIN, *Benzoin odoriferum*, *Laurus Pseudo-benzoin* seu *æstivalis*, *Spice wood*, *Spice bush*, *Allspice bush*, *Wild allopecie*, *Spice berry*, *Fever wood*, *Fever bush*. An indigenous shrub, growing in moist, shady places in all parts of the United States; flowering early in spring. All parts of the shrub have a spicy, agreeable flavour, which is strongest in the bark and ber-

ries. An infusion or decoction of the small branches is used in popular practice as a vermifuge, and agreeable drink in low fevers. The bark has been used in intermittents; the berries, dried and powdered, for allspice. The oil of the berries is used as an excitant.

LAURUS CANELLA, *L. Cassia*.

LAURUS CASIA, *L. canel'la, Per'sea cassia*. The species of laurus which yields the *Cassia lignea*, *Casia*, *Cassia cinnamo'mea*, *Cortex Canel'la Malabar'ica*, *Cassia lignea Malabar'ica*, *Xylo-cassia*, *Canel'la Malabarica et Javen'sis*, *Canella Cuba'na*, *Arbor Juda'ica*, *Cassia Canel'la*, *Canellif'era Malabar'ica*, *Cortex cras'sior*, *Cinnamo'mum Malabar'icum* seu *In'dicum* seu *Sinen'se*, *Calihac'ha canel'la*, *Wild Cinnamon*, *Malabar Cinnamon*, *Cassia*, (*F.*) *Cannelle de Malabar ou de Java ou de la Chine ou des Indes ou de Coromandel*, *C. fausse*, *C. matte*, *Casse en bois*, *Casse aromatique*. The bark and leaves abound with the flavour of cinnamon, for which they may be substituted; but they are much weaker. The unopened flower-buds are used in the same manner.

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM, *Per'sea cinnamo'mum*, *Cinnamo'mum*, *C. Zeylan'icum*, *Darse'ni*, *Darsi'ni*, *Cinnamon*, *Xylo-cinnamomum*, *Cuurdo Canel'la*, (*F.*) *Cannelle*, *Baume de Cannelle*, *Cannelle officinale*. Cinnamon bark, which is obtained, also, from the *Cinnamo'mum aromati'cum*, is stimulant and carminative, and is employed, chiefly, as a grateful aromatic, to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. Dose, gr. x to ℥j. The flowers, called *Cassia Flores* in the shops, possess aromatic and astringent virtues, and may be used wherever cinnamon is required. The volatile oil of the bark—*O'leum Cinnamo'mi*—Oil of Cinnamon, is official in the Pharm. U. S.

LAURUS CUBERA, *Piper cubeba*—*L. Cullaban*, *L. Cullawan*.

LAURUS CULILAWAN, *L. Culil'aban* seu *Caryophyllus*, *Cinnamo'mum Culilawan*. The tree that affords the *Cortex Culilawan* seu *Cutilaban*, *Culilawan*, *Culilawan*, *Cortex caryophylloides*, *C. Caryophylloides Amboinen'sis*. This bark resembles the sassafras in appearance and properties, and is used in Java as a condiment.

LAURUS MALABATHRUM, see *Malabathrum*—*L. Nobilis*, *Laurus*—*L. Pseudobenzoin*, *L. Benzoïn*.

LAURUS SAS'SAFRAS, *Per'sea sas'safras*, *Sassafras*, *Cornus mas odora'ta*, *Anhuiba*, *Ague-free*. Indigenous in the United States. Sassafras wood and root, and especially the bark of the root, *Sassafras Rad'icis Cortex* (*Ph. U. S.*), have been considered stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic. The virtues depend upon essential oil, *Oleum Sassafras*, the odour of which is not unlike that of fennel. It has been used in cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, &c.

The pith of the stems, *Sassafras medulla*, abounds in gummy matter, which it readily imparts to water, forming a limpid mucilage, which is much employed as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and as a drink in dysentery, catarrh, &c. (one dram of the pith to a pint of boiling water).

LAUTIS'SIMA VINA. (*Lautus*, 'elegant.') Wines were formerly so called, which were strongly impregnated with myrrh.

LAVAMENTUM, Clyster, Enema.

LAVANDE, Lavendula.

LAVENDULA, Lavendula.

LAVEMENT, Clyster, Enema—*L. Antispasmodique*, Enema fistidum.

LAVENDER, COMMON, Lavendula—*L. Sea*, *Statice limonium*, *Statice Caroliniana*.

LAVEN'DULA, from *lavo*, 'I wash;' so called from being used in baths. *Laven'dula spica* seu *latifo'lia*, *Spica*, *L. vera*, *Lavan'dula* (*Ph. U. S.*),

Common Lavender, (*F.*) *Lavande*, *Aspic*, *Spic*. The odour of lavender flowers is fragrant and agreeable; taste warm and bitterish—depending upon an essential oil. It has been used as a stimulant; particularly in the form of the oil,—*O'leum laven'dulae*. The dried leaves have been employed as an errhine.

The French use the *LAVENDULA STORCHAS*, *Storchas* et *Stichas Arab'ica*, *French Lavender*, of which they have a compound syrup, *Syrupus de storchades compos'itus*: given as a pectoral.

LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA, Lavendula.

LAVER GERMANICUM, *Veronica beca-bunga*—*L. Odoratum*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

LAVIPEDIUM, *Pedilivium*.

LAW MEDICINE, *Medicine*, legal.

LAWSONIA ALBA, *L. Inermis*.

LAWSONIA INERMIS, *L. alba*, *Alcan'a vera*, *A. Orientalis*, *Oyprus antiquo'rum*, *Ligustrum Egyptiacum*, *Smooth Lawson'ia*, (*F.*) *Hend*. An East Indian and African plant, the root of which is slightly astringent.

In India, the root of the *Lawsonia spinosa* is employed in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

LAX, Diarrhoea.

LAXANS, Laxative, Relaxant.

LAX'ATIVE, *Laxati'vus*, *Laxans*, *Le'siens*, from *laxare*, 'to loosen'; *Minorati'vus*, *Soluti'vus*, *Alvid'ucus*, *Hypocathart'icus*, *Hypago'gus*, *Hypel'atus*, *Hypocathart'icus*, *Lapact'icus*. A medicine which gently opens the bowels; such as tamarinds, manna, &c.

LAXATIVUS INDICUS, Cambogia.

LAXATOR AURIS INTERNUS, *L. tympani*.

LAXATOR TYMPANI, *L. major tym'pani*, *Exter'nus mallei*, *Ante'rior mallei*, *Obli'quus auris*, *Exter'nus auris* vel *Laxator inter'nus*, *Euta'chii musculus*, (*F.*) *Anterieur du marteau*, *Sphéni-salpingo-mallien*. A muscle which arises from the spine of the sphenoid bone and from the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the apophysis of Rau. It relaxes the membrana tympani.

LAX'ATOR TYM'PANI MINOR. A very small muscle which extends from the upper part of the external auditory canal, and is inserted at the inferior part of the process of the handle of the malleus. Its existence is denied by most anatomists.

LAXITAS, Atony—*L. Alvi*, Diarrhoea—*L. Ingestorum*, Lientery—*L. Intestinorum*, Lientery—*L. Scroti*, *Rhachosis*—*L. Ventriculi*, *Gasterasthenia*.

LAX'ITY, *Lax'itas*, *Laxness*. Condition of a tissue, when loose or relaxed; or of one which wants tone. We say *laxity of fibre*, *laxity of skin*, to express, that those parts have lost some of the tenseness proper to them.

LAYER, ANIMAL, see *Tache embryonnaire*—*L. Mucous*, see *Tache embryonnaire*—*L. Serous*, see *Tache embryonnaire*—*L. Vascular*, see *Tache embryonnaire*—*L. Vegetative*, see *Tache embryonnaire*.

LAYERS OF THE BLASTODERMA, see *Tache embryonnaire*.

LAZARETTO, *Lazaret*, *Lazar-house*, from (*I.*) *lazzero*, 'a leper.' A solitary edifice in most seaports of magnitude, intended for the disinfection of men and goods proceeding from places where contagious diseases are prevailing.

LAZULITE, *Lapis lazuli*.

LEAD, *Plumbum*—*L. Black*, *Graphites*—*L. Chloride* of, *Plumbi chloridum*—*L. Colic*, see *Colica metallica*—*L. Iodide* of, *Plumbi iodidum*—*L. Nitrate* of, *Plumbi nitras*—*L. Oxyd* of, semi-vitrified, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*—*L. Paralysis*,

see Palsy, lead—1. Red, *Plumbi oxidum rubrum*.

LEAD RHEUMATISM, *Lead Neural'gia, Arthral'gia* of M. Tanquerel. The neuralgia and spasmodic pains caused by the poison of lead.

LEAD, SUBCARBONATE OF, *Plumbi superacetat*—1. Tannate of, see Tannin—1. White, *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

LEAD-POISONING, *Molybdo'sis, Morbus plumbeus, Cacoehym'ia plumbea*, (F.) *Intoxication saturnine*. Morbid phenomena induced by lead received into the system.

LEADWORT, *Plumbago Europaea*.

LEAF, SOUR, *Andromeda arborea*.

LEAMINGTON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Saline waters at Leamington, about two miles east of Warwick, England, which contain chloride of sodium, sulphate of soda, and chlorides of calcium and magnesium.

LEANNESS, Emaciation.

LEAP, Sax. *hlepan, Saltus, Salt'io, Exaltis*, (F.) *Saut*; Bound, Jump, — the act of leaping. Muscular movement or movements, by which the body is detached from the soil by the forcible and sudden extension of the lower limbs, previously flexed upon the pelvis.

LEAPING AGUE. This disease is said by the Scotch writers to be characterized by increased efficiency, but depraved direction, of the will, producing an irresistible propensity to dance, tumble, and move about in a fantastic manner, and often with far more than the natural vigour, activity, and precision! See Mania, dancing.

LEATHER FLOWER, *Clematis viorna*—1. Wood, *Dircia palustris*.

LEB'ANON, MINERAL WATERS OF. The spring at Lebanon, 26 miles east of Albany, New York, is an almost pure thermal. Temp. 72° Fahr.

LECHENEION, *Torcular Herophilii*.

LECHO, Puerpera.

LECHOPYRA, Puerperal fever.

LE CRAN, *Cochlearia armoracia*.

LECONTIA, *Peltandra Virginica*.

LECTISTERNIUM, from *lectus*, 'a bed,' and *sternere*, 'to spread.' The arrangement of a bed so as to adapt it to a particular disease. Also, a supplication, with the Romans, in times of public danger, when beds or couches were spread for the gods, as if they were about to feast, and their images were taken down from their pedestals and placed upon these couches around the altars. The lectisternium was first introduced in the time of a pestilence. — Livy.

LECTUALIS, from *lectus*, 'a bed.' An epithet applied to a protracted disease.

LEDE SAUVAGE, *Ledum sylvestris*.

LECTULUS STRAMINEUS, *Fanon*.

LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of nitrate of lead, (*Plumb. nitrat. ʒj ad aqua f ʒj.*) used as an antiseptic and antibromic.

LEDUM LATIFOLIUM, *Labrador' Tea*, grows in damp places, in Canada and the United States. The leaves have a pleasant odour and taste, and have been used as tea. They have also been esteemed pectoral and tonic.

LEDUM PALUSTRE, *Rosmar'nis sylvestris, Antithis sylvestris, Marsh Tea*, (F.) *Lède ou Romarin sauvage*. *Nat. Ord. Ericinæ. Sex. Syst. Decandria Monogynia*. This plant has a bitter, subastringent taste, and was formerly used in Switzerland in place of hops: the virtues are equivocal.

LEE, *Feculence, Lixivium, Ley, Lye*.

LEECH, *Hirado, see Ectozoa*.

LEEK, *Allium porrum*.

LEES, SOAP, *Liquor potassæ*.

LEG, (Danish,) *Orus, Scelos, Cnemè*. The por-

tion of the lower extremity, which extends from the knee to the foot. It consists of three bones; *Tibia, Fibula, and Patella*, and also of a great number of muscles, vessels, and nerves. The projection, formed by the muscles at the back part of the leg, has received the name of *Calf of the leg*. It is the special attribute of man, and proves that he is destined to be biped.

LEG, SWELLED, *Phlegmatia dolens*—1. *Cochin*, see *Elephantiasis*.

LEGITIMATE, *Legitimus*, from *lex, legis*, 'law;' *Genuinus, Gne'sios*. An epithet applied to things which are according to rule. A *legitimate child*, (F.) *Enfant légitime*, is one conceived or born during marriage. *Legitimate diseases*, (F.) *Maladies légitimes*, are those which follow a regular march.

LEGNA, from *λεγνον*, 'a fringed edge.' The orifice of the pudendum muliebre, or of the uterus.

LÉGUME, Legumen.

LEGUMEN, from *lego*, 'I gather.' (F.) *Légume, Gousse*. So called because it is usually gathered by the hand, instead of being reaped. All kinds of *pulse*, as peas, beans, &c., are thus termed.

LEGUMIN, Casein.

LEICHEN, Lichen.

LEIOPUS, *Li'opus, Planus, Plantus, Plotus*, from *λειος*, 'smooth,' and *πους*, 'a foot.' One who is affected with *flat-footedness, splay-footedness, Leiopod'ia, Liopod'ia*. One, the soles of whose feet are flat, instead of having the concavity which they commonly present.

LEIOSIS, Comminution.

LEIPHÆMIA, *Liphæ'mia*: same etymon as *Leiphæmos*. Poverty or paucity of blood.

LEIPHÆMOL, Achroi.

LEIPHÆMOS, *Liphæ'mos*, (F.) *Leiphème*, from *λειωω*, 'I want,' and *αίμα*, 'blood.' A word sometimes used adjectively; at others, substantively, either for a vicious state of the blood—or rather for a sort of anæmia—or for the patient who labours under this condition.

LEIPHÈME, *Leiphæmos*.

LEIPO, Lipo.

LEIPODERMIA, *Aposthia*.

LEIPODERMOS, *Lipoder'mos*, from *λειωω*, 'I want,' and *δέρμα*, 'skin.' One who wants a part of his skin. It is especially applied to one who wants the prepuce. See *Apella* and *Aposthia*.

LEIPOMERIA, *Lipomeria*.

LEIPOPSYCHIA, *Syncope*.

LEIPOTHYMIA, *Syncope*.

LEIPYRIAS, from *λειωω*, 'I want,' and *σῆμα*, 'fire,' or 'heat.' A species of continued fever, referred to by the Greek physicians, in which there is burning heat of the internal parts and coldness of the extremities. Avicenna described, under this name, a kind of hemitritæa.

LEMA, *Chassie*.

LEME, *Lippitudo*.

LEMITHOCORTON, *Corallina Corsicana*.

LEMMA, *Cortex, Feculence, Furfur, Sedimentum*.

LEMNISCUS, *Pessary, Tent*.

LEMON GROUND, *Podophyllum montanum*—1. Juice, see *Citrus medica*—1. Juice, artificial, see *Citrus medica*—1. Peel, see *Citrus medica*—1. Tree, *Citrus medica*—1. Wild, *Podophyllum montanum*.

LEMONADE, *Limona'da*, (F.) *Limonade*. Lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened. See *Citrus medica*.

LEMONADE, DRY, (F.) *Limonade sèche*. Citric or tartaric acid reduced to powder and mixed with sugar. *Lemonade Powders* may be made as follows:—Pound ʒj½ of citric acid with a few drops

of essence of lemon-peel and $\frac{3}{4}$ j or more of lump sugar. Divide into six papers, each of which will make a glass of lemonade. See Citric acid.

Limonade Gazeuse, (F.) is an agreeable drink prepared by adding syrup of lemons, raspberry, &c., to water saturated with carbonic acid.

LEMONADE, MAGNESIAN, *Magnesia citras*.

LEMONADE, NITRIC. Nitric acid considerably diluted with water, and sweetened.

LEMONADE, SULPHURIC, and LEMONADE, TARTARIC, are made with the sulphuric and tartaric acids.

LEMOSITAS, *Chassie*, Lippitudo.

LENIENS, Laxative, Lenitive.

LENIS, Lenitive.

LENTITIVE, *Lenitivus*, *Lentis*, *Leniens*, *Epia-ma*, *Mitigans*, from *lenio*, 'I assuage.' A medicine, which allays irritation or palliates disease; also, a laxative medicine. A *lentivus electuary* is one that purges gently.

LENOS, Torcular Herophilii.

LENS, *Ervum lens*—1. Crystalline, Crystalline—1. Esculenta, *Ervum lens*.

LENTICULA. Dim. of *lens*, 'a lentil.' A freckle. Also, the eruption of lenticular fever. See Ephelides.

LENTICULAR GANGLION, Ophthalmic G.

LENTICULARES GLANDULÆ, *Lenticular glands*. Mucous follicles, having the shape of a lentil, which are observed especially towards the base of the tongue.

LENTIGO, Ephelides.

LENTIL, *Ervum lens*.

LENTILLE, *Ervum lens*—1. Crystalline, Crystalline—1. *Ers*, *Ervum ervilia*.

LENTISCINUM VINUM. Wine impregnated with mastich; from *Lentiscus*, 'the mastich tree.'

LENTISCUS VULGARIS, *Pistacia lentiscus*.

LENTITIA, Lentor.

LENTITIS, Phacitis.

LENTITUDO, Lentor.

LENTOR, *Lentitia*, *Lentitudo*, from *lentus*, 'clammy.' A viscosity or siness of any fluid. See Gluten.

LENUM, Torcular Herophilii.

LEONOTIS LEONURUS. A South African plant, which has a peculiar smell and nauseous taste, and is said to produce narcotic effects if incautiously used. It is employed in decoction in chronic cutaneous diseases. The Hottentots smoke it like tobacco, and take a decoction of its leaves as a strong cathartic. It is also given as an emmenagogue. In the eastern districts of the Cape Colony, *Leonotis ovalis* is used for the same purpose.

LEONTIASIS, *Leonition*, from *leus*, 'a lion.' A name given to lepra of the face, from some fancied resemblance between the countenance of those labouring under it and that of the lion. To this kind of lepra the epithets *leonine* and *leonine* have been given.

LEONTICE THALICTROIDES, Caulophyllum thalictroides.

LEONTION, Leontiasis.

LEONTODON TARAXACUM, *L. officinale*, seu *vulgare*, *Taraxacum officinale*, *Dens Leonis*, *Hedynois taraxacum*, *Urina'ria*, *Caput Monachi*, *Dandelion*, *Pisp-a-bed*, *Puffball*, (F.) *Pissenlit*, *Liondent*. Order, Compositae. The young leaves are sometimes eaten as salad. The roots are, also, roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The root, *Taraxacum*, (Ph. U. S.), is, moreover, reputed to be aperient and diuretic; hence its vulgar name. Its efficacy is doubtful.

LEONOTIS OVATA, see *Leonotis leonurus*.

LEONTOPODIUM, Alchemilla.

LEONURUS, from *leus*, 'a lion,' and *oura*, 'a tail.' *Lion's Tail*.

LEONURUS CARDIACA, *Agripalma Gallica*, *Marrubium*, *Cardiaca crispata* seu *trilobata* seu *vulgaris*, *Herba cardiaca*, *H. Pata lapina*, *Motherwort*, *Throatwort*, (F.) *Agripalma*. Its properties are those of a nauseous bitter; and hence it has been used in hysteria and other nervous affections.

LEONURUS LANATUS, *Ballota lanata*.

LEOPARD'S BANE, ROMAN, *Arnica montana*, *Doronicum pardalanches*.

LEPAS, *Lepis*, *Λεπας*, gen. *Λεπιδος*; *λεπας*, gen. *Λεπιδος*, 'a scale.'

LEPER, see Leproua.

LEPER HOSPITAL, *Ladrerie*.

LEPIA CAMPESTRIS, *Thlaspi campestre*—1. *Sativa*, *Lepidium Iberis*.

LEPID'IUM, from *λεπας*, 'a scale'; so called from its supposed usefulness in cleansing the skin from scales and impurities. *Pepper-wort*.

LEPIDIUM CAMPESTRE, *Thlaspi campestre*.

LEPID'IUM IBERIS, *Iberis*, *Cardaman'tica*, *Scit'ica cressae*. This plant possesses a warm, penetrating, pungent taste, like other cresses, and is recommended as an antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic.

LEPIDIUM SATIVUM, *Lep'ia sativa*, *Thlaspi nasturtium* seu *sativum*, *Nasturtium hortense* seu *sativum*, *Garden cress*, *Dittander*, (F.) *Cresson alenois*, *Cresson des Jardins*. This plant possesses warm, stimulating properties, and is used like the last.

LEPIDIUM SQUAMATUM, *Cochlearia coronopus*.

LEPIDODES, Squamous.

LEPIDOIDES, Squamous.

LEPIDOSARCO'MA, *Tumor squamiformis carnosus*. A fleshy tumour, covered with scales; from *λεπας*, 'a scale,' and *σαρξ*, 'a fleshy tumour.' Marcus Aurelius Severinus describes tumours of this kind in the interior of the mouth.

LEPIDOSIS, Scaly diseases.

LEPIDOSIS ICHTHYIASIS, *Ichthyosis*—1. *Ichthyiasis cornigera*, *Horny excrescences*—1. *Lepriasis*, *Lepra*—1. *Pityriasis*, *Pityriasis*—1. *Psoriasis*, *Psoriasis*.

LIPIDOTIS CLAVATA, *Lycopodium clavatum*

LEPIRA, *Lepra*.

LEPIS, Scale.

LEPORINUM LABIUM, *Harelip*—1. *Rostum*, *Harelip*.

LEPORINUS OCLUS, *Lagophthalmia*.

LEPRA, *Lep'ira*, from *λεπας*, 'a scale.' *Lepidosis Lepriasis*, *Leprosia*, *Leprositas*, *Vitili'go*, *Lepra Graco'rum*, *Herpes furfuraceus circinatus*, *Leprosy*, (F.) *Lepre*, *Mal Saint-Main*, *Dartre furfuracee arrondie*. This term has been applied to various affections, very different in character. 1. To the *Leprosy of the Jews*, *Leucis*, *Lepidosis*, *Lepriasis canescens*, *Lepra Mos'ica* seu *Hebraeo'rum*,—a variety of the *Alphos* or *Lepra alphi'des*. The leuce was, generally, not scaly, but consisted of smooth, shining patches, on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin, with the muscular flesh, lost its sensibility. It was incurable. To the *Elephantiasis* or *Lepra of the Arabs*, see *Elephantiasis*; and 3. To the *Lepra of the Greeks*, which includes all the varieties met with at the present day. It is characterised by scaly patches of different sizes, but having always nearly a circular form. Bateman and Willan describe three chief varieties of this lepra.

1. *Lepra alphi'des*, *Lepidosis Lepriasis al-bida*, *Alphos*, *Morphæa alba*, *Vitili'go albus*, *Al'barus alba*, *Albarus*, *Albarus*, *Lepre teallous* of Alibert, *White leprosy*. An affection, characterised by white patches, surrounded by a rose-coloured areola, which appears here and there on the surface; depressed in the middle.

2. *Lepra nigricans*, *Lepra melas*, *Vitiligo melas*, *V. Nigra*, *Morphea nigra*, *Lepra maculosa nigra*, *Albaras nigra*, *Melas*, *Lepido'sis lepro'sis nigricans*, *Black leprosy*; in which the scales are livid; the size of half a dollar; and diffused over the body, but less widely than in the *Alphoides*. The French pathologists usually admit three species of lepra, to which they give the epithets *scaly*, (*squamense*), *crustaceous*, (*crustacée*), and *tubercular*, (*tuberculeuse*), according as the skin may be covered with scales, crusts, or tubercles.

3. *Lepra vulgaris*, *Lepido'sis lepro'sis vulgaris*, *Dartre furfuracée arrondie*, of Alibert, characterized as follows: scales glabrous, whitish, size of a crown piece; preceded by smaller reddish and glossy elevations of the skin, encircled by a dry, red, and slightly elevated border; often confluent; sometimes covering the whole of the body except the face.

Lepra appears to be endemic in Egypt, in Java, and certain parts of Norway and Sweden. Imperfect and faulty nutrition appears to contribute to its development. The means, best adapted for its removal, are—a mild, unirritating diet, emollient fomentations—sulphureous baths, fumigations, &c.; but, often, all remedial agents will be found ineffectual.

LEPRA ARABUM, Elephantiasis Arabica—1. Borealis, Radsyge—1. Fungifera, Framboesia—1. Græcorum, Lepra—1. Hebræorum, see Lepra—1. Ichthyosis, Ichthyosis—1. Lombardica, Pellagra—1. Maculosa nigra, L. Nigricans—1. Medianensis, Pellagra—1. Mercurial, Eczema mercuriale—1. Mosaica, see Lepra—1. Norvegica, Radsyge—1. Squamosa, Impetigo—1. Taurica, *Mal de Crimée*.

LÈPRE, Lepra—1. *des Cosaques*, *Mal de Crimée*—1. *Écarilieuse*, Lepra alphoides—1. *Humide*, Impetigo.

LEPRICUS, Leprous.

LEPROSARIUM, *Ladrerie*.

LÉPROSERIE, *Ladrerie*.

LEPROSIS, Lepra.

LEPROSITAS, Lepra.

LEPROSY, Lepra—1. Black, Lepra nigricans—1. Norwegian, see Radsyge—1. White, Lepra alphoides.

LEPROUS, *Lepro'sus*, *Leprot'icus*, *Lep'ricus*, *Lepro'dea*. Relating to or resembling or affected with leprosy; a leper.

LEPSIS, Attack.

LEPTAN'DRIA VIRGIN'ICA, *Veronica Virgin'ica*, *Calver's physic*. An indigenous plant, which grows throughout the United States, and flowers in August. The flowers are white, and terminate the stem in a long spike. A variety with purple flowers has been described, as

LEPTANDRIA PURP'UREA, *Physic root*, *Black root*, *Whorlywort*, *Culvert root*, *Brinton root*, *Bowman root*. The root is bitter and nauseous, and when fresh is emetic and cathartic. In the dried state it is more uncertain. Dose of the powder, gr. xx to ʒj.

LEPTO, LEPTOS, λεπτος, 'thin,' 'light.' Hence:

LEPTOCHRO'A, *Lep'tochros*, from λεπτος, 'thin, fine,' and χροα, χροα, 'the colour of the skin: the skin.' Fineness, thinness of skin.

LEPTOCHYM'IA, from λεπτος, 'thin,' and χυμος, 'a juice.' Morbid thinness of the juices.

LEPTOHYME'NIA, from λεπτος, 'thin,' and μεμη, 'a membrane.' Thinness, delicacy of membrane.

LEPTOMERIA, from λεπτος, 'thin, fine,' and μερος, 'a part.' Fineness, delicacy of bodily formation.

LEPTONTIQUES, Attenuants.

LEPTOPHONIA, Oxyphonia.

LEPTOSPERMUM LEUCADENDRUM, *Melaleuca cajuputi*.

LEPTOTHRIX, Leptotrichus.

LEPTOTRICHUS, *Leptothrix*, from λεπτος, 'fine,' and θριξ, 'hair.' One who has fine hair.

LEPTOTROPH'IA, *Microtroph'ia*, *Microtrape'ia*, from λεπτος, 'light,' and τροφη, 'nourishment.' Light nutrition.

LEPTYNSIS, Emaciation.

LEPTYNTICA, Attenuants.

LEPTYSMOS, Emaciation.

LEREMA, see Dementia.

LERESIS, see Dementia.

LERUS, Delirium, see Dementia.

LESION, *La'sio*, from læsus, 'hurt,' 'injured.' Derangement, disorder; any morbid change, either in the exercise of functions or in the texture of organs. *Organic lesion* is synonymous with *organic disease*.

LESSIVE, Lixivium.

LESSIVE DES SAVONNIERS, Liqueur potassée. Also, a solution of caustic soda in water, containing about 3 parts of soda to 8 of water.

LESSIVE DE TARTRE, Liqueur potassée subcarbonatis.

LETALITAS, Mortality.

LETHALIS, Lethiferous, Mortal.

LETHALITAS, Mortality.

LETHAR'GIC, *Lethar'gicus*, *Veterno'sus*, (F.) *Léthargique*. Relating to lethargy; affected with lethargy.

LÉTHARGIQUE, Lethargic.

LETHARGY, *Lethar'gia*, *Lethar'gus*, *Carus lethargus*, *Veternus*, *Obliv'io iners*, from ληθη, 'oblivion,' and απια, 'idleness.' A constant state of stupor from which it is almost impossible to arouse the individual; and, if aroused, he speedily relapses into his former condition.

LE'THEON, from ληθη, 'oblivion.' A name given by some to sulphuric ether, when inhaled as an anæsthetic agent.

LETHIF'EROUS, *Le'thifer*, *Letha'lis*, *Lethif'icus*, *Mor'tifer*, *Mortif'erous*, from ληθη, 'death,' and φερω, 'I bear.' Death-bearing; deadly.

LETHUM, Death.

LETTUCE, *Lactuca*—1. Blue, *Mulgedium acuminatum*—1. False, *Mulgedium Floridanum*—1. Indian, see Calumba—1. Strong-scented, *Lactuca virosa*—1. White, *Nabalus albus*—1. Wild, *Lactuca elongata*.

LETUM, Death.

LEUCADES, see Sclerotic.

LEUCÆ'MIA, *Leuka'mia*, from λευκος, 'white,' and αιμα, 'blood.' A condition of the blood in which it is deficient in colouring matter.

LEUCÆTHIOPIA, see Albino.

LEUCÆTHIOPS, Albino.

LEUCANIA, Laucania.

LEUCANTHEMUM, *Anthemis nobilis*, *Matri-caria chamomilla*—1. *Vulgare*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

LEUCE, Lepra (of the Jews.)

LEUCELECTRUM, Succinum (album.)

LEUCITIS, Sclerotitis.

LEUCOCYTHÆ'MIA, from λευκος, 'white,' κυτος, 'cell,' and αιμα, 'blood.' A condition of the blood, which consists in a superabundant development of the white corpuscles, a disease which has been observed at times to be accompanied by enlargement of the spleen and liver, and at others by increased size of the lymphatic glands.

LEUCODENDRON, *Melaleuca cajuputi*.

LEUCENUS, see Wine.

LEUCOIIUM, *Lunaria rediviva*—1. *Luteum*, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

LEUCOLEIN, Leukoleinum.

LEUCOMA, from λευκος, 'white.' *Oculo'rum albu'go*, *Leucom'na*, *Leuco'sis*, *Albu'go*, *Al'bula*, *Ceratoleucom'na*, *Ephel'otes*. *Leucoma* and *Albugo* are often used synonymously to denote a white opacity of the cornea. Both are essentially different from nebula of the cornea; nebula being usually the result of chronic ophthalmia and an effusion of a milky serum into the texture of the delicate continuation of the conjunctiva over the cornea;—the others are the result of violent, acute ophthalmia. In this state, a thick, coagulable lymph is extravasated from the arteries, sometimes superficially, at other times deeply into the substance of the cornea. On other occasions, the disease consists of a firm, callous cicatrix on this membrane,—the effect of a wound or ulcer with loss of substance. The affection is more difficult of cure in proportion to its duration and to the age of the individual; the activity of the absorbents being greater in youth. If inflammation still exist, antiphlogistics must be persevered in, and, afterwards, gentle stimulants be used to excite absorption; along with the internal use of mercury or iodine.

LEUCOMA, Albumen—*L. Margaritaceum*, see *Margaritaceus*.

LEUCOMMA, *Leucoma*.

LEUCOMORIA, *Cuttubuth*.

LEUCONECRO'SIS, from λευκος, 'white,' and νεκρωσις, 'death.' A form of dry gangrene,—the opposite in appearance to anthraxonecrosis.

LEUCONYMPHÆA, *Nymphæa alba*.

LEUCOPATHIA, see *Albino*, *Chlorosis*.

LEUCOPHAGIUM, *Blanc-manger*.

LEUCOPHLEGMASIA, *Leucophlegmatia*—*L. Dolens puerperarum*, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIA, *Leucophlegmasia*, *Hydrops leucophlegma'tia*, *Tumescen'tia pituitosa*, from λευκος, 'white,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' A dropsical habit. Some writers use the word synonymously with *anasarca* and *œdema*; others with *emphysema*.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIA ÆTHIOPUM, *Chthonophagia*.

LEUCOPIPER, *Piper album*.

LEUCOPYRIA, *Hectic fever*.

LEUCORRHÉE, *Leucorrhœa*.

LEUCORRHŒA, *Fluxus vel Fluor mulie'bris*, *Profu'vium mulie'brè*, *Cursus matric'is*, *Fluxus matric'is*, *Elytri'tis*, *Colicosi'tis*, *Colpi'tis*, *Destilatio uteri*, *Fluxio alba*, *F. Vul'væ*, *Ulcus uteri*, *Catar'hus genita'lium*, *Hysterorrhœ'a mucosa*, *Catamen'ia alba*, *Menses albi*, *Men'strua alba*, *Menorrhag'ia alba*, *Fluor mulie'bris non Gal'licus*, *Blennely'ria*, *Gonorrhœ'a benigna notha inveterata*, *Purgatio mulie'bris alba*, *Alba purgamentata*, *Cachex'ia uteri'na*, *Rheuma uteri*, *Uteri Cory'za*, *Medorrhœ'a femina'rum insons*, *Blennorrhœ'a seu Blennorrhag'ia genita'lium*, *Ædœoblennorrhœ'a seu Medoblennorrhœ'a femina'rum*; *The whites*; (F.) *Fleurs ou Flueurs blanches*, *Pertes blanches*, *Écoulement blanc*, *Catarrhe utérin*, *Perte utérine blanche*, from λευκος, 'white,' and ρευ, 'I flow.' A more or less abundant discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus; resulting from acute or chronic inflammation or from irritation of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female. *Vag'inal Leucorrhœa* has been termed *Blennorrhœa seu Fluor albus vaginæ*, *Leucorrhœ'a*, *Medorrhœ'a vagina*, *Vaginitis*, *Elytrobennorrhœ'a*, *Colporrhœ'a*.—*Uterine Leucorrhœa* has received the names *Fluor albus uteri*, *Leucorrhœ'a seu Medorrhœ'a uteri*, *Metroblennorrhœ'a*, (F.) *Leucorrhée utérine*, *Catarrhe utérin*. It is often attended with pain and a sense of heaviness in the loins, abdomen and thighs; dis-

ordered digestive functions, &c., so that, at times, the health suffers largely, although there are few females who are not occasionally subject to moderate leucorrhœa. Attention to the general health, change of air, keeping up a perspirable state of the surface by flannel worn next the skin, the horizontal posture, &c., do more than pharmaceutical agents; which are almost entirely confined to astringent injections. These may be employed, when the discharge is so great as to require them.

LEUCORRHŒA ANALIS, see *Hæmorrhoids*—*L. Nabothi*, see *Parturition*.

LEUCORRHOIS, see *Hæmorrhoids*.

LEUCO'SES; from λευκος, 'white.' In the nosology of M. Alibert, all the diseases of the lymphatic apparatus. The 7th family in his *Nosologie*. In that of Fuchs, it is a family of diseases, (G.) *Leukosen*, which includes the various forms of *anæmia*.

LEUCOSIS, *Leucoma*, *Paleness*.

LEUK or LOCHE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Saline, chalybeate waters, about six leagues distant from Sion. They contain chloride of sodium, with a little sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonic acid, and protoxide of iron.

LEUKÆMIA, *Leucæmia*.

LEUKOLEIN'UM, *Chinolein'um*, *Leukol*, *Leu'coleine*, *Leu'colein*, *Chi'nolein*, *Chi'nolin*. This substance is the product of the dry distillation of coal; mixed with picolin, anilin and other substances, in mineral tar. It is procured, also, by heating *quinia*, *cinchonina* and *strychnia*, with as concentrated a ley of *potassa* as can be made. Its specific gravity is 1.081; and it is slightly soluble in water, and miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether and essential oils.

LEVAIN, *Ferment*.

LEVA'TOR AN'GULI ORIS, *Abducens labio'rum*, *Eleva'tor labiorum commu'nis*, *Can'inus*, (F.) *Sus maxillo-labial*, *Petit sus-maxillo-labial* (Ch.), *Muscle canin*. A small, flat, long, quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the fossa canina, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, where it is confounded with the *triangularis*. It raises the corner of the mouth, and draws it towards the ear.

LEVATOR ANI, *Levator magnus seu internus*, *Latus ani*, *Eleva'tor ani*, *Sedem attollens*, (F.) *Pubio-coccygien annulaire*, *Sous pubio-coccygien* (Ch.), *Releveur de l'anus*. A muscle, situate at the lower part of the pelvis. It is broad, flat, quadrilateral, and broader above than below. It represents a kind of membranous partition, which closes the outlet of the pelvis, and the upper concavity of which is opposed to that of the diaphragm. It is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the body of the pubis, to the upper part of the obturator foramen, and to the spine of the ischium; and is inserted into the coccyx, into an aponeurotic line common to it and its fellow, and into the lateral parts of the rectum. This muscle supports the rectum; raises it, and carries it upwards during the evacuation of the excrement. It can, also, compress the bladder and vesiculae seminales, and thus favour the expulsion of the urine and sperm.

LEVATOR ANI PARVUS, *Transversus perinaei*—*L. Auris*, *Attollens aurem*—*L. Coccygis*, *Coccygeus*.

LEVATOR GLAN'DULÆ TYROI'DEÆ. A muscle occasionally found connected with the upper border or isthmus of the thyroid gland; and attached superiorly to the body of the os hyoides, or to the thyroid cartilage.

LEVATOR MENTY, *Levator labii inferioris*—*L.*

Oculi, Rectus superior oculi—1. Proprius scapulae, L. scapulae.

LEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS, *Levator menti, Elevator labii inferioris, Incisivus inferior, Elevator labii inferioris proprius, Musculus pericillatus*, (F.) *Houpe du menton, Releveur de la lèvre inférieure, Releveur du menton*. A portion of the mento-labial of Chaussier. A small muscle situated before the symphysis menti. It is thick, conical; and attached by its apex to a fossette at the side of the symphysis in the inferior maxillary bone. Its fibres proceed diverging and vanishing in the manner of a tuft, (F.) *Houpe*, on the skin of the chin. This muscle raises the skin, and pushes upwards the lower lip.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALAQUE NASI, *Incisivus lateralis et pyramidalis*, (F.) *Grand musculo-labial* (Ch.) *Élévateur commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*. This muscle is a fleshy, thin, triangular bundle, situated at the sides of the nose. It arises from the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone: thence its fibres descend in a diverging manner, a part being inserted into the ala of the nose, and a part being themselves in the upper lip. This muscle raises the upper lip and ala nasi, which it draws a little outwards.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS, *Musculus incisivus, Elevator labii superioris proprius*, (F.) *Moyen musculo-labial*, (Ch.) *Orbito-musculo-labial*. This thin, flat, quadrilateral muscle is situated at the middle and inner part of the face. It arises from the os maxillæ and the os maxillæ superius, and is inserted into the upper lip, which it raises, at the same time carrying it a little outwards.

LEVATOR PALATI, *Levator Palati Mollis, Petro-staphylo-staphylinus, Salpingo-staphylinus internus, Salpingo-staphylinus, Pterygo-staphylinus externus, Spheno-staphylinus, Spheno-palatinus, Peristaphylinus internus superior, Petro-staphylinus*, (Ch.) This muscle is long, narrow, and almost round above; broader and flatter inferiorly. It arises from the lower surface of the *pus petrosus*; from the cartilage of the Eustachian tube; and is inserted into the substance of the velum palati. Its use is to raise the velum palati.

LEVATOR PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS, *Palpebræ superioris primus, Apertor Oculi, Apertus Palpebrarum rectus, Relevator palpebrarum*, (F.) *Orbito-palpébral* (Ch.) *Orbito-sus-palpébral, Elevator de la paupière supérieure*. A long, small, thin muscle, situated at the upper part of the orbital cavity. By its posterior extremity it is inserted into the little ala of the sphenoid bone, immediately in front of the foramen opticum, and, by its anterior extremity, which is expanded, it terminates at the upper margin of the tarsal cartilage of the eyelid. This muscle raises the upper eyelid, draws it backwards, and sinks it into the orbit.

LEVATOR PROBTATÆ, (F.) *Releveur de la prostate*. Santorini has given this name to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which embrace the prostate.

LEVATOR SCAPULÆ, *Elevator scapulae, Elevator seu Musculus Patienitiæ, Angularis vulgo Levator proprius*, — (F.) *Trachélo-scapulaire* (Ch.) *Angularaire de l'omoplate, Releveur de l'omoplate*. This muscle is so called, because it is attached to the upper and internal angle of the scapula. It is situated at the posterior and lateral part of the neck, and at the upper part of the back. It is long, flat, and broader above than below. In this latter direction, it is inserted into the superior internal angle of the scapula; and, in the former, into the tops of the transverse pro-

cesses of the first four cervical vertebræ. It depresses the prominence of the shoulder, by raising the posterior angle of the scapula, on which it impresses a kind of rotary motion. It can, also, draw the head to one side.

LEVATOR URÆTHRÆ, (F.) *Releveur de l'Urèthre*. Santorini describes under this name a portion of the transversus perinei muscle.

LEVATORES COSTARUM, Supracostales.

LEVEN, Ferment.

LEVER, from *levare*, 'to lift up.' *Vectis, Mochlus, Porrectum*. An inflexible rod, turning round a fixed point, and used for moving bodies, bearing burdens, or raising them. The point on which the lever moves is called the *Fulcrum, Hypomochlion*. The force which moves the lever is called the *power*; and the weight to be moved, the *resistance*. There are three kinds of levers. A lever of the first kind has the fulcrum between the power and resistance. A lever of the second kind has the resistance between the fulcrum and power: whilst a lever of the third kind has the power between the fulcrum and resistance. In the locomotive system of the human body, we have examples of all the three kinds. The bones represent *levers*: the muscles of locomotion are *powers*; the weight of parts to be moved constitutes the *resistance*. The fulcra are, at times, the joints; at others, the ground, &c. The head moves on the neck, as a lever of the first kind; the first cervical vertebra forming the fulcrum. We rise on tiptoe by a lever of the second kind, the fulcrum being the ground under the toes; and we have examples of a lever of the third kind in the flexion of the fore-arm on the arm, in the elevation of the arm, &c.

LEVER, *Hystero-mochlium, Mochliacus, Vectis obstetricius, Vectis*, (F.) *Lever*, is an instrument curved at the extremity, and having a fenestra. It is used to assist the extraction of the child's head, when instrumental aid is necessary. Levers are, also, used by the dentist for extracting stumps, &c. The *Lever de l'Écluse, Lanque de Corps, Trivelin* or *Punch*, is employed for extracting the molar teeth.

LEVIATHAN PENIS, *Priapus Ceti, Balaena*. The penis of the whale. This singular medicine was, at one time, given, in powder, in cases of dysentery and leucorrhœa.

LEVIER, Lever—1. *de l'Écluse*, see Lever.

LEVIGATION, *Lavignatio*, from *lavigare*, (*lavio*, 'smooth,') 'to polish.' *Porphyrixation*. An operation, by which bodies are reduced to very fine powder. It is performed by putting substances, already pulverized, into water: the coarser parts are not long in being deposited, whilst the finer molecules remain suspended in the water. The liquor is decanted into another vessel, and suffered to remain at rest, until the fine particles are collected at the bottom. The fluid part is then separated by decantation.

LEVISTICUM, *Ligusticum levisticum*.

LÈVRE, Lip.

LÈVRES GRANDES, *Labia pudendi*—1. *Peonites, Nymphæ*—1. *de la Vulve*, *Labia pudendi*.

LEVURE, Yest—1. *de la Bière*, Yest.

LEXIPHARMACUS, Alexipharmic.

LEXIPYRETICUS, Febrifuge.

LEY, Lixivium, Lye—1. Soap, Liqueur potassée.

LEYS'SERA GNAPHALOIDES. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ, which is emollient, and highly recommended at the Cape, in catarrh, cough, and even in phthisis.

LÉZARD, Lizard.

LIATRIS SPICATA, *Gayfeather, Button snakeroot*. An indigenous plant, growing in meadows and moist grounds in the middle and

southern states. Its beautiful purple compound flowers are in a spike. They appear in August. The root has been considered diuretic.

LIATRIS SCABIO'SA and L. SQUARRO'SA, *Throat-wort*, *Sow-wort*, *Backache root*, *Devilbite*, *Blazing star*, *Prairie pines*, *Rough root*, are called, from their reputed powers in bites from the rattlesnake, *Rattlesnake's master*. The roots, bruised, are applied to the wound, and the decoction, in milk, is given internally.

LIBANOTIS ANNUA, *Athamanta cretensis*—*l. Coronaria*, *Rosmarinus*—*l. Cretensis*, *Athamanta cretensis*—*l. Hirsuta*, *Athamanta cretensis*.

LIBANOTUS, see *Juniperus lycia*.

LIBANUS, *Juniperus lycia*.

LIBER PHARMACEUTICUS, *Dispensatorium*.

LIBIDINIS SEDES, *Clitoris*.

LIBIDINOSUS, *Libidinosus*.

LIBIDINOSUS, *Libidinosus*; *Lascivus*, *Veneriv'agus*; from *libido*, 'lust.' *Lewd*; *lustful*.

LIBIDO. *Desire*, *necessity*. Authors speak of *Libido urinae*, *Libido intestini*. Some employ it synonymously with *Prurigo*; others, with *Saccharitas*, *Lubido*, *Himeros*.

LIBOS, from *λαβω*, 'I distil.' A defluxion from the eyes.—*Galen*.

LIBRA, *Pound*.

LICHANOS, *Index*, see *Digitus*.

LICHEN, *λίχην* or *λίχην*, (pronounced *li'ken*) *Exor'mia Lichen*, *Leichen*, *Serp'igo*, *Volat'ica*, *Pap'ula*, *P. sicca*, *Peti'go*, *Pustula sicca*, *Scab'ies sicca*, *S. a'gr'ia*, *Lichen'aria adultorum*, *Lichenous rash*, (*F.*) *Gale sèche*, *Dartre furfuracée volante*, *Poussée*. The cutaneous affection described under this name by the Greek writers, is not clearly defined. Some have believed it to be *Impetigo*, but this is doubtful. The name is, now, generally applied to a diffuse eruption of red pimples, accompanied by a troublesome sense of tingling or pricking. Drs. Willan and Bateman define it,—"an extensive eruption of papule affecting adults, connected with internal disorder, usually terminating in scurf; recurrent, not contagious." One of their varieties, however, the *Lichen Tropicus*, does not accord well with this definition; for it affects children as well as adults, and is unconnected with internal disorder.

LICHEN A'GRUS, *Exor'mia Lichen ferus*, *Pap'ula a'gr'ia*, is distinguished by pimples in clusters or patches, surrounded by a red halo; the cuticle growing gradually harsh, thickened, and chappy, often preceded by general irritation. In addition to antiphlogistics, a cooling ointment may be used, to allay itching.

LICHEN BARBATUS PPLICATUS, *L. plicatus*.

LICHEN CIRCUMSCRIP'TUS is characterized by clusters or patches of papule, having a well defined margin, and an irregularly circular form: continuing for six or eight weeks. These varieties require but little medical treatment. The antiphlogistic plan is all that is necessary.

LICHEN LIVIDUS. The papule have a dark red or livid hue, without any fever. They are more permanent in this variety. It requires the mineral acids and bark.

LICHEN PILA'RIS, *Exor'mia Lichen pilaris*, is merely a modification of the preceding; the papule appearing at the roots of the hair.

LICHEN SIMPLEX, *Exor'mia Lichen simplex*, consists of an eruption of red papule, appearing first on the face or arms, and afterwards extending over the body; preceded for a few days by slight febrile irritation, which usually ceases when the eruption appears,—with an unpleasant sense of tingling during the night. It generally dies away in ten days or a fortnight.

LICHEN TROP'ICUS, *Exor'mia Lichen tropicus*,

Exor'mia, *Es'sera* (?), *Sudam'ina* (?), *Prickly Heat*, *Summer Rash*. The pimples are bright red, and of the size of a small pin's head; with heat, itching, and pricking, as if by needles. It is local; produced by excessive heat; and disappears when the weather becomes cooler, or the individual is injured to the climate.

LICHEN URTICA'TUS, *Exor'mia Lichen urtica'eus*, is another variety. The *Nettle Lichen* consists of papule, accompanied by wheals like those of nettle rash.

LICHEN ARBORUM, *Lichen pulmonarius*—*l. Blanc de Néige*, *L. caninus*—*l. Boëtier*, *L. pyxidatus*.

LICHEN CANINUS, seu *epu'rius* seu *terrest'ris* seu *veno'eus* seu *ciner'eus* *terrest'ris*, *Mucos caninus*, *Phys'cia nival'is*, *Peltig'era canina*, *Peltid'ea canina* seu *leucorrh'ea* seu *mala'cea* seu *amplissima* seu *epu'ria*, *Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort*, (*F.*) *Lichen contre-rage*, *Lichen blanc de néige*. This cryptogamous plant was, for a long time, considered capable of preventing and curing *Rabies canina*. It has, also, been used in mania and in spasmodic asthma.

LICHEN CINEREUS TERRESTRIS, *L. caninus*—*l. Carrageen*, *Fucus crispus*—*l. Cociferus*, *L. pyxidatus*—*l. contre Rage*, *L. caninus*—*l. Entonnoir*, *L. pyxidatus*—*l. Eryngifolius*, *L. islandicus*—*l. Floridus hirtus*, *L. plicatus*—*l. Hirtus*, *L. plicatus*.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS, *L. eryngifo'lus*, *Lichenoides Islandicum*, *Loba'ria Islandica*, *Mucos Islandicus*, *M. cathart'icus*, *Clado'nia Islandica*, *Phys'cia Islandica*, *Cetra'ria Islandica*; *Parm'elia Islandica*, *Iceland Lichen* or *Liverwort* or *Moss*, (*F.*) *Lichen d'Islande*. This plant is inodorous, with a bitter and mucilaginous taste. It is esteemed to be tonic, demulcent, and nutrient. Dose, ℥j to iv℥, being first steeped in water holding in solution some carbonate of potassa to extract the bitter, and then boiled in milk. A bitter principle has been extracted from it, termed *Cetrarin*, *Cetrarinum*, *Cetra'rium*, which has been given in intermittents.

LICHEN LACINIATUS, *L. saxatilis*.

LICHEN PLICA'TUS seu *hirtus* seu *barbatus* *plicatus* seu *Floridus hirtus*, *Parm'elia plicata*, *Us'nea plicata* seu *Flor'ida hirta* seu *hirta*, *Mucos arbo'reus* seu *albus* seu *quernus*, *Querc'ni Herba*. This plant is applied, by the Laplanders, as an astringent, to bleeding vessels; and to parts which are excoriated after long journeys.

LICHEN PULMONA'RIS, *Lichen arborum seu reticulatus*, *Parm'elia pulmonacea*, *Reticularis officinalis*, *Mucos pulmonarius querc'ni*, *Pulmonaria arbo're*, *Loba'ria pulmonaria*, *Sticta pulmonacea*, *Oak Lungs*, *Tree Lungwort*, *Hazel Crostles*, (*F.*) *Lichen pulmonaire*. This plant is sub-astringent, and rather acid. It was once in high repute for curing diseases of the lungs.

LICHEN PYXIDA'TUS, *Mucos Pyxidatus*, *Scyphoph'orus pyxidatus*, *Muscivus pyxidatus* *terrest'ris*, *Lichen pyxidatus major*, *Lichen cocif'erus*, *Herba Ignis*, *Cup Moss*, (*F.*) *Lichen entonnoir*, *Lichen Boëtier*, *L. Pyxide*. This plant is sub-astringent, and has been used in decoction in whooping-cough.

LICHEN RETICULATUS, *L. pulmonarius*.

LICHEN ROCCEL'LA, *Parm'elia roccella*, *Roccella*, *R. tinctoria*, *Seta'ria roccella*, *Litane*, *Lacmus tinctorius*, *Orchill*, *Canary Archell*, *Chinney Weed*, *Herb Archell*, (*F.*) *Orcella*. The chief use of this plant is as a blue dye. It has been employed to allay cough in phthisis, &c.

LICHEN SAXAT'ILIS, *L. tinctorius* seu *laciniatus*, *Parm'elia saxatilis*, *Imbricaria saxatilis*, *Loba'ria saxatilis*, *Mucos Crac'ni humant*, *Canea*. This moss, when found growing on a human

skull, was formerly in high estimation against head affections, &c.

LICHEN SPURIUS, *L. caninus*—*L. Stellatus*, *Marchantia polymorpha*—*L. Tinctorius*, *L. Saxatilis*.

LICHENIASIS ADULTORUM, Lichen—*L. Strophulus*, *Strophulus*.

LICHENOIDES ISLANDICUM, Lichen Islandicus.

LICORICE, *Glycyrrhiza*.

LIEBENSTEIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters, situated in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, are amongst the strongest acidulous chalybeates in Germany. They contain sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, sulphate of lime, chloride of calcium, carbonate of lime, chloride of magnesium, and carbonate of iron.

LIEBERKÜHN'S GLANDS or FOLLICLES, so called from their first describer, are fine, capillary, blind sacs, the openings of which are from 1-20th to 1-30th of a line in diameter, so closely placed over the whole of the small intestine as to give the mucous membrane a general sieve-like or perforated appearance. They secrete the *mucus entericus*.

LIEDERSCHE AUSZEHRUNG'S KRAUTER, see *Galeopsis grandiflora*—*L. Brustkrauter*, see *Galeopsis grandiflora*.

LIEBWERDA, MINERAL WATERS OF. Lieberwoda is a Bohemian village, near the Silesian frontier. The springs are much frequented. There are four, all of which are rich in carbonic acid and contain but little saline matter.

LIÈGE, Sabur.

LIEN (F.), *Vinculum*. A band, strap or garter, used in certain operations; as to tie patients during the operation of lithotomy; to fix the apparatus in fracture, &c. Also, the spleen.

LIEN ACCESSORIUS, *Lienculus*—*L. Inguis*, *Splenoneus*—*L. Succenturiatus*, *Lienculus*.

LIEN'CULUS, diminutive of *Len*, 'spleen.' *Lien succenturiatus seu accessorius*. A supernumerary spleen.

LIENOSUS, Splenic.

LIENTERY, *Lienteria*, from *leus*, 'smooth,' and *enteron*, 'intestine.' *Le'vitas seu Lax'itas intestino'rum*, *Diarrha'a lienteria*, *Fluxus Lientericus*, *Chymorrhoe'a seu Lax'itas ingesto'rum*, *Bromatoë'crisis*, *Diarrha'a Dysepe'tica*, *D. cum apepsia*, *D. Ingesto'rum*, *Slip'periness of the Guts*. Frequent liquid evacuations, the food only half digested. This condition is always symptomatic of great irritation in the intestinal canal, the sensibility of which is so much augmented that it cannot bear the sojourn of the food in it.

LIERRE, *Hedera helix*—*L. Terrestris*, *Glecoma hederaceum*.

LIFE, *Sax. Iij*, *lÿr*, *Vita*, *Bios*, *B'otë*, *Zoë*, *Pneuma*, *Spir'itus*, (F.) *Vie*. The state of organized beings, during which, owing to the union of an unknown principle with matter, they are capable of performing functions different from those that regulate other natural bodies; all of which functions, however numerous and diversified, work to one end. Life has only a limited duration; beyond which,—the organic functions ceasing to be executed,—the body is given up to the agency of chemical affinity. Hence Bichat has defined life to be—the aggregate of the functions which resist death. On account of the difference that exists among the vital functions, he has applied the term *Organic Life* to the functions inservient to composition and decomposition;—as digestion, respiration, circulation, calorification, absorption, secretion, and nutrition; and *Animal Life*, to the functions which connect man

and animals with external bodies; as the understanding, sensations, locomotion and voice.

LIFE, DURATION OF, see Longevity—*L. Everlasting*, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*—*L. Everlasting*, sweet-scented, *Gnaphalium polycephalum*—*L. Expectation of*, see Longevity.

LIFE-INSURANCE. A contract entered into, usually by an *insurance company*, to pay a certain sum of money on a person's death, on the condition of his paying an annual premium during his life. The medical practitioner may be applied to to certify that the life of the insurer is one that is insurable according to the rules of the company.

LIFE, VALUE OF, see Longevity, and Mortality.

LIFE'S BLOOD, Cillo.

LIG'AMENT, *Ligamentum*; from *ligare*, 'to bind;' *Desmos*, *Syndes'mos*, *Colliga'men*, *Cop'ula*. A name given to fibrous structures, which serve to unite bones, and to form articulations; hence the division into *interosseous* and *articular* ligaments. They are of a white, close texture; are but little extensible, and difficult to break. The name *ligament* has, also, been given to any membranous fold, which retains an organ in its situation.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL LIGAMENTS.

1. <i>Of the Lower Jaw.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capular ligament. Suspensory ligament of the stylo-glossus. Lateral ligament. Two capular ligaments between atlas and head. Circular ligament. Two capular between atlas and axis. Perpendicular ligament. Two lateral or moderator ligaments. Transverse ligament and its appendices.
2. <i>Connecting the Head with the first and second Vertebra, and these with each other.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anterior common. Crucial intervertebral. Ligaments running from the edge of the bony arch and spinous process of one vertebra to that of the next. Interspinous ligament. Ligamentum nuchæ. Intertransverse. Capular. Posterior or internal common. Capular of the heads of ribs. Capular of the tubercles. Ligamenta transversaria interna. Ligamenta transversaria externa. Ligamenta cervicis costarum externa.
3. <i>Of the other Vertebra.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ligamentous fibres running from the margins of the extremities of the ribs to the corresponding cartilages. Radiated ligaments from cartilage of ribs to the sternum. Capular ligaments of the cartilages of the ribs. Proper membrane of sternum. L. of cartilago-ensiformis. Tendinous expansions over the intercostales, &c.
4. <i>Of the Ribs, Sternum, &c.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two transverse,—one superior, one inferior. Ilio-sacral. Capular of the sacro-iliac synchondrosis. Two sacro ischiatic,—posterior and anterior, with the superior and inferior appendices.
5. <i>Of the Pelvis.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Longitudinal of os coccygis. Inguinal ligament. Capular of symphysis pubis. Ligament of foramen thyroideum.

6. *Of the Clavicle.* } Radiated ligament.
 } Capsular.
 } Interclavicular.
 } Ligamentum rhomboideum.
 } Claviculo-acromial.
 } Conoid.
 } Trapezoid.
7. *Of the Scapula.* } Anterior triangular.
 } Proper posterior.
8. *Of the Shoulder-Joint.* } Capsular.
9. *Of the Elbow-Joint.* } Capsular.
 } Brachio-ulnar.
 } Brachio-radial.
 } Coronary of the radius.
 } Anterior and posterior accessory.
 } Intermuscular of the os humeri.
10. *Carpal Extremity of Radius and Ulna, and between these bones.* } Interosseous ligament.
 } Oblique or chorda transversalis cubiti.
11. *Between Fore-arm and Wrist.* } Capsular.
 } Two lateral.
 } Mucous.
12. *Of the Carpus.* } Annular.
 } Capsular.
 } Short ligaments, — oblique, transverse, capsular, and proper.
13. *Between Carpal and Metacarpal bones.* } Articular lateral.
 } Straight, perpendicular, &c.
14. *Between the extremities of the Metacarpal bones.* } Interosseous, at the bases and heads, — dorsal, lateral, palmar.
15. *At the base of the Metacarpal bone of the Thumb, and at the first joint of the Fingers.* } Capsular.
 } Lateral.
16. *Of the first and second joints of the Thumb, and second and third joints of the Fingers.* } Capsular.
 } Lateral.
17. *Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Hand and Fingers in situ.* } Annular.
 } Vaginal or flexor tendons.
 } Vaginal or crucial of the phalanges.
 } Accessory of the flexor tendons.
 } Posterior annular.
 } Vaginal of extensors.
 } Transverse of extensors.
18. *Connecting the Os Femoris with the Os Ilium.* } Capsular and accessory alipa.
 } Round or teres ligament.
 } Cartilaginous ligament.
 } Double cartilaginous ligament.
 } Ligamenta mucosa.
19. *Of the Knee-Joint.* } Lateral, — internal and external.
 } External short lateral ligament.
 } Posterior ligament.
 } Ligament of the patella.
 } Capsular.
 } Ligamentum alare, — majus et minus.
 } Ligamentum mucosum.
 } Two crucial, — anterior and posterior.
 } Transverse.
20. *Connecting Fibula and Tibia.* } Capsular.
 } Interosseous.
 } Anterior superior.
 } Posterior superior.
21. *Connecting the Tarsal with the Leg Bones.* } Anterior ligament of the fibula.
 } Posterior of fibula.
 } Deltoides of tibia.
 } Capsular.
22. *Of the Tarsus.* } Capsular.
 } Short ligaments.
 } Capsular, broad superior, and lateral ligaments, connecting astragalus and naviculare.
 } Superior, lateral, and inferior, fixing os calcis to os cuboides.

23. *Of the Tarsus.* } Long, oblique, and rhomboid, forming the inferior ligaments.
 } Superior superficial, interosseous and inferior transverse ligaments, fixing the os naviculare and os cuboides.
 } Superior lateral, and plantar, which fix the os naviculare and cuneiform.
 } Superior superficial and plantar, connecting the os cuboides, and os cuneiforme externum.
 } Dorsal and plantar, uniting the ossa cuneiformia.
 } The proper capsular of each bone.
23. *Between Tarsus and Metatarsus.* } Capsular.
 } Dorsal, plantar, lateral, straight, oblique, and transverse.
24. *Connecting the Metatarsal Bones.* } Dorsal, plantar, and lateral, connecting the metatarsal bones.
 } Transverse ligaments.
25. *Of the Phalanges of the Toes.* } Capsular.
 } Lateral.
 } Annular.
 } Vaginal of the tendons of the peronei.
 } Lacinated.
26. *Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Foot and Toes in situ.* } Vaginal of the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.
 } Vaginal and crucial of the tendons of the flexors of the toes.
 } Accessory of the flexor tendons of the toes.
 } Transverse of the extensor tendons.

LIGAMENT, ANTERIOR, OF THE BLADDER. A name given by the older anatomists to a portion of the superior pelvic aponeurosis, which becomes attached to the front of the neck of the bladder.

LIGAMENT ARTÉRIEL, Arterial ligament —1. Camper's, Perineal fascia—1. Cervical suprascapular, see Suprascapular ligaments—1. Ciliaire, Ciliary ligament.

LIGAMENT, CORONARY, OF THE LIVER, is a reflection formed by the peritoneum, between the posterior margin of the liver, and the lower surface of the diaphragm. See Falx.

LIGAMENT, COSTO-XIPHOID, Xiphoid ligament —1. Dorsal-lumbo-suprascapular, see Suprascapular ligaments—1. of Fallopius, Crural arch—1. Gimbernat's, see Gimbernat's ligament—1. Gloss-epiglottic, see Gloss-epiglottic—1. Infra-pubian, Triangular ligament—1. Inter-épineux, Interspinal ligament—1. of the Ovary, see Ovarium—1. Palmar inferior, Metacarpal ligament—1. Poupert's, Crural arch—1. Rond, Ligamentum teres—1. Sur-épineux cervical, see Suprascapular ligaments—1. Sur-épineux-dorso-lombaire, see Suprascapular ligaments.

LIGAMENT, SUSPENSORY, OF THE LIVER, *Ligamentum latum, Suspensorium He'patis*, is a large triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum between the superior surface of the liver and the diaphragm. It is constituted of two layers, and is continuous, below, with another reflection, called the *Falx of the Umbilical Vein*. See Falx.

LIGAMENT, TRIANGULAR, Perineal fascia.

LIGAMENTA INTERLOBULARIA PULMONUM, Interlobular tissue—1. Intervertebralia, Intervertebral cartilages—1. Lata uteri, see Uterus—1. Rotunda uteri, Round ligaments of the uterus—1. Tarsae lata, see Tarsae lata (ligaments).

LIGAMENTEUX, Ligamentous.

LIGAMENTOSUS, Ligamentous.

LIGAMENT'OUS, *Ligament'ous, Dermous, Dermo'sus*, (F.) *Ligamenteux, Dermo'ux*. Having the character, or relating to, a ligament.

LIGAMENTS, BROAD, OF THE UTERUS, see Uterus—*l. Croisats*, Crucial ligaments, *l. Cruciformes*, Crucial ligaments—*l. Jaunes*, Yellow ligaments—*l. Grandes de l'utérus*, see Uterus—*l. of the Larynx*, inferior, Thyreo-arytenoid ligaments—*l. Ronds de l'utérus*, Round ligaments of the uterus.

LIGAMENTUM DENTATUM, Denticulatum ligamentum—*l. Iridis*, Ciliary ligament—*l. Nuchæ*, Cervical ligament—*l. Posticum Winslowii*, see Genu—*l. Suspensorium hepatis*, Suspensory ligament of the liver—*l. Suspensorium testis*, Gubernaculum testis.

LIGATIO, Fascia, Ligature—*l. Linguae*, Aphonia.

LIGATION, see Ligature.

LIGATURA, Ligature, Fascia—*l. Glandis*, Phimosis.

LIGATURE, *Ligaturæ*, *Ligatio*, *Alligaturæ*, *Deligatio*, *Vincturæ*, *Fascia*, *Epidæsis*, from *ligo*, 'I bind.' This word has various acceptations. It means, 1. The thread with which an artery or vein is tied, to prevent or arrest hemorrhage. 2. The cord, or thread, or wire, used for removing tumours, &c. 3. The bandage used for phlebotomy. *Ligature* is, also, sometimes applied to the act of tying an artery or considerable vessel—*Ligation*. When the artery alone is tied, the ligature is said to be *immediate*; when any of the surrounding parts are included, it is said to be *mediate*. The ligature occasions obliteration or adhesion of the arterial parietes, by cutting through the middle and internal coats; the adhesion being favoured by the formation of a coagulum, which acts, in some degree, as a barrier against the impulse of the blood, and subsequently disappears by absorption.

LIGHT, Sax. leohſ, lîht, (G.) Licht—*Lux*, *Lumen*, *Phos*, (F.) *Lumière*. An extremely rare fluid; diffused over the universe; emanating from the sun and fixed stars; traversing more than four millions of leagues in a minute; passing through transparent bodies, which refract it according to their density and combustibility; and arrested by opaque bodies, by which it is reflected at an angle equal to the angle of incidence. It is the cause of colour in all bodies, being entirely reflected by white surfaces and absorbed by black. It is decomposed in passing through a transparent prism into seven rays—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and violet.

Light acts upon the body as a gentle and salutary stimulus. It urges to exercise, whilst privation of it induces sleep and inactivity, and disposes to obesity. Hence it is, that, in rural economy, animals which are undergoing the process of fattening are kept in obscurity. When vegetables are deprived of light, their nutrition is interfered with, and they become *etiolated*. To a certain extent this applies to animals, and there is every reason to believe, that want of light prevents the due development of organized bodies. It has been found that, when tadpoles were deprived of light, they did not undergo the perfect metamorphosis into the frog, but that monstrosities from arrest of development were induced.

LIGHTNING, *Astrape*.

LIGHTS, RISING OF THE, *Cynanche trachealis*.

LIGNE, Line—*l. Apræ*, *Linea aspera*—*l. Blanche*, *Linea alba*—*l. Courbe*, Curved line—*l. Médiane de l'abdomen*, *Linea alba*—*l. Sous-trochantérienne*, *Linea aspera*.

LIGNIN, from *Lignum*, 'wood.' Ligneous or woody fibre; the fibrous structure of vegetable substances.

LIGNUM ALOES, *Agallochum*—*l. Aspalathi*, *Agallochum*—*l. Benedictum*, *Guaiacum*—*l. Bras-*

lianum rubrum, *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*—*l. Cæruleum*, *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*—*l. Campechense*, *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*—*l. Campechianum*, *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*—*l. Campescanum*, *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*—*l. Colubrinum*, see *Strychnos*—*l. Febrifugum*, *Quassia*—*l. Hæmatoxyli*, *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*—*l. Indicum*, *Guaiacum*, *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*—*l. Infelix*, *Sambucus*—*l. Nephriticum*, *Guilandina Moringa* (the wood)—*l. Pavnæ*, *Croton tiglium*—*l. Quassia*, see *Quassia*—*l. Sanctum*, *Guaiacum*—*l. Sandalinum*, see *Pterocarpus santalinus*—*l. Sappan*, *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*—*l. Serpentinum*, *Ophioxylum serpentinum*—*l. Vitæ*, *Guaiacum*.

LIGNYODES, *Fuliginosæ*.

LIGNYS, *Fuligo*.

LIG'ULA, *Lin'gula*. The clavicle; also, the glottis and epiglottis. A measure containing 3 drachms and a scruple, or about half an ounce. Also, a species of bandage or ligature.—*Scribonius*.

LIGUSTICUM CAPILLACEUM, *Æthusa meum*—*l. Carvi*, *Carum*—*l. Feniculum*, *Anethum*.

LIGUS'TICUM LEVIS'TICUM, from *Liguria*, pertaining to Liguria. *Levis'ticum*, *Laserpitium Germanicum*, *Ligusticum*, *Angelica levis'ticum* seu *paludapifo'lia*, *Lovage*, (F.) *Livèche*, *Ache des montagnes*. The properties of this plant are said to be stimulant, carminative, emmenagogue, &c.

LIGUSTICUM MEUM, *Æthusa meum*—*l. Phellandrium*, *Phellandrium aquaticum*.

LIGUSTICUM PODAGRA'RIA, *Podagra'ria ægopodium*, *Ægopodium podagraria*, *Sison podagra'ria*, *Pimpinella angelica'folia*, *Stium vulgare*, *Tragoselinum angel'ica*, *Seseli ægopodium*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Gout-weed*. A British plant, once considered useful in cases of gout.

LIGUSTICUM SILAUS, *Pencedanum silaus*.

LIGUSTRUM ÆGYPTIACUM, *Lawsonia inermis*.

LIGUS'TRUM VULGA'RE, *Privet*, *Privy*, (F.) *Troëne*. A shrub, which grows wild both in Europe and the United States, usually in hedges. The leaves are astringent and bitter; and the flowers, which are snow-white, and of an agreeable odour, have been employed in decoction in sore throat, and ulcerous stomatitis. The berries are said to be cathartic.

LIGYSMA, *Distortion*.

LILAC, COMMON, *Syringa vulgaris*—*l. Vulgaris*, *Syringa vulgaris*.

LILI, *Lilium Paracelsi*.

LILIA'GO. Dim. of *Lil'ium*, the *lily*; *Spiderwort*; *Lilias'trum*. This plant was formerly said to be alexipharmic and carminative.

LILIASTRUM, *Liliago*.

LIL'IUM CAN'DIDUM, *L. album*, *Orinon*. The *white lily*. (F.) *Lis blanc*. The infusion of the flowers of the lily in olive oil is emollient, and often applied externally, under the name of *Lily oil*, (F.) *Huile de lis*. The scales of the bulb, roasted, are sometimes employed as maturatives.

LILIUM CONVALLIUM, *Convallaria maialis*.

LILIUM PARACEL'SI, *Vincturæ Metallo'rum*, *Lili*. A medicine employed by Paracelsus. It was prepared by melting in a crucible four ounces of each of the following alloys: *Antimony and iron*, *antimony and tin*, *antimony and copper*, previously mixed with eighteen ounces of nitrate of potassa and as much salt of tartar. The melted mass, when pulverised, was treated with rectified alcohol, which really dissolved only the potassa set at liberty by the decomposition experienced by the nitre and salt of tartar. The *Lilium Paracelsi*

was used as a cordial. It entered into the composition of the theriacal elixir, &c.

LILY, GROUND, *Trillium latifolium*—l. May, *Convallaria maialis*—l. Pond, *Nelumbium luteum*—l. Pond, White, *Nymphaea odorata*—l. Toad, *Nymphaea odorata*—l. of the Valley, *Convallaria maialis*—l. Water, little, *Brasenia hydropeltis*—l. Water, sweet, *Nymphaea odorata*—l. Water, sweet-scented, *Nymphaea odorata*—l. Water, white, *Nymphaea alba*—l. Water, yellow, *Nymphaea lutea*—l. White, *Lilium candidum*, *Nelumbium luteum*.

LIMA, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Peru does not appear to be favourable to the generation of consumption; and Lima would seem to be a good residence for the phthisical valetudinarian. Many have been benefited by a residence there; but when they have gone farther south, as to Chili, the effect, according to Dr. M. Burrough, has generally been fatal.

LIMA DENTARIA, *Scalprum dentarium*.

LIMACIEN (F.), from *limaçon*, the cochlea of the ear. A branch of the acoustic or labyrinthic nerve sent to the cochlea.

LIMACON, Cochlea, *Limax*—l. *Rampes du*, see Cochlea.

LIMACUM CORNUA, see Lachrymal puncta.

LIMANCHIA, Abstinence.

LIMA'TIO, from *lima*, 'a file.' Filing: an operation employed by the dentist more especially to prevent immediate contact of the teeth with each other.

LIMATURA FERRI, *Ferri Limatura*.

LIMAX, *Helix*, *Slug* or *Snail*, (F.) *Limacum*, *Colimaçon*, *Escargot*. A syrup has been prepared from these animals, which has been given in phthisis, &c. The raw snails have also been taken in consumption. They have been used as food.

LIMB, *Membrum*.

LIMBUS ALVEOLARIS, Alveolar border—l. *Luteus retinas*, see *Foramen centrale*—l. *Posterior corporis striati*, *Tenia semicircularis*.

LIME. A fruit like a small lemon, the juice of which is strongly acid, and much used for making punch. It is, also, used in long voyages as an antiscorbutic, &c. It is a species of lemon, the fruit of *Citrus acidia*.

LIME, *Calx*—l. *Carbonate of, Creta*—l. *Chloride of, Calcis chloridum*—l. *Chlorite of, Calcis chloridum*—l. *Chloruret of, Calcis chloridum*—l. *Hydrate of, see Calx*—l. *Hypochlorite of, Calcis chloridum*—l. *Muriate of, solution of, see Calcis murias*—l. *Oxymuriate of, Calcis chloridum*—l. *Slaked, see Calx*—l. *Sulphuret of, Calcis sulphuretum*—l. *Tree, Tilia*—l. *Water, Liquor calcis*—l. *Water, compound, Liquor calcis compositus*.

LIMICUS, Hungry.

LIMITROPHES, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*.

LIMNE, Marsh.

LIMNE'MIC, *Limnæ'mic*, *Limnæ'mic*, *Limnæ'micus*, *Limnæ'micus*, from *λυμη*, 'a marsh,' and 'αίμα,' 'blood.' An epithet given to affections induced by paludal emanations; (F.) *Affectiones limnæmiquæ*.

LIMOCTON'IA, Abstinence. Abstinence to death. Death from hunger; from *λιμος*, 'hunger,' and *κρως*, 'death.' Suicide by hunger.

LIMODES, Hungry.

LIMON, see *Citrus medica*.

LIMONADA, Lemonade.

LIMONADE, Lemonade—l. *Gaseuse*, see *Lemonade*—l. *Sèche*, Lemonade, dry; see *Citric acid*.

LIMONIUM, *Stactis limonium*—l. *Malum*, see *Citrus medica*.

LIMONUM BACCA, see *Citrus medica*.

LIMOS, *λιμος*, 'hunger.' Hence:

LIMO'SIS, *Stomach disease, Morbid appetitæ*. A genus in the class *Celiacæ*, order *Entericæ*, of Good.

LIMOSIS CARDIALGIA MORDENS, *Cardialgia*—l. *Cardialgia sputatoria, Pyrosis*—l. *Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia*—l. *Expers, Anorexia*—l. *Expers protractæ, Fasting*—l. *Flatus, Flatulencia*—l. *Helluonum, Gluttony*—l. *Pica, Malacia*.

LIMOTHERAPEI'A, *Nestitherapei'a, Nestotherapei'a, Nestiatri'a, Peinotherapi'a, Curatio morbi per inediam*, from *λιμος*, 'hunger,' and *θεραπεία*, 'treatment.' Hunger-cure. Cure by fasting.

LIMUS, *Limos*.

LIN, *Linum usitatissimum*—l. *Graines de, see Linum usitatissimum*—l. *Purgatif, Linum catharticum*.

LINAIRE, *Antirrhinum linaria*.

LINAMENTUM, *Linteum*.

LINARIA, *Antirrhinum linaria*—l. *Cymbalaria, Antirrhinum linaria*—l. *Elatine, Antirrhinum elatine*—l. *Vulgaris, Antirrhinum linaria*.

LINCTUARIUM, *Electos*.

LINCTUS, *Electos*—l. *Albus, Looch album*—l. *Amygdalinus, Looch album*—l. *ad Aphthas, Mel boracis*—l. *de Borace, Mel boracis*—l. *Communis, Looch album*.

LINDEN TREE, *Tilia*.

LINE, *Lin'ea, Grammè*, (F.) *Ligne*. Extent in length, considered without regard to breadth or thickness. As a measure, it means the 12th part of an inch.

MEDIAN LINE OF THE BODY is an imaginary line supposed to set out from the top of the head and to fall between the feet, so as to divide the body vertically into two equal and symmetrical parts.

LINEA, *Line*.

LINEA ALBA, *L. A. Abdom'inis*, (F.) *Ligne blanche, Ligne médiane de l'abdomen* (Ch.), *Candid'ula abdom'inis lin'ea, Lin'ea central'is*. A tendinous, strong, and highly resisting cord; extending from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the symphysis pubis, with the umbilicus near its middle. The linea alba is formed by the decussation of the aponeurosis of the abdominal muscles; and its use is to limit the movement of the chest backwards; to prevent it from separating too far from the pelvis, and to furnish a fixed point for the muscles of the abdomen in their contraction.

LINEA AS'PERRA, (F.) *Ligne âpre, Ragged ridge, Ligne sous-trochantérienne*, (Ch.) A rough projection at the posterior surface of the femur, which gives attachment to muscles.

LINEA CANDIDULA ABDOMINIS, *L. alba*—l. *Centralis, L. alba*—l. *Innominata, Ilio-pectinea Linea*.

LINEÆ SEMILUNA'RES are the lines, which bound the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen. They are formed by the union of the abdominal tendons. The lines which cross these muscles are called *Lineæ transt'er'sæ*.

LINEÆ TIBI'Æ, *An'guli tibi'æ*. Sharp lines on the tibia.

LINEÆ TRANSVERSÆ, see *L. semilunares*, and *Processus teretes*.

LINÉAIRE, *Linear*.

LIN'EAMENT, *Lineamen'tum*, from *linea*, 'a line.' A delicate trait observed on the countenance, which constitutes its special character, enables us to preserve its image, and is the cause of resemblance to others. *A feature*.

Bonnet gave the name *Lin'ament* to the first traces of organization in the embryo of man and animals.

LINÆAR, *Linæaris*, *Linæarius*. Same etymon. (F.) *Linéaire*. Pathologists apply the epithet *linæar* to fractures which are very narrow, and in which the fragments are scarcely separated.

LINE'OLA; a diminutive of *linæa*, 'a line.' A small line.

LINE'OLÆ MAMMÆRUM. The white lines on the breasts.

LINGUA, Tongue — l. Bovis, *Anchusa officinalis* — l. Canina, *Cynoglossum* — l. Cervina, *Asplenium scolopendrium* — l. Exigua, *Epiglottis* — l. Prognosis ex, *Glossomantia* — l. *Serpentaria*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

LINGUÆ AVIS, see *Fraxinus excelsior* — l. Dentator, *Glossocotichus* — l. *Exoncosis*, *Glossoncus* — l. *Scalpium*, *Cure-langue*.

LIN'GUAL, *Lingualis*, from *lingua*, 'the tongue.' Relating or belonging to the tongue.

LINGUAL ARTERY, *Arteria lingualis*, arises from the external carotid; and, after several tortuosities, reaches the base of the tongue, becomes horizontal, and, under the name *Rosine*, advances to the tip, where it anastomoses with its fellow. In its course, it gives off the *Dorsalis linguæ* and *sublingual*.

LINGUAL MUSCLE, *Lingualis*, *Basio-glossus* (Cowper), *Glossianus*, is a small, long, fasciculus of fibres, hidden beneath the sides of the tongue, between the hyoglossus and styloglossus muscles, which are on the outside, and the genioglossus, within. This muscle passes from the base to the tip of the tongue; and, at its sides, is confounded with the muscles just referred to. It shortens the tongue, depresses its point, and can carry it to the right or left side.

LINGUAL NERVE is a name which has been given to the ninth pair or hypoglossus. It is, also, a term applied to a branch given off from the *Inferior maxillary*, or third branch of the fifth pair. Near its origin it anastomoses with, or simply runs close to, the chorda tympani. It afterwards gives off a considerable number of filaments, which are distributed to the tongue, and some of which are said to have been even traced as far as the papillæ; — a distribution which has occasioned it to be regarded as the *Gustatory nerve*, (F.) *Nerf gustatif*.

LINGUAL SALIVARY GLANDS, see *Salivary glands*.

LINGUAL VEIN follows nearly the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal jugular.

LINGUALIS, Lingual muscle.

LINGUETTA LAMINOSA, Lingula.

LINGULA, Ligula.

LIN'GULA, *Linguetta laminoea*. A thin, transversely grooved lobule of gray substance, derived from the anterior border of the cerebellum, which, for a short distance, lies over the velum medullare arterius.

LINGULA FISTULÆ, Epiglottis.

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA, see *Linum usitatissimum*.

LIN'IMENT, *Linimentum*, *Litus*, *Enchris'ton*, *Catachris'ton*, *Perich'risis*, *Perichris'ton*, *Aleiph'a*, *Aleim'oa*, *Enchris'ta*, *Fric'tum*, *Fricato'rium*, *Inac'tio*, from *linire*, 'to anoint gently,' 'to anoint.' An unctuous medicine, containing usually oil or lard, which is used externally in the form of friction.

LINIMENT AMMONIACAL, *Linimentum ammoniac* — l. de *Carbonate d'Ammoniaque*, *Linimentum ammonis carbonatis*.

LINIMENT ANTIHÉMORRHOÏDALE DE SIEUR ANDRY, (F.) This is formed of *Narbonne honey*, *Olive oil*, and *Turpentine*.

LINIMENT ANTIPARALYTIQUE, (F.) Composed of *subcarbonate of ammonia*, *alcoholized oil*, *black soap*, and *oil of rosemary*.

LINIMENT, ANTISCROFULOUS, OF HUFELAND. It is composed of *fresh ox-gall*, *White Soap*, *Unguentum althææ*, *Volatile oil of petroleum*, *Carbonate of ammonia*, and *Camphor*.

LINIMENT CALCAIRE, *Linimentum aquæ calcis* — l. *Camphor*, *Linimentum camphoræ* — l. *Camphré*, *Linimentum camphoræ* — l. of *Cantharides*, *camphorated*, *Linimentum e cantharidibus camphoratum* — l. *Cantharide camphré*, *Linimentum e cantharidibus camphoratum* — l. *d'Eau de chaux*, *Linimentum aquæ calcis* — l. of *Lime-water*, *Linimentum aquæ calcis* — l. de *Mercur*, *Linimentum hydrargyri* — l. *Mercurial*, *Linimentum hydrargyri* — l. *Oléo-calcaire*, *Linimentum aquæ calcis*.

LINIMENT RÉSOLUTIF DE POTT, composed of *oil of turpentine* and *muratic acid*. Used in rheumatism, swellings, &c.

LINIMENT, SAINT JOHN LONG'S. A liniment used by a celebrated empiric at the commencement of the second quarter of the 19th century. It is said to have consisted of *oil of turpentine* and *acetic acid*, held in suspension by yolk of egg. It was a powerful counter-irritant.

LINIMENT DE SAVON, *Linimentum saponis compositum* — l. de *Savon opiacé*, *Linimentum saponis et opii*.

LINIMENT SAVONNEUX HYDROSULFURE DE JADELLOT. Composed of *sulphuret of potass*, ℥vj; *white soap*, ℥ij; *oil of poppy*, ℥iiv; *oil of thyme*, ℥ij. Used in itch.

LINIMENT, SIMPLE, *Linimentum simplex* — l. *Soap*, *Linimentum saponis* — l. *Soap and opium*, *Linimentum saponis et opii* — l. *Soap, compound*, *Linimentum saponis compos.* — l. *Turpentine*, *Linimentum terebinthinæ* — l. of *Verdigris*, *Linimentum æruginis* — l. de *Vert-de-gris*, *Linimentum æruginis* — l. *Volatil*, *Linimentum ammoniæ fortis*.

LINIMENTUM, *Liniment*.

LINIMENTUM ERUGINIS, *Oxmyel Eruginis*, *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*, *Mellitum de acetate cupri*, *Liniment of verdigris*, (F.) *Liniment de Vert-de-gris*, *Miel d'acétate de cuivre*. (*Erugin*, cont. ℥j; acet. ℥viij; *mellis despum.* pond. ℥xiv. Liquefied, strained, and inspissated by boiling. — Ph. L.) It is used as an escharotic and detergent; — diluted, as a gargle in venereal ulcerations and in foul ulcers.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM, *Ceratum cetacei*, *Unguentum cetacei* — l. ad *Ambustiones*, L. *aquæ calcis*.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ, *Sapo ammoniacalis*, *Linimentum ammoniacum* seu *ammoniacum* seu *Anglicanum*, *Sapo ammoniac oleaceus*, *Unguentum album resolvens*, *Oleum ammoniacum*, *Linimentum ammoniacum*, *Strong liniment of ammonia*, (F.) *Liniment volatil ou ammoniacal*, *Savon ammoniacal*. (*Liq. ammon.* ℥j; *olei olivæ*, ℥ij. Mix. — Ph. U. S.) A stimulating and rubefacient soap.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS, *Liniment of subcarbonate of ammonia*, *Linimentum ammoniacum*, *Linimentum volatil*, *Hartshorn and oil*, (F.) *Liniment de carbonate d'ammoniaque*. (*Solut. subcarb. ammon.* ℥j; *olei olivæ*, ℥ij. Shake till they unite.) A stimulating liniment, mostly used to relieve rheumatic pains, bruises, &c.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIATUM seu AMMONIUM, L. *ammonis fortis* — l. *Anglicanum*, L. *Ammonis fortis* — l. ad *Aphthas*, *Mel boracis*.

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS, *Linimentum Calcis* (Ph. U. S.), *Oleum lini cum calce*, *Sapo calcarius*, *Linimentum ad ambustiones*, *Liniment of lime-water*, (F.) *Liniment d'eau de chaux*, *Savon calcaire*, *Liniment calcaire*, *Liniment oléo-calcaire*.

(*Olei lini, aqua calcis*, ʒʒ fʒij. Miscel.) A cooling and emollient application to burns and scalds.

LINIMENTUM ARCEI, Unguentum elemi compositum—*L. de Borate, Mel boracis*—*L. Calcis, L. aque calcis*.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ, *Oleum Camphoratum, Solutio camphoræ oleosa, Camphor liniment*, (F.) *Liniment Camphré*, (*Camphoræ, ʒiv; olei olivæ, fʒij*. Dissolve.) It is used as a stimulant and discutient.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM, *Ward's essence for the headach, Compound camphor liniment*. (*Camphor, ʒij; liq. ammoniæ, fʒij; spirit. lavand. Oj*.—*Ph. L.*) It is stimulant and anodyne.

LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS, *Liniment of Spanish Flies*. (*Cantharid. in pulv. ʒj; Ol. Terebinth. Oss.* Digest for three hours by means of a water bath, and strain.—*Ph. U. S.*) Used as an excitant liniment in typhus, &c.

LINIMENTUM B CANTHARIDIBUS CAMPHORATUM, *Camphorated liniment of cantharides*, (F.) *L. cantharide camphré*. (*Tinct. cantharid. ʒss; ol. amygd. dulc. ʒiv; sapon. amygd. ʒj; camphor. ʒss*. Dissolve the camphor in the oil, and add this mixture to the tincture and soap.—*Ph. P.*) Rubefacient, and discutient.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI, *Mercurial liniment*, (F.) *L. de Mercure*. (*Ung. Hyd. fort. adip. præp. ʒʒ ʒiv; camphoræ, ʒj; sp. rect. gtt. xv; liquor ammon. fʒij*. Rub the camphor with the spirit; add the ointment and lard; and, lastly, gradually add the solution.—*Ph. L.*) It is used as a stimulant and discutient to venereal swellings, &c.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBATUM, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—*L. Saponaceum opiatum, L. saponis et opii*.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM HYDROSULPHURATUM, (*Common Soap*, 500 p. Liquefy in a water bath in an earthen vessel; and add *white poppy oil*, 250 p. Mix intimately, and add *dry sulphuret of potash*, 100 p. Beat together, and add *oil of poppy-seed*, 750 p.—*Ph. P.*) In cutaneous affections, as psora, herpes, &c.

LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM, *L. Saponis camphoratum*.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS, *Tinctura saponis camphorata* (*Ph. U. S.*), *Camphorated Tincture of Soap, Soap Liniment*. (*Saponis oncis. ʒiv; camphor. ʒij; Ol. Rosmarini. fʒss; alcohol, Oij*. Digest the soap and alcohol in a water bath, until the former is dissolved; filter, and add the camphor and oil.—*Ph. U. S.*) Used in sprains, bruises, and as an embrocation.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM, *L. S. compositum, L. Saponato-camphoratum, Balsamum opodeldoc, Tinctura saponis camphorata* (*Ph. U. S.*), *Opodeldoch, Steer's opodeldoch*, (F.) *L. de Sapon. Compound Soap Liniment*. (*Sapon. rasur. ʒiv; Camphor. ʒij; Ol. Rosmarini, fʒss; Aqua, fʒij; Alcohol, Oij*. Mix the alcohol and water; digest the soap in the mixture by means of a water bath, until it is dissolved; filter, and add the camphor and oil.—(*Ph. U. S.*) Stimulant and anodyne; in bruises, local pains, &c.

Freeman's Bathing Spirits consist of *lin. sapon comp.* coloured with *Daffy's elixir*.

Jackson's Bathing Spirits differ from *Freeman's* in the addition of some essential oils.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS ET OPII, *L. saponaceum opiatum, Soap and opium liniment, Bates's anodyne balsam, Balsamum anodynum, Tinctura saponis et opii*, (F.) *L. de Sapon opiatæ*. (*Saponis dur. ʒiv; opii, ʒj; camphoræ, ʒij; olei rosmarin. fʒss; alcohol, Oij*.—*Ph. E.*) Anodyne; in chronic rheumatism and local pains in general.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX, *Simple Liniment*. (*Ol. oliv. 4 p.; cera alba, 1 p.* fat liniment.—*Ph. E.*) Emollient; used in chaps, &c.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX, Unguentum cereæ.
LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ, *Turpentine liniment*. (*Cerat. resina, lbj; ol. terebinth. Oss.* Melt the cerate and stir in the oil.) A stimulant; applied to burns, &c.

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE, *L. ammoniæ carbonatis*.
LINNÆA, *L. Borea'lis*. This plant, called after Linnæus, has a bitter, sub-astringent taste; and is used, in some places, in the form of fomentation, in rheumatic pains. An infusion in milk is used in Switzerland for the cure of sciatica.

LINOSPERMUM, see *Linum usitatissimum*.

LINSEED, see *Linum usitatissimum*.

LINT, *Carbasus, Linteum*.

LINTEAMEN, *Linteum, Pledget*.

LINTEUM, *L. carptum seu rasum, Lintea'men, Oth'onæ, Oth'onion, Car'basus, Car'basa, Car'pia, Motos, Motæ, Motum, Lintamen'tum, Tilma, Xystos, Xyema, Achnæ, Lint*, (F.) *Charpie*. A soft, flocculent substance, made by scraping old linen cloth, (F.) *Charpie râpée*, or by unravelling old linen cut into small pieces—(F.) *Charpie brute*; and employed in surgery as a dressing to wounds, ulcers, &c., either simply or covered with ointment.

LINTEUM CARPTUM, see *Linteum*—*L. Rasum*, see *Linteum*.

LINUM, see *Linum usitatissimum*—*L. Arvense, L. usitatissimum*.

LINUM CATHARTICUM, *L. min'imium, Chamæ'linum, Purging flax or Mill mountain*, (F.) *Lin purgatif*. This plant is possessed of cathartic properties, and has a bitterish, disagreeable taste. Dose, ʒj, in substance.

LINUM CRUDUM, see *Apolinosis*—*L. Minimum, L. Catharticum*.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM, *L. arven'se, Common flax*, (F.) *Lin*. The seed, *Linum* (*Ph. U. S.*), *Sem'ina lini usitatissimi, Lino'spermum, Linseed, Flaxseed*, (F.) *Grains de lin*, are inodorous, and almost tasteless; yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. They are demulcent and emollient. Linseed, when ground into powder, forms a good emollient poultice. It is only necessary to stir the powder into boiling water. The oil, *Oleum lini, Flaxseed oil*, (F.) *Huile de Lin*, is emollient and demulcent.

LIONDENT, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

LION'S FOOT, *Nabalus albus, Prenanthes*—

l. Tail, Leonurus.

LIPODIA, *Leipodes*.

LIOPUS, *Lelopus*.

LIP, *Sax. and Germ. Lippe, Cheilos, La'bium, Labrum*, (F.) *Lèvre*. [In Entomology, *labium* means the lower lip,—*labrum*, the upper.] The lips are composed of different muscular fasciculi, nerves, and vessels, covered by the skin and mucous membrane of the mouth. They circumscribe the anterior aperture of that cavity; and are inservient to mastication, pronunciation, &c. They are distinguished into *upper* and *lower*—*Anterior*, and *Catochei'lon*—and are placed in front of each jaw, forming between them the anterior aperture of the mouth. They unite at each side, and form what are called the *angles* or *commissures* of the mouth—*Chal'ini*. Their free edge is covered with a mucous membrane, of a more or less livid red, according to the individual. They receive their arteries from the external carotid. Their veins open into the two jugulars. Their lymphatic vessels descend into the ganglions situate beneath the chin. Their nerves are derived from the infra-orbital, mental, and facial.

Lips, La'bia, (F.) *Lèvres de la vulve*, are folds belonging to the genital organs of the female, and distinguished into—1. *Labia pudendi seu Cunnii seu majora, Episia, Ala pudendi muliebris, Hytrochaelides, Rupes, Ala majora, Crem- soci, (F.) Grandes Lèvres*. These are two membranous folds, thicker above than below, which limit the vulva laterally, and extend from the inferior part of the mons veneris to the perinæum. They unite anteriorly and posteriorly, forming commissures; the posterior of which is called *Fourchette*. Their outer surface is convex; formed of skin and covered with hair. The inner surface is white, and covered by a mucous membrane, continuous with that lining the other parts of the vulva. The space between the skin and mucous membrane is filled with a fatty tissue and fibrous bands, some fibres of the constrictor vaginae muscle, vessels, and nerves.

We speak, also, of the *lips of a wound, ulcer, &c.*, when alluding to the edges of these solutions of continuity.

LIPA, λιπα, fat; also, Lippitudo.

LIPARA, from λιπαρος, 'fatty,' and λιπα, 'fat.' Plasters, containing much oil or fat.

LIPARIA, see Polysarcea.

LIPAROCÉLE, *Lipocèle*, from λιπαρος, 'fatty,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' *Lipo'ma*, or fatty tumour of the scrotum, *Her'nia pinguedino'sa scroti*.

LIPAROLÉ, Pomatum, *Pommade*.

LIPAROTES, see Polysarcea.

LIPAROTRICHIA, from λιπαρος, 'fat,' and σπex, 'hair.' Too great oiliness of the hair.

LIPASMA, see Polysarcea.

LIPEMANIA, Melancholy, see Lypemania.

LIPHÆMIA, Leiphæmia.

LIPHÆMOS, Leiphæmos.

LIPŌ or **LEIPO**, λιπω, 'I leave,' 'I forsake.' Hence, *Leipopsychia, Leipothymia*.

LIPOCELE, Liparocèle.

LIPODERMIA, Aposthia.

LIPODERMOS, Leipodermos.

LIPŌMA, *Lypo'ma*, from λιπος, 'fat,' 'fatty tumour.' A fatty tumour of an encysted or other character.

LIPOMÉRIA, *Leipome'ria*, from λιπω, 'I leave,' and μερη, a 'part.' Monstrosity from arrest of development, or from defect. Deficiency of one or more of the parts of the body; for example, where a person has only four fingers.

LIPOPSYCHIA, Syncope.

LIPOS, Pinguedo.

LIPOSIS, see Polysarcea.

LIPOTHYMLA, Syncope.

LIPPA, *Chassie*.

LIPPIA, Adall.

LIPPITU'DO, *Ophthalmia chronica* of some, *Lippitude, Blear-eye, Lappa, Lipa, Xerophthalmia, Lema, Lemē, Lemos'itas, Glemē, Glama, Gramia*. A copious secretion of the sebaceous humour of the eyelids, which renders them gummy. It is owing to a state of chronic inflammation of the tarsal margins; the eyelids being generally red, tamed, and painful.

LIPPITDO NEONATORUM, see Ophthalmia.

LIPPUS, *Chassieus*.

LIPSIS ANIMI, Syncope.

LIPSOTRICHIA, Alopecia, Calvities.

LIQUAMUM'IA, *Adeps huma'nus*. Human fat—Ruland and Johnson.

LICUARIUM, Syrupus simplex.

LIQUATIO, Liquefaction.

LIQUEFACIENT, *Liquefa'ciens*, from liquide's, 'liquid,' and facere, 'to make.' A medicinal agent, which seems to have the power of liquefy-

ing solid depositions. To this class mercury, iodine, &c., have been referred by some.

LIQUEFAC'TION, *Liqua'tio, Liquefa'ctio*; (same etymon.) Transformation of a solid substance into a liquid. It is used particularly in speaking of metals and fatty bodies, see Fusion.

LIQUEUR D'ALUMINE COMPOSÉE, *Liquor aluminis compos.*—1. *Arsénicate*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—1. *Fumante de Boyle*, *Ammonis sulphuretum, Liquor fumans Boyllii*—1. *Volatile de corne de cerf*, *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*—1. *de Cuivre ammoniacal*, *Liquor cupri ammoniaci*—1. *de Fer alcaline*, *Liquor ferri alkalinii*—1. *de Sous-acétate de plomb*, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*—1. *de Potasse*, *Liquor potassæ*—1. *de Sous-carbonate de potasse*, *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*.

LIQUID, ADHESIVE, MAYNARD'S, *Collodion*—1. *Disinfecting, Burnett's*, see Burnett's disinfecting liquid—1. *Disinfecting, Labarraque's*, *Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ*—1. *Disinfecting, Ledoyen's*, see Ledoyen's disinfecting liquid.

LIQUIDAMBAR ASPLENIFOLIA, *Comptonia asplenifolia*—1. *Officialis*, see *Styrax*—1. *Pergrina, Comptonia asplenifolia*.

LIQUIDAM'BAR STYRACIF'LVA, *Liquidam'bra, Succi gum*. The name of the tree which affords the *Liquid amber* and *Storax liquida*, *Styrax liquida* or *Liquid storax*. *Liquid amber* is a resinous juice of a yellow colour, inclining to red; at first of about the consistence of turpentine; by age, hardening into a solid, brittle mass. It is not used medicinally.

Styrax Liquida is obtained from this plant by boiling. There are two sorts,—one more pure than the other. It is used, occasionally, as a stomachic, in the form of plaster.

LIQUIDUM NERVEUM, Nervous fluid.

LIQUIRITIA, *Glycyrrhiza*.

LIQUOR, *Liqua'men, Hyggon, Hy'grotes, (F.) Liqueur*. A name given to many compound liquida, and especially to those the bases of which are water and alcohol.

LIQUOR ACIDUS HALLERI, *Elixir acidum Halleri*—1. *Ethereus, Ether*—1. *Ethereus sulphuricus, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS, *Aqua aluminis compos'ita, Aqua aluminosa Batea'na, Compound solution of Alum, (F.) Liqueur d'alumine composée*. (*Aluminis, sinci sulphat. sing. ℥ss, aquæ fervent. Oij.* Dissolve and filter through paper.) Detergent and stimulant. Used as a collyrium, when properly diluted, in ophthalmia; as an injection in gleet, leucorrhœa, &c.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ, *Liq. ammonia pura, Al'cali ammoniacum fluidum, Ammonia liquida, A. caustica liquida, A. pura liquida, Lixivium ammoniacalē, Spiritus salis ammoniaci aquosus, Aqua ammonia, Aqua ammonia caustica, Liquid ammonia, Solution of ammonia, (F.) Ammoniaque liquide*. (Directed to be made in the Pharm. U. S. from *muriate of Ammonia*, in fine powder; and *Lime*, each a pound; *distilled water* a pint; *water*, nine fluidounces. The water is employed to slake the lime; this is mixed with the muriate of ammonia and put into a glass retort in a sand-bath. Heat is applied so as to drive off the ammonia, which is made to pass into a quart bottle containing the distilled water. To every ounce of the product three and a half fluidrachms of distilled water are added, or as much as may be necessary to raise its s. g. to 0.96. This *Liquor Ammonia* may also be made by mixing one part of *liquor ammonia fortior* with two parts of distilled water. (Ph. U. S. 1842.) Its s. g. is 0.960. **LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR**, *Stronger solution of ammonia* (Ph. U. S.) is an aqueous solution of ammonia

of the s. g. 0.882. Liquor ammoniæ is stimulant, antacid, and rubefacient. Dose gr. to \mathfrak{xx} , in water or milk.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETA'TIS, *Al'cali ammoni'acum aceta'tum, Alcali volat'ilè aceta'tum, Aqua aceta'tis ammo'niæ, Solution of acetate of ammonia, Aqua ammo'niæ aceta'tæ, Acetas ammoniæ, Spirit of Mindere'rus, Sal ammoni'acum vegetab'ilè, Spiritus ophthal'micus Mindere'ri, Sal aceto'sus ammoniaca'tis.* (Acid. acetic. dilut. Oij, Ammon. carbonat. in pulv. add the salt to the acid until it is saturated. Ph. U. S. 1851.) A sudorific; externally, cooling. Dose, \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{fziss} .

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONA'TIS, *Solutio subcarbonatis ammoniæ, Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ, Solution of subcarbonate of ammonia.* (Ammoniæ carbon. \mathfrak{ziv} , aquæ destillat. Oj. Dissolve and filter through paper.) Use;—the same as that of the carbonate of ammonia.

LIQUOR AMMONII HYDROTHIODIS, *Ammonii sulphuretum*—l. ex Ammoniâ et oleo succini, *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus*—l. Ammonii vinosus, *Spiritus ammoniæ.*

LIQUOR AM'NI, *Aqua amnii.* The liquor of the amnios. (F.) *Eaux de l'Amnios.* The fluid exhaled by the amnios, and which envelops the fœtus during the whole period of utero-gestation. It is often simply called the *waters*, (F.) *Les Eaux.* Its relative quantity diminishes as pregnancy advances, although its absolute quantity continues to increase till the period of delivery. In some women only five or six ounces are met with: in others, it amounts to pints. It is limpid, yellowish, or whitish; exhales a faint smell, and has a slightly saline taste. It contains water in considerable quantity; albumen; chloride of sodium; phosphate of lime; an alkaline substance; and a particular acid. It facilitates the dilatation of the uterus, and aids delivery by acting as a soft wedge enclosed in its membranes, *Poche des Eaux*, &c. It is probably inservient to useful purposes in the nutrition of the fœtus.

LIQUOR AMNII, FALSE. The fluid contained between the amnion and chorion in the early periods of foetal existence.

LIQUOR ANODYNE, HOFFMANN'S, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus*—l. Anodynus martialis, Alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri.

LIQUOR ANOD'YNI TEREBINTHINA'TUS. A formula prescribed by Rudemacher in cases of gallstone, and of obstructions and indurations of the liver and spleen. It was composed of *Hoffmann's anodyne liquor* \mathfrak{zj} ; rectified oil of turpentine \mathfrak{ij} . Dose 5 to 10 drops. It resembles the *Remède de Durand*.

LIQUOR ARSENICA'LIS, *L. potassæ arseni'tis* (Ph. U. S.), *Solutio arsenicalis, S. arsenica'ta, S. arseni'tis kal'icæ, Arsenical solution, Mineral solvent, Ar'senis potassæ liq'u'idus, Ar'senis potassæ aquo'sus, Fowler's solution of arsenic, Solutio mineral'is, Italian poison, Aqua Tofa'na, Aqua Toffa'na, Acqua della Toffana, Acqua di Napoli, Acquet'ta (?)*, Tasteless aque drop, (F.) *Liqueur arsenicale.* (Acid. Arsenios. in frustulis, potassæ carbonatis pur., sing. gr. \mathfrak{lxiv} , aquæ destillat. q. s. Boil together the arsenious acid and carbonate of potassa with twelve fluidounces of distilled water, in a glass vessel, until the arsenic is dissolved. When the solution is cold, add Spirit. lavand. c. \mathfrak{zj} , and as much distilled water as will make the whole one pint. Ph. U. S.) \mathfrak{fzj} contains gr. ss of the arsenious acid. Dose, gr. \mathfrak{xx} .

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI, see Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of—l. Barrii chloridi, Baryta, muriate, solution of—l. Bellotti, L. Hydrargyri nitrici—l. Calcei chloridi, see Calcis murias.

LIQUOR CALCIS, *Solutio calcis, Aqua calcis, Aqua benedic'ta, Calca'ria pura liq'u'ida, Aqua*

calca'ria usta, Solution of Lime, Lime Water, (F.) Eau de chaux. (Calcis \mathfrak{ziv} , aq. destill. cong. Pour the water on the lime, and stir. Let it stand in a covered vessel three hours; bottle the lime and water in stopped bottles, and use the clear solution.) It is astringent, tonic, and antacid; and is used in diarrhœa, diabetes, heartburn, &c., and as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{zj} to Oss, in milk.

LIQUOR CALCIS COMPOS'ITUS, *Aqua calcis compos'ita, Compound lime water, Aqua benedic'tis compos'ita, (F.) Eau de chaux compos.* (Liqu. guaiac. ras. \mathfrak{lbss} , rad. glycyrrh. \mathfrak{zj} , cort. camfran. \mathfrak{zss} ; semin. coriand. \mathfrak{zj} , liquor calcis, Ovj. Macerate for two days, and filter.) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and astringent, and is used in cutaneous affections.

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS, see Calcis murias—l. Cereris, Cerevisia—l. Chloreti natri, L. sodæ chlorinatæ—l. Chlorini, see Chlorine—l. Chlorureti natri, L. Sodæ chlorinatæ—l. Chlorureti sodæ, L. sodæ chlorinatæ.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIA'TI, *Aqua cupri ammoni'ati, Aqua sapphari'na, Blue eyewater, Solution of ammoniated copper;* (F.) *Liqueur ou Eau de cuivre ammoniacal.* (Cupri ammoniat. \mathfrak{zj} , aquæ destill. Oj. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper Ph. L.) Corrosive and detergent. Used externally to foul ulcers; and diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHA'TIS COMPOS'ITUS, *Aqua cupri citriola'ti composita.* (Cupri sulphat. alumin. sulphat. \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{zij} , aquæ puræ Oij, acid sulph. \mathfrak{zj} . Boil the salts in the water until they are dissolved; then filter the liquor, and add the acid.) Used as an astringent in epistaxis, &c. It was also called *Aqua Stypticæ*.

LIQUOR CYRENIACUS, Benjamin—l. Excitans, *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus.*

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALI'NI, *Solution of Alkaline Iron, (F.) Liqueur de fer alcaline.* (Ferri \mathfrak{ziss} , acid. nitric. \mathfrak{zj} , aquæ destillat. \mathfrak{fzvj} , liq. potassæ subcarb. \mathfrak{fzvj} . To the acid and water mixed, add the iron; and, after the effervescence, add the clear solution, gradually, to the liq. potassæ subcarb.; shaking it occasionally till it assumes a deep brown-red colour, and the effervescence stops. After six hours' settling, pour off the clear solution. Ph. L.) It is tonic, like other preparations of iron. Dose, \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{fziss} .

LIQUOR FERRI IO'DIDI, *Solution of Iodide of Iron, Syrupus Ferri io'didi, Syrup of Iodide of Iron.* (Iodin. \mathfrak{zj} , Ferri rament. \mathfrak{zj} , Sacchar. pulv. \mathfrak{zxxij} , Aquæ destillat. q. s. Mix the iodine with \mathfrak{fz} of the distilled water, in a porcelain or glass vessel, and gradually add the iron filings, constantly stirring. Heat the mixture gently until the liquor acquires a light greenish colour; then, having added the sugar, continue the heat a short time, and filter. Lastly, pour distilled water upon the filter, and allow it to pass until the whole of the filtered liquor measures twenty fluidounces. Keep the solution in closely stopped bottles.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

LIQUOR FERRI MURIATIS, *Tinctura ferri muriatis.*

LIQUOR FERRI NITRA'TIS, *L. F. Sequinitra'tis seu ternitra'tis, Solutio Ferri nitra'tis.* *Solution of nitrate, territrate of sesquioxide, or sequinitra'te of iron,* has been recommended in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Its virtues exactly resemble those of chloride of iron. It is prepared as follows:—Ferri filii, incis. \mathfrak{zj} . Acid. nitric. \mathfrak{fzij} , Aq. destillat. q. s. Mix the acid and a pint of distilled water, until gas ceases to be given off; filter, and add distilled water to make \mathfrak{fzxxx} —Ph. U. S.) Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

LIQUOR FUMANS BOYLI, *Sulphuretum Ammoniac Hydrogenatum, Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniac, Tinctura Sulphuris Volatilis, Aqua Sulphureti Ammoniac, Boyle's Fuming liquor, (F.) Liqueur fumante de Boyle.* It is possessed of nauseating and emetic properties, and has been given in diabetes and diseases of excitement as a *deoxygenizer*!

LIQUOR FUMING, BOYLE'S, *Liquor fumans Boylii*—l. Fuming, of Libavius, Tin, muriate of—l. Genital, Sperm—l. of Hartshorn, volatile, *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*—l. Hydrargyri Bichloridi, *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—l. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, l. hydrargyri oxymuriatis—l. Hydrargyri et arsenici iodidi, see Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRICI, *L. Bellosi, (F.) Eau mercurielle, Eau contre la gangrène, Remède du Duc d'Anjou, R. du Capucin, (Hydrargy. 120 p., acid nitric. (33°), 150 p.* Dissolve, and add to the solution, *distilled water, 900 p. Ph. P.*) Dose, two or three drops in a glass of water. Not much used.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIA'TIS, *Liquor Hydrargyri Chloridi corrosivi, L. Hydrargyri bichloridi, Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury, Liquor Swietenis, L. Syphiliticus Turneri, Murias hydrargyri spirituosus liquidus, Solutio Muria'tis hydrargyri oxygenati, Liquor or Solution of Corrosive Sublimate or of Van Swieten. (Hyd. oxym. gr. viij, aqua destill. f℥xv, op. rect. f℥j.* Dissolve in the water and add the spirit. *Ph. P.*) Dose, f℥ss, or f℥j.

Norton's Drops, Green's Drops, and Solomon's Anti-Impetig'enes—all nostrums—seem to be disguised solutions of *Corrosive Sublimate*.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI SUPERNITRATIS, see Hydrargyri nitras—l. Hydriodatis Arsenici et Hydrargyri, Arsenio and mercury, iodide of.

LIQUOR IODINI COMPOSITUS, (*Ph. U. S. 1842*), *Liquor Iodini compositus, (Ph. U. S. 1851.) Solutio Potassii Iodidi Iodure'ta, Compound Solution of Iodine, Lugol's Solution. (Iodin. ʒvj, Potass. iodid. ʒiiss, Aqua destillat. Oj.* Dissolve the iodine and iodide of potassium in the water.—*Ph. U. S.*) Dose, gtt. vj. ad xij, in sugared water.

LIQUOR LITHARGYRI SUBACETATIS, *L. plumbi subacetatis*—l. Lithargyri subacetatis compositus, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus.*

LIQUOR OF MONRO, *Solution of Monro.* A solution, used by Monro for the preservation of anatomical preparations. It was composed of alcohol at 22° or 24°, with a drachm of nitric acid to each pint.

LIQUOR MORRAG'NI. The small quantity of fluid contained within the capsule of the crystalline lens.

LIQUOR MORPHINE'Æ seu MORPHIÆ ACETA'TIS, *Solution of Acetate of Morphia, Anodyne Drops. (Acetate of morphia, gr. xvj, distilled water, f℥vj, dilute acetic acid, f℥ij.)* Dose, from six to twenty-four drops.

LIQUOR MORPHINE'Æ seu MORPHIÆ SULPHA'TIS, *Solution of Sulphate of Morphia. (Morphia sulphat. gr. viij, aqua destillat. Oss.* Dissolve the sulphate of morphia in the water.—*Ph. U. S.*) Dose, f℥j to f℥ij—containing from an eighth to a quarter of a grain.

LIQUOR NATRI OXYMURIATICI, *L. Sodæ chlorinatæ*—l. Nervinus Bangii, Tinctura ætherea camphorata—l. Oleosus Sylvii, Spiritus ammoniac aromaticus—l. Opii sedativus, (Haden's,) see Tinctura opii.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS. An empirical preparation by a London druggist of the name of

Battley. It is said to be an aqueous solution of opium, evaporated to dryness to get rid of the acid resin, re-dissolved in water, and a small portion of alcohol added to give it permanence.—Redwood. It is devoid of many of the narcotic effects of opium.

LIQUOR OVI ALBUS, Albumen ovi—l. Pancreaticus, see Pancreas—l. Pericardii, see Pericardium—l. Plumbi acetatis, *L. P. subacetatis*—l. Plumbi diacetatis, *Liquor Plumbi subacetatis.*

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETA'TIS, *Liquor Subacetatis Lithargyri, Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Liquor Plumbi Acetatis, L. P. Diacetatis, Goulard's Extractum Satur'ni, Lithargyri Acetum, (F.) Liqueur de sous-acétate de Plomb. (Plumb. acet. ʒxvj, Plumb. oxid. semioiv. in pulv. subtil. ʒixss, aq. destillat. Oiv.* Boil together in a glass or porcelain vessel, for half an hour, occasionally adding distilled water, so as to preserve the measure. Filter through paper, and keep the solution in closely stopped bottles.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is used externally as a cooling astringent, and discutient, when diluted with distilled water.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETA'TIS DILU'TUS, *Liquor Subacetatis Lithargyri Compositus, Aqua Satur'ni, Acetas Plumbi dilutum alcoholicum, Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Aqua veg'eto-mineralis, Tinctura plumbosa, Aqua Lithargyri Acetatis composita, Liquor Plumbi Acetatis dilutus, Goulard water, (F.) Eau blanche, Eau de Goulard, Eau végétominérale, White Wash, Royal Preventive. (Liq. plumbi subacet. f℥ij, aqua destillat. Oj. Ph. U. S.)* Properties the same as the last, but feebler.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ, *Aqua Potassæ, Aqua Kali Caus'tici, Solution of Potash or of Potassa, Lixivium magistra'le, L. Saponarium, Soap Lees, Aqua Kali puri, Soap Ley, Lixivium causticum, Potassa liq'uida, (F.) Eau, solution ou liqueur de Potasse, Potasse liquide, Lessive des Savonniers. (Potassa carb. lbj, calcis ℥ss, aqua destill. fervent. congiium.* Dissolve the alkali in Oij of the water, and add the remainder of the lime. Mix the whole: set aside in a close vessel, and, when cold, filter through calico. *Ph. L.*) It is antilithic in cases of uric acid calculi, and antacid. Externally, stimulant and escharotic. Dose, gtt. x to xx.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS, *L. arsenicalis*—l. Potassæ Carbonatis, *L. P. Subcarbonatis.*

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CITRA'TIS, *Solution of Citrate of Potassa, Neutral Mixture, Saline Mixture. (Succ. Limon. Oss. Potass. Bicarbonat. q. s.)* saturate by the carbonate of potassa, and filter; or, *Acid. Citric ʒss; Ol. Limon. ℥. ij; Aqua Oss. Potass. Bicarbonat. q. s;* dissolve, saturate by the carbonate of potassa, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) Used in fever, but probably of little or no efficacy.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONA'TIS, *L. P. Carbonatis (Ph. U. S.), Aqua Subcarbonatis Kali, Oleum Tartari per deliquium, Aqua Kali, Lixivium Tartari, Aqua Kali prepara'ti, Oil of Tartar, Saline oil of Tartar, Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, (F.) Liqueur de sous-carbonate de Potasse, Lessive de Tartre, (Potass. subcarb. lbj, aqua destillat. f℥xij.)* Dissolve and filter.) Dose, gtt. x to xxx.

LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI seu POTASSÆ HYDRIODA'TIS, *Solution of Iodide of Potassium or of Hydriodate of Potass. (Potassii iodid. gr. ʒss, aqua destillat. f℥j.)* Dose, gtt. xx, three times a day.

LIQUOR, PROPAGATORY, SPERM—l. Prostaticus, Prostatic liquor—l. Puris, see Pus.

LIQUOR SANG'UNIS. A term given by Dr. Babington to one of the constituents of the blood, the other being the red particles. He considers, from his experiments, that fibrin and

serum do not exist as such in circulating blood, but that the *Liquor Sanguinis*—*Plasma*, of Schults, *Coagulable or plastic Lymph*, the *Mucago* or *Mucilage* of Harvey, Hewson and others—when removed from the circulation and no longer subjected to the laws of life, has then, and not before, the property of separating into fibrin and serum. It is the oxyprotein of the liquor sanguinis, after the red particles have subsided, and, according to Mulder, forms the buffy coat of inflammatory blood.

LIQUOR OF SCARPA, *Vitrine auditive*.

LIQUOR SEM'INIS. The homogeneous, transparent fluid, in which the spermatozoa and seminal granules are suspended.—Wagner. See Sperm.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORIDI, L. sodæ chlorinatæ.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ, L. sodæ chloridi, L. sodæ oxymuriat'icæ, L. chlor'e'ti natri, L. chlorure'ti natri, L. chlor'e'ti sodæ, L. chlorure'ti sodæ, Natrium chloratum liq'uidum, L. natri oxymuriat'ici, Aqua natri oxymuriat'ici, Labarraque's Disinfecting Liquid, Solution of Chlorinated Soda. (Calcis Chlorinat. ℥ij; Sodæ Carbonat. ℥ij; Aquæ cong. iss. Dissolve the carbonate of soda in three pints of the water, with the aid of heat. To the remainder of the water add, by small portions at a time, the chlorinated lime, previously well triturated, stirring the mixture after each addition. Set the mixture by for several hours, that the dregs may subside; decant the clear liquid, and mix it with the solution of carbonate of soda. Lastly, decant the clear liquor from the precipitated carbonate of lime, pass it through a linen cloth, and keep it in bottles secluded from the light; Ph. U. S.) Used in the same cases as the chloride of lime. Internally, 10 drops to a fluidrachm, for a dose. Diluted with water, it is an excitant and disinfectant in various morbi externi.

LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS, Acidulous water, simple.—L. Sodæ Oxymuriat'icæ, L. sodæ chlorinatæ.—L. Stypticus Ruspini, Styptic, Ruspini's.—L. Sulphuricus Alcoloisatus, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici.—L. Swietenis, L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis.—L. Syphiliticus Turneri, L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis.—L. Tartari emetici, Vinum antimonii tartarizati.—L. of Van Swieten, L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI, L. volat'ilia Cornu Cervi'ni, Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn, Spiritus Lumbrico'rum, Spiritus Millepeda'rum, Spiritus Cornu Cervi, Liquor volat'ilie os'sium; Hartshorn, Spirit of Hartshorn, Bone Spirit, (F.) Liqueur volatile de Corne de cerf. This is a solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil. It possesses the same virtues as the subcarbonate of ammonia. It is in common use to smell at, in faintings, &c.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS OSSIUM, L. volat'ilia cornu cervi.

LIQUOR ZINCI SULPHA'TIS CUM CAMPHORÂ, Aqua Zinci vitriola'ti cum Camphorâ, Aqua vitriol'ica camphora'ta, Aqua ophthal'mica, Common Eye Water. (Zinci sulph. ℥ss, camphor, ℥ij, aq. bullient. Oij; dissolve and filter.) Used as a lotion for ulcers; or, diluted with water, as a collyrium.

LIQUORICE, Glycyrrhiza.—L. Bush, Abrus precatorius.—L. Juice, see Glycyrrhiza.—L. Refined, Extractum glycyrrhizæ.—L. Spanish, see Glycyrrhiza.—L. Wild, Aralia nudicaulis, Galium circzans.

LIQUORITIA, Glycyrrhiza.

LIRIODEN'DRON, *Liriodendron tulipif'era*, *Tulipif'era Lirioden'dron*, *Old wife's shiri*, *Tulip Tree*, *Poplar Tree*, *Tulip-bearing Poplar*, *American Poplar*, *White Wood*, *Cypress Tree*, (New England,) (F.) *Tulipier*. The bark—*Lirioden-*

dron (Ph. U. S.)—especially of the root, of this noble forest tree, which is indigenous in the United States, is a strong aromatic bitter, and has been employed advantageously as a tonic. An active principle was separated from it by Professor J. P. Emmet of the University of Virginia, and has been called *Lirioden'drin*. It is not used in medicine.

LIS BLANC, *Lilium candidum*—L. *Asphodile*, *Asphodelus ramosus*.

LISERON, GRAND, *Convolvulus sepium*—L. *des Haies*, *Convolvulus sepium*—L. *Meckameck*, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

LISTON'S ISINGLASS PLASTER, see Spadradrappum adhaesivum.

LITE, λιτῆ. A plaster, formerly made of verdigris, wax, and resin.—Galen.

LITHAGO'GUM, from λιθός, 'a stone,' and γῆ, 'I expel.' A remedy which was supposed to possess the power of expelling calculi. Also, a lithotomy forceps.

LITHANTHRAX, Carbo fossilis.

LITHANTHROKOKALI, Anthrakokali.

LITHARGE, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum—L. of Gold, see Plumbi oxydum semivitreum—L. of Silver, see Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

LITHARGYRI ACETUM, Liquor plumbi subacetatis.

LITHARGYRUM, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

LITHARGYRUS, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

LITHAS, Urate.

LITHATE, Urate—L. of Soda, Urate of soda.

LITHEC'TASY, from λιθός, 'a stone,' and εκτασις, 'dilatation;' *Cystec'tary*. An operation which consists in extracting stone from the bladder by dilating the neck of the organ, after making an incision in the perineum, and opening the membranous portion of the urethra.

LITH'IA, *Lithi'asis*, *Lithogen'ia*, *Uri'asis*, *Urolith'asis*, *Cachex'ia calculosa*, *Cal'culi Morbus*, *Lapilla'tio*, *Genera'tio calculi*, from λιθός, 'a stone.' The formation of stone, gravel, or concretions in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions.

LITH'IA, CARBONATE OF, *Lith'ia Carbonas*, (F.) *Carbonate de Lithine*. A salt found in certain mineral waters, which have been serviceable in lithuria. Hence, it has been suggested in that morbid condition.

LITHIA RENALIS ARENOSA, Gravel—L. Renalis, Nephrolithiasis.—L. Vesicalis, Calculi, vesical.

LITHIÆ CARBONAS, Lithia, carbonate of LITHIASIS. Lithia—L. Cystica, Calculi, vesical.—L. Nephretica, Gravel, Nephrolithiasis.

LITHI'ASIS PULMONUM, *Pulmo'nes tartarizati*. The formation of concretions in the lungs, occasioning at times *Phthisis calculosa*, *Phthisis calculeuse*, of Bayle.

LITHIASIS RENALIS ARENOSA, Gravel—L. Renalis, Nephrolithiasis.—L. Vesicalis, Calculi, vesical.

LITHIC, *Lith'icus*. Same etymon. Belonging to lithic or uric acid, or to stone: hence *Lithic Diath'esis*. Also, an antilithic.

LITHIC ACID, Uric acid—L. Acid diathesis, Lithuria.—L. Diathesis, Lithuria.—L. Sediments, see Lithuria.

LITHINE, CARBONATE DE, Lithia, carbonate of.

LITHIURIA, Lithuria.

LITHOCENOSIS, Lithotrity.

LITHOCYSTOTOMY, Lithotomy.

LITHODIALYSIS, Lithotrity.

LITHODRAS'SIC, *Lithodras'sicus*, (F.) *Litho-*

drassique, from λίθος, 'a stone,' and δρασεων, 'to seize hold of.' An epithet given to a form of stone forceps—*Pince lithodrassique*—used in the operation of lithotrixy, by MM. Meirieu and Tanchou.

LITHOGENIA, Lithia.

LITHOID, *Lithoides*, *Lithoides*; from λίθος, 'stone,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Of the nature of stone, or resembling stone: as

LITHOIDES OS, see Temporal bone.

LITHOLABE, (F.) *Litholabum*. An instrument, employed for laying hold of a stone in the bladder, and keeping it fixed, so that lithotritic instruments can act upon it.

LITHOLABON, Forceps, (Lithotomy.)

LITHOLABUM, from λίθος, 'a stone,' and λαβωω, 'I seize.' An instrument concerned in extracting stone from the bladder. It had various shapes.—Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Hil-danus. See Litholabe.

LITHOMETRA, from λίθος, 'a stone,' and μετρα, 'the uterus.' Osseous, or other concretions of the uterus.

LITHONLYTIC, Lithontripctic.

LITHONTHRYPTIC, Lithontripctic.

LITHONTRIP'TIC, *Lithontrip'ticus*, *Lithon-trip'tic*, *Lithonly'tic*, *Calculif'ragus*, *Saxif'ragus*, from λίθος, 'a stone,' and θρυω, 'I break in pieces.' A remedy believed to be capable of dissolving calculi in the urinary passages. There is not much reliance to be placed upon such remedies. By *antilitics*, exhibited according to the chemical character of the calculus (see Calculi, urinary,) the disease may be prevented from increasing; but most of the vaunted lithontripctics for dissolving the calculus already formed have been found unworthy of the high encomiums which have accompanied their introduction.

LITHOPÆ'DION, *Infans lapide'us*, *Osteopæ'dion*, from λίθος, 'a stone,' and παις, 'a child.' A fœtus, petrified in the body of the mother.

LITHOPRINIE, Lithotrixy.

LITHOPRIONE, from λίθος, 'a stone,' and πριω, 'a saw.' An instrument proposed by M. Leroy for preventing the fragments of a calculus, when subjected to lithotrixy, from falling into the bladder. It is a variety of *litholabe*.

LITHORINEUR, from λίθος, 'a stone,' and ριω, 'to file.' An instrument, proposed by MM. Meirieu and Tanchou for filing down calculi in the bladder.

LITHOS, Calculus.

LITHOSPER'MUM OFFICINA'LE, *Mil'ium Solis*, *Egon'yehon*, *Gromwell*, *Bastard Al'kanet*, (F.) *Grémil officinal*, *Herbe aux Perles*. The seeds of this plant were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness, (λίθος, 'a stone,' and σπέρμα, 'seed,') to be efficacious in calculous affections. They have, also, been considered diuretic.

LITHOSPERMUM VILLOSUM, *Anchusa tinctoria*.

LITHOTERE'THRUM, from λίθος, 'stone,' and τερειν, 'to rub.' A lithotritor.

LITHOTHRYPSIS, Lithotrixy.

LITHOTHRYPTORS, see Lithotrixy.

LITHOTOME, *Lithotomus*, from λίθος, 'a stone,' and τερειν, 'I cut.' This name has been given to a number of instruments of different shapes and sizes, which are used in the operation for the stone, to cut the neck or body of the bladder. They ought, with more propriety, to be called *Cystotomes*.

The *Lithotome Caché* of Frère Côme is the most known, and is still occasionally used. It is composed of a handle, and a flattened sheath, slightly curved: in this there is a cutting blade, which can be forced out, by pressing upon a base-

cule or lever, to any extent that may be wished by the operator.

A *Double Lithotome* was used by Dupuytren in his bilateral operation. See Lithotomy.

LITHOT'OMIST. Same etymon. *Lithot'omus*. One who devotes himself entirely to operating for the stone. One who practises lithotomy.

LITHOT'OMY, *Lithotom'ia*, *Cystotom'ia*, *Urolithotom'ia*, *Sectio vesica'lis*, *Lithocystot'omy*, same etymon. (F.) *Taille*. The operation by which a stone is extracted from the bladder. The different methods, according to which this operation may be practised, are reducible to five principal; each of which has experienced numerous modifications.

1. The *Method of Celsus*, *Meth'odus Celsia'na*, *Cystotom'ia cum appa'ratu parvo*, *Appa'ratu Minor*, *Cutting on the Gripe*. This consisted in cutting upon the stone, after having made it project at the perinæum by means of the fingers introduced into the rectum. This method was attended with several inconveniences; such as the difficulty of dividing the parts neatly, injury done to the bladder, as well as the impossibility of drawing down the stone in many persons. It is sometimes, also, called *Meth'odus Guytonia'na*; from Guy de Chauliac having endeavoured to remove from it the discredit into which it had fallen in his time. It was termed *Appa'ratu Minor*, (F.) *Le petit appareil*, from the small number of instruments required in it.

2. *Appa'ratu Major*. This method was invented, in 1520, by John de Romani, a surgeon of Cremona, and communicated by him to Mariano-Santo-di-Barletta, whence it was long called *Mariano's Method*, *Sectio Maria'na*. It was called, also, *Appa'ratu Major*, and *Cystotom'ia vel Meth'odus cum appa'ratu magno*, (F.) *Le grand appareil*, from the number of instruments required in it. An incision was made on the median line; but the neck of the bladder was not comprehended in it. It was merely dilated. The greater apparatus was liable to many inconveniences, such as ecchymoses; contusion; inflammation of the neck of the bladder; abscesses; urinary fistulæ; incontinence of urine; impotence, &c.

3. The *High Operation*, *Appa'ratu altus*, *Cystotom'ia cum appa'ratu alto*, *C. Hypogastrica*, *Epicystotom'ia*, *Laparocystotom'ia*, *Sectio seu Meth'odus Franconia'na*, *S. Hypogastrica*, *S. alta*, (F.) *Haut appareil*, *Taille Hypogastrique*, *Taille sus-pubienne*, was first practised by Peter Franco, about the middle of the 16th century. It consisted in pushing the stone above the pubis by the fingers introduced into the rectum. Rousset afterwards proposed to make the bladder rise above the pubis by injecting it. The method had fallen into discredit, when Frère Côme revived it. It is used when the calculus is very large. It was practised by opening first the membranous part of the urethra upon the catheter passed into the canal. Through this incision, the *Sonde à dard*—a species of catheter, having a spear-pointed stilet—was introduced into the bladder. An incision was then made into the linea alba, above the symphysis pubis, of about four or five fingers' breadth, and the peritonæum detached to avoid wounding it. The stilet was pushed through the bladder, and used as a director for the knife, with which the bladder was divided anteriorly, as far as the neck; and the stone extracted. It was performed in England by Douglass, in 1719, and since by others, with various modifications.

4. The *Lateral Operation*, *Hypocystotom'ia*, *Cystotom'ia latera'lis*, *Cystauchenotom'ia*, *Cyto-*

which forms for it a *suspensory* or *broad ligament* and two *lateral* and *triangular* ligaments. See Falx. The blood-vessels of the liver are very numerous. The hepatic artery and vena porta furnish it with the blood necessary for its nutrition and the secretion of bile. The hepatic veins convey away the blood, which has served those purposes. The lymphatic vessels are very numerous; some being superficial; others deep-seated. The nerves are, also, numerous, and proceed from the pneumogastric, diaphragmatic, and from the hepatic plexuses.

The intimate structure of the parenchyma of the liver has been well studied. When cut, it presents a porous appearance, owing to the division of a multitude of small vessels. When torn, it seems formed of granulations;—the intimate structure of which has given rise to many hypotheses. In these granulations are contained the radicles of the excretory ducts of the bile; the union of which constitutes the hepatic duct. According to M. Kiernan, the intimate structure consists of a number of lobules composed of *interlobular* or hepatic veins, which convey the blood back that has been inservient to the secretion of bile. The *interlobular* plexus of veins is formed by branches of the vena porta, which contain both the blood of the vena porta and of the hepatic artery; both of which, according to Mr. Kiernan, furnish the pabulum of the biliary secretion. The biliary ducts form likewise an *interlobular plexus*, having an arrangement similar to that of the interlobular veins. Mr. Kiernan's views are embraced by many anatomists; but are denied by some.

The liver is the only organ, which, independently of the red blood carried to it by the hepatic artery, receives black blood by the vena porta. The general opinion is, that the vena porta is the fluid which furnishes bile, whilst that of the artery affords blood for the nutrition of the liver. It is probable, however, that bile is secreted by the latter vessel.

The liver is liable to a number of diseases. The principal are—*Hepatitis* or *inflammation*, *cancer*, *biliary calculi*, *encysted* and other *tumours* or *tubercles*, *hydatids*, &c.; and it has, at times, been the *fashion* to refer to it as the cause of symptoms with which it is in no wise connected.

LIVER, Hepar. Under this name the ancients designated several substances, having a brownish colour, analogous to that of the liver; and composed of sulphur and some other body. See Potassæ Sulphuretum, *Liver of Sulphur*.

LIVER of Antimony is the semi-vitreous sulphuret, &c.

LIVER DISEASE, Hepatopathia—*L. Fatty*, Adipositas hepatica—*L. Gin*, *L. nutmeg*—*L. Gin-drinkers'*, *L. nutmeg*—*L. Granulated*, Cirrhosis of the liver.

LIVER-GROWN, Tu'mido jec'oris præ'ditus. Having a large liver.

LIVER, HORNAIL, Cirrhosis of the liver—*L. Mammillated*, Cirrhosis of the liver.

LIVER, NUTMEG, Tu'beriform liver. An appearance of the liver when cut across, resembling that of the section of a nutmeg; supposed by some to be the result of intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks; but occurring under other causes. The terms *whisky liver*, *gin-drinkers' liver*, and *gin liver*, occasionally applied to it, are, consequently, not distinctive.

LIVER SPOT, Chloasma—*L. Tuberculated*, Cirrhosis of the liver—*L. Tuberciform*, *L. nutmeg*—*L. Weed*, Hepatica triloba—*L. Whisky*, *L. nutmeg*—*L. Wort*, Hepatica triloba, Marchantia polymorpha—*L. Wort*, ground, ash-coloured, Lichen caninus—*L. Wort*, Iceland, Lichen Islandicus—*L. Wort*, noble, Hepatica triloba.

LIVIDUS MUSCULUS, Pectinalis.

LIVOR, Sanguillation—*L. Sanguineus*, see Echinomoma.

LIVRE, Pound.

LIXIVIA TARTARIZATA, Potassæ tartras—*L. Vitriolata*, Potassæ sulphas—*L. Vitriolata sulphurea*, Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure.

LIXIVIÆ seu KALICUM ACETAS, Potassæ acetæ.

LIXIV'IAL, Lixivio'sus, from *lixivium*, 'lee.' (F.) *Lixivial*, *Lixivieux*. An ancient term for salts obtained by washing vegetable ashes,—such as the fixed alkalis.

LIXIVIA'TION, Lixivia'tion, Lixivia'tio. Same etymon. An operation which consists in washing wood-ashes with water, so as to dissolve the soluble parts. The filtered liquor is the *lee*.

LIXIV'IUM, Lixiv'ia, Cow'ia, Lee, Ley, Lye, (F.) Lessive. Any solution containing potass or soda—*Sal lixivio'sum*—in excess; from *lix*, 'potash.'

LIXIVIUM AMMONIACALE, Liquor ammoniæ—*L. Ammoniacale aromaticum*, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—*L. Causticum*, Liquor potassæ—*L. Magistrale*, Liquor potassæ—*L. Saponarium*, Liquor potassæ—*L. Tartari*, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis.

LIZARD, Lacer'ta, Lacer'tus, said to be so called in consequence of its limbs resembling the arms (*lacerti*) of man (?). *Saura, Sauros*, (F.) *Lézard*. Lizards were formerly employed in medicine as sudorifics; and were, at one time, extolled in syphilis, cutaneous affections, and in cancer.

LIZARD'S TAIL, Saururus cernuus.

LOADSTONE, Magnet.

LOATHING, Disgust.

LOBARIA ISLANDICA, Lichen Islandicus—*L. Pulmonaria*, Lichen pulmonarius—*L. Saxatilis*, Lichen saxatilis.

LOBE, Lobus. A round, projecting part of an organ. The liver, lungs, and brain, for example, have lobes.

LOBE OF THE EAR, Lob'ule of the Ear, is a soft, rounded prominence, which terminates the circumference of the pavilion inferiorly, and which is pierced in those who wear rings.

The under surface of the brain is divided into *two anterior*, *two lateral*, *two posterior*, and *two intermediate lobes* or *processes*. These Chaussier calls *lobules* of the brain: the cerebral hemispheres he terms *lobes*.

LOBE, BIVEN'TRAL. A wedge-shaped lobe of the cerebellum, situate behind the amygdala.

LOBE DOUDÉNAL, Lobulus Spigelii—*L. Pancreatique*, Lobulus Spigelii—*L. Petit du foie*, Lobulus Spigelii—*L. de Spigel*, Lobulus Spigelii.

LOBELIA, BLUE, L. syphilitica.

LOBELIA CARDINA'LIS, Lobelia coccin'ea, Trachelium Ameri'canum, Cardinal Plant, Cardinal Flower, Scarlet Lobelia. This species is also indigenous in the United States. It blooms in autumn, having beautiful carmine flowers. The root is a reputed anthelmintic with the Indians.

LOBELIA COCCINEA, L. Cardinalis.

LOBELIA INFLA'TA, Indian Tobac'co, Wild Tobac'co, Puke Weed, Asthma Weed, Eyebright, Emet'ic Weed, Lobe'lia (Ph. U. S.) The prominent virtues of this American plant are those of an emetic. In smaller doses it is sedative, and has been given as a pectoral in croup, asthma, &c. It is, also, sudorific and cathartic, and is an acronarcotic poison. Twenty grains act as an emetic.

LOBELIA PINIFOLIA, A South African plant, Nat. Ord. Campanulacæ, the root of which is excitant and diaphoretic. A decoction of it is

sometimes used in the Cape Colony as a domestic remedy in cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism, and gout.

LOBELIA, SCARLET, L. Cardinalis.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA, *Lobelia reflexa*, *Ranunculus Virginiae*, *Rapuntium Syphiliticum*, *Blue Lobelia*, *Blue Cardinal Flower*. The root of this plant, which is indigenous in the United States, is an emetic and drastic cathartic. It has been used in syphilis; hence its name. The mode of preparing it is to boil 3ss of the dried root in Oxij of water, until the fluid is reduced to Oviij. Dose, Oss.

LOBES, CEREBRAL, see Lobe.

LOBES OF THE LIVER, *Pinnæ* seu *Lobi* seu *Pinnulae Hepaticæ*. See Lobule.

LOBES, OPTIC, *Quadrigena tubercula*.

LOBI HEPATIS, Lobes of the liver—l. Pulmonum, see Pulmo.

LOB'ULAR, *Lobularis*. Same etymon as Lobule. Relating to or belonging to a lobule:—as *lobular pneumonia*, (F.) *Pneumonie lobulaire*, *P. mamelonée*, *P. disséminée*. Pneumonia anatomically characterized by nuclei of red or gray hepatization disseminated in variable numbers in one or both lungs.

LOBULAR BILIARY PLEXUS. The plexus formed of lobular hepatic ducts, which are derived chiefly from the interlobular. This plexus forms the principal part of the substance of the lobule.

LOBULAR VENOUS PLEXUS. The plexus interposed between the interlobular portal veins, and the intralobular hepatic vein.

LOB'ULE, *Lobulus*, diminutive of *Lobus*. A little lobe. Mr. Kiernan uses the term *lobule* for an acinus of the liver of many anatomists.

LOBULE OF THE CORPUS STRIATUM, *Insula cerebri*—l. of the Ear, Lobe of the Ear—l. of the Fissure of Sylvius, *Insula cerebri*—l. Pneumogastric, *Flocculus*.

LOBULE DU FOIE, *Lobulus Spigelii*.

LOBULUS ACCESSORIUS ANTERIOR QUADRATUS, L. anonymus.

LOB'ULUS seu *LOBUS ANONYMUS, L. accessorius anterior quadratus, L. quadratus*, (F.) *Eminence porte antérieure*. This is situate in the liver between the passage for the round ligament and the gall-bladder, and is less prominent, but broader, than the *Lobulus caudatus*. From the lobulus anonymus a bridge runs across the passage for the round ligament. It is called *Pons vel Isthmus hepaticæ*.

LOBULUS seu *LOBUS CAUDA'TUS, Processus caudatus*. This is merely the root or one of the angles of the lobulus Spigelii, advancing towards the middle of the lower side of the great lobe, and representing a kind of tail. Also, the termination of the helix and anthelix of the ear, which is separated from the concha by an extensive fissure.

LOB'ULUS CENTRALIS. A small lobule or prominence of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situate in the incisura anterior.

LOBULUS NASI, see Nasus—l. Pneumogastricus, *Flocculus*—l. Posterior, *L. Spigelii*—l. Posticus papillatus, *L. Spigelii*—l. Quadratus, *L. anonymus*.

LOBULUS seu *LOBUS SPIGELII, L. posterior, L. posticus papillatus*, (F.) *Eminence porte postérieure, Lobule on Petit lobe du foie, Lobe de Spigel, Lobe duodénal, L. pancréatique*, is situate near the spine, upon the left side of the great lobe of the liver, and is of a pyramidal shape, projecting, like a nipple, between the cardia and vena cava, at the small curvature of the stomach.

LOBUS, Lobe, see Lobulus.

LOCAL, *Localis, Topicus, Mercuricus, Partialis, Topical*, (F.) *Locale, Topique*. An affection is

called local—*Morbus Localis*,—when confined to a part, without implicating the general system; or, at all events, only secondarily. *Local* is thus opposed to *general*. A *local* or *topical application* is one used externally. See *Topical*.

LOCH, Looch.

LOCHADES, see Sclerotic.

LOCH'IA or LO'CHIA, *Purgamenta Puerperii* seu *Uteri, Purgatio puerperii, Lyra*, from *λοχος*, 'a woman in childbed;' (F.) *Suites de couches, Vidanges*. The *cleansings*. A serous and sanguineous discharge following delivery. During the first two or three days, it is bloody; but afterwards becomes green-coloured, and exhales a disagreeable and peculiar odour. The duration, quantity, and character of the discharge vary according to numerous circumstances. It flows from the part of the uterus which formed a medium of communication between the mother and fetus, and continues, usually, from 14 to 21 days. See *Parturition*.

LOCHIOCELLITIS, Puerperal fever.

LOCHIODOCHIUM, Lochodochium.

LOCHIOPIRYA, Puerperal fever.

LOCHIORRHAG'IA, from *λοχος*, and *ρρηναι*, 'I make an irruption.' An immoderate flow of the lochia. Hemorrhage from the uterus in the child-bed state.

LOCHIORRHŒ'A, from *λοχος*, 'the lochia,' and *ρρηναι*, 'I flow.' Discharge of the lochia.

LOCHIORUM RETENTIO, Ischolochia.

LOCHIOSCHESIS, Ischolochia.

LOCH'OH, Looch,

LOCHODOCHI'UM, *Lochiodochium*, from *λοχος*, 'a female in childbed,' and *δραματι*, 'I receive.' An institution for the reception of pregnant and childbed females. A *Lying-in-hospital*.

LOCHOS, Puerpera.

LOCI, Uterus—l. *Muliebres, Uterus, Vulva*.

LOCKED JAW, Trismus.

LOCOMOTILITY, see Locomotion.

LOCOMOTION, *Locomotio*, from *locus*, 'a place, and *movere*, 'to move.' An action peculiar to animal bodies, by which they transport themselves from place to place. It, as well as *musculat'ion*, has also been used for the function of animal movements. The faculty is sometimes called *Locomotiv'ity* and *Locomotil'ity*.

LOCOMOTION OF AN ARTERY, is the movement produced in a vessel with a curvature, by the impulse of the blood sent from the heart, which tends to straighten the artery, and causes the movement in question.

LOCOMOTIVITY, see Locomotion.

LOCUS NIGER, see Peduncles of the Brain.

LOCUS PERFORATUS ANTI'CUS. A triangular flat surface of the brain, which corresponds to the posterior extremity of each olfactory process.

LOCUS PERFORATUS POSTICUS, Tarini pons.

LOCUST, BLACK, *Robinia Pseudo-acacia*—l. *Esters, Acridophagi*—l. *Plant, Cassia Marilandica*—l. *Tre, Robinia Pseudo-acacia*—l. *Yellow, Cladrastis tinctoria*.

LODOICEA, see Coco of the Maldives.

LOECHE, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Leuk*, mineral waters of.

LOEME, Plague.

LOEMIA, Plague.

LOEMICUM, see Loemology.

LOEMOCHOLOSIS, Fever, yellow.

LOEMOGRAPHY, Loimography.

LOEMOLOGIUM, see Loemology.

LOEMOL'OGY, *Loemolog'ia*, from *λομος* 'plague,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of plague and pestilential diseases. A treatise on the same,—*Loemicum, Loemolog'ium*.

LOEMOPHTHALMIA, see Ophthalmia.
LÆMOPYRA, Plague.
LÆMOS, Plague.
LOGADES, Sclerotic.
LOGADITIS, Sclerotitis.
LOGIATROS, *Logiater*; from *logos*, 'a word,' and *iatros*, 'a physician.' In the bad sense, a physician without experience; a mere theorist. In the good sense, a rational physician; one who treats disease according to theoretical or scientific principles.
LOGOS, Reason.
LOGWOOD, *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.
LOG'Y, *logos*, 'a description.' A suffix denoting 'a treatise or description.' Hence, *Angiology* and *Neurology*, &c.
LOHOCH, Looch.
LOIMOCHELOSIS, Fever, yellow.
LOIMOGRAPHY, *Loimograph'ia*, *Læmog'raphy*, from *λοιμος*, 'plague,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' A description of the plague and pestilential diseases.
LOIMOLOGY, *Læmology*.
LOIMOS, Plague.
LOINS, Lumbi.
LOLIACEUM RADICE REPENTE, *Tritium repens*.
LOLIUM ANNUM, *L. temulentum*.
LOLIUM TEMULENTUM, *L. an'num*, *Crep'ia temulen'ta*, *Bromus temulentus*, *Darnel* (F.) *Herbe d'Iroque*. A species of the genus *Lolium*, (F.) *Iraie*; Fam. Gramineæ; *Sex. Syst.* *Triandria digynia*, which has decidedly poisonous properties; occasioning, when mixed in bread or beer, intoxication, vertigo, nausea, and vomiting.
LOMBAIRE, Lumbiar.
LOMBO-ABDOMINAL, *Transversalis abdominalis*—*l. Costal*, *Serratus posticus inferior*—*l. Costo-trachélien*, *Sacro-lumbalis*—*l. Dorso-spinal*, *Transversalis dorsi*—*l. Dorso-trachélien*, *Longissimus dorsi*—*l. Humérat*, *Latissimus dorsi*—*l. Sacré*, *Lumbo-sacral*.
LOMBRIC, *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
LOMBRICOÏDE, *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
LONCHADES, see Sclerotic.
LONCHADITIS, Sclerotitis.
LONCHITIS, *Polypodium filix mas*.
LONG, *Longus*, *Maeros*. That which is much greater in length than in breadth; as the *long bones*. The epithet is, also, applied to several muscles, to distinguish them from others of similar function, when the latter are shorter. We say, for instance, *long flexors*, and *long extensors*, in opposition to *short flexors*, and *short extensors*.
LONG DU COU, *Longus colli*—*l. du Dos*, *Longissimus dorsi*.
LONGÆVUS, *Macrobiosis*.
LONGANON, *Rectum*.
LONGAON, *Rectum*.
LONGAS, *Rectum*.
LONGEV'ITY, *Longæ'vitas*, *Macrobiosis*, *Macrob'otes*. The prolongation of existence to an advanced age. Haller collected examples of more than one thousand centenarians. He had knowledge of sixty-two persons aged from 110 to 120 years; of twenty-nine, from 120 to 130 years; and of fifteen, who had attained from 130 to 140 years. Beyond this advanced age, examples of longevity are much more rare and less sufficiently attested.

The following list of instances of very advanced ages has been given:

	<i>Lived. Age.</i>
Apollonius of Tyana, A. D.	99. .130
St. Patrick	491. .122
Attila	500. .124
Liywarch Hén	500. .150

	<i>Lived. Age.</i>
St. Coemgene	618. .120
Piasius, King of Poland	861. .120
Thomas Parr	1635. .152
Henry Jenkins	1670. .169
Countess of Desmond	1612. .145
Thomas Damme	1648. .154
Peter Torten	1724. .185
Margaret Patten	1739. .137
John Rovin and wife	1741. .172 and 164
St. Monagh or Kentigen	1781. .185

Longevity also means *length* or *duration of life* (F.) *Durée de la vie*. The mean age at death (F.) *Vie moyenne*, of different classes and professions enables an estimate to be formed of the *expectation* or *value of life* in each.

LONGIS'SIMUS DORSI, *Semi-spina'tus*, (F.) *Lombo-dorso-trachélien*, *Portion costo-trachélienne du sacro-spinal*, (Ch.,) *Long dorsal*, *Long du dos*, is situate vertically at the posterior part of the trunk, and fills, in a great measure, the vertebral furrows. It is thick and almost square below; thin and pointed above. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the transverse processes of all the lumbar and dorsal vertebræ, and to the inferior margin of the last 7 or 8 ribs. It maintains the vertebral column in a straight position; straightens it when bent forwards, and can even carry it back. It also assists in the rotatory motion of the trunk.

LONGISSIMUS FEMORIS, *Sartorius*—*l. Oculi*, *Obliquus superior oculi*.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, *Presbytia*.

LONGUS COLLI, (F.) *Pré-dorso-cervical*, *Pré-dorso-atloïdien*, (Ch.,) *Long du cou*. This muscle is situate at the anterior and superior part of the vertebral column. It is long, flat, and broader at its middle than at its extremities, which are pointed. It is attached to the anterior surface of the bodies of the first three dorsal and last six cervical vertebræ; to the intervertebral ligaments; to the anterior edge of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebræ; and to the tubercle on the anterior arch of the first. This muscle bends the cervical vertebræ upon each other and upon the dorsal vertebræ. If the upper portion acts on one side only, it occasions the rotation of the atlas on the vertebra dentata; and, consequently, of the head on the neck.

LONGICERA GERMANICA, *L. Periclymenum*—*l. Marilandica*, *Spigelia Marilandica*.

LONGIC'RA PERICLYM'ENUM, *L. German'ica*, *Periclym'enum*, *P. vulg'a'rè*, *Caprifol'ium*, *C. Periclym'enum seu sylvat'icum seu distinct'um*, *Common Woodbine*, (F.) *Chèvre-feuille*. This common plant is slightly astringent and tonic, and was formerly much used in gargles.

LOOCH, *Lohoch*, *Loch*, *Lochock*, *Look*. A linctus. See *Elegma* and *Electos*.

LOOCH ABSQUE EMULSIONE *PARATUM*, *Looch préparé sans émulsion*; *Looch prepared without emulsion*. (*Pulv. g. trag. gr. xvj—gr. xxx, ol. amygd. dulc. ℥ss., sacchar. ℥j, aqua ℥ij, aqua stor. aurant. ℥ij*. Mix by rubbing in a marble mortar.) *Demulcent*.

LOOCH ALBUM, *Looch amygdal'inum*, *Linctus albus*, *L. amygdalinus*, *L. commu'nis*, *Eleg'ma album*, *Elegma gummo'-oleo'sum*, (F.) *Looch blanc*, *L. b. amygdalin*, *L. b. pectoral*. (*Amygd. dulc. ℥ss, amygd. amar. No. ij, sacchar. alb. ℥iv*. Make an emulsion by gradually adding ℥iv of water. Then take *pulv. tragacanth. gr. xvj, ol. amygd. dulc. recent. ℥ss, sacch. ℥ij*. Add the almond milk gradually to this, and afterwards *aq. stor. aurant. ℥ij, Ph. P.*) It is demulcent and pectoral.

LOOCH ANTIGADJINUM, *L. album*—*l. Blane*, *L.*

album — l. cum Croco et pistaciis, L. viride — l. of Egg, L. ex Ovo.

LOOCH EX OVO, *Potio seu emul'sio seu mistu'ra len'iens seu oleo'sa, Looch pectoral'is len'iens, Looch of Egg, (F.) Loock d'auf, Looch rouge, Emulsion huileuse, Mixture calmante, Potion pectorale, Lait adoucissant. (Vitell. ovi. recent. ℥ss, ol. amygd. dulc. ℥iiss, syrup. althææ, ℥j. Rub in a mortar, and add by degrees, aq. flor. aurant. ℥j, aq. papav. rhæad. ℥ij. Ph. P.)* Virtues the same as the preceding.

LOOCH ROUGE, L. ex Ovo — l. Vert, L. viride. LOOCH VIRIDE, *Loock cum crocæ et pista'ciis, (F.) Loock vert. (Syrup. Violar. ℥j, tinct. croci gtt. xx. aquæ ℥iv. Mix, and add pistaciis semina. sticc. ℥vj. Ph. P.)* Virtues like the last.

LOOK, Looch — l. d'Auf, Looch ex ovo — l. *Préparé sans emulsion, Looch absque emulsione paratum.*

LOOSE STRIFE, CREEPING, *Lysimachia nummularia* — l. s. Four-leaved, *Lysimachia quadrifolia.*

LOOSENESS, Diarrhoea — l. of the Teeth, Odontosis.

LOPEZ RADIX, *Radix lopesia'na, Radix Indica lopesia'na.* The root of an unknown Indian tree, not possessed of any remarkable smell or taste, or of any appearance of resinous matter. It has been extolled, notwithstanding, in cases of colliquative diarrhoea. Gaubius compares its action to that of simarouba, but thinks it more efficacious.

LOPHADIA, Lophia.

LOPHIA, *Lopha'dia.* The first vertebra of the back — *Ver'tebra dors' prima.* — GORREUS.

LOPIMA, *Fagus castanea.*

LOQUAC'ITY, *Garrulitas*; from *loquor*, 'I speak. (F.) *Babillement.* The act of speaking with volubility. It is sometimes a symptom of disease, and is observable in hysteria, &c.

LOQUELA, Voice, articulated — l. Abolita, Aphonia — l. Blassa, Balbuties — l. Impedita, Baryphonia.

LORDO'SIS, *Lordo'sma*, from *λῆδος*, 'curved,' 'bent;' *Rependa'tio, Repan'ditas.* A name given to curvatures of the bones in general; and particularly to that of the vertebral column forwards; *Spina dors' intror'sum flexa, Emprosthocyrto'ma.* This gives rise to the projection of the sternum called *chicken-breasted* or *pigeon-breasted.*

LORIND MATRI'CIS, *Epilep'sia uteri'na, Convulsi'vus uteri' morbus.* A barbarous name given to a pretended epilepsy of the womb.

LORIPES, see *Kylosis.*

LOT, Urine.

LOTIO, Enema, Lotion — l. Saponacea, see Sapo.

LO'TION, *Lo'tio, Lotu'ra*, from *lavare, lotum*, 'to wash.' (F.) *Hydrolotif.* A fluid external application. Lotions are ordinarily applied by wetting linen in them and keeping it on the part affected.

LOTION, BARLOW'S, *Lotion of Sulph'uret of potassium. (R. Potassii sulphur. ℥ij, Sapon. ℥iiss, Aq. Calceis, f℥viiss, alcohol. dilut. f℥ij. M.)* Used in various chronic cutaneous diseases.

LOTION, GOWLAND'S. An empirical preparation. (*Bitter almonds, ℥j, sugar, ℥ij, distilled water, ℥ij. Grind together, strain, and add corrosive sublimate, ℥ij, previously ground with op. vini rect. ℥ij.*) Used in obstinate eruptions.

LOTION, GRANVILLE'S COUNTER-IRRITANT, *Granville's Lotion, Granville's antid'ynous lotion.* Of this lotion, Dr. Granville gives two forms — a milder, and a stronger. The milder is made as follows: *Liq. ammon. fort. f℥j, Sp. Rosmarin. f℥vj, Tinct. camphor, f℥ij, M.*

The stronger is made as follows: *Liq. ammon.*

fort. f℥x, Spir. Rosmar. f℥ss, Tinct. camphor, f℥ij, M.

The stronger lotion vesicates rapidly. A piece of cotton or linen folded six or seven times, or a piece of thick flannel may be imbued with them, and laid for a few minutes on the part to be irritated.

LOTION, HANWAY'S, *Preven'tive wash.* This famous nostrum, for the prevention of venereal infection, was nothing more than a solution of caustic potass.

LOTION, HYDROCYAN'IC, *Lotio Ac'idi Hydrocyan'ici. (Hydrocyanic acid, f℥iv, rectified spirit of wine, f℥j, distilled water, f℥xss.)* Used with much success in impetigo, &c.

LOTION, STRUVE'S, FOR HOOPING-COUGH. (*Antim. et Potass. tart. ℥j, Aquæ, ℥ij.* Add *tinct. cantharid, ℥j.*)

LOTIUM, Urine.

LOTURA, Lotion.

LOTUS SYLVESTRIS, *Trifolium mellilotus* — l. *Virginiana, Diospyros Virginiana.*

LOUCHEMENT, Strabismus.

LOUCHES, see Strabismus.

LOUPE, Wen.

LOUSE, Pediculus.

LOUSINESS, Phtheiriasis.

LOUSY DISEASE, Phtheiriasis.

LOUTRON, Bath.

LOVAGE, *Ligusticum levisticum.*

LOVE, *Eros, Amor*, from Sax. *lufian*, (G.) *lieben*, 'to love.' (F.) *Amour.* A tender and elevated feeling, which attracts one sex to the other. Love is occasionally a cause of disease, especially of insanity.

LOVE APPLE PLANT, *Solanum lycopersicum* — l. *Pea, Abrus precatorius.*

LOW SPIRITS, Hypochondriasis.

LOWER, TUBERCLE OF, *Tuberculum Loweri.* Anatomists have given this name to a small projection, the existence of which is by no means constant, and which is found in the sinus venosus, between the superior and inferior cava.

LOXAR'THRUS, *Loxa'r'thrum*, from *loxos*, 'oblique,' and *arthros*, 'articulation.' (F.) *Perversion de la tête des os et des muscles.* A vicious deviation or direction of the joints, without spasm or luxation, — as in *clubfoot.*

LOXIAS, Torticollis.

LOXOPHTHALMUS, Strabismus.

LOZANGIA, Lozenge.

LOZENGE, Tabella.

LOZENGES, BARK, *Tabellæ cinchonæ* — l. of Catechu and magnesia, *Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii* — l. *Faustinus's, Faustini pastilli* — l. for the Heart-burn, *Trochisci carbonatis calcis* — l. *Magnesiæ, Tabellæ de magnesiâ* — l. of Marsh-mallows, *Tabellæ de althæâ* — l. of Oxalic acid, *Tabellæ acidi oxalici* — l. Pectoral, black, *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ glabræ* — l. Pectoral, of emetine, *Trochisci emetigns pectorales* — l. *Rhubarb, Tabellæ de rheo* — l. of Scammony and senna, compound, *Tabellæ de scammonio et sennâ* — l. *Spitta's*, see *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio* — l. *Steel, Tabellæ de ferro* — l. of Steel, aromatic, see *Tabellæ de ferro* — l. Sulphur, simple, *Tabellæ de sulphure simplicis* — l. Sulphur, compound, *Tabellæ de sulphure compositis* — l. of Sulphuret of antimony, *Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii* — l. *Wistar's, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio* — l. *Worm, Ching's*, see *Worm lozenges, (Ching's.)*

LUBIDO, Libido — l. *Intestinal, Voluntas descendit.*

LUBRICANTIA, Demulcents, Emollients.

LUBRICUM CAPUT, Penis.

LUCCA, MINERAL WATERS AND CLIMATE OF. The baths and waters, near this ancient Italian city, have been long celebrated.

They are thermal, and resemble, in properties, those of Plombières in France, and of Bath in England. They contain carbonic acid, sulphates of alumina, soda, magnesia, and iron. There are ten different sources, the temperature of which varies from 94° to 130° Fahr.

Luca is much frequented in summer; partly on account of its mineral waters, but more on account of the coolness of the situation.

LUCID, *Lu'cidus*. In medicine, the word *lucid* is particularly applied to the *intervals*, *Interval'la lu'cida*, of apparent reason, which occur in mental alienation.

LUCIFUGUS, from *lux*, *lucis*, 'light' and *fugere*, 'to shun.' *Photop'obus*, *Photoph'ob'icus*. Dreading or avoiding the light.

LUCINA, *Ilithia*.

LUCOMANIA, *Lycanthropia*.

LUCUMA, (S.) A fruit which grows in the southern provinces of the coast of Peru, and the north of Chili. It is round; and the gray-brown husk encloses a fibrous, dry, yellow-coloured fruit with its kernel. — Tschudi.

LUCUMORIANUS, probably from *lux*, 'light,' and *morari*, 'to tarry.' Continuing for several days: hence, *Dormit'io lucumoria'na*. A morbid sleep persisting for several days.

LUDUS HELMONTII, *L. Paracel'si*, *Fel terra*. A calcareous stone, the precise nature not known, which was used by the ancients in calculous affections. The term was also applied to every species of calculous concretion occurring in the animal body.

LUDUS PARACELSI, *L. Helmontii*.

LUES, Disease, Plague, Syphilis — *L. Divina*, Epilepsy — *L. Dysenterica*, Dysentery — *L. Gonorrhoeica*, Gonorrhoea impura — *L. Gutturis epidemica*, Cynanche maligna — *L. Indica*, Framboesia — *L. Inguinaria*, Plague — *L. Polonica*, Plica — *L. Sarmatica*, Plica — *L. Syphilitis*, Syphilis — *L. Syphilodes*, Syphilis pseudo-syphilis — *L. Trichomatia*, Plica — *L. Venerea*, Syphilis — *L. Scorbutica*, see Purpura.

LUETTE, Uvula — *L. Vésicale*, see Urinary bladder.

LUGDUS, Erysipelas.

LULULA, *Oxalis acetosella*.

LULLABY SPEECH, Lullation.

LUMBA'GO, from *lumbi*, 'the loins.' *Arthro'ria lumborum*, *Lumbago rheumat'ica*, *Nephral'gia rheumat'ica*, *Rachirrh'eum'ia*, *Rachiorrh'eum'ia*, *Rheumat'ismus dorsa'lis*, *Osphyr'rheum'ia*. Rheumatism affecting the lumbar region.

Lumba'go psoad'ica, *L. apostemato'sa*, *L. ab arthro'ac'e*. Pain in the loins from abscess. See Psotia.

LUMBAGO A NISU, see Effort.

LUMBAR, *Lumba'ria* vel *Lumba'lis*, (F.) *Lombaire*. Belonging or having reference to the loins.

LUMBAR ABSCESS, *Psoas abcess*, *Apostema psoat'icum*, *Abcessus lumborum*, *Morbus psoad'icus*. This abscess is so called from the matter being found on the side of the psoas muscle, or betwixt that and the iliacus internus. Between these muscles is a quantity of loose, areolar substance; and, when an abscess takes place there, it can find no outlet except by a distant course. Generally, it descends along the psoas muscle, forming a swelling immediately beneath Poupert's ligament; at times, however, it extends down the thigh under the fascia. Severe hectic follows the bursting of the abscess, and often death. Its causes are, — scrofula, injury to the loins, &c.

When, from the pain of the back continuing for some time, with other symptoms, the disease is suspected, caustics, or the moxa, applied op-

posite the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, may be recommended; and, when the abscess is ready for opening, it may be emptied by repeated discharges of the matter, through a small opening, made with a lancet, or small, lancet-pointed trocar. The medical treatment consists in supporting the system, under the great restorative efforts required of it.

LUMBAR ARTERIES are four or five in number on each side. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, and pass behind the muscles situate in front of the lumbar portion of the spine, to gain the broad muscles of the abdomen. They give off, 1. Spinal branches. 2. Anterior, posterior, and external muscular branches.

LUMBAR NERVES are five in number, and issue from the vertebral column by the spinal foramina of the loins. The first lumbar nerve gives off three branches:—the *external* or *ilio-scrotal*; the *middle* or *inguino-cutaneous*, and the *internal* or *infra-pubian*. Along with the three pairs below it, it forms the lumbar plexus.

LUMBAR PLEXUS, *Portion lombaire du plexus crural* (Ch.), *Plexus Lombo-abdominal*. This plexus is formed by the union of the *Rami communicantes* of the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves. It is situate behind the psoas muscle, and before the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. It furnishes, besides the branches which proceed from the first pair, several filaments, that are distributed to the psoas muscle, to the iliacus, the integuments, and glands of the groin; and three great branches—the *crural*, *obdurator*, and *lumbo-sacral*.

LUMBAR REGION, *Lumbi*.

LUMBAR VEINS have an arrangement analogous to that of the arteries of the same name. They communicate with the vertebral sinuses, azygous veins, &c., and pass into the vena cava inferior.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS, *Quadratus lumborum* — *L. Internus*, *Psoas magnus*.

LUMBI, *The loins*, the *Lumbar region*, *Re'gio lumba'lis*, *Lap'ara*, *Psoa*, *Osp'hy's*, *Re'ina*. The posterior regions of the abdomen, comprised between the base of the chest and the pelvis. The parts which enter into the formation of the lumbar region are, — the skin; a considerable quantity of areolar texture; broad and strong aponeuroses; — the *Latissimus Dorsi*, *Obliquus externus*, and *Obliquus internus abdominis*, *Transversalis abdominis*, *Quadratus lumborum*, and the mass common to the *Sacro-lumbalis*, *Longissimus dorsi*, and *Multifidus spinæ*. These muscles surround the lumbar region of the vertebral column. The vessels, nerves, &c., of the loins, are called *lumbæ*.

LUMBO-SACRAL. Belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions. (F.) *Lombo-sacré*. Bichat calls thus a very large nerve, given off from the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar pair, which descends into the pelvis before the sacrum to join the sciatic plexus.

LUMBRICA'LIS, *Vermicular'is*. Resembling a *lumbricus*, or 'earthworm.' A name given to small muscles, met with in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot.

LUMBRICALES MANUS, *Fidicina'les*, *Flexor primi internodii digitorum manus vel perforatus lumbrical'is*, (F.) *Annuli-tendino-phalangiens*, *Palmi-phalangiens*. Four small, fleshy, thin, round, long, fusiform fasciuli, situate in the palm of the hand, and distinguished into first, second, third, and fourth, counting from without to within. They arise from the tendons of the flexor communis digitorum, and are inserted at the outer and posterior side of the superior extremity of the first phalanges of the last four fingers. These muscles bend the fingers on the

metacarpus, and fix the tendons of the flexor digitorum communis.

LUMBRICALES PEDIS, (F.) *Planti-tendino-phalangiana*, *Planti-sous-phalangiana*, (Ch.) They are analogous to those of the hand in form, number, and arrangement. They increase the flexion of the toes, and draw them inwards.

LUMBRICUS, *Ascaris lumbricoides*—1. *Latus*, *Bothriocephalus latus*, *Tania solium*—1. *Teres hominis*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

LUMBUS VENERIS, *Achillea millefolium*.

LUMEN, Light, Pupil—1. *Constans*, *Phosphorus*.

LUMIÈRE, Light.

LUNA, Argentum, Moon—1. *Albini*, *Sciatic notch*, lesser—1. *Imperfecta*, *Bismuth*—1. *Potabilis*, *Argenti nitras*.

LUNAR, Lunatic.

LUNARÈ OS, *Os semilunare*. The second bone in the upper row of the carpus.

LUNARIA, Menses.

LUNARIA REDIVIVA, *Leucoium*, *Bulbonach*, *Satin*, *Honesty*. Said, by Ray, to be a warm diuretic.

LUNARIS, Lunatic.

LUNATIC, *Lunaticus*, *Luna'ris*, *Luna'rius*, *Lunar*, from *luna*, 'the moon.' Relating to the moon. An epithet given to diseases which are supposed to appear at certain phases of the moon, or to those who are affected by them. The term *lunatic* is restricted to one labouring under lunacy, or mental alienation;—*Moonstruck*, *Sele-noble'tus*. In law, a lunatic is one who has had an understanding, but by disease, grief, or other accident, has lost the use of his reason.

LUNATICUS, Epileptic, Lunatic, Somnambulist.

LUNATISMUS, Somnambulism.

LUNE, Moon.

LUNELLA, Hypopyon.

LUNES, Menses.

LUNETTES ORDINAIRES, Spectacles.

LUNG, Pulmo—1. Black, of coal miners, *Anthraxosis*—1. Cancer of the, *Phthisis*, cancerous—1. Fever, *Catarrh*, *Pneumonia*.

LUNG, PERFORATING ABSCESS OF THE. A purulent collection, which forms exterior to the lung, and afterwards perforates its tissue, so that it is evacuated through the bronchial tubes.

LUNG PROOF, *Docimasia pulmonum*—1. Wort, *Pulmonaria*—1. Wort, cow's, *Verbascum nigrum*—1. Wort, tree, *Lichen pulmonarius*.

LUNULA UNGUIUM, see Nail—1. Scapulae, Notch, scapular.

LUPIA, *Encystis*, Wen—1. *Junctura*, *Spina ventosa*.

LUPINUS. Under this term the *chite lupin*, *Lupinus albus* seu *sativus*, is meant, in some pharmacopœias. The seeds, which were much eaten in the days of Pliny and of Galen, are now neglected. The meal is, however, occasionally used as an anthelmintic, and as a cataplasm.

LUPULINA, *Lu'pulin*, *Lupulinic glands*. A substance which exists in the *humulus lupulus* or hop. It is in the form of small, shining, yellowish grains, which cover the base of the scales of the hop; is pulverulent, and of an aromatic odour. When analyzed, it is found to contain resin, volatile oil in small quantity, and a bitter principle. It is aromatic and tonic, and—according to some—narcotic.

LUPULINIC GLANDS, *Lupulina*.

LUPULUS, *L. humulus*—1. *Communis*, *L. humulus*—1. *Salictarius*, *L. humulus*—1. *Scandens*, *L. humulus*.

LUPUS, 'the wolf.' So named from its rapacity. *Ulcus Tuberculo'sum*, *Cancer lupus*, *Noli me tangere*, *Phymato'sis lupus*. Tubercular ex-

crecences, with ragged, spreading ulcerations, chiefly about the *ala nasi*, where they destroy the skin, &c., for some depth. Sometimes they appear in the cheek, circularly, or in the shape of a sort of ringworm, destroying the substance, and leaving a deep and deformed cicatrix. The knife or caustic should be used to separate the sound from the morbid parts. *Asenic* has been given internally with advantage. See, also, *Herpes exedens*, and *Lycoides*.

LUPUS CANCRO'SUS, Cancer—1. *Varicosus*, *Nervi*—1. *Vorax*, *Herpes exedens*.

LURCO, Glutton.

LURID, *Lu'ridus*. Pale, yellow, sallow;—applied to the complexion.

LUROR, Paleness.

LUSCIOSITAS, *Luscitas*, *Myopia*.

LUSCIOSUS, *Borgne*, *Myops*.

LUS'CITAS, *Luscio'sitas*, *Luscit'ies*. *Strabismus*. The term has also been given to all those cases of obliquity in which the eye is fixed in an unnatural position.—Beer.

LUSCITIES, *Luscitas*.

LUSTRAMENTUM, *Cathartic*.

LUSCUS, *Borgne*.

LUT, Lute.

LUTE, *Lutum*, ('mud,') *Cæmen'tum*. (F.) *Lut*. A composition employed either for closing apertures in a pharmaceutical instrument, or for covering the surface of retorts, tubes, &c., which have to support a great degree of heat. *Lutes* are composed differently, according to the object to be accomplished. Commonly they are made of linseed meal and starch. The *fat lute* is formed of clay and drying oil. Sometimes, the white of egg and lime are used; and that which is employed for covering vessels, intended to be strongly heated, is made of clay, sifted sand, and water.

LUTEOLA, *Reseda luteola*.

LUTEUS, Yellow.

LUTRON, *λουτρον*. A bath. Also, an ophthalmic medicine.—Galen.

LUX, Light.

LUXATIO, *Luxation*—1. *Imperfecta*, *Sprain*.

LUXA'TION, *Eluxa'tion*, from *luxare*, 'to put out of place.' *Disloc'a'tion*, *Oliathe'ma*, *Appo'stasis*, *Luxa'tio*, *Disloc'a'tio*, *Ec'clisis*, *Stren'ma*, *Luxatu'ra*, *Ectop'ia*, *Ecepto'sia*, *Elap'sus*, *Lygi'mus*, *Eno'tio*, *Ec'stasia*, *Exarthre'ma*, *Exarthre'ma*, *Exarthre'ma luxa'tio*, *Exarthro'sis*, *Exo'sis*, *Exo'the'sis*, *Paratop'ia*, *Streblo'sis*, *Deloc'a'tio*, *Exarticula'tio*, (F.) *Luxation*, *Dislocation*, *Dé-boîtement*. A displacement of a part from its proper situation. A putting out of joint. A displacement of two or more bones, whose articular surfaces have lost, wholly, or in part, their natural connexion; either owing to external violence, (*accidental luxation*), or to disease of some of the parts about the joint (*spontaneous luxation*.) *Luxation* is *complete* when the bones have entirely lost their natural connexion; *incomplete*, when they partly preserve it; and *compound*, when a wound communicates with the luxated joint. The general indications of treatment, are;—1. To reduce the protruded bone to its original place. 2. To retain it *in situ*. 3. To obviate any attendant or consequent symptoms.

To reduce requires extension, counter-extension, and coaptation.

LUXEUIL, MINERAL WATERS OF. Saline waters, at the town of Luxeuil, at the foot of the Vosges, in the department of Haute Saône. Five springs are thermal, and two cold. They seem to contain carbonic acid, carbonates of iron and lime, and chloride of sodium; and are employed as aperient, tonic, and stimulant.

LYCAN'CHE, *Lycan'chia*, from *lykos*, 'a wolf,' and *αγγω*, 'I strangle.' *Wolf quincy, Wolf choak*; —as *Cynanche* means *Dog choak*. Also, hydrophobia. See *Lycoides*.

LYCANTHIS, *Lycanoha*.

LYCANTHROPIA, see *Lycanthropia*.

LYCANTHROPIA, from *lykos*, 'a wolf,' and *άνθρωπος*, 'a man': *Lycan, Inca'nia lupi'na, Lycocoma'nia*. A variety of melancholy, in which the person believes himself to be changed into a wolf, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal. One so circumstanced is called a *Lycanthrope, Lycanthropus*.

LYCANTHROPUS, see *Lycanthropia*.

LYCAON, *Lycanthropia*.

LYCHNIDIUM, *Biolychnium*.

LYCHNIS OFFICINALIS, *Saponaria*—*L. Sylvestris, Saponaria*.

LYCHNIUM, *Biolychnium*.

LYCOIDES, *Lycoides*, from *lykos*, 'a wolf,' and *ιδίος*, 'form.' *Lupo sim'ilia*. An epithet for a species of *cynanche*, called, also, *Lupus*, and *Strangulator*, and absurdly attributed to excessive retention of sperm in its reservoirs and its passage into the blood (?).—Galen.

LYCOPE DE VIRGINIE, *Lycopus Virginicus*.

LYCOPER'DON, from *lykos*, 'a wolf,' and *πέδη*, 'I break wind'; *L. Bovista* seu *Arrhison* seu *Globosum, Crep'itus Lupi, Fungus Chirurgorum, Puff-ball, Bull Fist, Mollipuffs, Bovista*, (F.) *Vesiceloup*. The puff-ball dries into a very fine, light brownish dust, which is sometimes used as a mechanical styptic to arrest hemorrhage.

LYCOPERDON ARRHIION, *Lycoperdon*—*L. Globosum, Lycoperdon*—*L. Gulosorum, L. Tuber*.

LYCOPER'DON TUBER, *L. Gulosorum, Tuber Agriocastanum, Trube, Tuber cibarium* seu *Gulocorum* seu *Nigrum, Tu'bera Terra, Truffle*, (pronounced *troofte*,) *Tuckaho*, (F.) *Truffe*. A fleshy, firm body, unknown in its mode of reproduction, which is found under ground, especially in different parts of France, Italy, &c., and is much esteemed as an aliment. It seems to belong to the champignons, and has a particular perfume. Aphrodisiac virtues have been ascribed to it.

LYCOPERSICUM ESCULENTUM, *Solanum lycopersicum*—*L. Pomum amoris, Solanum lycopersicum*—*L. Tuberosum, Solanum tuberosum*.

LYCOPODIUM, from *lykos*, 'a wolf,' and *πους*, 'a foot.' *L. Clavatum* seu *Officinale, Lepid'itis clavata, Cingula'ria, Muscus clavatus, Club-moss, Wolf's-claw*. This is the largest of the European mosses. The dust, which fills the capsules of its spikes, is very inflammable, and hence has been called *Vegetable Sulphur*;—and, also, *Fari'na* seu *Pulvis* seu *Semen* seu *Sulphur Lycopodii*. It is used in France to roll pills and boluses in; and in medicine is a desiccative, in the excoriations to which infants are liable. It is collected chiefly in Switzerland and Germany for commerce.

LYCOPODIUM COMPLANATUM, *Common Club-moss, Ground Pine*; indigenous; has the same properties as *Lycopodium selago*.

LYCOPODIUM OFFICINALE, *L. clavatum*—*L. Recurvum, L. Selago*.

LYCOPODIUM SELAGO, *L. Recurvum, Planan'thus fastigatus* seu *Selago, Muscus erectus* seu *Catharticus, Selago, Upright Club-moss, Fir Club-moss, Upright Fir-moss*. A decoction of this plant acts violently as an emetic and purgative; and was formerly, on this account, used as an abortive. It is also employed to kill vermin.

LYCOPUS, *L. Virginicus, Bugleweed, Water*

Bugle, Water Horehound, Gypsy Weed, Paul's Bet'ony, (F.) *Lycops de Virginie*. This indigenous herb, *Sex. Syst. Diandria Monogynia, Nat. Ord. Labiatae*, grows throughout the greater part of the United States. The whole herb is said to be slightly narcotic. It is given in infusion, (*Lycop. ʒj; aq. fervent. Oj.*)

LYCOPUS SINUATUS, *Water Horehound, Gypsy Weed, Paul's Bet'ony*, indigenous, has similar properties.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS, *Lycopus*.

LYCOREXIS, *Fames lupina*.

LYCOSA TARENTULA, see *Tarantula*.

LYCOSTOMA, *Hyperoöchasma*.

LYE, *Lixivium, Ley*—*L. Dyspeptic*, see *Fulgokali*—*L. Medical*, see *Fulgokali*.

LYGISMUS, *Luxation*.

LYGMODES, *Singultus*.

LYGMUS, *Singultus*.

LYGODES, *Singultus*.

LYING-IN STATE, *Parturient state*.

LYMA, *Lochia*.

LYMPH, *Lympha*, from *νυμφη*, 'water,' by changing *ν* into *λ*. *White blood, Lympha Nutrit'ia*. A name given to the fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels and thoracic duct of animals, which have been made to fast for 24 hours. According to Chevreul, the lymph of the dog contains water, fibrin, albumen, common salt, subcarbonate of soda, phosphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime. The properties and composition of lymph vary somewhat according to the part whence the lymphatic vessels obtain it. Generally, it is under the form of a transparent, slightly alkaline fluid, sometimes of a madder-red or yellowish colour,—of a spermiac odour, and saline taste; soluble in water,—the solution becoming turbid, when mixed with alcohol. When left to itself, it coagulates. The clot or solid portion becomes of a scarlet red, if put in contact with oxygen; and of a purple red, if placed in carbonic acid.

Like the blood, the lymph consists of a fluid in which *lymph corpuscles* or *globules* are suspended.

The lymph is probably the product of internal absorption in different parts of the body: it then flows along the lymphatic vessels, uniting with the chyle, and is poured with it into the veins; thus becoming one of the materials of the blood. According to others, the blood, when it reaches the arterial radicles, is divided into two portions,—the one red, which is carried to the heart,—the other serous or white, which is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, and constitutes the lymph. By others, again, the lymphatics are considered to be the vessels of return for the white blood sent to certain tissues. White blood, however, has probably no existence.

The word lymph is sometimes used erroneously by the surgeon to signify liquor sanguinis.

LYMPH, COAGULABLE, *Fibrin, Liquor sanguinis*—*L. Corpuscles*, see *Lymph*—*L. Globules*, see *Lymph*—*L. Hearts, Lymphatic hearts*—*L. Plastic, Liquor sanguinis*.

LYMPHA, *Lymph*—*L. Arborum*, see *Sap*—*L. Muculenta narium, Nasal mucus*—*L. Nutritia, Lymph*—*L. Pancreatis*, see *Pancreas*—*L. Pericardii*, see *Pericardium*—*L. Plastica, Fibrin*.

LYMPHADENITIS: from *lympa*, 'lymph,' and *adenitis*, 'inflammation of a gland.' *Inflammatio glandularum lymphaticarum, Adenitis lymphatica*, (F.) *Adénite lymphatique*. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland or ganglion.

LYMPHÆDUCTUS, *Lymphatic vessels*.

LYMPHANGITIS, *Angeliolenacitis*.

LYMPHANGIA, *Lymphatic vessels*.

LYMPHANGIECTASIS, *Lymphœuryema*;

from *lymph*, *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGITIS, Angiolecuitis.

LYMPHANGIOGRAPHY, *Lymphangiographia*; from *lymph*, *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGIOITIS, Angiolecuitis.

LYMPHANGIOLOGY, from *Lymphangion*, 'a lymphatic,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on the lymphatics.

LYMPHANGIOTOMY, *Lymphangiometia*; from *lymph*, *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' The anatomy or dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGONCUS, *Lymphoncus*; from *lymph*, *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' Tumefaction of the lymphatics.

LYMPHATIC, *Lymphaticus*. That which relates to lymph.

LYMPHATIC HEARTS. *Lymph Hearts*. The frog and several other animals are provided with large receptacles for the lymph immediately underneath the skin, which exhibit distinct and regular pulsations like the sanguiferous heart. Their use appears to be—to propel the lymph.

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM is that particular system of organs which is inservient to the formation and circulation of lymph. These organs are:

1. LYMPHATIC GANGLIONS or GLANDS, see Conglobate.

2. LYMPHATIC VESSELS, *Lymphæductus*, *Lymphangia*, *Lymphangæa*, *Venæ lymphaticæ*, *Ductus serosi*, *Vasa lymphatica*, *V. resorbentia*, *Vasa hydragoga*, *Hydrangia*. These are very numerous. Arising at the surface of membranes and in the tissue of the organs, they carry into the veins the lymph from those parts. Lymphatic vessels are found in every part of the body. Wherever they are met with, however, they form two orders,—one *superficial*, the other *deep-seated*;—the two orders frequently communicating with each other. Lymphatic vessels are generally smaller than arteries and veins. They are very thin, diaphanous, and cylindrical; but present, here and there, more or less considerable dilatations, caused by valves in their interior. They are slightly tortuous in their course; their anastomoses are very numerous, and they often cross each other, forming successive plexuses. Of the arrangement of the extreme radicles we are ignorant. All the branches, before joining the principal trunks, pass through lymphatic ganglions, in which they are convoluted, or subdivide almost *ad infinitum*. They are formed of an outer cellular membrane and an internal coat, similar to that of the veins; of the latter, the valves are formed. All the lymphatics of the body ultimately discharge themselves into the subclavian and internal jugular veins. Two of these trunks are considerably larger than the others,—the *thoracic duct*, and the great trunk of the right side, (F.) *La grande veine lymphatique droite*. The former receives the lymphatics of the abdomen, of the lower extremities, the left side of the thorax, the left upper extremity, and the corresponding side of the head and neck; the latter receives those of the right upper extremity, and of the right side of the head, neck and thorax.

LYMPHATITIS, Angiolecuitis.

LYMPHE DE COTUÑO, Cotunnus, liquor of.

LYMPHEURYSMA, Lymphangiectasis.

LYMPHITIS, Angiolecuitis.

LYMPHIZATION. A term used by Professor Gross to signify effusion of coagulable lymph. It is not a happy word, inasmuch as lymph has

another meaning, whilst the term 'coagulable lymph' is now almost abandoned.

LYMPHOCHEZIA, from *lymphæa*, 'lymph,' and *χρηζω*, 'I go to stool.' Serous diarrhoea.

LYMPHONCUS, *Lymphangoncus*—l. Iridis, Iridæxesis.

LYMPHOPYRA, Fever, adeno-meningeal.

LYMPHOSIS. The preparation or elaboration of lymph.

LYMPHOTOMY, from *lymphæa*, 'lymph,' and *τομή*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the lymphatics.

LYNCH'S EMBROCCATION. An emollient nostrum, formed of *olive oil* impregnated with *bergamot* and other essences, and coloured with *alkanet root*.

LYNGODES, Singultous—l. Febris, Fever, singultous.

LYNGYODES, Singultous.

LYNN WAHOO, *Ulmus alata*.

LYNX, Singultus.

LYPE, Athymia.

LYPEMANIA, Melancholy.

LYPE'RIA CRO'CEA. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ*, the flowers of which closely resemble saffron in smell and taste, and possess similar medical virtues.

LYPEROPHRENIE, Melancholy.

LYPOMA, Lipoma.

LYPOTHYM'IA, from *λυπη*, 'sadness,' and *θυμος*, 'heart, courage.' Very great sadness or despondency.

LYRA, *λυρα*, 'the lyre.' *Psalter*, *Psalterium*, *Corpus Psalloides*, *Lyra Davidis*, *Lamina medullaris triangularis cerberi*, *Spatium trigonum*. The under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix is impressed with numerous transverse and oblique lines, which have been so called from some resemblance they bear to the ancient lyre.

LYRINGIUM, *Eryngium campestre*.

LYSIA, Lysis.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA, *L. nemorum*, *Nummularia*, *Hirundinaria*, *Centimorbia*, *Creeping Loose Strife*, *Money Wort*, (F.) *Herbe aux écus*. This plant was formerly accounted vulnerary. It has been considered to possess antiscorbutic and astringent qualities, and has been used in leucorrhœa.

LYSIMACHIA PURPUREA, *Lythrum salicaria*.

LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFOLIA, *Four-Leaved Loose Strife*, *Crosswort*, an indigenous plant, is astringent; and has been used as a stomachic and antiperiodic.

LYSIS, *Lysis*, from *λυω*, 'I dissolve.' Solution. A common suffix; also, a name given to solutions or terminations of disease, which are operated insensibly; that is, gradually and without critical symptoms.

LYSSA, Hydrophobia—l. Canina, Hydrophobia.

LYSSAS, Maniodes.

LYSSETER, Maniodes.

LYSSODECTUS, from *λυσσα*, 'canine madness,' and *δακνω*, 'I bite.' *Hydrophobus*; *Canis rabido morsus*. One who has been bitten by a mad dog, or is actually labouring under hydrophobia.

LYSSODEG'MA, *Lyssodeg'mus*, *Lyssodæxia*, same etymon. The bite of a mad dog.

LYSSODEXIS, *Lyssodegma*.

LYTERIOS, *λυτρησις*, (from *λυω*, 'I dissolve.') 'solving.' An epithet given to those signs which announce the solution of a very violent disease.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA, *Lysimachia purpurea*, *Salicaria vulgaris* seu *epicaria*;—the *Common or Purple Willow Herb*. The herb, root,

and flowers possess a considerable degree of astringency, and are used, occasionally, in the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery, leucorrhœa, hæmoptysis, &c.

LYTTA VESICATORIA, Cantharis.

LYTTA RU'PIPPA. A variety of Lytta, peculiar to Chili, which is more active as a vesicant than the cantharis, or the lytta next described.

LYTTA VITTA'TA, *Cantharis vittata*, *Pota'to Fly*, (F.) *Cantharide tache'tée*. Four species of meloe that blister are found in the United States. The lytta vittata feeds principally upon the potato plant, and, at the proper season of the year, may be collected in immense numbers. The potato fly resembles the cantharides in every property, and is fully equal to them.

M.

M. This letter signifies, in prescriptions, *manipulus*, 'a handful.' Also, *miscce*, 'mix.' See Abbreviation.

MACAPATLI, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

MACARO'NI. An alimentary paste, moulded of a cylindrical shape, and formed of rice or wheat flour. It is eaten—when boiled—in soup—prepared with cheese, &c.

Also, a name formerly given to a pulverulent compound of sugar and glass of antimony, carried into France by the Italian monks, and employed at the hospital *La Charité* in the treatment of painters' colic.

MACE, see *Myristica moschata*—m. Reed, *Typha latifolia*.

MACEDONISIVM, *Smyrnum olusatrum*.

MACER, *Gracilis*.

MACERATION, *Maceratio*, from *macer*, 'I soften by water.' An operation which consists in infusing, usually without heat, a solid substance in a liquid, so as to extract its virtues.

MACERONA, *Smyrnum olusatrum*.

MACES, see *Myristica moschata*.

MACESCERE, *Emaciate*.

MACHÆRA, *Culter*, Knife, Penis.

MACHÆRIDION, *Machæridion*.

MACHÆ'RION, *Machæ'ris*, *Machærid'ion*, *Glad'iolus*. A knife. An amputating knife. Rufus of Ephesus asserts, that the Aruspices gave this name to a part of the liver of animals.

MACHÆRIS, Knife, Novacula.

MACHA'ON, from *μαχαιον*, 'I desire to fight.' The son of Æsculapius, and a celebrated physician.

MACHAÏ'NIA seu MACHAÏ'NICA ARS. Medicine. The *Healing Art*:—so called after Machaon, the son of Æsculapius.

MACHIN'AL, *Mechanicus*. This epithet is added especially by French writers to the word *movement*, to express that the will takes no part in it.

MACHINE', *Mach'ina*, *Machinamen'tum*, *Mé'chané*, *Mé'chané'ma*. A more or less compound instrument, used in physics and chymistry to put a body in motion, or to produce any action whatever. Physiologists sometimes use it for the *animal body*:—as the *machine* or *animal machine*.

MACHLOSYNE, *Nymphomania*.

MACHOIRE, Maxillary bone—m. *Diacranienne*, Maxillary bone, lower—m. *Syncranienne*, Maxillary bone, superior.

MACIES, Atrophy, Emaciation—m. *Infantum*, *Tabes mesenterica*.

MACILENTUS, *Gracilis*.

MACIS, see *Myristica moschata*.

MACRAU'CHEN, from *μακρος*, 'long,' and *αχρη*, 'the neck.' *Longo collo pra'ditus*. One who has a long neck.—Galen.

MACRE FLOTTANTE, *Trapa natans*.

MACRITUDO, *Emaciation*.

MACROBIOSIS, *Longevity*.

MACROBIOTES, *Longevity*.

MACROBIOT'IC, *Macrobiot'icus*, *Macrobi'otus*, *Macro'bius*, *Longa'vus*, from *μακρος*, 'great,' 'long,' and *βιος*, 'life.' That which lives a long time. The *macrobiotic art* is the art of living a long time.

MACROBIOTUS, *Macrioblotie*.

MACROBIUS, *Macrobiotic*.

MACROCEPH'ALUS, from *μακρος*, 'great,' 'long,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' *Qui magnum habet caput*. 'One who has a large head.' This epithet is given to children born with heads so large that they seem to be hydrocephalic; but in which the unusual development is owing to a large size of the brain. Such are supposed to be more than ordinarily liable to convulsions. (?) The term has also been applied by Hippocrates to certain Asiatics who had long heads. See *Capitones*.

MACROCO'LIA, from *μακρος*, 'great,' and *κολον*, 'a limb.' Great length of limbs in general, and of the lower limbs in particular.

MACRODAC'TYLUS, from *μακρος*, 'great,' and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' Having long fingers.

MACROGASTER PLATYPUS, *Acarus folliculorum*.

MACROGLOSSA, see *Macroglossus*.

MACROGLOS'SUS, from *μακρος*, 'large,' and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.' One who has a very large or prolapsed tongue. See *Paraglossa*.

MACRONOSIÆ, *Chronic diseases*.

MACROPHAL'LUS, from *μακρος*, 'large,' and *φαλλος*, 'the male organ.' A large size of the male organ.

MACROPHO'NUS, from *μακρος*, 'great,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' One who has a strong voice.

MACROPHYSOCEPH'ALUS, from *μακρος*, 'long,' *φυσσα*, 'air,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A word used by Ambrose Paré to designate an augmentation of the head of the fœtus, produced by a sort of emphysema (?), which retards delivery.

MACROPIPER, *Piper longum*.

MACROPNE'A, from *μακρος*, 'long,' and *πνευ*, 'I breathe.' A long and deep respiration.

MACROP'NUS, *Macrop'noos*. One who breathes slowly:—a word met with in some authors.—Hippocrates.

MACROP'ODUS, *Mac'ropus*, from *μακρος*, 'great,' and *πους*, 'foot.' One who has a large foot.

MACROR, *Emaciation*.

MACROR'RHIS, from *μακρος*, 'great,' and *ρην* or *ρην*, 'nose.' One who has a long nose.

MACROS, *Long*.

MACROS'CELES, *Crura longa habens*; from *μακρος*, 'long,' and *εκελος*, 'the leg.' One who has long legs.

MACROSIE, *Chronic diseases*.

MACRO'TES, from *μακρος*, 'great,' and *οτις*, 'an ear.' One who has long ears.

MACROTRYPS RACEMOSA, see *Actaea racemosa*.

MAC'ULA. A spot. *Dyschro'a*, *Celis*, *Labes*, (F.) *Tache*. A permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture. *Ephelis*, *Nævus*, *Spilus*, &c., belong to *Maculae*.

MACULA, Molecule — m. *Cornææ*, *Caligo* — m. *Cornææ arcuata*, *Gerotoxon* — m. *Cornææ margaritææ*, *Paralampsis* — m. *Cribrosa*, see *Auditory canal*, internal — m. *Fusca*, *Ephelides* — m. *Generativa*, see *Molecule* — m. *Hepaticæ*, *Chloasma materna*, *Nævus* — m. *Lenticularis*, *Ephelides* — m. *Lutea retinæ*, see *Foramen centrale* — m. *Matricialis*, *Nævus* — m. *Matricis*, *Nævus* — m. *Solaris*, *Ephelides*.

MACULÆ ANTE OCULOS VOLITANTES, *Metamorphopsia*.

MACULOSUS, *Sablé*.

MAD, *Insane*.

MADAR, *Mudar*.

MADAROSIS, from *μᾶδος*, 'bald.' *Madaro'ma*, *Made'is*, *Madar'otes*, *Made'ma*, *Mad'is*, *Depluma'tio*, *Milpha*, *Milpho'is*, *Ptilo'is*, *Cal'vities*. Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

MADAROTES, *Madarosis*.

MADDER, *DYERS'*, *Rubia*.

MADEIRA, CLIMATE OF. This island is much frequented by pulmonary invalids, on account of the mildness and equability of its climate. Owing, indeed, to the mildness of the winter, and the coolness of the summer, together with the remarkable equality of the temperature during day and night, as well as throughout the year, it has been considered that the climate of Madeira is the finest in the northern hemisphere. Sir James Clark is of opinion that there is no place on the continent of Europe, with which he is acquainted, where the pulmonary invalid could reside with so much advantage, during the whole year, as in Madeira.

MADLEON, *Edellium*.

MADEMA, *Madarosis*.

MADESIS, *Depilation*, *Madarosis*.

MADISIS, *Depilation*, *Madarosis*.

MADISTE'RRIUM, *Madiste'rium*, *Trichola'bium*, *Trichola'bis*, *Volse'la*. Tweezers. An instrument for extracting hairs.

MADNESS, *CANINE*, *Hydrophobia* — m. *Baving* or *furious*, *Mania*.

MADOR, *Moisture*. A cold sweat.

MADREPORA OCULATA, see *Coral*.

MADWEED, *Scutellaria lateriflora*.

MARA, *Midwife*.

MARIA, *Obstetrics*.

MARIA, *Obstetrics*.

MARUTRIA, *Midwife*.

MAGDA'LIA, *Magda'leon*, *Magdalis*. Crumb of bread. Any medicine, as a pill, formed of crumb of bread. A roll of plaster.

MAGEIRICE, *Culinary art*.

MAGGOT PIMPLE, see *Acne*.

MAGIS, *μαγίς*, 'a cake.' A sort of cake, composed of cloves, garlic and cheese, beaten together. — *Hippocrates*.

MAGISTERIUM, *Magistery* — m. *Bismuthi*, *Bismuth*, *subnitrate of* — m. *Jalapæ*, *Resin of Jalap* — m. *Marcassitæ*, *Bismuth*, *subnitrate of* — m. *Plumbi*, *Plumbi subcarbonas* — m. *Sulphuris*, *Sulphur lotum* — m. *Tartari purgans*, *Potassæ acetæ*.

MAG'ISTERY, *Magiste'rium*, from *magister*, 'a master.' Certain precipitates from saline solutions were formerly so called; as well as other medicines, the preparation of which was kept secret.

MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH, *Bismuth*, *subnitrate of*.

MAG'ISTRAL, *Magistra'tis*. Same etymon. *Extempora'neous*. Medicines are so called which are prepared extemporaneously; official medicines being such as have been prepared for some time before they are prescribed.

MAGISTRANTIA, *Imperatoria*.

MAGMA, *μαγμα*, (F.) *Marc*. The thick residuum, obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them. The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum. Also, a salve of a certain consistence.

MAGMA or **MARC** OF OLIVES is the residuum after the greatest possible quantity of oil has been extracted from olives by making them ferment. It was formerly employed as a stimulant, under the form of a bath—to which the name *Bain de Marc* was given by the French.

MAGMA or **MARC** OF GRAPES, *Bry'tia*, was once employed for the same purposes.

MAGMA RÉTICULÉ, 'reticulated magma.' The gelatiniform substance found between the chorion and amnion in the early period of embryonic existence.

MAGNES, *Magnet*.

MAGNES ARSENICA'LIS. (*Sulphur*, *white arsenic*, and *common antimony*, of each equal parts. Mix by fusion.) It is corrosive. See *Magnetic plaster*.

MAGNES EPILEPSIÆ, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

MAGNE'SIA, *Abarnakas*, *Chamber*, *Terra ama'ra*, *Magnesia terra*, *Talc earth*; from *magnes*, 'the magnet;' because it was supposed to have the power of attracting substances from the air. Its metallic base is *magne'sium*.

MAGNESIA, *M. usta*, *M. calcina'ta*, *Cal'cined Magnesia*, *Oxide of magne'sium*, (F.) *Magnésie brûlée*, *Magnésie*, *M. Caustique*. This is obtained by exposing carbonate of magnesia to a strong heat. It is inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a white, light, spongy, soft powder. S. g. 2.3; requiring 2000 times its weight of water for its solution. It is antacid, and laxative when it meets with acid in the stomach. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in water or milk.

MAGNESIA AERATA, *Magnesie carbonas* — m. *Alba*, *M. carbonas* — m. *Calcinata*, *M. usta* — m. *Citrate of Magnesia citras* — m. *Edinburgensis*, *M. carbonas*.

MAGNESIA EFFERVESCING, *MOXON'S*. (*Magnes. carb.*; *M. sulphat.*; *Soda bicarbon.*, *Acid tartaric*. ʒʒ partes æquales; to be pulverized, well dried, mixed, and enclosed in bottles hermetically sealed.) Dose, a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, drunk in a state of effervescence.

MAGNESIA FLUID. Under this name a preparation is designated, which consists of a solution of carbonate of magnesia in carbonated water. It is also termed *carbonated magnesia water*, *aerated magnesia water*, and *condensed solution of magnesia*, (F.) *Eau magnésienne*.

MAGNESIA HENRY'S, *Magnesie carbonas* — m. *Mitis*, *Magnesie carbonas* — m. *Muriate of Magnesia chloridum* — m. *Nigra*, *Manganese*, *black oxide of*.

MAGNESIA OPALINA. A name given by *Léméry* to a mixture of equal parts of *antimony*, *nitrate of potass*, and *chloride of sodium*, (decrepitated.) It has emetic properties, but is not used.

MAGNESIA SALIS AMARI, *Magnesie carbonas* — m. *Salis Ebsdamiensis*, *Magnesie carbonas* — m. *Saturni*, *Antimonium* — m. *Solution of condensed M. fluid* — m. *Subcarbonate of Magnesia carbo-*

nas—m. Subcarbonate of Hydrated, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Terra, Magnesia—m. Vitriolata, Magnesiæ sulphas—m. and Soda, sulphate of, see Soda, sulphate of—m. Usta, Magnesia.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, *M. Subcarbonas, Magnesiæ*, (Dublin.) *M. aëra'ta, M. carbon'ica, M. alba, Subcarbonate of Magnesia, Hy'drated Subcarbonate of Magnesia, Henry's Magnesia, M. Subcarbon'ica, M. Mitis, M. Edinburgen'sis, M. Salis Ebadamen'sis, M. Salis ama'ri, Carbonas magn'esicam, Lac terra, Hypocarbonas magn'esicæ, T. amara aëra'ta, T. absor'bens minera'lis, T. Talco'sa oxyanthraco'des*, (F.) *Sous-carbonate ou carbonate de Magnésie, Magnésie aërée, M. blanche, M. crayeuse, M. douce, M. effervescente, M. moyenne, Poudre de Sentinelli, P. de Valentini, P. du Comte de Palma*. Prepared from sulphate of magnesia by subcarbonate of potass. It is inodorous; insipid; light; white; spongy; opaque; effervescing with acids; insoluble in water. Properties the same as the last; but the carbonic acid, when set free, sometimes causes unpleasant distension.

MAGNESIÆ CITRAS, *Citrate of Magnesia*, (F.) *Citrate de Magnésie*. A saline preparation, formed by saturating a solution of citric acid with either magnesia or its carbonate. Dose, an ounce. It is devoid of the bitter taste of the magnesian salts.

A solution in water, or in mineral water, sweetened with syrup, and acidulated with citric acid, makes an agreeable purgative. A simple solution in water has been called *magnesian lemonade*. In the effervescing state, it is the *effervescing magnesian lemonade*. The Pharmacopœia of the United States (1851) has a form for the LIQUOR **MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS**, *Solution of Citrate of Magnesia*. Take of Carbonate of magnesia, ℥v; citric acid, ℥viiss; Syrup of citric acid, f℥ij; Water, a sufficient quantity. Dissolve the citric acid in f℥iv of water, and add ℥iv of the carbonate of magnesia, previously rubbed with f℥ij of water. When the reaction has ceased, filter into a strong f℥xij glass bottle, into which the syrup of citric acid has been previously introduced. Rub the remaining carbonate of magnesia with f℥ij of water, and pour the mixture into the bottle, which must be well corked, and secured with twine; and shake the mixture occasionally until it becomes transparent.

MAGNESIÆ HYPOCARBONAS, *M. carbonas—m. Subcarbonas, M. carbonas—m. Vitriolicum, Magnesiæ sulphas*.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphas Magnesiæ purificata, Magnesia vitriolata, Sal cathart'icæ amaræ, Sal catharticum amarum, Sal amarum, S. Anglica'num, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sal Epsom'en'sis, Sal catharticæ Anglica'nis, Sal Sedlicen'sis, Sal Ebadamen'se, S. Seydachtzen'se, Terra amara sulphurica, Vitriolicum Magnesiæ, Epsom Salt, Bitter purgine Salt*, (F.) *Sulfate de magnésie, Sel admirable de Léméry, Sel d'égra*. Generally obtained from sea-water. Its taste is bitter and disagreeable. It is soluble in an equal quantity of water at 60°. It is purgative and diuretic. Dose, as a cathartic, ℥ss to ℥ij.

MAGNESIAN LEMONADE, *Magnesiæ citras*.

MAGNÉSIE AÉRÉE, *Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Blanche, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Brûlée, Magnesia usta—m. Carbonate de, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Caustique, Magnesia usta—m. Citrate de, Magnesiæ citras—m. Crayeuse, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Douce, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Effervescente, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Moyenne, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Souscarbonate de, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Sulfate de, Magnesiæ sulphas*.

MAGNÉSII CHLORIDUM, *Chloride of*

Magnesium, Muriate of Magnesia. This bitter deliquescent salt has been given as a mild and effective cholagogue cathartic, in the dose of half an ounce to the adult. Being deliquescent, it may be kept dissolved in its weight of water.

MAGNESIUM, see Magnesia—m. Chloride of, Magnesiæ chloridum—m. Oxide of, Magnesia usta.

MAGNET, *Magnes, Magnètes, Ferrum magnes attractorium, Siderites, Sideritis, Lapis heracleus, L. Syderitis, L. nauticus, Magnitis*, so called from Magnes, its discoverer, or from Magnesia, whence it was obtained; (F.) *Aimant*; The magnet or loadstone. An amorphous, oxydulated ore of iron, which exerts an attraction on unmagnetized iron, and has the property of exhibiting poles; that is, of pointing by one of its extremities to the north. This ore, by constant or long rubbing, communicates its properties to iron; and thus artificial magnets are formed. Magnetic ore is found in many countries, and particularly in the island of Elba. The magnet is sometimes used to extract spicula of iron from the eye or from wounds. It has been employed as an antispasmodic; but acts only through the imagination. The powder has been given as a tonic. In Pharmacy, it is used to purify iron filings. It attracts the iron, and the impurities remain behind. It formerly entered, as an ingredient, into several plasters, to draw bullets and heads of arrows from the body—as the *Emplastrum divinum Nicolai*, the *Emplastrum nigrum* of Augsburg, the *Opodeldock*, and *Attractionium* of Paracelsus, &c.

MAGNETES, Magnet.

MAGNET'IC, *Magnet'icus*. Same etymon. That which belongs or relates to magnetism;—mineral or animal.

MAGNETIC FLUID. A name given to the imponderable fluid to which the magnet owes its virtues. By analogy it is applied to a particular principle, supposed to be the source of organic actions, which affects, it is conceived, the nervous system principally, and is susceptible of being transmitted from one living body to another, by contact or simple approximation, and especially under the influence of fixed volition. See Magnetism, Animal.

MAGNETIC PLASTER. A plaster, at present, not used. It had for its base a mixture, called *Magnes arsenicalis*; formed of equal parts of antimony, sulphur and arsenic melted together in a glass cucurbit. The name *Magnetic plaster* was, likewise, given to such as contained powdered magnet.

MAGNETINUS, *Potassæ supertartas impurus*.

MAGNETISM, ANIMAL, *Mesmerism, Path'etism, Neurog'nia, Bioga'nia, Biomagneti'mus, Zoömagneti'mus, Exon'eurism* (proposed by Mr. H. Mayo,) *Telluri'mus, Anthropomagneti'mus, Gargalè, Gargali'mus, Gargalus*. Properties attributed to the influence of a particular principle, which has been compared to that which characterizes the magnet. It is supposed to be transmitted from one person to another, and to impress peculiar modifications on organic action, especially on that of the nerves. The discussions, to which this strange belief has given rise, are by no means terminated. There is no evidence whatever of the existence of such a fluid. Highly impressible persons can be thrown into a kind of hysteric or 'magnetic' sleep and somnambulism, (designated by Mr. Braid, *hypnotism, neuro-hypnotism, and nervous sleep*); but farther than this, the efforts of the magnetizer cannot reach. It is a mode of action upon the nerves through the medium of the senses.

MAGNETIZATION, Mesmerization.
MAGNETIZED, Mesmerized.
MAGNETIZER, Mesmerizer.
MAGNITIS, Magnet.
MAGNITUDO CORPORIS, Stature.
MAGNOC, *Jatropha manihot*.
MAGNOLIA FRAGRANS, *M. glauca*.
MAGNO'LIA GLAUCA, *M. fragrans*, *Small Magnolia*, *Magnolia*, *Swamp Sas'safra*, *Elk Bark*, *Indian Bark*, *White Laurel*, *Sweet Bay*, *Beaver Wood*, *White Bay*, *Cinchona of Virginia*, *Castor Bay*, *Sweet magnolia*. The bark is possessed of tonic properties, resembling those of cascarilla, canella, &c. The same may be said of the *Magnolia tripet'ala* or *Umbrel'la tree*; the *M. acuminata* or *Cucumber tree*, the *M. grandiflora* and *M. macrophyl'la*, *Laurel*, *Elk wood*, *Silverleaf*, *Big leaf*, *White Bay*, *Beaver Tree*, *Elk bark*, *Big bloom*.
MAGNUM DEI DONUM, *Cinchona*.
MAGNUM OS. The third bone of the lower row of the carpus, reckoning from the thumb. It is the largest bone of the carpus; and is, also, called *Os capitatum*; (F.) *Grand Os*.
MAGRUMS. A popular name in the State of New York for a singular convulsive affection, which resembles chorea. It rarely, however, occurs before the adult age; never ceases spontaneously, and, when fully developed, is devoid of any paroxysmal character.
MAGUEY, *Agave Americana*.
MAHMOUDY, *Convolvulus scammonia*.
MAHOGAN FÉBRIFUGE, *Swietenia febrifuga*.
MAHOGANY, *Gynocladus Canadensis*—*m. Mountain*, *Betula lenta*—*m. Tree*, *Swietenia mahogani*.
MAIANTHEUM, *Convallaria maialis*.
MAIDENHAIR, *Adiantum capillus veneris*—*m. American*, *Adiantum pedatum*—*m. Canada*, *Adiantum pedatum*—*m. Common*, *Asplenium trichomanoides*—*m. Golden*, *Polytrichum*—*m. White*, *Asplenium ruta muraria*.
MAIDENHEAD, *Virginity*.
MAIDENHOOD, *Virginity*.
MAIEIA, *Obstetrics*.
MAIEUSIS, *Parturition*.
MAIEUTA, see *Parturition*.
MAIEUTER, *Accoucheur*.
MAIEUTES, *Accoucheur*.
MAIEUTICA ARS, *Obstetrics*.
MAIGREUR, *Emaciation*.
MAILLET, *Mallet*.
MAILLOT, *Swathing clothes*.
MAIN, *Manus*.
MAIRANIA UVA URSI, *Arbutus urva ursi*.
MAÏS, *Zea mays*.
MAJOR HELICIS. A narrow band of muscular fibres situate upon the anterior border of the helix of the ear, just above the tragus.
MAJORANA, *Origanum majorana*—*m. Hortensis*, *Origanum majorana*—*m. Syriaca*, *Teucrium marum*.
MAL D'AMOUR, *Odontalgia*.
MAL DES ARDENS. A name given to a species of pestilential erysipelas or *Saint Anthony's fire*, which reigned epidemically in France, in 1130.
MAL D'AVENTURE, *Paronychia*—*m. di Breno*, *Scherlievo*—*m. Caduc*, *Epilepsy*.
MAL DE CRIMÉE (F.), *Lèpre des Cosaques*, *Lepra Taurica*. A variety of lepra in the Crimea.
MAL DE DENT, *Odontalgia*—*m. d'Estomac*, *Chthonophagia*—*m. Divin*, *Epilepsy*—*m. d'Enfant*, *Pains (Labour)*—*m. di Piume*, *Scherlievo*—*m. François*, *Syphilis*—*m. de Gorge*, *Cynanche*—

m. Haut, *Epilepsy*—*m. de Madoire*, *Trismus*—*m. de Mer*, *Nausea marina*—*m. de Mère*, *Hysteria*—*m. de Mièrre*, *Pellagra*—*m. de Naples*, *Syphilis*—*m. Petit*, *Epilepsy*—*m. du Roi*, *Scrofula*—*m. Rouge de Cayenne*, *Elephantiasis of Cayenne*—*m. Saint Antoine*, *Erysipelas*—*m. Saint Jean*, *Epilepsy*—*m. Saint Main*, *Lepra*, *Paora*—*m. di Scherlievo*, *Scherlievo*—*m. de Siam*, *Fever*, *yellow*.
MAL DE SAN LAZARO, *Cocobay*. A leprous disease, common in Colombia, S. America.
MAL DEL SOLE, *Pellagra*—*m. de Sologne*, *Ergotism*—*m. de Terre*, *Epilepsy*—*m. à Tite*, *Cephalalgia*—*m. del Valle*, *Proctocæcæ*—*m. Vat*, see *Anthrax*.
MALA, *Gena*—*m. Aurea*, see *Citrus aurantium*.
MALABATH'RINUM. Ancient name of an ointment and a wine, into which the *malabathrum* entered.
MALABA'THRUM, *Cadeji-Indi*. The leaves of a tree of the East Indies. These leaves entered into the theriac, mithridate, and other ancient electuaries. They are believed to be from a species of laurel—*Laurus Cassia*; but, according to others, from *Laurus Malabathrum*. The *O'leum Malabathri* is obtained from it.
MALACCÆ RADIX, *Sagittarium alexipharmacum*.
MALACHE, *Malva rotundifolia*.
MALA'CIA, from *μαλακία*, 'softness.' A depravation of taste, in which an almost universal loathing is combined with an exclusive longing for some particular article of food. If the patient desires substances that are not eatable or noxious, it constitutes *Pica*, *Pissen'is*, *Pitto'is*, *Heterorex'ia*, *Heterorrhex'ia*, *Cissa*, *Citto'is*, *Citta*, *Limo'is* *Pica*, *Allotriophag'ia*, *Picacid'mus*, *Pica'tio*, *Depraved ap'petite*, (F.) *Enrie*. These symptoms accompany several nervous affections,—those of females in particular. In pregnancy it is common, and is termed *Longing*.
MALACIA AFRICANORUM, *Chthonophagia*—*m. Cordis*, *Cardiomalacia*.
MALACISMUS, *Mollities*.
MALACOGASTER, *Gastromalacia*.
MALACOPHON'US, from *μαλακία*, 'softness,' and *φωνή*, 'voice.' One who has a soft voice.
MALACOPEA, *Emollients*.
MALACORIUM, see *Punica granatum*.
MALACOSAR'COS, from *μαλακός*, 'soft,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' One of a soft constitution: *hab'itu corporis molliori præ'ditus*.—*Galen*.
MALACOSIS, *Mollities*—*m. Cerebri*, *Mollities cerebri*—*m. Cordis*, *Cardiomalacia*—*m. Hepatis*, *Hepatomalacia*—*m. Uteri*, *Hysteromalacia*.
MALACOSTEON, *Mollities ossium*.
MALACTICA, *Emollients*.
MALACTICUM, *Relaxant*.
MALADE, *Sick*.
MALADIE, *Disease*—*m. Anglaise*, *Hypochondriasis*—*m. Bleue*, *Cyanopathy*—*m. de Bright*, *Kidney*, *Bright's disease of the*—*m. de Crucilkeir*, see *Brash*, *weaning*—*m. Cuculaire*, *Pertussis*—*m. Glandulaire*, *Elephantiasis Arabica*—*m. Imaginaire*, *Hypochondriasis*, *Hysteria*.
MALADIE DES MINEURS. *Anæmia* occurring in the workers in mines.
MALADIE NOIRE, *Melæna*—*m. du Pays*, *Nostalgia*—*m. Pédiculaire*, *Phtheiriasis*—*m. de Pott*, *Vertebral disease*—*m. Typhoïde*, see *Typhus*—*m. Vénérienne*, *Syphilis*—*m. de Venus*, *Syphilis*—*m. de Werthof*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.
MALADIES ACQUINES, *Acquired diseases*—*m. Annuelles*, *Annual diseases*—*m. Chroniques*, *Chronic diseases*—*m. Connées*, *Connate diseases*—*m. Dissimulées*, *Feigned diseases*—*m. Extérieures*, *External diseases*—*m. Fcintes*, *Feigned diseases*—*m. Hérititaires*, *Hereditary diseases*—*m. Innées*, *Innate*

Diseases—*m. Légitimes*, see Legitimate—*m. Nervosæ*, Nervous diseases—*m. Simulææ*, Feigned diseases—*m. Suppositæ*, Feigned diseases—*m. Ventosæ*, Pneumatosis.

MALADIF, Sickly.

MALADRERIE, *Ladrerie*.

MALADY, ENGLISH, Hypochondriasis.

MALÆ, OS, from *malum*, 'an apple'; so called from its roundness. *Os mala'rè*, *Os Jaga'lè*, *Os Jagamen'tum*, *Os Genæ*, *Zygo'ma*, *Os Zygomat'icum*, *Os Hypo'pium*, *Os Subocula'rè*, *Os Pud'icum*, (F.) *Os Malatre*, *Os Zygomaticque*, *Os de la Pommette*. The cheek or malar bone. This bone is situate at the lateral and superior part of the face; and constitutes the zygomatic region of the cheek. It is irregularly quadrilateral. Its outer surface is convex, covered by muscles and skin, and pierced with canals, called *malar*, through which vessels and nerves pass. Its upper surface is concave, and forms part of the orbit. Its posterior surface is concave, and enters into the composition of the temporal fossa. This bone is thick and cellular. It is articulated with the frontal, temporal, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones, and is developed by a single point of ossification.

The part of the face rendered prominent by it, the French call *Pommette*.

MALAG'MA, from *malassu*, 'I soften.' An emollient cataplasm, and, in general, every local application which enjoys the property of softening organic tissues.

MALAISE, Indisposition

MALAKIEN, Mollities.

MALAMBO BARK, *Matias*.

MALANDRIA. A species of lepra or elephantiasis.—*Marcellus Empiricus*.

MALANDRIO'SUS, *Leprous*. Affected with a species of lepra.

MALAR, *Mala'ris*, from *mala*, 'the cheek.' Belonging to the cheek,—as the *malar* bone.

MALAR PROCESS, Zygomatic process.

MALARE OS, *Malæ os*.

MALARIA, *Miasm*.

MALARIOUS, *Mala'rial*. Owing to, or connected with *Malaria*,—as a *malarious soil*, *malarious disease*, &c.

MALASSIMILATION, *Malassimila'tio*; from *mala*, 'bad,' and *assimilatio*, 'assimilation.' Imperfect or morbid assimilation or nutrition.

MAL'AXATE, *Molli'rè*, *Subig'erè*, *Malacissa'rè*, (F.) *Malaxer*, from *malassu*, 'I soften.' To produce softening of drugs, by kneading them. The process is called *Malaxa'tion*, *Malaxa'tio*.

MALAXATION, see *Malaxate*.

MALAXIA VENTRICULI, *Gastromalaxia*.

MALAXIS, *Mollities*—*m. Cordis*, *Cardiomalacia*.

MALAY, see *Homo*.

MALAZISSA'TUS, *Malacissatus*, from *malacisso*, 'I soften.' One in whom the testicles have not descended. It has, also, been used synonymously with *emascu'atus* and *muliera'tus*.—*Castelli*.

MALCE, *Chilblain*.

MALE, *Mas*, *Mas'culus*. Of the sex that begets young. Not female. What belongs to the male sex; as the *male organs of generation*.

MALE, *Axilla*—*m. Organ*, *Penis*.

MALEFICIUM, *Poisoning*.

MALFORMATION, *malforma'tio*, *malconforma'tio*; from *mala*, 'bad,' and *forma*, 'form.' A wrong formation; or irregularity in the structure of parts. See *Monstr*.

MALIA, see *Equinia*.

MALIASMUS, *Malis*, see *Equinia*.

MALICHORIUM, see *Punica granatum*.

MALICORIUM, see *Punica granatum*.

MALIE, *Equinia*.

MALIG'NANT, *Malig'nus*, (F.) *Malin*. A term applied to any disease whose symptoms are so aggravated as to threaten the destruction of the patient. A disease of a very serious character, although it may be mild in appearance;—*Morbus malignus*.

MALIN, *Malignant*.

MALING'ERER; from (F.) *malingre*, 'sickly.' A simulator of disease, so termed in the British military service.

MALIS, *Malias'mos*, *Cutaneous vermination*, *Helminthon'cus*. The cuticle or skin infested with animalcules,—*Phthiri'asis*, *Parasitismus superfi'ci*. In Persia, this affection is produced by the Guinea worm; in South America, by the Chigre; and in Europe, occasionally by the Louse. See *Equinia*, and *Phtheiri'asis*.

MALIS DRACUNCULUS, *Dracunculus*—*m. Gordii*, *Dracunculus*—*m. Pediculi*, *Phtheiri'asis*.

MALLE'OLAR, *Malleola'ris*, from *malleolus*, 'the ankle.' Belonging or relating to the ankles.

MALLEOLAR ARTERIES are two branches furnished by the *anterior tibial* about the instep; the one—the *internal*—passes transversely behind the tendon of the *tibialis anticus*, to be distributed in the vicinity of the *malleolus internus*;—the other—the *external*—glides behind the tendons of the *extensor communis digitorum pedis* and the *peroneus brevis*, and sends its branches to the parts which surround the outer ankle, as well as to the outer region of the tarsus.

MALLE'OLUS. Diminutive of *malleus*, 'a mallet, or hammer;' *Rase'e'ta*, *Raste'ta*, *Rascha*, *Rasetta*, *Rase'ta*, *Sphyræ*, *Talus*, *Diab'ebos*, *Tale'olus*, *Pesa*, the *Ankle*, (F.) *Malleole*, *Chevillè du Pied*. The two projections formed by the bones of the leg at their inferior part. The inner belongs to the tibia; the outer to the fibula. The ankles afford attachment to ligaments; and each has a sort of gutter, in which certain tendons slide. See *Malleus*.

MALLET, *Malle'olus*, (F.) *Maillet*. A kind of hammer, used with a gouge for removing or cutting bones, in certain surgical and anatomical operations.

MAL'LEUS, *Malle'olus*, *Ossic'ulum Malleolo assimila'tum*, (F.) *Marteau*. The longest and outermost of the four small bones of the ear. It is situate at the outer part of the tympanum, and is united to the *membrana tympani*. It has, 1. An ovoid head, which is articulated behind with the *incus*, and is supported by a narrow part called the neck: this has, anteriorly, a *long apophysis*, which is engaged in the *glenoid fissure*, and is called the *Apophysis* or *Processus Processus grac'ilis*, of *Rau*. It affords attachment to the *anterior mallei* muscle. 2. A *handle*, which forms an obtuse angle with the neck, and corresponds to the membrane of the tympanum, which it seems to draw inwards. It is furnished at its upper extremity with a process—the *processus brevis*, to which the *internus mallei* is attached. This bone is developed by a single point of ossification.

MALLEUS, *Equinia*—*M. farciminosus*, see *Equinia*—*m. Slender Process* of the, *Grèlle apophyse du marteau*.

MALLOW, COMMON, *Malva*—*m. Compound decoction* of, *Decoctum malvæ compositum*—*m. Yellow*, *Abutilon cordatum*.

MALMEDY, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Malmedy* is a town in Rhenish Prussia, between Spa and Coblenz. In its immediate vicinity are several acidulous chalybeate springs.

MALO DI SCARLIEVO, *Scherlievo*.

MALOG'GRANATUM, *Punica granatum*.

MALPIGHI ACINI OF, *Corpora Malpighiana*.

MALPIG'HIA MOUREL'LA, (F.) *Mourcilier*, *Simarouba faux*. The bark of this shrub—

a native of Cayenne—is reputed to be febrifuge, and useful in diarrhoea.

MALPIGHIAN BODIES, *Corpora Malpighiana*—m. b. Inflammation of the Kidney, Bright's disease of the—m. b. of the Spleen, see Spleen.

MALPRAXIS, *Mala praxis*, *Malum reg'imen*. Bad management or treatment.

MALT, Sax. mealð, Dutch mont, Teut. malt; from *malaww*, 'I soften.' [?] *Bynè*, *Maltum*, *Hor' dei maltum*, *Bra'sium*, (F.) *Drèche*. Barley made to germinate, for the purpose of forming beer. It has been recommended in medicine, as antiscorbutic, antiscrofulous, &c.

MALT SPIRIT. A spirit distilled from malt. It is the basis of most of the spirituous cordials.

MALTA, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Malta is pretty equable, the range of temperature in the twenty-four hours being rarely more than 6°. The air is almost always dry and clear. The most disagreeable wind is the sirocco, which is the source of more or less suffering to the pulmonary invalid. The winter climate is favourable. Dr. Liddell thinks that no place which he has seen in the south of Europe can compete with Malta, for a mild, dry, bracing air in November, December, and part of January; and during the other winter and spring months, he thinks it is equal to any of them.

MALTHA, *Malthe*, from *malaww*, 'I soften.' Wax, particularly soft wax.

MALTHACTICA, Emollients.

MALTHAXIS, Mollities.

MALUM, Disease, Melum—m. Articulorum, Gout—m. Caducum, Epilepsy—m. Caducum pulmonum, Asthma—m. Canum. see *Pyrus cydonia*—m. Coense, *Averrhoa carambola*—m. Cotoneum, see *Pyrus cydonia*—m. Hypochondricum, Hypochondriasis—m. Hystericum, Hysteria—m. Insanum, see *Solanum Melongena*—m. Ischiadicum, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—m. Lazari, Elephantiasis—m. Lycopersicum, *Solanum lycopersicum*.

MALUM MOR'TUUM. A species of lepra, in which the affected portions of skin seem to be struck with death.

MALUM PILARE, Trichosis—m. Pottii, Vertebral disease—m. Primarium, Idiopathia—m. Regimen, Malpraxis—m. Spinosum, *Datura stramonium*—m. Terrestre, *Atropa Mandragora*—m. Venereum, Syphilis.

MALUS, *Pyrus malus*—m. *Aurantia major*, *Citrus aurantium*—m. *Communis*, *Pyrus malus*—m. *Dasyphylla*, *Pyrus malus*.

MALUS INDICA, *Bilumbi biting-bing* of Bon-tius. The juice of this East India tree is cooling, and is drunk as a cure for fevers. The leaves, boiled and made into a cataplasm with rice, are famed in all sorts of tumours. The juice, mixed with arrack, is drunk for the cure of diarrhoea. The ripe fruit is eaten as a delicacy; and the unripe is made into a pickle for the use of the table.

MALUS LIMONIA ACIDA, see *Citrus medica*—m. *Medica*, see *Citrus medica*—m. *Sylvestris*, *Pyrus malus*.

MALVA, *Malva sylvestris* seu *vulgaris*, *Common Mallow*, (F.) *Mauve sauvage*. The leaves and flowers are chiefly used in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemata. Its properties are demulcent.

Malva rotundifolia, *Mal'achè*, *Mal'ochè*, has like virtues; as well as the other varieties.

MALVAVISCUM, *Althæa*.

MALVERN, WATERS OF. The village of Great Malvern, (pronounced *Mau'vern*.) in Worcestershire, England, has for many years been celebrated for a spring of remarkable purity, which has acquired the name of the *Holy well*. It is a carbonated water; containing carbonates

of soda and iron, sulphate of soda, and chloride of sodium; and is chiefly used externally, in cutaneous affections.

MAMA-PIAN. An ulcer of a bad aspect, which is the commencement of the pian; and which, after having destroyed the flesh, extends to the bones. It is also called the *Mother of Pians*;—*La mère des pians*.

MAMEI, *Mamoe*, *Momin* or *Toddy tree*. From incisions made in the branches of this West Indian tree, a copious discharge of pellucid liquor occurs, which is called *momin* or *Toddy wine*. It is very diuretic, and is esteemed to be a good antilithic and lithontriptic.

MAMELLE, Mamma.

MAMELON, Nipple.

MAMELONNE, Mammillated.

MAJELONS DU REIN, Papilla of the kidney.

MAMILLA, see Mamma.

MAMMA, from *mamma*, one of the earliest cries of the infant, ascribed to a desire for food. *Masthos*, *Mastus*, *Mazos*, *Thelè*, *Tithos*, *Rama*, *Uber*, *Nutrix*, *Gemip'oma*. The female breast, (*Mammilla*, *Mamilla* being the male breast:)(F.)

Mamelle. A glandular organ, proper to a class of animals—the *mammalia*—and intended for the secretion of milk. The mammae exist in both sexes, but they acquire a much greater size in the female; especially during pregnancy and lactation. In women, before the age of puberty, the breasts are but little developed. At this period, however, towards the central part of each breast, the skin suddenly changes colour, and assumes a rosy tint. It is of a reddish brown in women who have suckled several children. This circle has a rugous appearance, owing to the presence of sebaceous glands, and is called *Aureola* or *Aure'ola*. These glands—*Tubercles of the Aureola*, of Sir Astley Cooper—furnish an unctuous fluid for defending the nipple from the action of the saliva of the sucking infant. In the midst of the aureola is the nipple, a conoidal eminence, of a rosy tint, susceptible of erection, and at the surface of which the galactophorous ducts open. Besides the skin covering them, the breasts are, also, composed of a layer of fatty areolar tissue, more or less thick; of a large gland; excretory ducts; vessels, nerves, &c. See Mammary.

The breasts are called the *bosom*, *sinus*, (F.) *Sein*. Mamma also means a nurse.

MAMMAL, plural *Mammalia*, *Mam'mifer*, *mammif'erosus animal*; from *mamma*, 'a breast.' An animal that suckles its young.

MAM'MARY, *Mamma'rius*, from *mamma*, 'the breast.' Relating to the breasts.

MAMMARY ABSCESS, *Mastodynia apostematosa*.

MAMMARY ARTERIES are three in number. They are distinguished into—1. The *Internal Mammary*, *Arteria sternal'is*, *A. Sino-sternal* (Ch.), *Internal thorac'ic*. It arises from the subclavian, and descends obliquely inwards, from its origin to the cartilage of the third rib. Below the diaphragm it divides into two branches: the one *external*, the other *internal*. From its origin until its bifurcation, it gives branches to the muscles and glands of the neck, to the thymus, mediastinum, pericardium, and œsophagus. In each intercostal space, it gives off *internal* and *external musculo-cutaneous* branches, and also, on each side, the *superior diaphragmatic*. Its two ultimate branches are distributed on the parietes of the abdomen, and anastomose with the external mammary, intercostal, lumbar, circumflexa ilii, and epigastric arteries. 2. The *External Mammary Arteries* are two in number, and are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *superior external mammary*, *First of the thoracics*

(Ch.,) *Superior external thoracic*, *Superior thoracic*, is furnished by the axillary artery. It descends obliquely forwards between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, to which it is distributed by a considerable number of branches. The *inferior external mammary*, the *second of the thoracics* (Ch.,) *Long or inferior thoracic*, arises from the axillary artery, a little below the preceding. It descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax; curves, afterwards, inwards; becomes subcutaneous and divides into a number of branches, which surround the breast. It gives branches to the pectoralis major, serratus major anticus, the intercostal muscles, the glands of the axilla, and the integuments of the breast.

MAMMARY GLAND is the secretory organ of the milk. It is situate in the substance of the breast, to which it gives shape and size. The tissue of this gland results from the assemblage of lobes of different size, united intimately by a dense areolar tissue. Each of these is composed of several lobules, formed of round granulations, of a rosy white colour, and of the size of a poppy seed. The glandular grains give rise to the radicles of the excretory canals of the mamma, which are called *galactophorous* or *lactiferous*. These excretory vessels unite in ramusculi, rami, and in trunks of greater or less size; collect towards the centre of the gland; are tortuous, very extensible and semi-transparent. All terminate in sinuses, situate near the base of the nipple, which are commonly from 15 to 18 in number. These sinuses are very short, conical, and united by areolar tissue. From their summits, a fasciculus of new ducts sets out, which occupy the centre of the nipple and open separately at its surface. The arteries of the mammary gland come from the thoracic, axillary, intercostal, and internal mammary. The veins accompany the arteries; the nerves are furnished by the intercostals, and brachial plexus; the lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and form two layers. They communicate with those of the thorax, and pass into the axillary ganglions.

MAMMARY SARCO'MA, *Mastoid sarcoma* of Abernethy, *Empy'ma sarcoma mamma'rum*. A tumour, of the colour and texture of the mammary gland; dense and whitish; sometimes softer and brownish; often producing, on extirpation, a malignant ulcer with indurated edges. Found in various parts of the body and limbs.

MAMMARY VEINS follow the same course as the arteries, and have received the same denominations. The *internal mammary vein*, of the right side, opens into the superior cava; that of the left, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The *external mammary veins* open into the axillary vein.

MAMME'A AMERICA'NA. The systematic name of the tree on which the *mammæ* fruit grows. This fruit has a delightful flavour when ripe; and is much cultivated in Jamaica, where it is generally sold in the markets as one of the best fruits of the island.

MAMMEA'TA, *Mammo'sa*, from *mamma*, 'the breast.' One who has large breasts.

MAMMELLA, Nipple.

MAMMIFER, Mammal.

MAMMIFEROUS ANIMAL, Mammal.

MAMMIFORM, Mastoid.

MAMMILLA, Mamma (male,) Nipple.

MAMMILLÆ MEDULLARES, see *Mammillary*.

MAMMILLARIS, Mastoid.

MAM'MILLARY, *Mammilla'ris*, from *Mammilla*, 'a small breast, a nipple.' See *Mastoid*.

MAMMILLARY EN'VINENCE is a name given, 1. To more or less marked prominences on the inner

surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the anfractuosities of the cranium. 2. To white, round, medullary tubercles, of the size of a pea, situate at the base of the brain, behind the gray substance from which the *Tige pituitaire*, of the French anatomists, arises. These *Mammillary Tubercles*, *Cor'pora albican'tia*, *C. Candican'tia*, *C. Mammilla'ria*, *C. Pisi'formia*, *Bulbi for'nicis*, *Mammilla' medulla'res*, *Prominentiæ albican'tes*, *Processus mammilla'res cer'ebri*, *Protensio'nes glandula'res*, *Eminentia candican'tes*, *Priorum crurum for'nicis bulbi*, *Willis's Glands*, (F.) *Bulbes de la voûte à trois piliers*, *Tubercles pisi'formes* (Ch.), are united to each other by a small grayish band, which corresponds with the third ventricle. They receive the anterior prolongations of the fornix. Some ancient anatomists, taking the nervous trunks, to which Willis first gave the name of *olfactory nerves*, for simple appendages of the brain, called them, on account of their shape, *Caruncula' mammilla'res*. Vesalius, Fallopius, Columbus, and several others, termed them *Processus mammilla'res cer'ebri ad nares*.

MAM'MILLATED, (F.) *Mamelonné*, from *mamma*, 'the female breast.' That which has mammiform projections on its surface.

MAMMILLATED LIVER, Cirrhosis.

MAMMOSA, *Mammeata*.

MAMOE, *Mamel*.

MAN, *Aner*, *Anthropos*, *Homo*.

MAN-IN-THE-GROUND, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

MANCHE D'HIPPOCRATE, *Chaussé*.

MANCURANA, *Origanum*.

MANDIBULA, Maxillary bone.

MANDIBULARIS MUSCULUS, *Masseter*.

MANDO, *Glutton*.

MANDRAGORA, *Atropa mandragora* — m. *Acaulis*, *Atropa mandragora* — m. *Officinalis*, *Atropa mandragora* — m. *Vernalis*, *Atropa mandragora*.

MANDRAGORI'TES, from *μανδραγορα*, the *Atropa mandrag'ora* or mandrake. Wine in which the roots of mandrake have been infused.

MANDRAKE, *Atropa mandragora*, *Podophyllum peltatum*, *P. montanum*.

MANDUCATIO, *Mastication* — m. *Difficilis*, *Bradymasesis*.

MAN'DUCATORY, *Manducato'rius*; from *Manducatio*, 'mastication.' Appertaining or relating to mastication; — as,

MANDUCATORY NERVE, see *Trigemini*.

MANGANÈSE, BLACK OXIDE OF, *Manganese'ii ox'idum*, *M. Binox'idum*, *Tetrox'ide of manganese*, *Magne'sia nigra*, *Manganese'ium vitriorio'rum*, *M. oxyda'tum nativum seu nigrum*, *Manganese'ium ochra'ceum nigrum*, *M. oxyda'tum nativum*, *Man'ganum oxyda'tum nativum*, *Molybdæ'num magne'sii*, *Oxo'des man'gani nativæ*, *Peroxydum manganese'ii nigrum nativum*, *Superoxydum manganicum*, (F.) *Oxyde noir de manganèse*. This oxide is not much used in medicine. It has been advised to dust the affected parts, in tinea capitis, with the powder.

MANGANÈSE, SALTS OF, see *Manganese sulphate of*.

MANGANÈSE, OXYDE NOIR DE, *Manganese*, black oxide of.

MANGANÈSE, SULPHATE OF, *Manganese'ii Sulphas*, *M. Protox'idi Sulphas*, *Sulphate of Protox'ide of Manganese*. A rose-coloured and very soluble salt, isomorphous with sulphate of magnesia. It is prepared on a large scale for the use of the dyer, by heating, in a close vessel, peroxide of manganese and coal, and dissolving the im-

pure protoxide thus obtained in sulphuric acid, with the addition of a little chlorohydric acid towards the end of the process. The solution is evaporated to dryness, and again exposed to a red heat, by which the persulphate of iron is decomposed. Water then dissolves the pure sulphate of manganese, leaving the oxide of iron behind.

This salt has been recommended as a cholagogue, in doses of a drachm or two.

The salts of manganese have been recommended in chlorosis and amenorrhœa, and as substitutes for chalybeates generally. The subcarbonate and the oxide have been chiefly employed.

MANGANESII TETROXIDUM, *M.* Black oxide of. MANGANESII BINOXIDUM, Manganese, black oxide of—*m.* Oxidum, Manganese, black oxide of—*m.* Peroxydum nigrum nativum, Manganese, black oxide of—*m.* Protoxidum sulphas, Manganese, sulphate of—*m.* Sulphas, Manganese, sulphate of.

MANGANESIIUM OCHRACEUM NIGRUM, Manganese, black oxide of—*m.* Oxydatum nativum seu nigrum, Manganese, black oxide of—*m.* Vitriolium, Manganese, black oxide of.

MANGANIS OXIDES NATIVA, Manganese, black oxide of.

MANGANICUM SUPEROXIDUM, Manganese, black oxide of.

MANGANUM OXYDATUM NATIVUM, Manganese, black oxide of.

MANGE, Scabies ferina.

MANGIF'ERA IN'DICA, *M. domestica.*

The *Mango tree*, (*F.*) *Manguier*. A tree cultivated over Asia, and in South America. Mangos, when ripe, are juicy, of a good flavour, and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance. They are eaten, either raw or preserved with sugar. From the expressed juice a wine is prepared; and the remainder of the kernel can be reduced to an excellent flour for bread.

MANGO TREE, *Mangifera Indica.*

MANGONISATIO, Falsification.

MANGONIUM, Falsification.

MANGOSTAN, *Garcinia mangostana.*

MANGOSTANA, *Garcinia mangostana*—*m.* Cambogia, *Garcinia cambogia*—*m.* *Garcinia*, *Garcinia mangostana.*

MANGOUSTAN, *Garcinia mangostana.*

MANGUIER, *Mangifera Indica.*

MANHOOD, Adult age.

MANI, *Arachis hypogæa.*

MAN'IA, *Furor*, *Hemianthro'pia*, *Furor mania*, *Ina'nia*, *Delirium maniacum*, *Echpro'nia mania*, *Delirium mania*, *D. furiosum*, *Mania universa'lis*, *Vesa'nia mania*, (*F.*) *Manic*, *Hyperphrénie*, *Raving or furious madness*; from *μαίνομαι*, 'I am furious.' With some, it means *insanity*. Disorder of the intellect, in which there is erroneous judgment or hallucination, which impels to acts of fury. If the raving be not directed to a single object, it is mania properly so called; if to one object, it constitutes *monomania*, which term is, however, usually given to melancholy. Mania attacks adults chiefly; and women more frequently than men. The prognosis is unfavourable. About one-third never recover; and they who do are apt to relapse. Separation is one of the most effective means of treatment, with attention to the corporeal condition and every thing that can add to the mental comfort of the patient, and turn his thoughts away from the subjects of his delusion. In the violence of the paroxysms, recourse must be had to the strait waistcoat, the shower bath, &c. Separation should be continued for some weeks during convalescence, with the view of preventing a relapse.

MANIA, DANCING. *Dancing plague*. A form of convulsion, which has appeared, at various

times, epidemically under the form of *St. Vitus's dance*, *St. John's dance*, *Tarantism*, *Hysteria*, *Tigretier* (in Abyssinia), and diseased sympathy; and which has been fully described by Hecker in his 'Epidemics of the Middle Ages.' See *Convulsionnaire*.

A form of convulsion, induced by religious phrenzy, has been vulgarly called the *Jerks*.

MANIA EPILEPTICA, see *Epilepsy*—*m.* *Erotica*, *Erotomania*—*m.* *Lactea*, *M. puerperal*—*m.* *Melancholica*, *Melancholy*—*m.* a *Pathemata*, *Empathema*—*m.* a *Potâ*, *Delirium tremens*.

MANIA, PUER'PERAL, *Ma'nia puerperarum acuta*, *M. puerperalis*, *M. lac'tea*, *Ina'nia puerperarum*, *Encephalopathi'a puerperalis*, *Puerperal Insanity*. Mania which supervenes in the childbed state.

MANIA PURPERARUM ACUTA, *M. puerperal*—*m.* *sine Delirio*, *Pathomania*—*m.* a *Temulentia*, *Delirium tremens*—*m.* *Pellagria*, *Pellagra*.

MANIACAL, *Maniodes*.

MANIACUS, *Maniodes*.

MANICA HIPPOCRATIS, *Chaussé*.

MANIE, Mania—*m.* *sans Délire*, *Empathema*.

MANIGUETTA, *Amomum grana paradisi*.

MANIIBAR, *Jatropha manihot*.

MANILUVIUM, *Manulvium*, from *manus*,

'the hand,' and 'lavo,' 'I wash.' A bath for the hands. It may be rendered stimulating, by means of muriatic acid, mustard, &c.

MANIOC, *Jatropha manihot*.

MANIO'DES, *Maniacus*, *Maniacal*. One labouring under mania; *Hemianthro'pus*, *Furiosus*, *Furibundus*, *Lyssas*, *Lysseter*.

MANIPULATIO, from *manus*, 'a hand.' Mode of working in the arts.

MANIPULUS, (*F.*) *Poignée*. The quantity of a substance capable of filling the hand. A handful. See *Fascioulus*.

MAN-MIDWIFE, *Accoucheur*.

MANNA, see *Fraxinus ornus*—*m.* *Briançon*, see *Pinus larix*—*m.* *Brigantina*, see *Pinus larix*—*m.* *Calabrina*, see *Fraxinus ornus*—*m.* *Croup*, *Samolina*—*m.* *Laricea*, see *Pinus larix*—*m.* *Metalorum*, *Hydrargyri submurians*.

MANNEQUIN, *Fantom*.

MANNIKIN, *Fantom*.

MANNIN, see *Fraxinus ornus*.

MANNITE, see *Fraxinus ornus*.

MANŒUVRE (*F.*), pronounced *manœver*; from *main*, 'the hand,' and *œuvre*, 'work.' A dexterous movement. Applied in France to the practice of surgical or obstetrical operations on the dead body or phantom; *Operatio chirurgica vel obstetrica*.

MANSANA ARBOREA, see *Jajuba*.

MANSFORD'S PLATES, see *Galvanism*.

MANSORIUS, *Buccinator*.

MANSTUPRATIO, *Masturbation*.

MANTELE, *Bandage* (body).

MANTE'A, *Man'tica*, *Man'tica*, in English, *mancy*; a common suffix, denoting 'divination'; *Divinatio*, *Prædicationis*, *Præagium*.

MANTLE, *Bandage* (body).

MANTLE, *Panniculus carnosus*.

MANU'BRIUM, from *manus*, 'a hand.' The handle of any thing:—as *manubrium mallei*, *petiolus mallei*, 'the handle of the malleus.'

MANUBRIUM, *Chæsse*—*m.* *Manus*, *Radica*.

MANUBRIUM STERNI. The uppermost broad part of the sternum.

MANULUVIUM, *Bath*, *hand*, *Manilvium*.

MANUS, *Chæir*, *Chir*, *Instrumentum Instrumentorum*, *Hand*, *Paw*, (*F.*) *Main*. The part which terminates the upper extremity in man, and which is inservient to prehension and touch. It extends from the fold of the wrist to the extremity of the fingers. The hand is sustained by a

bony skeleton, composed of a number of pieces, movable on each other; of muscles, tendons, cartilages, ligaments, vessels, nerves, &c. It is divided into three parts—the *carpus* or wrist, the *metacarpus*, and *fingers*. Its concave surface is called the *palm*; the convex surface the *back of the hand*. The facility of being able to oppose the thumb to the fingers in order to seize objects forms one of the distinctive characters of the human hand.

MANUS CHRISTI PERLA'TA. A name anciently given to troches, prepared of pearls and sugar of roses. They were called *Manus Christi sim'plices*, when pearls were not employed.

MANUS DEL. An ancient plaster, prepared of wax, myrrh, frankincense, mastich, gum ammoniac, galbanum, oil, &c. See Opium.

MANUS HEPATIS, Porta vena—m. Jecoris, Porta vena—m. Parva majori adjutrix, see *Digitus*.

MANUSTUPRATIO, Masturbation.

MANUSTUPRATOR, Masturbator.

MANYPLIES, Omasum.

MAPLE, Acer saccharinum—m. Ground, *Heuchera cortusa*.

MARAIIS, Marsh.

MARANTA ARUNDINACEA, Arrow-root.

MARAN'TA GALAN'GA, Aipi'nia galan'ga, Amomum galanga, Galanga. The smaller *galan'gal*. Two kinds of galangal are mentioned in the pharmacopœias; the greater, obtained from *Xempferia galanga*, and the smaller, from the root of *Maranta galanga*. The dried root is brought from China, in pieces, from one to two inches in length, but scarcely half as thick; branched; full of knots and joints, with several circular rings, of a reddish brown colour, on the outside, and brownish within. It was formerly much used as a warm stomachic bitter, and generally ordered in bitter infusions.

MARASCHINO, see Spirit.

MARASMO'PYRA, Febris marasmo'des, from *μαρσπος*, 'marasmus,' and *υψ*, 'fever.' Fever of emaciation in general. Hectic fever.

MARASMUS, Atrophy—m. Lactantium, Pædatrophis—m. Phthisis, Phthisis pulmonalis.

MARASMUS SENI'LIS, Tabes senum, Gerontatroph'ia. Progressive atrophy of the aged.

MARASMUS TABES, Tabes—m. Tabes dorsalis, Tabes dorsalis.

MARATHRI'TES, from *μαραθρον*, 'fennel.' Wine impregnated with fennel.

MARATHROPHYLLUM, Peucedanum.

MARATHRUM, Anethum—m. Sylvestre, Peucedanum.

MARAUGIA, Metamorphopsia.

MARBLE, Marmor.

MARBRE, Marmor.

MARC, Magma.

MARCASITA, Bismuth—m. Albe, Bismuth, subnitrate of—m. Plumbea, Antimonium.

MARCASITÆ MAGISTERIUM, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

MARCHAN'TIA POLYMOR'PHA, M. stellata seu *umbellata*, *Hepat'ica fonta'na*, *Lichen stella'tus*, *Jecora'ria*, *Liv'erwort*, (F.) *Hépatique des fontaines*. This plant is mildly pungent and bitter. It is recommended as aperient, resolvent, and antiscorbutic; and is used in diseased liver, &c.

MARCHE LA, Walking.

MARCHIO'NIS PULVIS, Powder of the Marquis. A powder, formerly considered to be anti-epileptic; and composed of *Male pæony root*, *Mistletoe*, *Icery shavings*, *Horn of the hoof of the stag*, *Spodium*, *Tooth of the monodon*, coral, &c.

MARCORES, Atrophy, Emaciation.

MARCORY, Stillingia.

MARÉOAGEUX, Rhodes.

MAREO, Puna.

MARE'S TAIL, Hippuris vulgaris.

MARGA CAN'DIDA, Lac luna. An ancient name for a variety of spongy, white, friable marl, which was employed as an astringent and refrigerant.

MARGARETIZZA, Scherlievo.

MARGARITA, Pearl.

MARGARITA'CEOUS, Margarita'ceus, Na'creous, (F.) *Nacré*; from *Margarita*, 'pearl, mother of pearl.' Resembling, or of the nature of, mother of pearl,—as *Leuco'ma Margarita'ceum*; Pearl-like leucoma.

MARGARON, Pearl.

MARGELIS, Pearl.

MARGELLIUM, Pearl.

MARGINI-SUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITE-RIEN, Teres minor.

MARGO, Bord—m. *Dentatus*, see *Retina*—m. *Orbitalis*, see *Orbit*.

MARGUERITE PETITE, Bellis—m. *des Prés, grande*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

MARIENBAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Celebrated springs in Bohemia. The Kreuzbrunn contains sulphate of soda, carbonate of iron, and carbonic acid.

MARIGOLD, DIAMOND FIG, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum—m. Garden, *Calendula officinalis*—m. Single, *Calendula officinalis*—m. Wild, *Calendula arvensis*.

MARIOTTE, EXPERIMENT OF. A celebrated experiment of the Abbé Mariotte, which consists in placing two small round spots on a wall at some distance from each other, standing opposite the left-hand object, and looking at it with the right eye, the left being closed. By walking backwards, until the distance from the object is about five times as great as the distance between the two objects, the latter will be found to disappear. Mariotte and, after him, many ophthalmologists, inferred that the optic nerve, on which the ray doubtless falls in this experiment, is insensible; and hence that the choroid may be the seat of vision,—not the retina. The inference is illogical; for it doubtless falls on the part of the optic nerve where the central artery enters, and the central vein leaves the eyeball, and where there is necessarily no neurine.

MARIS, μαρῖς. Ancient name of a measure, containing 83 pints and 4 ounces.

MARISCA, Ficus, Hæmorrhoids.

MARJOLAINE, Origanum majorana.

MARJORAM, COMMON, Origanum—m. Wild, *Origanum*—m. Sweet, *Origanum majorana*.

MARJORANA, Origanum majorana—m. *Mancurana, Origanum*.

MARMALADE, Marmelade.

MARMARYGE, see Metamorphopsia.

MARMARYGÓ'DES, 'brilliant.' An epithet, joined particularly to the word *οφθαλμος*, to indicate a brilliant eye, a flashing eye. An eye which transmits the image of imaginary objects. See *Metamorphopsia*.

MAR'MELADE, Marmela'da, Marmela'ta, Marmalade, Miva. Parts of vegetables, confectioned with sugar, and reduced to a pulaceous consistence.

MARMELADE OF APRICOTS. A marmelade, prepared with two parts of ripe apricots deprived of their stones, and one part of white sugar.

MARMELADE OF FERNEL, M. of Tronchin.

MARMELADE OF TRONCHIN, or OF FERNEL. A kind of thick looch, of an agreeable taste, prepared with two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, as much syrup of violets, manna in tears, very fresh pulp of cassia, 16 grains of gum tragacanth, and

two drachms of orange flower water. It is used as a laxative, demulcent, and pectoral.

MARMELATA, Marmelade.

MARMOR, *Marble, Calcis Car'bonas durus*, (F.) *Marbre*. White granular carbonate of lime. Used in pharmacy for the preparation of a pure lime, and the disengagement of carbonic acid.

MARMORATA AURIUM, Cerumen.

MARMORYGE, see Metamorphopsia—m. Hippocratis, Homiopia.

MAROUTE, *Anthemis cotula*.

MAR'RIOTT, DRY VOMIT OF. This once celebrated emetic, called *dry*, from its being exhibited without drink, consisted of equal portions of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.

MARRONIER D'INDE, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

MARROW, *My'elos, Medu'la, M. ossium, Medu'llary Juice, Azun'gia de Mum'ta, Sax. merz*, (F.) *Molle, Suc médullaire*. The oily, inflammable, whitish or yellowish juice, which fills the medullary canal of the long bones, the cancellated structure at the extremities of those bones, the diploë of flat bones, and the interior of short bones. The marrow is furnished by the exhalation of the medullary membrane. It is fluid during life, and appears under the form of small points or brilliant grains after death. It is enveloped in the medullary membrane.

MARROW, SPINAL, *Medulla spinalis*—m. Vertebral, *Medulla spinalis*.

MARRUBE BLANC, *Marrubium*—m. *Noir, Ballota foetida*.

MARRUBIUM, *Marrubium vulgare* seu *album* seu *Germanicum* seu *apulum, Pra'ium, Phrasum, Horehound*, (F.) *Marrube blanc*. The leaves have a moderately strong, aromatic smell; and a very bitter, penetrating, diffusive, and durable taste. It has often been given in coughs and asthmas, united with sugar. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j; in infusion; dose of extract, gr. x to ℥ss.

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, is made as follows:—*horehound, liquorice root*, aa ℥ij and ℥vij; *water*, q. s. to strain ℔vj. Infuse. To the strained liquor add:—*proof spirit or brandy*, ℔12; *camphor*, ℥j and ℥ij; *opium and benjamin*, aa ℥j; *dried squilla*, ℥ij; *oil of aniseed*, ℥j; *honey*, ℔ij and ℥vij.—Gray. It is pectoral.

MARRUBIUM, *Leonurus cardiaca*—m. *Album, Marrubium*—m. *Apulum, Marrubium*—m. *Germanicum, Marrubium*—m. *Nigrum, Ballota foetida*—m. *Vulgare, Marrubium*.

MARS, *Ferrum*—m. *Solubilis, Ferrum tartarizatum*.

MARSEILLES, (CLIMATE OF.) The remarks made upon the climate of Montpellier apply even in greater force to that of Marseilles. It possesses all the objectionable qualities of the climate of southeastern France.

MARSII, *Limnæ, Helos, Palus*, Sax. *meÿre*, (F.) *Marais*. Marshy districts give off emanations, which are the fruitful source of disease and the cause of great insalubrity in many countries. The chief disease, occasioned by the malaria or miasm, is intermittent fever. Hence it becomes important to drain such regions, if practicable. Some marshy countries are not so liable to phthisis pulmonalis, and it has been found, that where intermittents have been got rid of by draining, consumption has, at times, become frequent. The most unhealthy periods for residence in a marshy district are during the existence of the summer and autumnal heats; at which times the water becomes evaporated, and the marshy bottom is more or less exposed to the sun's rays. This postulatium seems necessary for the production of the miasmata: for whilst the

marsh is well covered with water, no miasm is given off.

MARSH POISON, Miasm (marsh)—m. *Mallow, Althæa*—m. *Root, Statice Caroliniana*—m. *Ta, Ledum palustre*.

MARSHALL'S CERATE, see *Cerate, Marshall's*.

MARSHY, *Elodes*.

MARSIPIUM, *Marsupium*.

MARSUM, *Marsium, Mar'sicum*. An ancient wine of Marsia, in Italy, which was used as an astringent in certain diseases of the mouth.

MARSUPIAL, see *Marsupium*.

MARSUPIALIS, *Ischio-trochanteriana, Obturator internus*.

MARSUPIATE, see *Marsupium*.

MARSUPIUM, *Marsyp'ion, Marsip'pon, Marsu'pium, Marsip'ium, Sac'culus*. A sac or bag, with which any part is fomented. Also, the abdominal pouch in the kangaroo, opossum, &c., into which the young, born at a very early stage of development, are received and nourished with milk secreted from glands which open into the pouches. Such animals are termed *Marsu'pial, Marsu'piale, Marsupia'lia*. See *Generation*.

MARSUPIUM, *Scrotum*—m. *Musculosum, Dartos*.

MARSYPION, *Marsupium*.

MARTEAU, *Malleus*.

MARTIAL, *Chalybeate*.

MARTIALIS, *Chalybeate*.

MARTIANA POMA, see *Citrus aurantium*.

MARTIANUM UNGUENTUM, (F.) *Onguent de Soldat, Soldier's ointment*. This was composed of bay berries, rue, marjoram, mint, sage, wormwood, basil, olive oil, yellow wax, and Malaga wine. It was invented by Martian; and was employed by soldiers as a preservative against cold.

MARTIS LIMATURA, *Ferri limatura*.

MARUM CORTUSI, *Teucrium marum*—m. *Creticum, Teucrium marum*—m. *Syriacum, Teucrium marum*—m. *Verum, Teucrium marum*—m. *Vulgare, Thymus mastichina*.

MAS, *Male, Modiolus*.

MASCARPIO, *Masturbator*.

MASCHALE, *Axilla*.

MASCHALIEUS, *Axillary*.

MASCHALIATRIA, from *μαχαλα*, 'the axilla,' and *ιατρία*, 'healing.' Treatment of disease by applications made to the axilla.

MASCHALIS, *Axilla*.

MASCHALISTER, *Axis*.

MASCHALON'CUS, *Maschalop'anus*, from *μαχαλα*, 'the axilla,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A tumour or bubo or swelling in the axilla.

MASCHALOPANUS, *Maschalonus*.

MASCULA, *Tribade*.

MASCULUS, *Male*.

MASESIS, *Mastication*.

MASHUA, (S.) A tuberous root, of a fat, pyramidal shape, which is cultivated and cooked like the potato by the Serranos of Peru. It is watery and insipid, but nevertheless is much eaten by them. The Indians use the mashua as a medicine in dropsy, dyspepsia, and dysentery. The plant is unknown to botanists.—Tschudi.

MASK, *Larva*, (F.) *Masque*. A bandage applied over the face, as a sort of mask, in cases of burns, scalds, or erysipelas. It serves to preserve the parts from the contact of air, and to retain topical applications *in situ*. It is made of a piece of linen, of the size of the face, in which apertures are made corresponding to the eyes, nose, and mouth, and which is fixed by means of strings stitched to the four angles.

MASLACH, *Moslich, Amphion, An'fion*. A

medicine much used by the Turks, and into the composition of which opium enters. It is ex-ditant.

MASQUE, Mask.

MASS, *μαζα*, *Maza*, *Massa*, from *μασσω*, 'I mix.' The compound, from which pills have to be formed.

MASSA, *Mass*—*m. Carne Jacobi Sylvii*, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*—*m. de Dactylis*, Paste, date—*m. de Extracto glycyrrhizæ*, Paste glycyrrhizæ, &c.—*m. de Gummi Arabico*, Paste, marshmallow—*m. de Zisypchorum fructu*, Paste of jujubes.

MASSAGE, Shampooing.

MASSE D'EAU, Typha latifolia.

MASSEMA, Mastication.

MASSEMENT, Shampooing.

MASSES APOPHYSAIRES, see *Vertebrae*.

MASSESES, Mastication.

MASSETER, from *μασσαι*, 'I eat,' 'I chew.' *Musculus mandibularis*, (F.) *Zygomato-maxillaire*. A muscle situate at the posterior part of the cheek, and lying upon the ramus of the lower jaw-bone. It is long, quadrilateral, and is attached, above, to the inferior edge and to the inner surface of the zygomatic arch; below, it terminates at the angle of the jaw, and at the outer surface and inferior margin of the ramus of that bone. It is composed of an intermixture of fleshy and sponenurotic fibres. Its office is to raise the lower jaw, and to act in mastication.

MASSETER INTERNUS, *Pterygoideus internus*.

MASSETERIC, *Mas'seterine*, *Mas'seter'icus*, *Mas'seteri'na*. Relating or belonging to the *mas'seter* muscle.

MASSETERINE ARTERY arises from the trunk of the internal maxillary or temporalis profunda posterior, and is distributed to the *mas'seter* muscle, after having passed, horizontally, through the sigmoid notch of the lower jaw-bone.

MASSETERINE NERVE is given off from the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair. It passes through the sigmoid notch, and is distributed on the inner surface of the *mas'seter*. In luxation of the lower jaw, this nerve is strongly stretched, and considerable pain, consequently, produced.

MASSETERINE VEIN has the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal maxillary vein.

MASSETERINUS, *Mas'seteric*.

MASSETTE, *Typha latifolia*.

MASSICOT, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

MASSING, Shampooing.

MASSULA, Molecule.

MASTADENITIS, *Mastitis*.

MASTALGIA, *Mastodynia*.

MASTAX, *Mystax*.

MASTEMA, *Masticatory*.

MASTER OF THE WOODS, *Galium circe-ans*.

MASTERWORT, *Angelica atropurpurea*, *Helicolum lanatum*, *Imperatoria*.

MASTESIS, *Mastication*.

MASTHELCOBIS, *Mastodynia apostematosa*.

MASTHOS, *Mamma*.

MASTICA'TION, *Mastica'tio*, *Masc'sis*, *Masc'sis*, *Masc'sma*, *Maste'sis*, *Manduca'tio*, *Com-manduca'tio*, *Manduca'tio*, from *μασσαι*, 'I chew.' The action of chewing or bruising food, to prepare it for the digestion it has to undergo in the stomach. This is executed by the joint action of the tongue, cheeks, and lips, which push the alimentary substance between the teeth; and by the motions of the lower jaw it is cut, torn, or bruised.

MASTICATORY, *Masticato'rium*, *Maste'ma*, *Diamaste'ma*. Same etymon. Chewing. Re-

lating or appertaining to mastication or chewing. Also, a substance, chewed with the intention of exciting the secretion of saliva.

MASTICATORY NERVE, see *Trigemini*.

MASTICH, see *Pistacia lentiscus*—*m. Herb*, common, *Thymus mastichina*—*m. Herb*, Syrian, *Teucrium marum*—*m. Tree*, *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTICHINA GALLORUM, *Thymus mastichina*.

MASTIGODES HOMINIS, *Trichocephalus*.

MASTIGO'SIS, *Flagella'tio*. Flagellation, scourging; employed by the ancients as a remedy in many diseases.

MASTITIS, *Mastoi'tis*, *Masoi'tis*, *Inflamma'tio Mamme*, *Mastadeni'tis*, (F.) *Inflammation des Mamelles*, from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the breast. Inflammation of the mammary gland of the pregnant or parturient female is vulgarly called a *weed*, and a *weed in the breast*.

MASTITIS APOSTEMATOSA, *Mastodynia apostemata*.

MASTITIS PUERPERA'LIS. Inflammation of the mamma in the childbed woman.

MASTIX, see *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTODES, *Mastoid*.

MASTODYN'IA, *Masta'lgia*, *Mazodyn'ia*, from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *odyn'*, 'pain.' Pain in the breasts; a form of neuralgia. See *Neuralgia mammae*.

MASTODYN'IA APOSTEMATO'SA, *Phleg'monè Mamme*, *Masthelco'ris*, *Masti'tis apostemato'sa*, *Galactoposte'ma*, *Galactomastoparecto'ma*, *Ab-sec'sus Mamme*, *A. lacte'u*, *Phleg'monè Mastodyn'ia*, *Abcess of the Breast*, *Mam'mary Abcess*, *Milk'-abcess*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the breasts, running on to suppuration, generally in the childbed female. It is one of the best examples of acute phlegmonous inflammation, and requires the active use of appropriate treatment.

MASTODYNIA POLYGALA, *Sparganosis*—*m. Polygala*, *Mastospargosis*.

MASTOID, *Mastoi'des*, *Mastoides*, *Mastoideus*, *Mammilla'ris*, *Papil'li-ai-tnammilli-formis*, *Mam-miform'ia*, *Mam'miform*, from *μαστος*, 'a breast,' and *oides*, 'form, resemblance.' Having the form of a nipple. Also, that which relates to the mastoid process, *Mastoi'deus*.

MASTOID APERTURE :—the opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells.

MASTOID CELLS, *Antrum mastoi'deum*, *Mastoid Sinusae*. These are situate in the mastoid process; communicate with each other, and open into the cavity of the tympanum. Their use seems to be to increase the intensity of sound.

MASTOID FORAMEN is situate behind the mastoid process, and gives passage to a small artery of the dura mater, as well as to a vein which opens into the lateral sinus.

MASTOID FOSSA, (F.) *Gouttière mastoi'dienne*, is a depression at the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which forms part of the lateral sinus.

MASTOID OR DIGASTRIC GROOVE, (F.) *Rainure mastoi'dienne ou digastrique*, is a groove, situate at the inner side of the mastoid process, which affords attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

MASTOID MUSCLE, POSTERIOR, *Splenius*.

MASTOID OR MAM'NIFORM OR MAM'MILLARY PROCESS, *Part mastoidea*, is situate at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone, and gives attachment to the digastric and mastoid muscles.

MASTOIDEUS, *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*—*m. Lateralis*, *Complexus minor*.

MASTOÏDO-CONCHINIEN, Retrahens auris—*m. Génica*, Digastricus—*m. Hygénica*, Digastricus—*m. Oriculaire*, Retrahens auris.

MASTON'CUS, *Thelon'cus*, from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A tumefaction of the nipple, or of the breast itself.

MASTONCUS POLYGALACTICUS, Mastospargosis.

MASTOPATHI'A, from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' An affection of the breast.

MASTORRHAG'IA, from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *ρρρρρρ*, 'to flow.' An unusual flow of milk.

MASTOS, Mamma.

MASTOSPARGO'SIS, *Mastodyn'ia polyg'ala*, *Maston'cus polygalac'ticus*, from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *σπαργω*, 'I am full to bursting.' Fullness of the breasts with milk, so that they are ready to burst.

MASTRUPATIO, Masturbation.

MASTURBATION, *Cinæ'dia*, *Gar'galé*, *Gar'galus*, *Gargalié'mus*, *Mastupra'tio*, *Manustupra'tio*, *Manustupra'tio*, from *manus*, 'the hand,' and *stupro*, 'I ravish;' *On'an'ia*, *On'anism*, *Édæo-gargarié'mus*, *Édæogarg'galus*, *Anaplas'mus*, *Gau'dia fæda*, *Duct'io præpu'tii*, *Vol'untary Pollu'tion*, *Self Pollution*, *Self-abuse*, (F.) *Abus de soi-même*, *Attouchement*. Excitement of the genital organs by the hand.

MASTURBA'TOR, *Mastupra'tor*, *Manustupra'tor*, *Mascar'pio*: same etymon. One given to masturbation.

MASTUS, Mamma.

MAT, (F.) Dull.

MAT SON, (F.) A dull sound. The obscure noise, afforded in certain diseases when any part, as the chest, is percussed. It has been compared to that produced when the thigh is struck. It is opposed to the *Son clair*, or 'clear sound.'

MATE, see *Ilex Paraguensis*.

MATER. Uterus—*m. Dura*, *Dura mater*—*m. Herbarum*, *Artemisia vulgaris*—*m. Metallorum*, *Hydrargyrum*—*m. Mollis*, *Pia mater*—*m. Perlarum*, see *Pearl*—*m. Pia*, *Pia mater*—*m. Scalis*, *Ergot*—*m. Tenus*, *Pia mater*.

MATERIA. Matter—*m. Fibrosa*, *Fibrin*.

MATERIA MEDICA, *Pharmacolog'ia*, *Pharmacolog'ia*, *Acol'ogy* or *Akol'ogy* or *Aceolog'ia*, *Hyléiatriçé*, *Iamatolog'ia*, *Iamatol'ogy*, (F.) *Matière Médicale*. The division of medical science which treats of the knowledge of medicines; their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration. The study of the *Materia Medica* is one of great importance.—it is a study of the tools with which the practitioner has to work in the cure of disease. Much labour has been spent in contriving classifications of the *Materia Medica*. Some have arranged the articles according to their natural resemblances; others, according to their real or presumed virtues; others, according to their active constituent principles. The *Pharmacopœias* place them alphabetically. Perhaps the best classification would be one founded on the agency exerted by the articles on the different tissues; but this arrangement, in the present state of science, is by no means easy; and, moreover, ideas in regard to the action of medicines are so associated with certain terms,—as narcotics, tonics, sedatives, &c., employed to denote certain operations, which they are esteemed capable of producing, that, to abandon them, would be to throw obstacles in the way of the student, without the ultimate advantage accruing to him of possessing a better knowledge of the *modus operandi* of medicines than when a classification, somewhat resembling those usually embraced, is adopted.

The following is the classification adopted by

the Author, in his "General Therapeutics and Materia Medica," 4th edit., Philad., 1850:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Agents that affect prominently the alimentary canal or its contents, | { Emetics,
Cathartics,
Anthelmintics. |
| 2. Agents that affect prominently the respiratory organs, | { Expectorants. |
| 3. Agents that affect prominently the follicular or glandular organs, | { Errhines,
Sialogogues,
Diuretics,
Antilithics,
Diaphoretica. |
| 4. Agents that affect prominently the nervous system, | { Narcotics,
Tetanics,
Antispasmodia. |
| 5. Agents that affect prominently the organs of reproduction, | { Emmenagogues,
Parturificants. |
| 6. Agents that affect various organs, | { Excitants,
Tonics,
Astringents,
Sedatives,
Refrigerants,
Revellents,
Eutrophica. |
| 7. Agents whose action is prominently chemical, | { Antacids,
Antalkalies,
Disinfectants. |
| 8. Agents whose action is prominently mechanical, | { Demulcents,
Diluents. |

Of old, the *Materia Medica* consisted of more articles than at present. The tendency, indeed, is, and must be, to diminish it still further; to get rid of those articles which possess no advantages over others equally common, or whose properties are doubtful. In a dictionary, it becomes necessary to insert all that have been reputed to possess virtues; but the majority are unnecessary. The catalogue might be largely reduced, with impunity.

MATERIA MEDICA, DYNAMICAL, *Pharmacodynamics*.

MATERIA MORBO'SA, *M. Peccans*, *Materia Morbi*. Morbid matter. The matter or material which is the cause of disease.

MATERIA OSSEA. *Terra Ossea*—*m. Peccans*, *M. Morbosa*—*m. Salina*, see *Saliva*—*m. Tuta*, *ca dentium*, see *Tooth*—*m. Urinosa*, *Urea*.

MATERIALISTA, Druggist.

MATÉRIAUX IMMÉDIATS, Principles, immediate.

MATERIES, Matter—*m. Morbi*, *Materia morbo'sa*.

MATHEW'S PILLS, *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrha*.

MATIAS. The bark of a South American tree, not yet determined. It is used in its native country in intermittents, and as a tonic generally. Its principal characteristic constituent is a bitter resinous matter. It is probably the same as the *Malambo bark*.

MATICO, (pronounced *matee'co*), *Yerba del Soldado*, or *Soldier's weed*. A South American herb—*Piper angustifolium*, *Artan'tha elongat'a*—which is possessed of astringent virtues, and is used both internally and externally. It is given in infusion made of one ounce of the leaves to pint of boiling water, of which the dose is ʒiiss or in tincture, made of ʒiiss of the leaves to pint of dilute alcohol.

MATIERE, Matter—*m. Cérébriforme*, *Encephaloid*—*m. Extractive du Bouillon*, *Osmazom*—*m. Médicale*, *Materia Medica*—*m. Pertée* (Kerkring), *Antimonium diaphoreticum*—*m. Pulmonaire noire*, see *Pulmo*.

MATLOCK, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Matlock* is a village in Derbyshire, England, at which

there is a mineral spring of the acidulous class. Temperature 86°. It differs but little, except in temperature, from good spring-water. It is generally used as a tepid bath.

MATONIA CARDAMOMUM, *Amomum cardamomum*.

MATORIUM, Ammoniac, gum.

MATRACIUM, Matras, Urinal.

MATRASS, *Matra'cium*. A glass vessel with a long neck; and a round, and sometimes oval, body. It may be furnished with tubulures, or not. It is used in *Pharmacy* for distillation, digestion, &c.

MATRES CEREBRI, Meninges.

MATRICAIRE, *Matricaria*.

MATRICALIS, *Matricarius*, from *matrix*, 'the uterus.' Relating to the uterus.

Matricalia are remedies for diseases of the uterus.

MATRICA'RIA, from *matrix*, 'the womb;' so called from its reputed virtues in affections of that organ. *Matrica'ria Parthe'nium*, *Parthe'sium febrif'ugum*, *Py'rethrum parthe'nium*, *Chrysanth'hemum parthe'nium*, *Argyrocha'ta*, *Chrysocalis*, *Fever-few*, *Feather-few*, *Mother-wort*, (F.) *Matricaire*. *Nat. Ord.* Compositae. It resembles, in its properties, chamomile and tansy; and, like them, has been esteemed tonic, stomachic, resolvent, emmenagogue, vermifuge, &c. It is not much used.

MATRICARIA, *Anthemis nobilis*.

MATRICA'RIA CHAMOMIL'LA, *M. Suav'colens*, *An'themis vulg'aris*, *Chamame'tum Vulg'are*, *Chamomil'la nostras*, *Leucanthemum* of Dioscorides, *Wild Corn*, *Dog's Cham'omile*, *German Chamomile*, (F.) *Camomille vulgaire*. It resembles *Matricaria* in properties.

MATRICA'RIA GLABRA'TA. A South African plant, known at the Cape as *Wild Chamomile*, has the same properties as the other species of *matricaria*.

MATRICARIA LEUCANTHEMUM, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*—m. *Suaevcolens*, *M. Chamomilla*.

MATRICE, Uterus—m. *Col de la*, *Collum uteri*.

MATRICULATE, from *matricula*, diminutive of *matrix*, 'a roll,' originally 'an army roll or register.' One who is admitted into a university or college, by enrolling or having his name enrolled on the register of the institution. In France, *prendre inscription* means 'to matriculate;' and, in the university regulations of that country, it is required, that the *inscription* shall be made every three months, until the termination of the prescribed period of study; the student having to take his inscription within the first fortnight of each *trimestre* or of every three months, and to present himself within the last fortnight of the *trimestre* to establish the fact of his attendance.

In this country, it is only necessary to matriculate at the commencement of each session.

One who has thus enrolled himself in an institution is called a *Matriculate*.

MATRISYLVA, *Asperula odorata*.

MATRIX, *Cytoblastema*, Uterus—m. *Unguis*, see *Nail*.

MATRONA, Midwife.

MATRONALIS, *Viola*.

MATTE, see *Ilex Paraguensis*.

MATTEE, *Mate'ria*, *Hylè*, *Mate'ries*, (F.) *Matière*. Any substance which enters into the composition of a body. In *Medicine*, it is sometimes applied to the substance of evacuations; and is also used synonymously with *pus*.

MATTING OF PARTS, *Hapantismus*.

MATULA, Urinal.

MATURA'TION, *Matura'tio*, from *maturare*,

'to ripen.' *Pepas'mos*, *Pepan'esis*. Progression of an abscess towards maturity. The state of maturity. Coction.

MATURATIF, *Maturative*.

MATURATIVE, *Matu'rane*, *Pepanticos*, (F.) *Maturatif*. A medicine which favours the maturation of an inflammatory tumour.

MATURATUS, Concocted.

MATU'RITY, *Matu'ritas*, *Horæ'otes*. The state of fruits and seeds, when comparatively developed. State of an abscess, in which the pus is completely formed.

MATURITY, *Præcocious*, *Præotia*.

MAUDLIN, *Achillea ageratum*—m. *Tansy*, *Achillea ageratum*—m. *Wort*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

MAUVE SAUVAGE, *Malva*.

MAUX DE NERFS, *Hysteria*.

MAXILLA, Maxillary Bone.

MAX'ILLARY, *Maxilla'ris*, (F.) *Maxillaire*, from *maxilla*, 'a jaw.' Relating or belonging to the jaws; from *maxava*, 'I chew.'

MAXILLARY ARTERIES are three in number.

1. *External maxillary*. See *Facial*. 2. *Internal maxillary*—*A. Gutturæ-maxillaire*, (Ch.) This arises from the external carotid with the temporal. It is remarkable for its complex course, and for the number of branches which it transmits to the deep-seated parts of the face. Immediately after its origin, it buries itself under the neck of the lower jaw, curving inwards and downwards. It then advances directly inwards; proceeding in the space between the two pterygoid muscles towards the *maxillary tuberosity*. It turns again, becomes vertical, and ascends into the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, until, having arrived at the floor of the orbit, it takes a horizontal and transverse direction; enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, and divides into several branches. See *Artery*, (table.)

MAXILLARY BONE, *Maxil'la*, *Mandib'ula*, *Gamphels*, *Gnathus*, *Mola*, *Siagon*, 'jaw.' (F.) *Machoire*. A name given to two bones, which support the teeth, and, by means of them, are inservient to the cutting, bruising, and tearing of alimentary substances.

The maxillary bones are two in number.

MAXILLARY BONE, INFERIOR, *Lower jaw-bone*, *Os Maxilla'rè inferius*, *Machoire diacranienne*, *Maxil'la inferior*, (F.) *Os maxillaire*, (Ch.) is a symmetrical, nearly parabolic bone, the middle portion of which is horizontal, and called the *body*; and the posterior is vertical, the angular portions being termed *Rami* or *branches*. These have behind a *parotidian edge*, which forms—by uniting with the base—the *angle of the jaw*. The branches terminate above by two processes, separated by the *sigmoid notch* or *fossa*; the anterior of which is called the *coronoid*; the posterior, the *condyloid process* or *maxillary condyle*, supported by a *Cervix*, *Collum*, or *Neck*. The chief parts observed on the lower jaw are—1. *Externally*,—the *Symphysis menti*, *Apophysis menti*, *Mental foramen*, and the *external oblique line*. 2. *Internally*,—the *Genioph'ysis*, the *internal* or *Myloid oblique lines*, and the *entrance of the dental canal*. The lower jaw has, also, an *alveolar edge*, which contains alveoli for the reception of the teeth. The lower jaw-bone is developed by two points of ossification, which unite at the symphysis of the chin. It is articulated with the temporal bone and with the teeth.

MAXILLARY BONE, SUPERIOR, *Upper jaw-bone*, *Maxil'la superior*, *Os maxilla'rè superius*, *Maxil'la syncrania*, (F.) *Os sus-maxillaire*, (Ch.) *Machoire synoranienne*. The upper jaw-bones are to the face what the sphenoid bone is to the cranium. They are articulated with all the por-

tions composing it. They determine, almost alone, the shape of the face, and give it solidity. Their size is considerable; form unequal. They occupy the middle and anterior part of the face; and enter into the composition of the nasal fossæ, orbit, and mouth. The chief parts observable in the upper jaw are—1. *Externally*,—the *Nasal process*. (F.) *Apophyse montante*, the *Furca men infra-orbitaria*, *Zygomatic process*, *Canine fossa*, *Myrtiform fossa*. 2. *Internally*,—the *Palatine process*, *Anterior palatine canal*, and the *Antrum of Highmore*. Its circumference is very unequal, and it has behind a round, unequal prominence, called the *Maxillary tuberosity*, which is pierced by the *posterior dental canal*. Anteriorly, there is a notch, which forms part of the anterior aperture of the nasal fossæ, and beneath, an eminence, called the *anterior nasal spine*. The lower part of this circumference forms the *alveolar margin*. Each superior maxillary bone is articulated with the ethmoid, frontal, nasal, lachrymal, palatine, inferior, spongy, vomer, its fellow, the teeth of the upper jaw, and sometimes the sphenoid bone. It is developed by four or five points of ossification.

MAXILLARY NERVES are two in number, and formed of the second and third branches of the fifth pair. The **SUPERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE**, *Nervus maxillaris* (Ch.), arises from the middle of the gangliform enlargement of the fifth pair; passes forwards, and issues from the cranium through the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone; enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, which it crosses horizontally; passes into the infra-orbital canal, which it traverses; and makes its exit to vanish on the cheek. It gives off the following branches,—the *orbital*, a branch which goes to the *spheno-palatine ganglion*; *posterior dental branches*; the *anterior dental*,—and terminates in the *infra-orbital nerves*, which are divided into *superior*, *inferior*, and *internal*. The *inferior maxillary nerve*, *Nervus maxillaris* (Ch.), is the largest of the three branches furnished by the fifth pair. It issues from the cranium by the foramen ovale of the sphenoid. Having reached the zygomatic fossa, it divides into two trunks; the one *superior* and *external*, which gives off the *temporales profundi*, *masseterine*, *buccal*, and *pterygoids*;—the other—*inferior* and *internal*—the larger of the two, which furnishes the *inferior dental*, *lingual*, and *auricular*.

MAXILLARY VEINS present the same arrangement as the arteries they accompany.

MAXILLO-ALVÉOLI-NASAL, Depressor alæ nasi—*m. Labial*, Depressor anguli oris—*m. Narinal*, Compressor naris—*m. Palpebralis*, Orbicularis palpebrarum—*m. Scleroticiens*, Obliquus inferior oculi.

MAY APPLE, *Podophyllum peltatum*—*m. a. Mountain*, *Podophyllum montanum*—*m. Flower*, *Anthemis cotula*—*m. Weed*, *Anthemis cotula*.

MAYELLA, *Curcuma longa*.

MAYNARD'S ADHESIVE LIQUID, Colloidion.

MAYS, *Zea mays*—*m. Americana*, *Zea mays*—*m. Zea*, *Zea mays*.

MAZA, Mass, Placenta.

MA'ZICUS, from *maza*, 'placenta.' Relating to the placenta.

MAZISCH'ESIS, from *maza*, 'the placenta,' and *σχισις*, 'holding,' 'retention.' Retention of the placenta.

MAZODYNIA, Mastodynia.

MAZOTIS, Mastitis.

MAZOL'YSIS, from *maza*, 'placenta,' and *λυσις*, 'solution.' Separation of the placenta.

MAZOPATHIA, from *maza*, 'placenta,' and *pathos*, 'disease.' A disease of the placenta. One originating from the placenta.

MAZOS, Mamma.

MEAD, Hydromeli, Melizomum.

MEADOW BLOOM, *Ranunculus acris*—*m. Fern*, *Comptonia asplenifolia*—*m. Pride*, see *Callumba*—*m. Rue*, *Thalictrum*—*m. Saffron*, *Vinegar of Acetum colchici*—*m. Sweet*, *Gillenia trifoliata*, *Spiræa ulmaria*—*m. Sweet, red*, *Spiræa tomentosa*.

MEALY TREE, *Viburnum dentatum*.

MEASLES, *Rubeola*—*m. Black*, see *Rubeola*—*m. False*, *Roseolæ*—*m. French*, *Roseolæ*.

MEASLY, Morbillous.

MEASUREMENT, Mensuration.

MEASURING, MEDICAL, Mensuration.

MEAT BISCUIT, see *Biscuit*, meat.

MEAT, EXTRACTIVE OF, *Osmazoma*.

MÉAT, Mentus.

MEATUS, *Ductus*, *Canalis*, *Porus*, (F.) *Méat*. A passage or canal.

MEATUS AUDITORIIUS EXTERNUS, Auditory canal, external—*m. Auditorius internus*, Auditory canal, internal—*m. Cæcus*, *Eustachian tube*—*m. Narium*, see *Nasal fossæ*—*m. Seminales uteri*, *Tubæ Fallopiæ*—*m. Seminarius*, *Corpus Highmori*—*m. Urinarius*, *Urethra*.

MECHAMECK, *Convolvulus panduratus*—*m. Bindweed*, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

MECHANE, Machine.

MECHANEMA, Machine.

MECHAN'ICAL, *Mechanicus*, from *μηχανή*, 'a machine.' An epithet given to irritating bodies, which do not act chymically—as a *mechanical irritant*.

MECHANICAL OF IATRO-MATHEMATICAL PHYSICIANS, *Iatro-mechanici* seu *Iatromathematici*, are such as refer every function, healthy or morbid, to mechanical or mathematical principles;—*Medicina mechanica*.

MECHAN'ICS, ANIMAL. That part of physiology whose objects are to investigate the laws of equilibrium and motion of the animal body.

MECHANISM. The structure of a body; the collection or aggregate of the parts of a machine; the mode in which forces produce any effect, &c.

MÈCHE, Tent. This term is usually applied in French surgery to a collection of threads of charpie, cotton or raw silk united together, which are used for detaching sinuous or fistulous ulcers; or to keep open or enlarge natural or artificial apertures. They are generally applied by means of an instrument called *Porte-mèche*.

MECHOACANA NIGRA, *Convolvulus jalapa*—*m. Nigricans*, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

MECHOACANÆ RADIX, *Convolvulus mechoacan*.

MECHOACAN DU CANADA, *Phytolacca decandra*.

MECOM'ETER, (F.) *Mécomètre*; from *μῆκος*, 'length,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' A kind of graduated compass,—*compas de proportion*,—used at the Hospice de Maternité of Paris, to measure the length of new-born infants.

MECON, Meconium, Opium, Papaver.

MECONICUM, Opiate.

MECONIS'MUS, *Intoxicatio opiaea*; from *μηκων*, 'the poppy.' Poisoning by opium.

MECO'NIUM, same etymon. *Poppy juice*, *Papaver culum*, *Purgamentum Infantia*, *Mecon*. The excrement passed by the infant a short time after birth, which had accumulated in the intestines during pregnancy. It is of a greenish or deep black colour, and very viscid. It seems

formed of the mucous secretions of the intestines mixed with bile. See Opium.

MECONOLOG'IA, *Opiolog'ia*; from *μκων*, 'a poppy,' and *logos*, 'a description.' A treatise on opium.

MECONOPSIS DIPHYLLA, *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

MEDEA, Genital organs.

MÉDECIN, Physician — *m. Consultant*, Consulting physician.

MÉDECINE, *Medicina* — *m. Expectante*, Expectation — *m. Légale*, Medicine, legal — *m. Opératoire*, Surgery, operative — *m. Perturbatrice*, Perturbatrix (*Medicina*.)

MEDELA, Curation.

MEDEOLA VERTICILLIFOLIA, *M. Virginica*.

MEDEOLA VIRGINICA, *M. verticillifolia*, *Gyromia Virginica*, *Indian cucumber*. An indigenous herb, growing in every part of the United States, the root of which resembles a small cucumber. It has been thought to be diuretic.

MEDIAN, *Mediænus*; from *medius*, 'the middle.' That which is situate in the middle.

MEDIAN LINE. A vertical line, supposed to divide a body longitudinally into two equal parts; the one right, the other left. Chausier calls the *linea alba* the *ligne médiane* of the abdomen.

MEDIAN NERVE, *Median digital*, (*Ch.*) This nerve arises chiefly from the anterior branches of the last two cervical nerves and first dorsal. The fifth and sixth cervical pairs also send it a branch, which separates from the musculo-cutaneous nerve. The median nerve descends the inner part of the arm along the biceps muscle. Opposite the elbow joint it buries itself behind the aponeurosis of that muscle, and engages itself between the two fasciculi of the pronator teres. Lower down, it is situate between the flexors—*sublimis* and *profundus*—and passes, with their tendons, under the anterior annular ligament; it then divides into five branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the thenar eminence, to the lumbricales, the integuments of the thumb, the index, middle finger, and outer part of the ring finger. This nerve gives no branches to the arm. In the forearm, it furnishes filaments to all the pronator and flexor muscles; and one of them accompanies the anterior interosseous artery. It also gives off a filament to the integuments of the palm of the hand.

MEDIAN VEINS. Three of the superficial veins of the forearm are so called. The *median basilic*—the *median cephalic* and *common median* or *fasciæ brachii*. See *Basilic* and *Cephalic*.

MEDIANUM, *Mediastinum*, Mesentery.

MEDIAS'TINAL, *Mediastina'lis*. Relating to the *Mediastinum*.

MEDIAS'TINAL ARTERIES are very delicate arterial branches, distributed in the areolar texture of the *mediastinum*. They are distinguished, according to their situation, into anterior and posterior.

MEDIAS'TINITIS, *Mesodmitis*.

MEDIAS'TINUM, *Mediæst'nis*, quasi, in medio stans, as being in the middle; *Mesod'mè*, *Mediænum*, *Mesotæchium*, *Mesotæchum*, *Septum thoracis*, *Hymen Diaphrag'ion*, *Membra'na Diaphrag'ionis*, *Membra'na thoracem intersep'iens*, *Intersepimentum thoracis*, *Diribit'rium*, *Dissepimentum thoracis*. A membranous septum formed by the approximation of the pleura, dividing the chest into two parts, the one right, the other left. The *mediastinum*, formed by a double reflection of the pleura, extends from the spine to the posterior surface of the sternum. Its anterior part, called *Anterior mediastinum*, *Mediastinum pecto-*

rale, lodges, at its upper part, the thymus gland in the foetus, and is filled below with fatty, areolar tissue. Its posterior part, parallel to the spine, is occupied by the oesophagus, vena azygos, thoracic duct, the lower part of the windpipe, the origin of the bronchia and a number of lymphatic glands. This part is called the *posterior mediastinum*—*Mediastinum dorsale*.

MEDIASTINUM AURIS, see *Tympanum*—*m. Cerebri*, *Falx cerebri*, *Septum lucidum*—*m. Testis*, *Corpus Highmori*.

MEDIASTINUS, *Mediastinum*.

MEDICABILIS, Curable.

MEDICABLE, Curable.

MED'ICÆ. Sworn midwives, whose duty it was, of old, to inspect women in cases of suspected pregnancy.

MED'ICAL, *Medicælis*, *Iat'ricus*, *Pæon'ius*, *Pæon'icus*, *Physicælis*, *Esculap'ian*, (*F.*) *Médical*. Same etymon as *Medicamentum*. Appertaining or relating to medicine or to medicines.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, *Medicine*, legal.

MEDICALIS, *Medical*.

MED'ICAMENT, *Medicamentum*, *Remed'ium*, *Ace'sis*, *Ace'sma*, *Ace'stium*, *Ace'stys*, *Aithos*, *Hygias'ma*, *Id'ma*, *Acos*, *Medicæ'men*, *Phar'macum*, *Pharmaceut'ma*, *Alkar*, *Auxil'ium*, *Bothe'ma*, *Med'icine*, *Physic*, *Rem'edy*, (*F.*) *Remède*; from *medicare*, 'to cure or heal.' A medicine. Any substance exhibited with the view of curing or allaying morbid action. Medicines are obtained from the three kingdoms of nature, and are divided into *internal* and *external*, according as they are administered internally or applied externally.

MEDICAMENTAL, *Medicinal*.

MEDICAMENTO'SUS LAPIS, *Medic'inal stone*, (*F.*) *Pierre médicamenteuse*. A name formerly given to a mixture of peroxid of iron, litharge, alum, nitre, sal ammoniac, and vinegar; evaporated and calcined at a red heat for an hour. The product was regarded as eminently astringent.

MEDICAMENTUM, *Drug*—*m. ex Palmulis*, *Diaphonicon*.

MEDICAS'TER, *Medicæstra*. An ignorant practitioner. A charlatan.

MEDICA'TION, *Medicæ'tio*, from *mederi*, 'to remedy.' The change in the animal economy produced by the operation of remedies. Treatment by medicine.

MEDIC'INA, *Ars medicæ*, *Res medicæ*, *Ars Machaôn'ia*, *A. Machaôn'ica*, *Iat'ricæ*, *Iat'ria*, *Iat'rica*, *Iat'ri'nè*, *Pæon'ymè*, *Pæon'icè*, *Iatrotech'nicè*, *Ace'sto'ria*, *Scien'tia medicæ seu medendæ*, *Sote'ria doctri'na*, *Med'icine*, *The healing art*, *Physic*, (*F.*) *Médecine*. A science, the object of which is the cure of disease and the preservation of health. Occasionally, it is used to comprehend all the branches of the healing art; at others to comprise one great division, in contradistinction to *surgery* and *obstetrics*. *Medicine*, in this sense, includes many branches;—the chief of which are, *Anatomy*, *Physiology*, *Pathology*, *Therapeutics*, *Hygiene*, *Materia Medica*, and *Pharmacy*.

MEDICINA CONSERVAT'IVA, *Hygiene*—*m. Diætica*, *Dietetics*—*m. Eclectica*, see *Eclectic*—*m. Efficax*, *Surgery*—*m. Equaria*, *Hippiatria*—*m. Eucotica*, *Gymnastus*—*m. Forensis*, *Medicine*, legal—*m. Gymnastica*, *Gymnastics*—*m. Hermetica*, see *Spagyristæ*—*m. Judicialia*, *Medicine*, legal—*m. Mechanica*, see *Mechanical*—*m. Methodica*, see *Methodists*—*m. Operativa*, *Surgery*—*m. Paracelsistica*, see *Spagyristæ*—*m. Perturbatrix*, see *Perturbatrix*—*m. Politica*, *Police*, medical—*m. Sinica*, *Chinese medicæ*—*m. Spagyrica*, *Chymiat'ria*; see *Spagyristæ*—*m. State*, *Police medi-*

cal—m. Tristitia, Crocus—m. Veterinaria, Veterinary art.

MEDICINABLE, Medicinal.

MEDICINAL, Medicina'lis, Medicament'al, Medicin'able, Med'ical, Siter'ius, Remedial, Remediate. Having a remedial power;—as medicinal plants, &c. Relating to medicine, as

MEDICINALES DIES, Medic'inal days. Days on which the ancients considered that remedies might be administered; and especially evacuants. Such days were not esteemed critical.

MEDICINE, Medicament, Medicina.

MEDICINE is, also, used in the same sense as Medicament, and for a purging potion.

To **MEDICINE** was formerly used for "to restore or cure by medicine."

MEDICINE, CLINICAL, see Clinical—m. Eclectic, see Eclectic—m. Empirical, Arcanum—m. Galenic, Galenism.

MEDICINE, LEGAL, Medical jurisprudence of some, *Law medicine, Forensic medicine, Medicina forensis, M. judicaria, Diciaria, (F.) Médecine légale.* The application of medical knowledge to the solution of every question connected with the preservation of the species, and the administration of justice.

MEDICINE, PATENT, see Patent medicine—m. Political, Police, medical—m. Quack, Arcanum.

MÉDICINIER CATHARTIQUE, Jatropha curcas.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL, Med'ico-Chirurgicus. Relating or appertaining to medicine and surgery;—as 'medico-surgical society.'

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL ANATOMY, see Anatomy.

MEDICO-LEGAL, Med'ico-lega'lis. Relating to legal medicine; as 'a medico-legal inquiry, Inquisit'io medico-lega'lis—'a medico-legal inspection,' Inspec'tio med'ico-lega'lis.

MEDICO-STATISTICAL, see Statistics, medical.

MEDICUS, Doctor, Physician—m. Equarius, Hippiter—m. Ocularius, Oculist—m. Unguentarius, Iatralaptes—m. Vulnerarius, see Deligation—m. Veterinarius, Hippiter—m. Vulnerum, Surgeon.

MEDIM'NUS, Medim'nos, μείμνος. An ancient measure, capable of containing about 4 pecks and 6 pints.

MEDITULLIUM, Diploë.

MEDIUM MUSCULI, see Muscles.

ME'DIUS, Middle, Median.

MIDDLE FINGER, (F.) Doigt du Milieu, is between the index and ring finger.

MEDLAR, Mespilus.

MEDO, Hydromeli.

MEDOBLENNORRHOEA, Leucorrhœa.

MEDORRHOEA, Gonorrhœa—m. Feminarum incans, Leucorrhœa—m. Virilis, Gonorrhœa.

MEDULLA, Marrow—m. Cerebri, see Cerebrum—m. Dorsalis, m. Spinalis—m. Dorsualis, M. Spinalis—m. Nervorum, Neurine.

MEDUL'LA OBLONGATA, Cerebral protuberance, Nervous system of the senses, (Gall.) Cerebrum elongatum, (F.) Mésocéphale, Moëlle allongée, Mésencéphale, (Ch.) The medullary substance that lies within the cranium upon the basillary process of the occipital bone. The anterior surface which rests in the basillary groove, is impressed by the basillary artery. At the upper extremity, and on its posterior surface are the *Tubercula quadrigemina*: At the same extremity, the medulla gives rise to two prolongations, the *peduncles of the brain*, separated from each other by the mammillary eminences, and becoming lost in the optic thalami. The lower extremity is called the *tail* or *Rachidian bulb, Bulbus rachidicus*, and is continuous with the

medulla spinalis. It is to this part only that some anatomists apply the name *Medulla oblongata*. From the posterior angles two other prolongations arise, called *Peduncles of the cerebellum*. The medulla oblongata has several eminences—the *Pons varolii, Corpora pyramidalia, C. olivaria, &c.*—and it has a longitudinal fissure before, and another behind, called the *anterior and posterior medium fissures*. The vesicular neurine in the centre of the medulla is the nervous centre of respiration and deglutition: hence it has been called *centrum vitale*.

MEDULLA OSSUM, Marrow—m. Spina, M. spinalis.

MEDUL'LA SPINA' LIS seu Spina seu dorsa'lis seu dorsa'lis, Corda spina'lis, Fumis argenteus, Rhachetrum, My'elus, M. rhachit'es seu notis'us seu diauche'nitus seu poit'es, My'elon, Notomy'elus, Rhachit'es, Eon, Medul'la vertebra'lis, Processus rachidia'nus, Sacra fistula, Spinal prolongation, Vertebral marrow, Spinal cord, Nervous system of voluntary motion and tactile impression (Gall), Spinal marrow, (F.) Moëlle épinière, Moëlle vertébrale, called by Ch., Prolongement rachidien of the encephalon, is the continuation of the medulla oblongata. It commences at the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and descends in the vertebral canal as low as the 2d lumbar vertebra, without filling it; presenting, in its course, several evident enlargements. It is grooved on both its anterior and posterior surfaces by a furrow, which divides it, in its whole length, into two great nervous cords, intimately united with each other. It terminates by an oval tubercle, whence a number of nerves set out called *Cauda equina, (F.) Queue de cheval*, from its resemblance to a horse's tail. The spinal marrow has no analogy, as regards its structure, with the marrow of long bones. It is formed of two substances; one white, the other gray, presenting an inverse arrangement to that which they have in the brain, the white being external, the cineritious at the centre. It is enveloped by a yellowish, fibrous membrane, very resisting, which seems to be continued insensibly from the pia mater, and by two other membranes, which are merely prolongations of the arachnoid and dura mater. See Nerve.

MEDULLA VERTEBRALIS, M. spinalis.

MEDULLÆ, Sperma.

MED'ULLARY, Medulla'ris, from medulla, 'marrow.' Relating to the marrow or analogous to marrow.

MEDULLARY ARTERIES. The arteries, which enter bones and pass to the marrow.

MEDULLARY CANAL, see Canal, medullary—m. Cells, see Medullary Membrane—m. Juice, Marrow—m. Matter of the brain, see Cerebrum.

MEDULLARY MEMBRANE, Periosteum Inter'num, Endosteum. A vascular, areolar web of extreme tenacity, which envelops the marrow and lines the inner surface of the medullary canal of the long bones. This membrane has been considered as a species of internal periosteum of those bones. It has numerous vessels, which bury themselves in the thickness of the marrow; and others which nourish the innermost plates of the bone. The cells formed by it are termed *Cellulae seu Sacculi medulla'rae*.

MEDULLARY NEURINE, see Neurine—m. Sarcoma, Encephaloid, Hematodes fungus.

MEDULLARY SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney—m. s. of Schwann, see Nerve-fibre.

MEDULLARY SYSTEM. Bichat gives this name to the marrow and its membranes. He distinguishes two species of medullary systems; the one occupies the cellular tissue at the extremities of the long bones and that of the flat and short

bones; the other is found merely in the central canal of long bones.

MEDULLARY TUMOUR OF THE LUNGS, Pthithia, cancerona.

MEDULLITIS, Myelitia.

MEGALANTHROPOGENESIS, from *μεγας*, 'great,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'man,' and *γενεσις*, 'birth.' A term used by a French physician, named Robert, to designate the art of procreating great men; men of mind; men of genius. He considered that they may be perpetuated by always taking care to have talented men united to clever women!

MEGALOCARDIA, from *μεγας*, 'great,' and *καρδια*, 'heart.' The state of having a very large heart.

MEGALOCÆLIA, Intestine, great, Megalopnechnia.

MEGALOPHONIA, from *μεγας*, *μεγαλη*, 'great,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' The condition of having a full, strong voice.

MEGALOPHTHALMUS; from *μεγας*, *μεγαλη*, 'great,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.' A congenital deformity, in which the eye is inordinately large.

MEGALOSPLANCHNUS, from *μεγας*, 'great,' and *εσπλανχνον*, 'a viscus.' *Megalocœlia*. Hippocrates applies the epithet to those in whom a viscus, or the viscera, are tumid. Some have used the substantive *Megalosplanchnia* for the tumour itself.

MEGALOSPLENIA, Splenocœcus.

MEGETHOS, Stature.

MEGRIM, Hemiorania.

MEIBOMIUS, GLANDS OF, *Follicles of M.*, *Palpebral Follicles*, *Ciliary F.*, *Glandula sebacea ciliaris* seu *Meibomia'na*, *Intestiu'la Meibomii*, *Lacuna palpebrarum*, (F.) *Follicules palpebraux* ou *ciliaires*, *Glandes de Meibomius*. Small, sebaceous follicles, called after Henry Meibomius, although known long before his description of them. They are situate in special grooves in the tarsal cartilages; and are ranged by the side of each other, in the form of yellowish, parallel, and vertical lines; sometimes straight, at others, tortuous. They may be seen at the inner surface of the eyelids, through the conjunctiva, and secrete a sebaceous humour, called *Lippitudo*, *Gum*, (F.) *Chassie*.

MEIOSIS, *Meo'sis*, *Mio'sis*, *Imminutio*, *Mi'nothe'sis*, *Himitho'sis*, from *μειωω*, 'I lessen.' The period of a disease, in which the symptoms begin to diminish;—the decline. Remission. Also, *Idiotiam*.

MEIURUS, Decurtatus, Myurus.

MEL, *Meli*, *Nili'acum*, *Honey*, (F.) *Miel*. A substance of a muco-saccharine nature, prepared by the *Apis mellifica*, or common bee, which collects it from the nectaries of flowers. Honey is employed as aliment, condiment, and medicine. It is demulcent and aperient; and is prescribed as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris, &c. It is, at times, used as a detergent to foul ulcers. *Virgin Honey*, *Mel virginum* seu *virginicum*, (F.) *Miel vierge*, is that which flows from the wax spontaneously.

HILL'S BALM OF HONEY is formed of *balsam of tolu*, Bj, *honey*, Bj, *rectified spirit*, one gallon. It was long a celebrated empirical pectoral.

HONEY WATER is a mixture of essences coloured with saffron. A little honey is added to communicate a clamminess; the effect of which is to make it retain the scent the longer. It is used as a scent.

MEL ACETATUM, Oxymel—m. *Egyptiacum*, *Egyptiacum*—m. *Aërium*, *Fraxinus ornus*—m. *Arundinacœum*, *Saccharum*.

MEL BORACIS, *Mel subboracis*, *Collutivium*

adestrin'gens, *Linimentum de Boracis*, *L. ad aphthas*, *Mel Boraxatum*, *Linctus de Boracis*, *L. ad aphthas*, *Honey of Borax*. (*Boracis contrit.* ℥j, *mellis despumati* ℥j, Ph. L.) Detergent. Applied to the mouth in aphthous affections.

MEL CANNÆ, *Saccharum* (non purificatum)—m. *Coctum*, *Pelicide*.

MEL DESPUMATUM, *Clarified Honey*, *Anaprom'eli*, (F.) *Miel Clarifié*. Melt the honey in a water-bath, and remove the scum. Uses the same as honey.

MEL PRÆPARATUM, *Prepared Honey*. (*Mel despumat.* Oss. *Alcohol. dilut.* Oj. *Creta præparat.* ℥ss. To the honey and diluted alcohol, mixed, add the prepared chalk, and let the mixture stand for two hours, occasionally stirring. Then heat to ebullition, filter, and by means of a water-bath, evaporate the clear liquor to the specific gravity 1.32. Ph. U. S.)

MEL ROSÆ, *Mel rosatum*, *Mellitum de Rosæ*, *Rhodom'eli*, *Rhodostacton*, *Honey of Rosæ*, (F.) *Miel rosat*, *Mellite de Rosæ*. (*Rosæ gallicæ* ℥ij, *aqua bullient.* f℥xij, *mellis despum.* f℥xx. Macerate the roses in f℥vij of boiling water for four hours; press out as much fluid as possible and set aside. Macerate the residue in f℥iv of boiling water for half an hour, and again express. Reserve f℥iv of the first infusion; mix the remainder with the infusion last obtained; add the honey, and evaporate to a pint. Lastly, add the reserved infusion, and strain. Ph. U. S.) Astringent and detergent. Used chiefly in gargles and washes for aphthæ, &c.

MEL SCILLÆ, *Oxymel scillæ*—m. *Scillæ compositum*, *Syrupus scillæ compositus*.

MEL VINOSUM, *Onomel*—m. *Virginum*, see *Mel*.

MELÆ'NA, *Melanorrhag'ia*, *Melanorrhag'ia*, *Icterus niger*, *Melancho'rus*, *Melanicterus*, *Melas Icterus*, *Morbus niger Hippoc'ratie*, *Enterorrhœ'a*, *Black Jaundice*, *Morbus niger*, (F.) *Maladie noire*, *Méline*, *Ictère noire*; from *μελας*, 'black.' A name given to vomiting of black matter, ordinarily succeeded by evacuations of the same character. It seems to be often a variety of hæmatemesis. The *Black Vomit* in yellow fever is owing to a morbid secretion from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestine. *Melæna* also signifies hemorrhage from the intestines; *Fluxus ephe'nicus*, *Dysenter'ia ephe'nicæ*, *Dejectio'nes nigrae*, *Seces'us niger*, *Hemorrhage from the Intestines*.

MELÆNA FUNGOSA CARCINODES, *Hæmatodes fungus*.

MELÆNORRHAGIA, *Melæna*.

MELALEUCA CAJAPUTI, *M. Minor* seu *Leucodendron*, *Myrtus Leucodendron*, *Leptospermum Leucodendrum*. This plant affords the *Cajeput Oil*, (see *Cajeput*.) The leaves are esteemed diuretic, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

MELALEUCA LEUCODENDRON, *M. Cajaputi*—m. *Minor*, *M. Cajaputi*.

MELAMPHONUS; from *μελας*, 'obscure,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' Having a hoarse or indistinct voice.

MELAMPHYLLUM, *Acanthus mollis*.

MELAMPODE, *Helleborus niger*.

MELAMPODIUM, *Helleborus niger*.

MELANÆMA, *Suffocatio*.

MELANÆMIA, *Venosity*.

MELANAGOGUE, *Melanago'gue*, from *μελας*, 'black,' and *αγω*, 'I expel.' A medicine which the ancients believed adapted for expelling black bile or melancholy.

MELANCHLORUS, from *μελας*, 'black,' and *χλωρος*, 'green.' The ancients gave this name

to certain dark-coloured topical remedies. See *Melæna*.

MELANCHOLE, *Atrabillis*.

MELANCHOLIA, *Melanoholy*—*m. Autochiria*, *Suicide*—*m. Errabunda*, *Cuttabuth*—*m. Flatuosa*, *Hypochondriasis*—*m. Hypochondriaca*, *Hypochondriasis*—*m. Nervæ*, *Hypochondriasis*—*m. Pleonectica*, see *Pleonectica*—*m. Saltans*, *Chorea*—*m. Suicidica*, *Suicide*—*m. Uterina*, *Nymphomania*—*m. Zanthropia*, *Melanoholy*.

MEL'ANCHOLIC, *Melancho'licus*, *Melan'cholis*, *Melancho'ides*, from *μelas*, 'black,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' One labouring under melancholy. That which belongs or relates to melancholy. In popular language, one of a gloomy disposition.

MELANCHOLINESS, *Melanoholy*.

MELANCHOLODES, *Melanoholic*.

MELANCHOLUS, *Melanoholy*.

MEL'ANCHOLY, *Melancho'lia*, same etymon. *Lypemania*, *Ephro'nia* *Melancho'lia*, *Mania* *Melancho'lica*, *Mania* *Melancho'lica*, *Tristema'nia*, *Baryth'mia*, *Hypoleptoma'nia*, *Ano'sia adstricta*, *Fixa'tio monom'a*, *Melanholiness*; (F.) *Melan'cholie*, *Lyp'erophrēsis*. A disease supposed, by the ancients, to be caused by black bile. A variety of mental alienation, characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression, generally, with insanity on one particular subject or train of ideas, *Monom'a'nia*, *Monom'o'ria*. *Panophobia*, *Demonomania*, *Erotomania*, *Nostalgia*, &c., may be referred to this head.

Melanoholy is also used for unusual gloominess of disposition.

MELANCHOLY, *EROTIC*, *Erotomania*—*m. Love*, *Erotomania*.

MELAN'CHRUS, *Melan'ochrus*, from *μelas*, 'black,' and *χρως*, 'a colour.' One attacked with black jaundice. It is probably an abbreviation of *Melanchlorus*.

MÉLANCOLIE, *Melanoholy*.

MÉLANGE PECTORAL, *Mistura acidi hydrocyanici*.

MELAN'IC, *Melan'icus*, *Melanot'ic*, *Melanot'icus*; from *μelas*, 'black.' Of or belonging to *Melanosis*;—as *Melan'ic deposit*, a black colouring matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances;—see *Melanosis*.

MELANIC DEPOSIT, *Melanosis*.

MELANICTERUS, *Melæna*.

MELANOCHRUS, *Melanochrus*.

MELANOMA, *Melanosis*.

MELANOMA PULMONUM, see *Melanosis*.

MELANOMYCES, *Melanospongus*.

MELANOPATH'IA, from *μelas*, 'black,' and *πάθος*, 'affection.' *Nigritism*, *Nigrit'ies*. A disease of the skin, which consists in augmentation of black pigment; generally in patches.

MELANOPHYMA, *Ergot*.

MELANOPIPER, *Piper nigrum*.

MELANOPNEUMON, see *Melanosis*.

MELANORRHAGIA, *Melæna*.

MELANORRHIZUM, *Helleborus niger*.

MÉLANOSE, *Melanosis*.

MELANO'SIS, *Melan'is*, *Melano'ma*, *Nigritu'do*, *Carcino'ma melano'icum*, *Cancer melo'neus*, *Fungus melano'des*, (F.) *Dépigrescence noire*, *Mélanose*, *Cancer mélano*, *Black cancer*, *Black tubercle*, from *μelas*, 'black.' An organic affection, in which the tissue of the parts is converted, owing to a *melan'ic deposit*, into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities form;—owing to the softening, either of the substance itself, or of some other morbid tissue,—of tubercles especially. This morbid change affects the lungs particularly; when it is called *Melano'is* seu *Melano'ma* seu *Anthraco'is*

Pulmo'num, *Melanopneu'mon*, *Nigritu'do* seu *Carcino'ma melano'icum* seu *Melan'is Pulmonum*, *Pneumonmelano'is*, (F.) *Mélanose Pulmonaire*. It is, also, met with in the liver and areolar texture. Its causes are very obscure. *Melanosis* of the lungs constitutes one of the species of phthisis of Bayle; but it is impossible to distinguish it from the other species during life.

In the classification of Fuchs, *Melanosea* (G.) forms a family of diseases.

MELANOSIS PULMONUM, see *Melanosis*—*m. Universalis*, *Venosity*.

MELANOSMEGMA, see *Sapo*.

MELANOSPONGUS, *Melanomyces*; from *μelas*, 'black,' and *σπγγος*, 'sponge.' The tuberiform variety of *Melanosis* of the lungs.

MELANOTIC, *Melanio*—*m. Cancer*, *Cancer*, *melanotic*.

MEL'ANOTHRIX, *Atricapill'us*, from *μelas*, 'black,' and *θριξ*, 'hair.' Having black hair.

MELANSIS, *Melanosis*—*m. Pulmonum*, *Melanosis pulmonum*.

MELANTHIUM, *Nigella*, *M. Virginicum*.

MELANTHIUM VIRGIN'ICUM, *Melanthium, Quofadil*; indigenous; *Order*, *Melanthaceæ*, flowering in July, is said to be a sure but severe remedy for itch.

MELAS, *Lepa nigricans*—*m. Icterus*, *Melæna*.

MELAS'MA, *Echymo'ma Melas'ma*, *Nigror*, from *μelas*, 'black.' A black spot or ecchymosis, occurring on the lower extremities of old people especially. Also a cutaneous affection analogous to chloasma, differing from it only in the dark colour of the morbid pigment. It is also called *Pityriasis nigra*.

MELAS'SES, *Molas'ses*, *Melus'tum*, *Theriaca commun'is*, *Syrup'us empyreumat'icus* seu *niger*, *Treacle*. The syrup, which remains after the juice of the sugar-cane has been subjected to all the operations for extracting sugar from it. In the United States, the syrup, made in the process of forming common sugar, is called *melasses*; that remaining after the refinement of sugar being termed *sugar-house melasses* or *treacle*.

MELASSES SPIRIT, *Rum*.

MELATROPH'IA, from *μελος*, 'a limb,' and *ατροφία*, 'wasting.' Wasting of the limbs.

MELCA, *μελκα*. Food made of acidulated milk.

MELE, *Specillum*.

MELEA, *Pyrus malus*.

MELEGUETTA, *Amomum grana paradisi*.

MELEI'OS, *μηλιος*, *Meli'nos*, *Melias*. A species of alum found in the island of Meios.

MÉLÈZE, *Pinus larix*.

MELI, *Mel*.

MELIA, *Fraxinus ornus*.

MEL'IA AZED'ARACH, *Azedara'cha am'na*, *Poison Berry Tree*, *Azedarach*, *Pride of India*, *Pride of China*, *Pride tree*, *Hop tree*, *Bead tree*. *Nat. Ord.* *Meliaceæ*; *Sax. Syst.* *Decandria Monogynia*. The bark of the root—called in India *Neem Bark*, *Azedarach*, (Ph. U. S.), is usually given in decoction, in the proportion of three or four ounces of the bark of the fresh root to a quart of water, boiled down to a pint. The dose is one or two table-spoonfuls, every two or three hours, till purging is induced. It is given in this manner as an anthelmintic. It is sometimes formed into an ointment, and used in *inea capitis*. The tree is a native of Syria, Persia, and the north of India, and is abundant in the southern states of the Union.

MELIA TERRA, *Creta*.

MELIANTHUS MAJOR, *Nat. Ord.* *Zygophylleæ*. A south African plant, a decoction of

whose leaves is a good external remedy in tinea capitis, crusta serpiginea, necrosis and foul ulcers. It is also useful as a gargle and lotion in sore throat and diseases of the gums. The bruised leaves applied to ulcers promote granulation.

MELICERA, Porrigo favosa.

MELICERIA, Hydrarthrus, Porrigo favosa.

MELICERIS, *Melisa'vium*, from $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$, 'honey,' and $\kappa\upsilon\pi\omicron\varsigma$, 'wax.' *Emply'ma ency'stis melice'ria*. An encysted tumour filled with a substance resembling honey. Also, Porrigo favosa.

MELIC'EROUS, *Melicer'itous*: same etymon. Having the characters of meliceris,—as a *melice'rous* tumour.

MELICERUM, Porrigo favosa.

MELICHEIUM, from $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$, 'honey,' and $\chi\epsilon\upsilon$, 'I pour out.' A honey-like discharge from an ulcer.

MELICRATUM, Hydromeli.

MELIFAVIUM, Meliceris, Porrigo favosa.

MELIGEION, from $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$, 'honey.' A fetid humour of the consistence of honey, discharged from ulcers, accompanied with caries of a bone.

MÉLILOT, *Trifolium melilotus*.

MELILOTUS, *Trifolium melilotus*.

MELIME'LUM, from $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$, 'honey,' and $\mu\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, 'an apple.' A name given to two compounds:—one of honey and quince, the other of honey and apples.

MÉLINE, *Melisa*.

MELINI SULPHAS, *Cadmii sulphas*.

MELI'NUM, $\mu\eta\lambda\iota\upsilon\upsilon$. The ancient name of an ointment, and of several plasters, described by Dioscorides and Galen: so called from their resembling the $\mu\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, or quince, in colour.

MELINUM SULPHURICUM, *Cadmii sulphas*.

MELINUS, *Melicos*.

MELIPHYLLUM, *Melissa*.

MELIS'SA, from $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\sigma\sigma\alpha$, 'a bee,' because bees gather honey from it. *Melissa officinalis* seu *Roma'na* seu *hirsu'ta* seu *cit'rina* seu *cit'ra'ta* seu *horten'sis*, *Citra'go*, *Citra'ria*, *Melice'a*, *Melissob'otos*, *Melita'na*, *Melissobot'anum*, *Melissophyl'lum*, *Meliphyl'lum*, *Mentha cit'ra'ta*, *Melitt'ia*, *Cedro-nella*, *Apia'trum*, *Melissa cit'rina*, *Ero'tion*, *Balm*, (F.) *Mélisse*, *La Citronelle*; *Nat. Ord. Labiatæ*. The leaves of balm, *Melissa* (Ph. U. S.), have a pleasant odour; and an austere and aromatic taste. Balm was formerly much used in nervous diseases, but is now only employed when made into a tea, as a diluent, in febrile affections. It is the basis of a celebrated preparation,—the *Eau des Carmes*.

MELISSA CALAMIN'THA, *Calamin'tha*, *C. vulga'ris* seu *officina'rum* seu *grandiflo'ra*, *Thymus calamin'tha*, *Cal'amint*, (F.) *Calament*. This plant smells like wild mint, though more agreeably. It is used, popularly, as a tea in dyspepsia; flatulent colic; hysteria; uterine obstructions, &c.

MELISSA CANARIENSIS, *Dracocephalum Canariense*—m. *Citrata*, *Melissa*—m. *Cit'rina*, *Melissa*.

MELISSA GRANDIFLO'RA, *Thymus grandiflo'rus*, *Calamin'tha magno flore*, *C. monta'na*, *Mountain Cal'amint*. This plant resembles the last in virtues.

MELISSA HIRUTA, *Melissa*—m. *Hortensis*, *Melissa*—m. *Humilis*, *Melittis melissophyllum*.

MELISSA NEP'ETA, *Thymus nep'eta* seu *multiflo'rus*, *Calamin'tha An'glica* seu *Pule'gii odor'is* seu *nep'eta* seu *parvisfo'ra* seu *trichot'oma*, *Nep'eta agre'tis*, *Field Cal'amint*, *Spotted Cal'amint*. Formerly used as an aromatic.

MELISSA PULEGIODENS, *Hedeoma*—m. *Romana*, *Melissa*—m. *Tragi*, *Melittis melissophyllum*—m. *Turcica*, *Dracocephalum Canariense*.

MÉLISSÉ DES BOIS, *Melittis melissophyllum*—m. *de Moldavia*, *Dracocephalum Canariense*.

MELISSOBOTANUM, *Melissa*.

MELISSOBOTOS, *Melissa*.

MELISSOPHYLLUM, *Melissa*, *Melittis melissophyllum*.

MÉLISSOT, *Melittis melissophyllum*.

MELITÆMIA, from $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$, 'honey,' and $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, 'blood.' A condition of the circulating fluid, in which it contains an unusual quantity of saccharine matter.

MELITÆNA, *Melissa*.

MÉLITAGRE, *Impetigo*.

MELITEIA, *Melissa*.

MELITHOCORTON, *Corallina Corsicana*.

MELITIS, *Inflamma'tio gena'rum*; from $\mu\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, 'the cheek,' and $\iota\tau\iota\varsigma$, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the cheek.

MELITITES, *Hydromeli*.

MELITTA, *Bee*.

MELITTIS, *Melissa*.

MELIT'TIS MELISSOPHYLLUM, *La'mium monta-num*, *Melissa hu'milis* seu *sylves'tris*, *Melissa Tragi*, *La'mium Plin'ii*, *Melissophyl'lum*, *Bastard Balm*, (F.) *Mélisse des Bois*, *Mélissot*. This plant was formerly employed, like the balm, in uterine obstructions.

MELITTIS SYLVESTRIS, *M. Melissophyllum*.

MELITURIA, *Urine*, diabetic, see *Diabetes*.

MELITUS, *Melittus*, from *mel*, 'honey.' Appertaining to honey. Of the nature of honey.

MELIZO'MUM, from $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$, 'honey,' and $\zeta\omega\mu\omicron\varsigma$, 'broth;' *Mead*, *Melli'na*, *Metheg'lin*. A drink prepared with honey.

MELLA'GO, from *mel*, 'honey.' Any medicine having the consistence of honey. A fluid extract.

MELLICRATUM, *Hydromeli*.

MELIFAVIUM, *Porrigo favosa*.

MELLINA, *Melioxomum*.

MELLITE DE ROSES, *Mel roseæ*.

MELLI'TUM, from *mel*, 'honey.' A prepared honey:—a medicated honey.

MELLITUM DE ACETATE CUPRI, *Linimentum Bruginis*.

MELLITUM DE MERCURIA'LI COMPOS'ITUM, (F.) *Miel de mercuriale composé*, *Syrup de longue vie*. (*Succ. purif. mercurialis* ℥ij, *boraginis*, *anchusæ officinalis*, ʒʒ ℥ss, *iris pseudacori radice recent.* ʒij, *rad. sic. gentiana* ʒij, *mellis* ℥ij, *vini albi* ʒxiiij. Macerate the bruised roots in the wine for 24 hours; strain; mix the juices and honey; boil slightly, and filter: then add the two liquors, and boil to the consistence of syrup. Ph. P.) Cathartic, stomachic, &c.

MELLITUM DE ROSIS, *Mel roseæ*.

MELLITUM SIMPLEX, *Syrupus de Mellè*, *Syrup of Honey*. (*Mellis* ℥vj, *agua* ℥ss, *carbonat. calcis. preparat.* ʒij. Mix the honey, water, and carbonate of lime in a silver vessel: boil the mixture, stirring, at the same time, for 2 or 3 minutes: then add prepared animal charcoal ʒvj, two whites of eggs, mixed in a pint of water. Mix all, and boil to the consistence of syrup: remove from the fire; let the syrup rest for 15 minutes, and pass through a cloth. Ph. P.) Demulcent.

MELITUS, *Melittus*.

MELOÆMIA, from $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, 'black,' and $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, 'blood.' A state of blood, characterized by its incoagulability, black colour, and septic properties.

MELOCHI'TIS, *Lapis Arme'nus*, *Armeni'tes*, *Arme'nian Stone*. A variety of blue carbonate of copper. It is found in Germany, the Tyrol, and especially in Armenia. It was formerly em-

tures; the other is smooth, polished, and moistened by a serous fluid. They are arranged—in the form of sacs without apertures—as great, intermediate reservoirs for the exhalant and absorbent systems, in which the serous fluid in passing from one system carries some time before it enters the other. The serous membranes resemble the areolar membrane in structure and diseases. They facilitate the motion on each other of the organs which they envelop. They may be divided into (a) *Serous membranes*, properly so called; as the arachnoid, pleura, peritoneum, and tunica vaginalis. (b) *Synovial membranes or capsules*; which belong to joints, tendons, aponeuroses, &c. These membranes—mucous and serous—are constituted of similar layers—epithelium, basement membrane, condensed areolar tissue; and a looser form of areolar tissue, termed *submucous* in one case,—*subserous* in the other. 3. *Fibrous membranes, Membranes albugineuses* (Ch.) These are almost all continuous, and terminate at the periosteum—their common centre. They have been divided into two sections. 1. *Enveloping aponeuroses, Aponeuroses of insertion, Fibrous capsules of the joints, and Fibrous sheaths of tendons*. 2. The *Periosteum, Dura mater, Sclerotica, Tunica albuginea testis, Fibrous membrane of the spleen, &c.* The fibrous membranes are not free or moistened by any particular fluid. They adhere by both surfaces to the neighbouring parts; are firm, resisting, but slightly elastic, and of a white colour; sometimes pearly and glistening. Their vessels are numerous, in some, as in the dura mater and periosteum; in others, scarcely perceptible, as in the aponeuroses. The presence of nerves has never been proved, although several circumstances, regarding their sensibility, render their existence probable. The fibrous membranes serve, in general, to augment the solidity of the organs which they envelop; to retain the muscles in their respective positions; to favour the motion of the limbs, and that of the muscles and skin; to form canals and rings for the passage of different organs, &c.

Bichat admits three species of *Compound Membranes*. 1. The *Sero-fibrous*, formed of a serous and fibrous lamina, intimately adherent to each other;—as the pericardium, dura mater, and tunica albuginea. 2. The *Sero-mucous*, formed of a serous and mucous lamina;—as the gall-bladder at its lower part. 3. The *Fibro-mucous*, constituted of the union of a fibrous and mucous membrane; as the mucous membrane of the nasal fossae, gums, &c. Chaussier admits six kinds of membranes. 1. The *laminated*. See Cellular Tissue. 2. The *serous or simple villous*. 3. The *follicular or complicated villous*. 4. The *muscular or fleshy*. 5. The *albugineous*. 6. The *albuminous*.

MEMBRANE, ACCIDENTAL, *M. false*—*m. Accidentelle*, *M. false*—*m. Adnæ*, Conjunctiva—*m. Adventitious*, *M. false*—*m. Anhistous*, Decidua.

MEMBRANE, BASEMENT, *Primary membrane, Membrana propria*. A delicate, structureless lamella of membrane found beneath the epidermis or epithelium, on all the free surfaces of the body.

MEMBRANE CADUQUE, Decidua—*m. Caduque réfléchie*, Decidua reflexa—*m. de Demours*, see Aqueous Humour, and Cornea—*m. de Descomet*, see Aqueous Humour, and Cornea.

MEMBRANE, FALSE, *Accidental membrane, Adventitious membrane, Pseudo-membrane, Pseudymen, Pseudomembrane*, (F.) *Fausse membrane, M. accidentelle*. Membranous productions, which form on all the free natural surfaces, and on every free accidental surface are so called. They are, in general, produced by the exudation of a fibrinous matter, susceptible of organization,

which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in crop; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, &c. The cicatrices of wounds are formed of them.

MEMBRANE FAUSSE, Membrane false—*m. Germinal*, see Molecule—*m. Granular*, Membrana granulosa—*m. Granulose*, Membrana granulosa—*m. Primary*, Membrane, basement—*m. Pseudo*, *M. false*—*m. Hyaloid*, see Hyaloid membrane—*m. Ruyschienne*, Choroid (inner layer), Ruyschiana tunica—*m. Shell*, Membrana testis—*m. du Tympan*, see Tympanum—*m. Virginal*, Hymen—*m. Vitellary*, Zona pellucida—*m. Vitelline*, Zona pellucida.

MEMBRANES ALBUGINEUSES, Membranes, fibrous, see Albuginea—*m. Folliculeuses*, Membranes, mucous—*m. Veloutées*, Villous membranes—*m. Villeuses simples*, Membranes, serous.

MEMBRANES OF THE FÆTUS, *Membrana fetuum involventes, Velamenta infantis*. The membranes which immediately envelop the fetus in the cavity of the uterus, and the rupture of which gives rise to the discharge of the liquor amnii. These membranes are the decidua, chorion, and amnion.

MEMBRANEUX, Membranous.

MEMBRANIFORM, *Membraniformis*, from membrana, and forma;—resembling a membrane. A name given to thin and flat parts, which resemble membranes.

MEMBRANIFORM MUSCLES. Very broad and thin muscles, as the platysma myoides, obliquus abdominis, &c.

MEMBRANOSUS, Fascia lata muscle.

MEMBRANOUS, *Membranosus, Membranaecus, Hymenodes*, (F.) *Membraneux*. Having the nature of membrane. Formed of membrane.

MEMBRANULA, Hymenium—*m. Coronæ ciliaris*, see Ciliary—*m. Lunata vaginæ*, Hymen—*m. Nervorum*, Neurilema—*m. Semilunaris conjunctivæ*, Valvula semilunaris.

MEMBRANULE, *Membranula*, diminutive of membrana, 'a membrane.' A small membrane.

MEMBRE, Membrum—*m. Viril*, Penis.

MEMBROSUS, *Membrósior, Mentulatus, Mentoniaus, Nasatus, valde Mentulatus, Fascinosus, Peolon*, from membrum, 'the male organ.' One whose penis is very large.

MEMBRUM, *Artus, Mælos, Colon*, a limb, a member, (F.) *Membre*. The limbs or extremities or members of animals are certain parts exterior to the body, which are more or less apparent, long, and moveable. It is by means of their limbs, that animals transport themselves from one place to another; and that they defend themselves, or attack others. The limbs are arranged on each side of the trunk, with which they are articulated. In man, they are four in number:—two upper or thoracic, and two lower, pelvic or abdominal. Also, the male organ.

MEMBRUM GENITALE VIRORUM, Penis—*m. Muliebri*, Clitoris—*m. Seminale*, Penis—*m. Virile*, Penis.

MÉMOIRE, Memory—*m. Perte de*, Amnesia.

MEMORIA DELETA, Amnesia.

MEM'ORY, *Memo'ria, Mnemê, Hypomnêsis, Recordatio, Recordatus*, (F.) *Mémoire*. The cerebral faculty, by virtue of which past impressions are recalled to the mind.

MEMPHITES LAPIS. A sort of stone, found in the environs of Memphis; which was formerly esteemed narcotic.

MENAGOGUES, Emmenagogues.

MENDESION, Ægyptiacum.

MENE, Moon.

MENEORATIS ACCIPITER, Accipiter.

MENES, Menses.**MÉNESPASIE**, see *Menses*.**MENFRIGE**, see *Pistacia lentiscus*.**MENINGARTHRO'ACE**, *Inflamma'tio membrana'rum articulat'io'nis, Arthromeningi'tis*, from *μνινίς*, 'membrane,' *ἄρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *κακός*, 'disease.' Inflammation of the membranes of a joint.**MÉNINGE**, *Dura mater*.**MÉNINGÉ**, *Meningeal*.**MENINGEAL**, *Menin'geus*, from *μνινίς*, 'a membrane.' (F.) *Méningé*. Relating to the meninges, or merely to the dura mater.**MENINGEAL APOPLEXY**, see *Apoplexy*.**MENINGEAL ARTERY, MIDDLE**, *Arte'ria menin'gea me'dia, A. Sphæno-spino'sea, A. Dura' Matris me'dia max'ima, A. Sphæno-spina'lis, Spinal Artery*, (F.) *Artère méningée moyenne, A. Sphéno-épineuse, A. Épineuse*, is the largest of the branches given off by the internal maxillary artery. It enters the cranium by the foramen spinale, and distributes its branches chiefly to the dura mater.**MENINGEAL VESSELS**, *Vasa menin'gea*. The vessels of the membranes of the brain.**MENINGES**, *Eilam'ides, Matres seu Involu'cra Cerebri, Omen'ta seu Velamen'ta cerebra'lia*, from *μνινίς*, 'a membrane.' The three membranes which envelop the brain.—*Dura mater, Arachnoid, and Pia mater*.**MÉNINGETTE**, *Pia mater*.**MENINGI'NA**, (F.) *Méningine*. Same etymon. A name given by Chaussier to the pia mater, united to the cerebral layer of the arachnoid.**MENINGINA, INNER LAMINA OF THE, Pia mater**.**MÉNINGINE**, *Meningina*.**MENINGIN'TIS**, from *meningina*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the meningina.**MENINGION**, *Arachnoid membrane*.**MENINGIS CUSTOS**, *Meningophylax*.**MÉNINGITE**, *Meningitis* — *m. Granulosee, Hydrocephalus internus* — *m. Rachidiene, Meningitis, spinal* — *m. Tuberculosee, Hydrocephalus internus*.**MENINGI'TIS, Encephali'tis peripher'ica, E. membrano'sea**, (F.) *Inflammation de la membrane séreuse céphalo-rachidiene, Méningite*. Inflammation of the meninges or membranes of the brain. See *Phrenitis*.**MENINGITIS ARTERITICA**, *Cephalagra* — *m. Infantum, Hydrocephalus internus* — *m. Membrano'sea, M. spinal*.**MENINGI'TIS MENSEPHAL'ICA**. Inflammation of the meninges of the medulla oblongata and pons varolii more especially.**MENINGITIS PERIPHERICA, M. spinal** — *m. Potatorum, Delirium tremens* — *m. Rachidian, M. spinal*.**MENINGITIS, SPINAL, M. Rachid'ian, M. Spina'lis seu peripher'ica seu membrano'sea, Perimyeli'tis**, (F.) *Méningite rachidiene*. Inflammation of the meninges of the spinal marrow.**MENINGITIS, TUBERCULAR**, see *Hydrocephalus internus* — *m. Tuberculosa, Hydrocephalus internus*.**MENIN'GIUM**. Diminutive of *μνινίς*, 'a membrane.' A fine, delicate membrane. The tunica arachnoidea of the brain.**MENINGO-CEPHALI'TIS, Meningo-encephali'tis, Ceph'alo-meningi'tis**, from *μνινίς*, 'a membrane,' *κεφαλή*, 'head,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the membranes and brain.**MENINGOGASTRITIS**, *Fever, gastric*.**MENINGOMALA'CIA**, from *μνινίς*, 'mem-brane,' and *μαλακία*, 'softening.' Softening of membranes in general.**MENINGOPHYLAX**, *Onstos menin'gia, Depressorium*, (F.) *Dépressoire*, from *μνινίς*, 'a membrane,' the dura mater; and *φύλαξ*, 'a preserver.' An instrument for depressing the dura mater, and guarding it from injury, whilst the bone is cut or rasped.**MENINGORRHÉ'A**, from *μνινίς*, 'membrane,' and *ρῆω*, 'I flow.' Effusion of blood upon or between the membranes of the brain.**MENINGO'SIS**. Same etymon. The union of bones by means of membrane; e. g. the articulation of the bones of the cranium in the *fosas*. Meningosis is a variety of *Synsdesmosis*.**MENINGOSYMPHYSIS**; from *μνινίς*, 'membrane,' and *συμφύσις*, 'growing together.' Adhesion of or by membrane. Adhesion of the membranes of the brain to each other, or to the brain.**MENINX, Membrane** — *m. Choroides, Pia mater* — *m. Crassa, Dura mater* — *m. Dura, Dura mater* — *m. Exterior, Dura mater* — *m. Interior, Pia mater* — *m. Media, Arachnoid membrane* — *m. Pacheia, Dura mater* — *m. Sclera, Dura mater*.**MENISCHE'SIS**, see *Amenorrhœa*.**MENISPERMUM ANGULATUM, M. Canadense**.**MENISPERMUM CANADENSE, M. angulatum**, from *μην*, 'the moon,' and *σπέρμα*, 'seed.' A climbing plant, growing in various parts of the United States. Said to be used in Virginia as a substitute for sarsaparilla in scrofula. It is an excitant tonic.**MENISPERMUM COCCULUS, M. glaucum, Ammir'ta Cocculus, A. paniculata, Cocculus suberosus**, so called from the shape of its seed. *Family Menispermæe. Ser. Syst. Diccia Dodecandria*. The systematic name of the plant, the berries of which are well known by the name of *Cocculus Indicus, Indian Berries, Bacca Piscatoriæ, Cocculus suberosus, Indian Cockles, Cocculus Indicus, Cocculus officinarum, Cocci orientales, Grana Orientis*, (F.) *Coque du Levant, Coque levant*. These berries are remarkable for their inebriating and destructive quality to fish. The deleterious principle appears to reside in the kernel, and in the active principle called *Picrotox'ine*. *Cocculus Indicus* has been used in decoction to kill vermin. It has, at times, been added to beer, by fraudulent tradesmen, to render it more inebriating.**MENISPERMUM GLAUCUM, M. cocculus** — *m. Palmatum, Calumba*.**MENISPERMUM TUBERCULATUM, M. Ferrucosum, Cocculus crispus**. A Chinese plant, an extract from the root of which is tonic to the stomach and bowels, and possesses some astringency. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.The same may be said of *Menispermum cordifolium* — the *Goluncha*, of Bengal.**MENISPERMUM VERRUCOSUM, M. tuberculatum**.**MENOCRYPHIA, Amenorrhœa**.**MENOLIPSIS**, see *Menses*.**MENOPAUSIS**, see *Menses*.**MENOPHANIA**, see *Menses*.**MENOPHANIA, Menstruation, vicarious**.**MENORRHAG'IA**, from *μην*, 'a month,' and *ρῆωμι*, 'I flow fiercely.' Flow of the menses. Frequently, the word is used synonymously with uterine hemorrhage or *metrorrhagia*, or for immoderate flow of the menses — *profuse menstruation, Parame'nia superflua, P. profusa, Menorrhag'ia rubra, Catamenio'rum fluxus immod'icus, Menstrua immod'ica, M. superflua, Menorrhœa*.**MENORRHAGIA, Menstruation, Metrorrhagia** — *m. Alba, Leucorrhœa* — *m. Difficilis, Dysmenorrhœa* — *m. Erronea, Menstruation, erronea* — *m. Stillatitia, Dysmenorrhœa*.

MENORRHŒA, from *μην*, 'month,' and *ρῶς*, 'I flow.' Too long continuing, or too often returning, menstruation. Also, menorrhagia.

MENOSCHESIS, see Amenorrhœa.

MENOSTASIA, Amenorrhœa.

MENOS'TASIS, from *μην*, 'month,' and *στάσις*, 'stasis,' 'stagnation.' This word, according to some, signifies the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus. According to others, it means the acute pain which, in some females, precedes each appearance of the menses: a pain which has been presumed to proceed from the stasis of blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

MENOXENIA, *Menoxenia*, from *μην*, 'a month,' and *ξένος*, 'foreign.' Irregular menstruation.

MENOXENOSIS, Menoxenia.

MENS, Anima, Intellect.

MENSA, 'a table.' The upper superficial part of the jaw teeth.

MENSES, (*Mensis*, 'a month;') *M. Mulie'bris*, *Mulie'bria*, *Menes*, *Fluxus men'struis*, *F. luna'ris*, *Pro'fluvium mulie'brè*, *P. genita'le muliebre*, *Consecu'tio men'strua*, *Catame'nia*, *Men'strua*, *Eme'nia*, *Tribu'tum luna'ris seu men'strum*, *Purgatio'nes*, *P. men'strua*, *Gynace'i'a*, *Aphedri'a*, *Cursus men'struis*, *Hora'a*, *Luna'ria*, *Courses*, *Men'strual flux*, *Monthly courses*, *M. periods*, *Flowers*, *Turns*, *Terms*, *the Reds*, *Troubles*, (*F.*) *Mois*, *Règles*, *Lunes*, *Flueurs*, *Affaires*, *Èpoques*, *Ordinaires*, *Purgations*, *Fleurs*, *Menstrues*. The sanguineous evacuation from the uterus, *Sanguis men'struis*, the monthly occurrence of which constitutes menstruation. The first appearance of the menses — *menopha'nia* — is usually preceded by the discharge of a fluid whitish matter from the vagina; by nervous excitement, and by vague pains and heaviness in the loins and thighs; numbness of the limbs, tumefaction and hardness of the breasts, &c. More or less indisposition and irritability also precede each successive recurrence of the *men'strual flux*. In temperate climates, each period ordinarily continues from three to six days; and the quantity lost varies from four to eight ounces. The menses continue to flow from the period of puberty till the age of 45 or 50. At the term of its natural cessation, *Menop'i'sis*, *Mènesepausis* (Gardanne) *Menopau'sis*, the flux becomes irregular; and this irregularity is occasionally accompanied with symptoms of dropsy, glandular tumours, &c, constituting the *Parame'nia cessatio'nis* of Good, and what is called the *critical time* or *turn of life*; yet it does not appear that the mortality is increased by it. With the immediate causes of menstruation we are unacquainted. We express only our ignorance, when we assert it to depend upon periodicity; the discharge comes from the vessels of the uterus and vagina, and differs from ordinary blood by its peculiar odour, and by its not coagulating. It is evidently connected with the condition of the ovaries, and appears to be connected with the periodical discharge of ova from them. It is arrested, as a general principle, during pregnancy and lactation. In warm climates, women usually begin to menstruate early, and cease sooner than in the temperate regions. The quantity lost is also greater. In the colder regions, the reverse of this holds as a general rule.

MENSES ALBI, Leucorrhœa — m. Anomala, Paramenia — m. Devii, Menstruation, vicarious — m. Dolorifici, Dysmenorrhœa — m. Retention of the, see Amenorrhœa — m. Suppression of the, Amenorrhœa.

MENSIUM RETENTIO, see Amenorrhœa.

MENSTRU, Menses — m. Alba, Leucorrhœa — m. Difficilia, Dysmenorrhœa — m. Dolorosa, Dysmenorrhœa — m. Immodica, Menorrhagia — m. Superflua, Menorrhagia.

MENSTRU, Catamenial — m. Flux, Menses.

MENSTRUANT, *Men'struaus*, from *men'strua*, 'the catamenia.' One subject to the catamenia.

MENSTRUATIO ANOMALA, Paramenia — m. Difficilis, Dysmenorrhœa — m. Dolorifica, Dysmenorrhœa — m. Impedita, see Amenorrhœa — m. Per insolitas Vias, Menstruation, vicarious.

MENSTRUATIO RESCIDI'VA, Menstruation, when protracted beyond the usual age.

MENSTRUATIO RETENTA, Amenorrhœa, Paramenia — m. Suppressa, Amenorrhœa, Paramenia.

MENSTRUATION, *Men'strua'tio*, *Chronogou'nea*, *Menorrhag'ia*, *Fluxus men'strualis*. The flow of the menses.

MENSTRUATION DIFFICILE, Dysmenorrhœa — m. Difficult, Dysmenorrhœa — m. Laborious, Dysmenorrhœa — m. Profuse, Menorrhagia.

MENSTRUATION, *VICARIOUS*, is that which occurs from other parts than the uterus. It is called *Parame'nia erro'ris*, *Menorrhag'ia erro'nea*, *Mensium per alie'na loca excre'tio*, *Menses de'vii*, *Aberra'tio men'struis seu men'struo'rum*, *Men'strua'tio per insol'itas vias*, *Hamatopla'nia seu Hamopla'nia men'strualis*, *Menopla'nia*, (*F.*) *Deviation des Règles*, *Règles déviées*. At times, the secreted fluid has all the characters of the menstrual secretion; at others, it appears to be mere blood.

MENSTRU, Catamenial.

MENSTRU, Menses.

MENSTRUOUS, Catamenial. Also, one affected with the menses or catamenia.

MEN'STRUUM, (*F.*) *Men'strua*. Same etymon; — the men'strum being, of old, usually continued in action for a month. This name was formerly given to every substance which possesses the property of dissolving others slowly and with the aid of heat. At present, it is used synonymously with *solvent*. Thus — water, alcohol, ether, acids, oils, &c., are men'stra.

MEN'STRUUM AURI, Nitro-muriatic acid — m. Ventriculi, Gastric juice.

MENSURA MED'ICA. A measure of 48 ounces.

MENSURA'TION, *Meta'tio*, from *mensura*, 'measure.' *Measurement*, *Medical meas'uring*. One of the means used for exploring the state of the thoracic and other cavities. It consists in a comparative measurement of each side of the chest, by means of a riband extended from the median line of the sternum to the spine. When effusion exists on one side, the measurement is usually greater than on the other. When, on the other hand, a portion of a lung has ceased, for some time, to exert its respiratory functions, the corresponding side of the chest becomes smaller, in consequence of the contraction of the pleura, retraction of the pulmonary tissue, and greater approximation of the ribs.

MENTA, Mentha, Penis.

MENTAGRA, Mentulagra, Sycoosis — m. Infantum, Porrigo lupinosa.

MENTAGRAPHYTE, *Men'tagrophyte*, from *mentagra*, and *φυτον*, 'a plant.' A name proposed by M. Gruby, of Vienna, for a cryptogamic plant, which he found in the eruption of mentagra.

MENTAL, *Menta'lis*, from *mens*, 'mind;' belonging or relating to the mind, as *mental phenom'ena*, *mental diseases* (*Morbi mentales*), &c.

In Anatomy, Mental, *Menta'lis*, (*F.*) *Mentonnier*, signifies that which relates to the chin; from *mentum*, 'the chin.'

MENTAL AR'TERY, (*F.*) *Artère mentonnière*,

This is given off by the inferior dental, and issues at the mental foramen to be distributed on the lower lip.

MENTAL FORA'MEN, (F.) *Trou mentonnier*, *Anterior maxillary F.*, is the outer orifice of the inferior dental canal. It is situated on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone, opposite the second incisor, or the canine tooth, and gives passage to the vessels and nerves.

MENTAL FOSSA, see FOSSA, mental.

MENTAL NERVE, (F.) *Nerf mentonnier*, is furnished by the inferior dental nerve. It issues by the mental foramen, and is distributed, in numerous filaments, to the muscles of the lower lip.

MENTAL REGION, *Re'gio menta'lis*. The region of the chin.

MENTHA seu MENTA AQUATICA, *Menthastrum*, *Sisymbrium menthastrum*, *Mentha palustris* seu *hirsuta* seu *rotundifolia palustris*, *Balsamus palustris*, *Watermint*, (F.) *Menthe aquatique*, *M. rouge*. *Nat. Ord.* Labiatae. This is less agreeable than the *Mentha viridis*, and more bitter and pungent. It is used like spearmint.

MENTHA BALSAMEA, M. piperita.

MENTHA CAPEX'ENSIS, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope, possesses the medical properties of the *menta*.

MENTHA CERVI'NA, *Hart's pennyroyal*, *Hyssop-leaved mint*, *Pulegium cervinum*, (F.) *Menthe cervine*. Possesses the properties of pennyroyal, but is very unpleasant.

MENTHA CITRATA, Melissa.

MENTHA CRISPA, *M. hircynica*, *Colymbifera minor*, *Curled Mint*, (F.) *Menthe frisée*, *Menthe crépue*, *Baume d'eau à feuilles ridées*. Possesses the properties of peppermint.

MENTHA GENTILIS, M. viridis — m. Hircynica, M. crispa — m. Hirsuta, M. Aquatica — m. Lævigata, M. viridis — m. officinalis, M. piperita — m. Palustris, M. Aquatica.

MENTHA PIPERITA, *Mentha Piperitis* seu *officin'lis* seu *balsamea*, *Peppermint*, (F.) *Menthe poivré*. The odour of this variety is strong and agreeable. Taste, pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth. Virtues depend upon essential oil and camphor. It is stomachic and carminative. It is chiefly used in the form of essential oil—the *oleum menthae piperitæ*.

Essence of Peppermint consists of *ol. menthae pip.* ℞ij. *sp. vin. rectif.*, coloured with *spinach leaves*. Oij. See *Tinctura olei menthae piperitæ*.

MENTHA PULEGIUM, *Pulegium*, *Pulegium regale*, *Pulegium latifolium*, *Gilchon*, *Pennyroyal*, *Pudding grass*, (F.) *Pouliot*. The oil — *Oleum pulegii* — possesses the virtues of the plant. It resembles the mints in general in properties. Amongst the vulgar, it is esteemed an emmenagogue.

MENTHA ROMANA, *Balsamita suaveolens*, *Tanacetum balsamita* — m. *Rotundifolia palustris*, M. aquatica — m. *Saracenica*, *Balsamita suaveolens*, *Tanacetum balsamita* — m. *Sativa*, M. viridis — m. *Spicata*, M. viridis.

MENTHA VIRIDIS, *M. Sati'ra* seu *vulgaris* seu *gentilis* seu *epic'la* seu *lævigata*, *Spearmint*, (F.) *Menthe sauvage*, *Baume des jardins*, *Menthe verte*, *Menthe des jardins*. Odour strong, aromatic; taste, warm, austere, bitterish. Virtues the same as those of the peppermint. The *Oleum menthae viridis* is obtained from it.

MENTHA VULGARIS, M. viridis.

MENTHASTRUM, *Mentha aquatica*.

MENTHE AQUATIQUE, *Mentha aquatica* — m. *Cervine*, *Mentha hircynica* — m. *Cog*, *Tanacetum balsamita* — m. *Crépue*, *Mentha crispa* — m. *Frisée*, *Mentha crispa* — m. *des Jardins* — *Montha viridis* — m. *Poirée*, *Mentha piperita* —

m. *Rouge*, *Mentha aquatica* — m. *Sauvage*, *Mentha viridis* — m. *Verte*, *Mentha viridis*.

MENTIGO, *Porriago larvallis*, *Sycosis*.

MENTISME, from *mens*, *mentis*, 'mind.' Any irregular movement of the mind, whether from emotion or a vivid imagination. — *Hexmes*.

MENTOBICORNEUS, *Geniobyoides*.

MENTO-LABIAL, *Mento-labia'lis*. Under this name *Chaussier* has united the *Levator labii inferioris*, and *Quadratus musculus*. See *Depressor labii inferioris*.

MENTO-LABIAL FURROW: a transverse depression situate between the lower lip and the chin, which is remarkable for the perpendicular direction of the hairs growing upon it.

MENTON, *Mentum*.

MENTONNIER, *Mental* — m. *Labial*, *Depressor labii inferioris*.

MENTONNIÈRE, see *Funda*.

MENTULA, *Penis* — m. *Muliebris*, *Coroset*, *Clitoris* — m. *Parva*, *Pipinna*.

MENTULAGRA, *Men'tagra*. A hybrid word, from *mentula*, 'the penis,' and *agra*, 'a scissure.' A convulsive erection of the mentula or penis; such as is said to be sometimes observed in *enuchs*. See *Pudendagra*.

MENTULATUS, *Membrosus*.

MENTUM, *Geniv'on*, *Gen'um*, *Antha'ron*, 'the chin.' (F.) *Menton*. The inferior and middle part of the face, situate below the lower lip. The chin is formed of skin, areolar tissue, muscle, vessels, nerves, and the os maxillare inferius.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA, *Mingant'hes*, *Trifolium paludosum* seu *aquat'cum* seu *palustris* seu *fibri'num*, *Menyanthes*, *Water-foil*, *Buckbean*, *Bogbean*. *Nat. Ord.* Gentianae. (F.) *Trèfle d'eau*. The taste is intensely bitter, and is extracted by water. It is tonic, antispasmodic, diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. In some countries, it is used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

MENYANTHES VERA, *American buck bean*, *Marsh trefoil*, *Water shamrock*, *Bitter root*, has similar properties.

MEOSIS, *Meiosis*.

MEPHITIC, *Mephit'icus*; from a *Syriac* word signifying 'to blow, to breathe.' Any thing possessed of an unwholesome property; chiefly applied to exhalations.

MEPHITIS, see *Mephitism* — m. *Hepatic*, *Hydrogen*, *sulphuretted* — m. *Inflammabilis*, *Hydrogen* — m. *Urinosa*, *Ammonia*.

MEPHITISM. Same etymon. Any pernicious exhalation. *Mephitis* and *Mophe'te*, (R.) *Mofette* ou *Moufette*, are old names for *meos*; and, in general, for all exhalations and gases that are unfit for respiration.

MERACUS, *Merus*.

MERAMAUROSIS, *Hypamaurosis*.

MERANÆSTHESIS, *Meranæsthes'is*, from *μερος*, 'a part,' *an*, 'privative,' and *αἰσθησις*, 'sensation.' Insensibility of a part of the body.

MERATROPHIA, from *μερος*, 'a part,' and *αρροφια*, 'want of nourishment.' Atrophy of some part of the body.

MERCURE, *Hydrargyrum* — m. *Bichlorure de Hydrargyri oxymurias* — m. *avec la Crème Hydrargyrum cum cretâ* — m. *Cru*, *Hydrargyrum* — m. *Cyanure de Hydrargyri cyanuretum* — m. *Deutochlorure de Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum* — m. *Deuto-chlorure de Hydrargyri oxymurias* — m. *Doux*, *Hydrargyri submurias* — m. *Gommes de Plenck*, *Syrupus de mercurio mediante gommi* — m. *Muriate oxygéné de Hydrargyri oxymurias* — m. *Oxide de cendré*, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum* — m. *Oxide gris de Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum* — m. *Oxide nitrique de Hydrargyri nitri-*

eo-oxylum — *m. Oxide noir de, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum* — *m. Oxide rouge de, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum* — *m. Periodure de, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum* — *m. Protiodure de, Hydrargyri iodidum* — *m. Protochlorure de, Hydrargyri submurias* — *m. Protoxide de, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum* — *m. Sous-muriate de, précipité, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum* — *m. Sous-sulfate de, Hydrargyrum vitriolatum* — *m. Sulphure de, noir, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum* — *m. Sulphure de, rouge, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

MERCURIAL, Mercurialis, Hydrargyricum, Hydrargyrium. That which contains mercury. A preparation of mercury.

MERCURIALIS, Mercurialis an'ua, French mercury. It has been esteemed cathartic, hypnotic and cosmetic, and has been chiefly used by way of lavement. See *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*.

MERCURIALIS HUMOR, Humor melancholicus. A supposititious humour with the older physicians, out of which they presumed that *morbi melancholici seu mercuriales* arose.

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS, Cynocrambæ, Canina brasiica, M. montana, M. Sylvestris, Dog's mercury. This plant is possessed of acro-narcotic properties.

MERCURIALISMUS, Hydrargyriasis.

MERCURIALIST, Mercurialis'ta; from *mercurius, 'mercury.'* One inordinately addicted to prescribing mercury.

MERCURIALIZATION. Same etymon. The state of being affected by mercury. One under the influence of mercury is said to be *mercurialis'd*.

MERCURII CALX VITRIOLATA, Hydrargyrum vitriolatum — *m. Deuto-ioduretum, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum* — *m. Proto-ioduretum, Hydrargyri iodidum* — *m. Sperma, Hydrargyrum acetatum* — *m. Terra foliata, Hydrargyrum acetatum*.

MERCURIUS, Hydrargyrum — *m. Acetatus, Hydrargyrum acetatum* — *m. Alkalisatus, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ* — *m. Calcinatus, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum* — *Causticus flavus, Hydrargyrum vitriolatum* — *m. Cinereus, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum* — *m. Cinnabarinus, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum* — *m. Corallinus, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum* — *m. Corrosivus, Hydrargyri oxymurias* — *m. Corrosivus ruber, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum* — *m. Corrosivus sublimatus, Hydrargyri oxymurias* — *m. Cosmeticus, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum* — *m. Dulcis, Hydrargyri submurias* — *m. Emeticus flavus, Hydrargyrum vitriolatum* — *m. Gummosus Plenckii, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi* — *m. Luteus, Hydrargyrum vitriolatum* — *m. Mortis, Algaroth* — *m. Niger Moscati, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum* — *m. Præcipitatus corrosivus, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum* — *m. Præcipitatus niger, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum* — *m. Saccharatus, Hydrargyrum saccharatum* — *m. Solubilis of Hahnemann, see Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum* — *m. Sublimatus dulcis, Hydrargyri submurias* — *m. cum Sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum* — *m. Terrestris, Polygonum hydropiper* — *m. Vitæ, Algaroth* — *m. Zoticus Hartmanni, Hydrargyri submurias*.

MERCURY, Hydrargyrum — *m. Acetate of, Hydrargyrum acetatum* — *m. Acid, nitrate of, see Hydrargyri nitras* — *m. Ammoniated, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum* — *m. Ammonio-chloride of, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum* — *m. Bichloride of, Hydrargyri oxymurias* — *m. Biniodide of, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, see Iodine* — *m. Bisulphuret of, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum* — *m. Bromide of, see Bromine* — *m. with Chalk, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ* — *m. Chloride of, mild, Hydrargyri submurias* — *m. Cyanuret of, Hydrargyri cyanuretum* — *m. Deuto-iodide of, see Iodine* —

m. Dog's, Mercurialis perennis — *m. English, Chenopodium bonus Henricus* — *m. French, Mercurialis* — *m. Iodide of, Hydrargyri Iodidum* — *m. Iodide of, red, Hydrargyri Iodidum rubrum*.

MERCURY, IODIDE OF CHLORIDE OF, Iod'idum Hydrargyri chloridi, Hydrargyrum iodatum cum chlorido mercurii, (F.) Iodhydrargyrite de chlorure mercuroux. Made by the reaction of iodine on mild chloride of mercury. Two iodides may be prepared — the *iodide* and the *biniodide*. Both are violent irritants: the biniodide, especially, is a powerful caustic. Both have been given in scrofula. The biniodide is only used externally like nitrate of silver in scrofulous and certain syphilitic ulcerations. An ointment of the iodide (gr. xv ad adipis ʒij) is rubbed on scrofulous tumefactions.

MERCURY, IODO-ARSENITE OF, Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of — *m. Muriate of, corrosive, Hydrargyri oxymurias* — *m. Muriate of, mild, Hydrargyri submurias* — *m. Nitrate of, Hydrargyri nitras* — *m. Nitric oxyd of, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum* — *m. Oxide of, black or gray, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum* — *m. Oxide of, red, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum* — *m. Oxymuriate of, Hydrargyri oxymurias* — *m. Periodide of, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum* — *m. Phosphuretted, Hydrargyrum phosphoratus* — *m. Precipitate of, white, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum* — *m. Protochloride of, Hydrargyri submurias* — *m. Protoiodide of, see Hydrargyri iodidum, and Iodine* — *m. Prussiate of, Hydrargyri cyanuretum* — *m. Soluble, Hydrargyri nitras* — *m. Subchloride of, Hydrargyri submurias* — *m. Submuriate of, Hydrargyri submurias* — *m. Sulphuret of, black, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum* — *m. Sulphuret of, red, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum, Realgar* — *m. Sulphuret of, with Sulphur, Hydrargyri Sulphuretum nigrum* — *m. Supernitrate of, Solution of, see Hydrargyri nitras* — *m. Tartarate of, Hydrargyri tartas* — *m. Three-seeded, Acalypha Virginica*.

MERCURY AND ARSENIC, IODIDE OF, Arsenic and Mercury, Iodide of — *m. and Quinia, Protochloride of, Hydrargyri et Quiniæ Protochloridum*.

MERDA, Excrement.

MERDIVOMUS, Copremetus.

MERDUS, Excrement.

MÈRE DES PIANNS, Plan.

MEREMPHRAX'IS, from μῆρος, 'a part,' and ἐμπαξίς, 'obstruction.' Obstruction or infarction of an organ.

MERICUS, Local.

MERIDRO'SIS, Sudor partia'lis seu loca'lis; from μῆρος, 'a part,' and ἰδρωσις, 'sweating.' A partial perspiration.

MERIMNA, Cura.

MERIMNE, Cura.

MERISIER, Prunus avium.

MEROBALANEUM, Bath, partial.

MEROBALNEUM, Bath, partial.

MEROCE'LE, Miroce'le, Meroria'is, Merorrhæ'is, from μῆρος, 'the thigh,' and κηλη, 'tumour,' Hernia cruralis seu femora'lis, Femoral or crural hernia, (F.) Hernie crurale ou femorale. In this hernia, the viscera issue from the abdomen through the crural canal; or through an opening immediately on the outer side of Gimbernat's ligament, which gives passage to lymphatic vessels. This affection is more frequent in the female than in the male, and especially in those who have had children. The tumour, formed by merocele, is generally small, round, and more or less difficult of reduction. In other respects, it possesses all the characters of hernia. The neck of the sac has, close on the outside, the epigastric artery; above, the spermatic cord and spermatic

artery in the male—the round ligament in the female; on the inside, Gimbernat's ligament; and, below the pubes. When the obturator artery arises from the epigastric, it generally passes on the outside of and below the orifice of the sac; sometimes, however, it takes a turn above, and then to the inside of the opening. J. Cloquet asserts, that of 134 cases, in one only did he find the epigastric artery on the inside of the orifice of the sac.

The operation, required in strangulation of this variety, may be practised on the aponeurotic opening, by cutting downwards and inwards, on the side of Gimbernat's ligament.

MEROCOXYALGIA, Coxalgia.

MEROPIA, from *μερος*, 'a part,' and *οφθ*, 'the eye.' A partial obscurity of vision.

MERORIXIS, Merocele.

MERORRHEUMA, *Rheumatis' mus partia' lis*, *Rh. loca' lis*, *Rh. Membro' rum singulo' rum*; from *μερος*, 'a part,' and *ρευμα*, 'defluxion, rheumatism.' Rheumatism affecting a part. Topical or local rheumatism.

MERORRHEXIS, Merocele.

MEROS, Femur, Thigh.

MERRY-ANDREW. An itinerant quack, who exposes his nostrums for sale at fairs and markets. See **CHARLATAN**.—So called from Dr. Andrew Boorde, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, and who was in the habit of frequenting fairs and markets at which he harangued the populace.

MERULIUS AURICULA, *Peziza auricula*.

MERUS, *Mera' cus*, *A' cratos*, 'pure, genuine;' as *Vinum merum*, unmixed wine.

MERUS, Femur, Thigh.

MERVINE MALE, *Cypripedium luteum*.

MERYCISMUS, Ruminatio.

MERYCOLOG'IA, from *μυρκαω*, 'I ruminat,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' Any work on ruminatio may be so termed.

MESA, Genital organs.

MESARÆUM, Mesentery.

MESARAIC, Mesenteric.

MESEMAR, Mismar.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM COPTICUM, see **Soda**.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM, *M. ficoi' des*, *Di' amond fig-marygold*, *Icc-plant*, (*F.*) *Glaciale*, *Crystalline*. *Nat. Ord.* Ficoideæ: a plant common in the neighbourhood of Cape Town. It has been recommended in dysuria, ischuria, and some other affections of the urinary organs.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM EDULE; and *M. acina- ciforme*, South African plants, are much used as domestic remedies at the Cape. The expressed juice of the leaves acts as an astringent in dysentery, and as a mild diuretic. It is also used as an antiseptic gargle in malignant sore throat, violent salivation and aphthæ, and as a lotion to burns and scalds.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TORTUOSUM, also a South African plant, is said to possess narcotic properties.

MÉSENCÉPHALE, Medulla oblongata, Pons Varolii.

MESENTERIC, *Mesara' ic*, *Mesenter' icus*, *Mesara' icus*, *Mesara' icus*; from *μεσεντερον*, or *μεσεντεραιον*, 'the mesentery.' That which relates or belongs to the mesentery.

MESENTERIC ARTERIES are two in number, and distinguished into, 1. The *Superior mesenteric*, which arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, below the celiac. It immediately descends to the left, forwards, behind the pancreas, and in front of the third portion of the

duodenum,—to gain the superior extremity of the mesentery, where it makes a long curvature, the convexity of which is turned forwards and to the left. Towards the termination of the ileum, it ends by anastomosing with a branch of the *A. colica dextra inferior*. At its concavity, it gives off the three *Arteria colica dextra*, which belong to the great intestine; and, at its convexity, it sends off fifteen or twenty branches, which are distributed to the small intestine, after having formed numerous arches by their anastomoses.

2. The *Inferior Mesenteric Artery* arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, an inch and a half before its termination. It descends, on the left side, behind the peritonæum; engages itself in the substance of the iliac mesocolon, forming a considerable curvature, whose convexity faces the left side. When it reaches the brim of the pelvis, it passes along the posterior separation of the mesorectum, and attains the neighbourhood of the anus, under the name *Superior hemorrhoidal artery*. It gives off no branch at its concave part; but, from the convex, the three *Arteria colica sinistra* arise.

MESENTERIC DISEASE, *Tabes mesenterica*.

MESENTERIC GLANDS are the lymphatic ganglions of the mesentery. Through them, the chyloferous vessels pass to the thoracic duct. Their uses are unknown. When diseased, nutrition is interfered with, and atrophy produced.

MESENTERIC HERNIA. If one of the layers of the mesentery be torn by a blow, whilst the other remains in its natural state, the intestines may insinuate themselves into the aperture, and form a kind of hernia. It is not known during life.

MESENTERIC PLEXUSES are furnished by the solar plexus, and have been distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*; like the mesenteric arteries which they accompany.

MESENTERIC OR MESARAIC VEINS are two in number, and belong to the vena porta. They are distinguished into, 1. The *Superior mesenteric* or *mesaraic* or *great mesaraic*. This trunk receives, from above to below and on the right side, the three *vena colica dextra* and the *Gastro-epiploica dextra*. Into its left side, the veins of the small intestine open. It passes in front of the transverse portion of the duodenum; and, behind the pancreas, unites with the splenic vein to coarise in the formation of the vena porta.

The *inferior* or *lesser mesenteric vein* corresponds to the artery of the same name, and opens into the splenic, near the union of that vein with the superior mesenteric, and behind the pancreas.

MESENTERITIS, *Mesenteritis*.

MESENTERITIS, *Mesenterii' tis*, *Empres' na peritonii' tis mesenter' ica*, *Enteri' tis mesenter' ica*, *Inflamma' tion of the mesentery*. The pain is here deeper seated and more immediately in the mesenteric region. The external tenderness is less than in some of the other varieties of peritonitis. See **Tabes Mesenterica**.

MESENTERIUM, Mesentery—*m. Crassum*, Mesocolon.

MESENTERON, Mesentery.

MES'ENTERY, *Mesenter' ium*, *Mesara' on*, *Mesara' um*, *Media' num*, *Membra' na pinguis intestino' rum*, *Lactes*, *Mesenter' on*, *Mesara' um*, *Mesara' um*, *Medium intesti' num*, *Epicho' dia*, from *μεσος*, 'in the middle,' and *εντερον*, 'intestine.' (*F.*) *Mésentère*. A term in anatomy, applied to several duplicatures of the peritonæum, which maintain the different portions of the intestinal canal in their respective situations; allowing, however, more or less motion. They are formed of two laminae, between which are contained the corresponding portion of intestine and

the vessels that pass to it. One only of these duplicatures has received the name *mesentery*, properly so called. This belongs to the small intestine, which it suspends and retains *in situ*. Its posterior margin, which is the smallest, is straight, and descends obliquely from the left side of the body of the second lumbar vertebra to the right iliac fossa. Its anterior margin is curved, undulating, plaited, and corresponds to the whole length of the small intestine. The mesentery contains, between the two laminae which form it, a number of lymphatic ganglions; the trunks and branches of the mesenteric vessels; the nervous plexuses accompanying them, and many lacteals and lymphatics.

MESERA, Tutia.

MESERÆUM, Mesentery.

MESERAION, Mesentery.

MESIAL, from *μεσος*, 'in the middle.' Relating to or appertaining to the middle.

MESIAL PLANE, an imaginary *plane*, dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves, towards right and left. Every aspect towards this plane is *mesial*; and every aspect towards right or left is *lateral*; every lateral aspect being *dorsal* or *sinistral*.

MESIAMUM, Aniceton.

MESMERIC, *Mesmericus*. Relating to mesmerism or animal magnetism:—as the 'mesmeric state,' 'mesmeric sleep,' &c. &c.

MESMERISM, Magnetism, animal.

MESMERIST. A practiser of, or believer in, mesmerism.

MESMERIZA'TION, *Magnetisation*. The act of mesmerizing. The state of being mesmerized.

MESMERIZED, *Mesmerizatus*, *Magnetized*. Affected with mesmerism or animal magnetism. When the person is in a state of 'magnetic sleep,' he is said to be *hypnotized*.

MESMERIZER, *Animal Magnetiser*, *Magnetiser*. One who practises mesmerism.

MESO, *μεσος*, 'in the middle.' A prefix to certain words.

MESOBREGMATE, see Cranium.

MESOCÆCUM. A name given to a duplicature of the peritoneum, (in some persons only,) at the posterior part of the cæcum.

MESOCÉPHALE, Medulla oblongata, Pons Varolii.

MESOCHON'DRIAC, *Mesochondriacus*; from *μεσος*, and *χόνδρος*, 'cartilage.' A name given by Boerhaave to fleshy fibres situate between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

MESOCOLIC HERNIA. Hernia is so named by Sir Astley Cooper, when the bowels glide between the layers of the mesocolon.

MESOCOLON, *Mesocolum*, *Mesenterium crasum*, from *μεσος*, and *κολων*, 'the colon.' A name given to the duplicatures of the peritoneum, which fix the different parts of the colon to the abdominal parietes. It has received different names, according to its situation. The *right lumbar mesocolon* fixes the ascending colon to the corresponding lumbar region. The *transverse mesocolon* arises from the concave arch of the colon, and forms a septum between the epigastric and umbilical regions. Its inferior portion is continuous with the mesentery. The *left lumbar mesocolon*, which contains the ascending colon, is continuous below with the *liac mesocolon*. The last includes between its layers the sigmoid flexure of the colon, and ends in the mesorectum. Under the right kidney, it is narrow and firm, and forms the *right ligament of the colon*: at the under end of the left kidney, it forms the *left ligament of the colon*.

MESOCRANIUM, Sinciput.

MESOCRANUM, Sinciput.

MESODERMUM, Corpus mucosum.

MESODME, Mediastinum.

MESODMITIS, from *μεσος*, 'the mediastinum,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' *Mesotachitis*, *Mediastinitis*, *Inflammatio mediastini*. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

MESOGASTRIUM, Umbilical region.

MESOGLOSSUS, Genioglossus.

MESOGLOTTUS, Genioglossus.

MESOGONIUM, Internodium.

MESOLO'BAR. Belonging to the *Mesolobe* or *Corpus callosum*.

MESOLOBAR ARTERIES, *Arteriae mesolobicae*, *A. corporis callosi cerebri*, are the arteries of the corpus callosum.

MESOLOBE, Corpus callosum.

MESOMERIA, from *μεσος*, and *μερος*, 'the thigh.' The parts of the body situate between the thighs or hips.

MESOMERION, Perineum.

MESOMPHALUM, Umbilicus.

MESOPHLEBIUM, from *μεσος*, 'in the middle,' and *φλεψ*, 'a vein;' *Interveniunum*. The space between two veins.

MESOPH'RYON, *Glabella*, *Gabel'la*, *Intercillium*, *Metopium*, *Nasal eminence*. The part between the eyebrows; from *μεσος*, 'the middle,' and *ὄφθαλμος*, 'the eyebrows.'

MESOPLEURIUM, Intercostal space.

MESOPLEURIUS, Intercostal.

MESOREUM, Mesentery.

MESOR'CHIUM, from *μεσος*, 'the middle,' and *σχίσις*, 'a testicle.' A duplicature of the peritoneum, which supports the testicle in its passage from the abdomen into the scrotum. — Seiler.

MESORECTUM. A hybrid word; from *μεσος*, and *rectum*, 'the intestine rectum.' A triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum, between the posterior surface of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. Between the two layers of which the mesorectum is composed are found much areolar tissue, and the termination of the inferior mesenteric vessels.

MESOS, Meso.

MESOSCELOCELE, Hernia, perineal.

MESOSCEOLON, Perineum.

MESOSCELOPHY'MA, from *Mesosceolon*, 'perineum,' and *φύμα*, 'swelling.' A tumour of the perineum.

MESOTH'ENAR, from *μεσος*, and *ἔναρ*, 'the thenar,' 'the palm of the hand.' A muscle, which carries the thumb towards the palm. Winslow applied the term to the adductor pollicis, united to the deep-seated portion of the flexor brevis pollicis.

MESOTICA, from *μεσος*, 'middle.' Diseases affecting the parenchyma. Pravity in the quantity or quality of the intermediate or connecting substance of organs; without inflammation, fever, or other derangement of the general health. The first Order, class *Eccritica* of Good.

MESOTECCHITIS, Mesodmitis.

MESOTECCHIUM, Mediastinum.

MESOTECCHUM, Mediastinum.

MES'PILUS, *Mespilus Germanica* seu *domestica*. The *medlar*, (F.) *Néflier*. The fruit, (F.) *Néfle*, and seeds of the medlar have both been used medicinally:—the immature fruit as an astringent, and the seeds in nephritic diseases. See *Cratægus Aria* and *Sorbus acuparia*.

MESPILUS ARIA, *Cratægus aria*—m. *Domestica*, *Mespilus*, *Sorbus domestica*—m. *Germanica*, *Mespilus*—m. *Intermedia*, *Mespilus oxyacantha*—m. *Lævigata*, *Mespilus oxyacantha*.

MESPILUS OXYACANTHA, *M. Oxyacanthoides*

son *intermedia* seu *lavigata*, *Oxyacantha*, *Spina alba*, *White Hawthorn*, (F.) *Aubepine*. The flowers of this uncommon European plant are sometimes used in infusion as a pectoral.

MESPILUS OXYACANTHOIDES, *Mespilus oxyacantha*.

META, *μετα*, *Metá*, *μῆ*, 'with,' 'together with,' 'after,' 'change of form and place.' A common prefix to words. Hence:

METABASIS, *Transitus*, *Metabolis*, *Metabol'ia*, *Metabol'ia*, *Metallax'is*, from *μεταβασις*, 'I digress.' A change of remedy, practice, &c. —Hippocrates.

METABOLE, *Metabasis*, Transformation.

METABOLELOGY, *Metabolelog'ia*; from *μεταβολη*, 'change,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A description of the changes which supervene in the course of a disease.

METABOLIA, *Metabasis*.

METABOLIC, *Metabol'icus*, from *μεταβολη*, 'change.' Appertaining to change or transformation.

METABOLIC FORCE. A term employed by Schwann for the power possessed by living cells of changing the character of the substances brought in contact with them.

METACARPAL, *Metacarpia'nus*, (F.) *Metacarpus*. Relating or belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPAL ARTERY, *Arteria dorsalis metacarpi*, arises from the radial, at the moment it engages itself in the upper extremity of the abductor indicis. It descends obliquely upon the back of the hand. Its branches are distributed to the abductor indicis, and the integuments: some communicate with the dorsalis carpi.

METACARPAL ARTICULATIONS are those by which the last four metacarpal bones are united together at their upper extremity.

METACARPAL BONES, or bones which compose the metacarpus, are five in number; and distinguished into *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., beginning from the outer or radial side. They are articulated by their superior extremity with the bones of the second range of the carpus; and by the lower with the first phalanges.

METACARPAL LIGAMENT, *Inferior palmar Ligament*, is a fibrous band, stretched transversely before the inferior extremities of the last four metacarpal bones, which it keeps in their respective positions.

METACARPAL PHALANGES are the first phalanges of the fingers; so called, because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus.

METACARPAL RANGE or row of the carpal bones, (F.) *Rangée metacarpienne du carpe*, is the lower row of carpal bones; so called because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus. It is composed of the trapezium, trapezoides, magnum, and unciniforme.

METACARPEUS, *Abductor metacarpi minimi digiti*.

METACARPIEN, *Metacarpal*—*m. du Petit doigt*, *Opponens minimi digiti*—*m. du Pouce*, *Opponens pollicis*.

METACARPION, *Metacarpus*.

METACARPO-PHALANGÆUS POLLICIS, *Adductor pollicis manus*.

METACARPO-PHALANGIAN, *Metacarpophalangia'nus*, *Metacarpophalang'*, (F.) *Metacarpophalangien*. That which belongs to the metacarpus and phalanges.

METACARPO-PHALANGIAN or METACARPO-PHALANGAL ARTICULATIONS are formed by the bones of the metacarpus and the corresponding phalanges. In these articulations, the bony surfaces are incrustated with cartilage, covered by a syno-

vial membrane, and kept in connexion by means of an anterior and two lateral ligaments.

MÉTACARPO-PHALANGIEN LATÉRAL SUS-PALMAIRE, ET MÉTACARPO-PHALANGIEN LATÉRAL, *Interosseus manus*.

METACAR'PUS, from *μετα*, 'after,' and *carpus*, 'the wrist;' *Metacarp'ion*, *Postbrach'ia*, *Postcar'pium*, *Torus manus*, (F.) *Metacarpe*. The part of the hand comprised between the carpus and fingers. It is composed of five parallel bones, called *metacarpal*; forming the back of the hand, externally, and the palm internally.

METACERASMA, *Cerasma*.

METACHEIRIXIS, *Surgery*.

METACHIRISIS, *Surgery*.

METACHIRISMUS, *Surgery*.

METACHORESIS, *Metastasis*.

METACINEMA, *Metastasis*.

METACINESIS, *Metastasis*.

METACONDYLE, see *Phalanx*.

METACYE'SIS, from *μετα*, 'after,' and *εμψυε*, 'pregnancy;' *Gravid'itas extra-uteri'na secunda'ria*. Extra-uterine pregnancy in which the fœtus is at first in the uterus, but subsequently in some other place.

METADERMATOSIS, from *μετα*, 'after,' and *δερμα*, 'skin.' A morbid development of the epidermis or epithelium.

METAL, *Metal'lum*. A class of simple, combustible bodies; distinguished from others by considerable specific gravity; a particular splendour; almost total opacity; insolubility in water; and the property they have of ringing when struck. Metals have no effect, except of a mechanical nature, when taken into the stomach; unless they have already undergone, or undergo in the stomach, oxidation or union with an acid; when several most deleterious compounds may be formed. Copper cents; half-pence; quicksilver; lead, have frequently been swallowed in the metallic state with impunity. Tin and mercury are the only metals prescribed for a mechanical effect; the former as an anthelmintic,—the latter, idly enough, in cases of fancied intussusception.

MÉTAL DES CLOCHES, *Bell-metal*.

METALLAGE, *Metabasis*.

METALLAXIS, *Metallage*.

METALLIC VOICE, *Tintement métallique*.

METALLODYN'IA, from *μεταλλος*, 'a metal,' and *δύνη*, 'pain.' Pain owing to the injurious influence of a metal—as lead, quicksilver, &c.

METALLUM, *Metal*—*m. Hæmatopoieticum*, *Ferrum*.

METAMORPHOP'SIA, *Phantasmascop'ia*, *Phantasmatoscop'ia*, from *μεταμορφω*, (*μετα*, and *μορφη*, 'form,') 'I transform,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye.' *Suffu'rio*, *Suffu'rio Oculo'rum*, *Suffu'rio metamorpho'is*, *S. Myo'des*, *Imagination* (*Maitre-Jean*); *Opuscia*, *Marmor'ygæ*, *Marmor'ygæ*, *Mac'ula ante oculos volitan'tes*, *Maraug'ia*, *Oculi marmor'ygæ*, *False sight*, (F.) *Berluc*. Aberration of the sense of sight, which transmits the image of imaginary objects. This affection sometimes depends on a slight opacity in the transparent parts of the eye; the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humour, when it is symptomatic and of no consequence. At other times, it appears to be idiopathic; and occurs particularly in those who have been in the habit of constantly fixing their eyes on very brilliant or small bodies. The objects fancied to be seen are various. They are sometimes circular, perpetually moving, or shining or black spots, cobwebs, insects, or pieces of wood—when they are often termed *Musæ volitan'tes*, (F.) *Mouches volantes*, and the condition

Virus musca'rum, Sotom'ata, Suffu'sio Myo'des, Myodeop'ia, Myodeopia, Virus musca'rum. These appearances sometimes continue for a few days; being dependent on the state of the nerves of the individual at the time; or they may exist for life, and ultimately impair the sight. Certain of them change their position, and appear to be seated in the humours of the eye, and—it has been supposed—in the vitreous humour more especially: hence the term *entoly'aloïd musca* applied to them.

If the affection be symptomatic, it is of but little moment. If idiopathic, and connected with any excitement of the brain, which is not often the case, attention will have to be paid to that organ.

METAMORPHOSIS VENTRICULI GELATINIFORMIS, Gastromalacia.

METANGISMOS, Decantation.

METAPEDIUM, Metatarsus.

METAPHRENON, Dorsum.

METAPHYTEIA, Transplantation.

METAPODIUM, Metatarsus.

METAPOROPŒ'IA, *Metaporopoi'e'is*, from *para*, 'after,' *poros*, 'a pore,' and *poieiv*, 'to make.' The change produced in the minute pores, in the capillary extremities of vessels,—when they pass from the morbid to the healthy condition.—Galen.

METAPTO'SIS, *Metaschematis'mus, Metaschemat'is*. Mutation, change; from *metaxirrus*, (*para*, and *xirrus*, 'I fall,' 'I digress.' Any change in the form or seat of a disease. Transformation.

METARRHŒ'A, *Metar'rhyis*, from *meta*, 'change of form or place,' and *rho*, 'I flow.' Reflex. The transfer of a disease from without to within, or from one part to another.

METARRHYSIS, Metarrhœa.

METASCHEMATISIS, Metaptosis.

METASCHEMATISMUS, Metaptosis.

METAS'TASIS, *Metachore'sis, Metacine'ma, Metacine'sis*, from *metasthemi*, (*para*, and *stasis*, place,) 'I change place.' *Displacement, Translocation.* A change in the seat of a disease; attributed, by the Humorists, to the translocation of the morbid matter to a part different from that which it had previously occupied: and by the Solidists, to the displacement of the irritation. It has also been used in the same extensive sense as Metaptosis. Disputes have often been indulged, whether a case of metastasis ought not rather to be esteemed one of extension of the disease. The phenomena of gout and acute rheumatism are in favour of metastasis occasionally supervening.

METASTASIS LACTIS, Galactoplasia, Phlegmasia dolens.

METASTATIC, *Metastat'icus*. Belonging or relating to metastasis. A *metastatic crisis* is one produced by metastasis;—a *metastatic affection*, one caused by metastasis, &c. See Abscess, metastatic.

METASYN'CRISIS, from *synkrixis*, 'I compare,' and *para*, which indicates a change. *Recomposition'tion.* A word employed by some disciples of Asclepiades. This physician supposed, that all animals are formed by the union or assemblage of atoms. He designated all bodies by the word *synkripata*, which signifies 'assemblage.' *Synkripes'dai*, 'to be assembled,' was, with him, synonymous with 'to exist;' and *diakripes'dai*, 'to separate,' was, with him, synonymous with 'to dissolve,' 'to cease to exist.' The word *Metasyn-crisis* was invented to express the recomposition of bodies after their momentary dissolution. Some have rendered the word by the Latin *Re-corporat'io*.

METASYNORIT'IC, *Metasynorit'icus, Re-corporat'ivus*. Belonging or relating to metasynorisis. A name formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the virtue of producing the metasynorisis or regeneration of the body, or some of its parts.

METASYNCRITIC CYCLE meant a determinate series of remedies employed for this purpose.

METATAR'SAL, *Metatar'seus, (F.) Métatar-sien*. Relating or belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSAL ARTERY, *Artère sus-métatarsienne* of Chaussier, arises from the *Arteria dorsalis Tarsi*; passes transversely over the back of the foot; and furnishes, at its convexity, which is anterior, three branches, called *A. interossea dorsales Pedis*. These branches are distributed in the interosseous spaces.

METATARSAL ARTICULATIONS are those resulting from the junction of the metatarsal bones with each other. They are strengthened, *behind*, by *dorsal* and *plantar* ligaments; and *before*, by a *transverse metatarsal ligament*, which is plantar, and has the greatest analogy to the *inferior transverse metacarpal ligament*.

METATARSAL BONES, (F.) *Os métatarsiens*, are five in number, and distinguished by their number; *first, second, third, &c.*, reckoning from the outer side.

METATARSAL PHALANGES are the first phalanges of the toes; so called because they are united to the metatarsus.

METATARSAL ROW—(F.) *Rangée métatarsienne*—of the bones of the tarsus, is the second row, or that contiguous to the metatarsus; comprehending the cuboides and three cuneiform bones; some add the scaphoides.

METATARSEUS, see Abductor minimi digiti pedis.

MÉTATARSIEN, Metatarsal.

METATARSO-PHALAN'GIAN, *Metatarso-phalangia'nus, Metatarso-phalangal*. Relating to the metatarsus and phalanges.

METATARSO-PHALANGIAN OF METATARSO-PHALANGAL ARTICULATIONS are formed by the bones of the metatarsus and the corresponding phalanges. They bear the greatest analogy to the *metacarpo-phalangian articulations*.

MÉTATARSO-PHALANGIEN-LATÉRAL, see Interossei pedis—m. *Sous-phalangien transversal du premier orteil*, Transversus pedis.

METATAR'SUS, *Metatar'sium, Metapo'dium, Metapo'dium, Præcor'dium* seu *Solium pedis, Vestig'ium pedis*, from *para*, 'after,' and *raptes*, 'the tarsus.' That part of the foot which is situate between the tarsus and toes, corresponding with the metacarpus. It is composed of five parallel bones; one to each toe. Like the metacarpal bones, they are developed from two points of ossification.

METATH'ESIS, from *metasthemi*, (*para*, and *sthemis*, 'to place,') 'I change place.' *Transposit'io*. An operation, by which a morbid agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance in the exercise of the functions:—as, for example, in the operation of depressing cataract, or when calculus in the urethra is pushed back into the bladder. Also, Derivation.

METATIO, Mensuration.

METATOC'IA, from *meta*, 'change of form or place,' and *tokos*, 'birth.' Parturition in a preternatural manner. Preternatural labour.

METATOPTOSIS, Diadexis.

METENSOMATOSUS, Incorporation.

METEORISMUS, Sublimation, Tympanites.

METEOROL'OGY, *Meteorolog'ia*, from *meteoros*, 'a meteor,' and *logos*, 'a discourse.' The

science, whose object is a knowledge of the origin, formation, appearance, &c. of meteors. The state of the atmosphere has a most important bearing upon the health of animals. The whole range of epidemic affections have their causes seated there. Meteorological affections have, hence, ever been attended to by the physician for the purpose of detecting the precise character of any particular epidemic influence. The barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer are the instruments used with this intent—to detect, as well the varying weight or pressure, and the temperature, as the moisture. Perhaps, of the three conditions, the last exerts more influence in the production of disease than either of the others. Our knowledge, however, of this part of physics is extremely limited and unsatisfactory.

METER, *μετρον*, 'a measure,' a suffix to words denoting 'a measure,' as in *Barometer*, *Pleximeter*, &c.

METHÆMACHYMLA, Transfusion.

METHÆMATA; from *μεθ'*, 'change of form,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' The capillary or intermediate system of vessels in which the blood undergoes the change from venous to arterial, and conversely.—Marshall Hall. See Capillary vessels.

METHÆ, Temulentia.

METHEGLIN, Melizomum.

METHEMERINUS, Quotidian.

METHOD, *Methodus*, from *με*, 'with,' and *ὁδός*, 'way.' This word has different acceptations in the sciences. In medicine, *curative method*, *methodus medendi*, is the methodical treatment of disease.

METHOD OF COUNTING, Method, numerical.

METHOD, MARIANO'S, see Lithotomy.

METHOD, NUMERICAL, *Method of Observation* or of *Counting*, of Louis, (F.) *Méthode numérique*, consists in observing every case and every symptom of a case numerically, so as to ensure, as far as practicable, accuracy of observation; and to enable us, by the analysis and collation of such facts, to deduce general laws and conclusions. Also, the application of numbers to the study of disease. See Statistics, Medical.

MÉTHODE NUMÉRIQUE, Method, numerical, Statistics, medical—*m. Perturbatrice*, *Perturbatrix* (Medicina.)

METHODICS, Methodists.

MÉTHODIQUES, Methodists.

METHODISTS, *Methodical sect*, *Method'ics*, (F.) *Méthodistes*, *Méthodiques*. A sect of physicians whose doctrine was in vogue after that of the Empirics and Dogmatists, towards the end of the first century. According to the Methodists, of whom Themison was the chief, almost every disease is dependent on contraction or relaxation—*strictum* or *laxum*. To these two causes, they added a third—*mixed* or *compound*—to include those affections which partook of the two characters. The doctrine, *medic'na method'ica*, resembled, in some respects, that of Brown.

METHODOL'OGY (MEDICAL), *Methodologia Med'ica*, from *μεθόδος*, 'method,' and *λόγος*, 'a discourse.' A word used, by the French more especially, to signify *method* applied to the study of any science. *Medical Methodology*, consequently, means *method* applied to the study of medicine.

METHODUS CATALEPTICA, see Cataleptic — *m. Celsiana*, see Lithotomy — *m. Curatoria*, Therapeutics.

METHODUS DERIVATORIA. The derivative or repellent system of treatment.

METHODUS ENDERMATICA seu ENDERMICA, see Endermic — *m. Franconiana*, see Lithotomy —

m. Guytoniana, see Lithotomy — *m. Medani*, Method of cure, Therapeutics.

METHOMA'NIA, from *μεθῶν*, 'drunkenness,' and *μανία*, 'mania.' An irresistible desire for intoxicating substances. Temulentia.

METHYSMUS, Temulentia.

METHYS'TICUS, from *μεθῶν*, 'drunkenness,' That which causes, or pertains to, drunkenness.

METHYSTOPHYL'LUM GLAUCUM, A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. Amyridaceæ*, an infusion of whose leaves is pleasant to the taste, and is used in bronchitis, asthma, and other thoracic diseases. With the Bushmen and others, it is a favourite beverage, and is called by them *Boschjesmansthee*, 'Bushman's tea.' It is, also, chewed.

METODONTIASIS, from *μετα*, 'in the sense of change,' and *odontiasis*, 'dentition.' Faulty development of the teeth.

METOPAGES, Symphyocephalus.

METOPANTRA, Frontal sinuses.

METOPANTRAL'GIA, from *μετωπον* (*μετω*, and *ωψ*, 'the eye') 'the forehead,' *αντρον*, 'a cavity,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the frontal sinuses.

METOPANTRITIS, *Inflammatio sinuum frontaliūm*, from *μετωπον*, 'the forehead,' *αντρον*, 'a cavity,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

METOPION, Bubon galbanum.

METOPIMUM, Mesophryon.

METOPODYNIA, Neuralgia frontalis.

METOPON, Front, Frontal bone.

METOPOS'COPY, *Metoposcopia*, from *μετωπον*, 'the forehead,' and *σκοπειν*, 'to view.' The art of knowing the temperament and character of a person by inspecting the traits of his forehead or face. See Physiognomy.

METRA, Uterus.

METRÆMORRHAGIA, Metrorrhagia.

METRAL'GIA, *Metrodyn'ia*, from *μετρα*, 'the womb,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the uterus.

METRANASTROPHE, Uterus, inversion of the.

METRATRE'SIA, *Imperforatio u'teri*, from *μετρα*, 'the womb,' and *ατρασια*, 'imperforation.' An unnatural closure of the uterus.

METRATROPH'IA, from *μετρα*, 'the uterus,' *α*, 'privative,' and *τροφη*, 'nourishment.' Atrophy or want of development of the uterus.

METRAUX'E, *Hypertroph'ia seu Sarco'sis u'teri*, from *μετρα*, 'the uterus,' and *αυξη*, 'increase.' Hypertrophy of the uterus.

METRELCO'SIS, *Metrelco'sis*, from *μετρα*, 'the womb,' and *ελκος*, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration of the uterus.

METREMPHRAX'IS, from *μετρα*, 'the uterus,' and *εμφρασσω*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the womb or of the vessels of the womb—*Injunctio u'teri*. A name under which some authors have confounded chronic inflammation of that viscus, and the different degenerations to which it is exposed.

METREMPHYSEMA, Physometra.

METREN'CHYTA, *Metren'chyta*, from *μετρα*, 'the uterus,' and *εγχυω*, 'I inject.' Injection of the uterus. Substances injected into the uterus are called *Metren'chyta*.

METREURYS'MA, from *μετρα*, and *ευρη*, 'dilated.' A morbid dilatation of the womb.

METRELCO'SIS, Metrelcosis.

METRYMENITIS, see Metritis.

METRIOPATH'IA, from *μετρος*, 'temperament,' and *παθος*, 'affection.' State of an individual whose passions are temperate.

METRI'TIS, from *μητρα*, 'the womb.' *Febris uteri'na*, *Hysteri'tis*, *Emprea'ma Hysteri'tis*, *Inflamma'tio U'teri*, *Metrophlogo'sis*, *Inflammation of the Uterus or Womb*, (F.) *Inflammation de la matrice*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are:—pain, swelling, and tenderness in the hypogastric region; with heat, pain, and tenderness of the os uteri; vomiting, smallness, and frequency of pulse. It occurs most frequently after delivery, when there is generally suppression of the lochial discharge. The treatment must be vigorous,—bleeding early, so as to make a decided impression; followed by a full dose of opium, fomentations, blisters, &c.

Acute inflammation of the womb, seated in its internal membrane, *Endo-metri'tis*, *Metrhymen'itis*, has been called *Inflamma'tio catarrh'al'is u'teri* or *Acute catarrh*, (F.) *Catarrhe aigu*, of that viscus. It is known by the discharge of a clear, stringy fluid *per vaginam*; preceded by pains, which, from the hypogastric region, shoot to the thighs, groins, &c., with more or less fever. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment. Chronic *metritis* sometimes succeeds the acute. To it must be referred the indurations, observed in the uterus, and many of the leucorrhœal discharges to which females are subject.

METRI'TIS RHEUMATICA, *Metrorrhœuma*—m. *Septics*, *Metrocœce*—m. *Venosa*, see *Phlebitis*.

METROBLENNORRHOEA, *Leucorrhœa uteri*.

METRO'ACË, *Metri'tis septic'a*, from *μητρα*, 'the womb,' and *κακος*, 'evil.' Putrescency or gangrene of the uterus.

METROCAMP'SIS, *Hysteroloxia*.

METROCARCINO'MA, *Hystero-carcino'ma*, *U'teri carcino'ma*, *Cancer u'teri*, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Cancer of the uterus.

METROCELIDES, *Nævus*.

METROCHOL'O'SIS, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *χολος*, 'bile.' *Febris puerpera'lis bilio'sa*.

METRODYNIA, *Metralgia*.

METROHÆ'MIA, *Hypermetrohæmia*, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' *Hypersemia* or congestion of blood in the uterus.

METROHEMORRHAGE, *Metrorrhagia*.

METROLOXIA, *Hysteroloxia*.

METROMALACOMA, *Hysteromalacia*.

METROMALACOSIS, *Hysteromalacia*.

METROMANIA, *Nymphomania*.

METROPARALYSIS, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *παρὰλυσις*, 'paralysis.' Paralysis of the uterus.

METROPATHI'A, from *μητρα*, 'the womb,' and *πάθος*, 'affection.' An affection of the womb.

MÉTRO-PÉRITONITE PUERPÉRALE, see *Peritonitis*.

METROPERITONITIS, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and 'peritonitis.' *Inflamma'tio u'teri et peritonœi*. Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum. Puerperal Fever. See *Peritonitis*.

METROPHLEBITIS, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' *φλεβ*, 'a vein,' and *ίτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

METROPHLEBITIS PUERPÉRALIS, see *Phlebitis*.

METROPHLOGOSIS, *Metritis*.

METROPHTHI'SIS, *Phthi'sis uteri'na*, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *φθίω*, 'I consume.' Consumption from ulceration of the uterus—*U'cera seu Helco'sis u'teri*.

METROPOL'YPUS, *Hystero-pol'ypus*, *Poly'pus U'teri*, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *πολύπους*. Polypus of the uterus.

METROPROPTOSIS, *Prolapsus uteri*.

METROPTOSIS, *Prolapsus uteri*.

METRORRHAG'IA, *Metrorrhag'ia*, *Hæmorrhagia uteri'na*, *H. u'teri*, *Sanguiflux'us uteri'nis*, *Sanguinis stillicid'ium ab U'tero*, *Fluor uteri'ni sanguinis*, *Proflu'vium Sanguinis ex u'tero*, *Hystero'rrhag'ia sanguinea*, *Hystero'rrhœ'a*, *Hæmorrhœ'a uteri'na* (of some), *Menorrhag'ia* (of some), *Uterine Hemorrhage*, *Hemorrhage from the Womb*, *Metrohemorrhage*, *Hamatom'e'tra*, *Hæmatoma'tra*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie de la Matrice*, *Pertes*, *Pertes utérines rouges*, *P. de sang*; from *μητρα*, 'the womb,' and *ρρηνμι*, 'I break forth.' An effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus, either at the menstrual or other periods; but in a greater quantity than proper. Uterine hemorrhage may be caused by those influences which produce hemorrhage in general. It happens, however, more frequently during pregnancy, and during or after delivery, when the vascular system of the uterus is so circumstanced as to favour its occurrence more than at other periods. The termination of metrorrhagia is usually favourable. Should it, however, be very copious, or frequently recur; or should it happen to a great extent after delivery, death may occur very speedily; and, in some cases, without the discharge being perceptible; constituting *internal hæmorrhage*.

Uterine hemorrhage may be active or passive; requiring obviously a different treatment. The general management is similar to that of hemorrhage in general;—the horizontal posture; acid drinks; free admission of cool air; cold applications to the loins, thighs, and abdomen; injection of cold water, even of iced water, into the vagina; plugging the vagina, so as to prevent the discharge *per vaginam*, and thus induce a coagulum in the mouths of the bleeding vessel. Such will be the special plan adopted where the hemorrhage has occurred in one not recently delivered. In uterine hemorrhage after delivery, the same cooling plan must be followed; but, as the flow of blood is owing to the uterus not contracting so as to constrict its vessels, pressure must be made on the abdomen to aid this; and, if necessary, the hand must be introduced into the uterus to stimulate it to contraction. Should the female be excessively reduced, so as to render the accoucheur apprehensive that she may expire from loss of blood, brandy may be exhibited. The profuse exhibition of opium in such cases, is, at least, a doubtful plan.

Transfusion has, at times, been practised as a last resource.

METRORRHEU'MA, *Rheumatismus U'teri*, *Hysteral'gia rheumat'ica seu catarrh'al'is*, *Metri'tis rheumat'ica*, (F.) *Rheumatisme de l'utérus*; from *μητρα*, 'the womb,' and *ρρμη*, 'defluxion,' rheumatism.' Rheumatism of the uterus.

METRORRHEXIS, *Uterus, rupture of the*.

METRORRHŒ'A, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' A protracted discharge of any fluid from the uterus.

METROSCIR'RHUS, *Hysteroescir'rhus*, *Scirrhus seu Carcino'ma u'teri*, from *μητρα*, 'the womb,' and *σκιρρρ*, 'scirrhus.' Scirrhus of the uterus.

METROSCOPE, *Metroscop'ium*, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *σκοπεω*, 'to view.' An instrument, invented by M. Nauche, for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fetus in utero-gestation, when the sounds and movements are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen. The extremity of the instrument—the first notion of which was given to M. Nauche by the stethoscope of Laënnec—is introduced into the vagina and applied against the neck of the uterus.

METROSIDEROS GUMMIFERA, see Kino.
METROSTERE'SIS, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *στερησις*, 'privation.' Extirpation of the uterus. Want of uterus.

METROTOMIA, Cesarean section.

MEU, *Æthusa meum*.

MEULIÈRE, Molar.

MEUM, *Æthusa meum* — m. Anethifolium, *Æthusa meum* — m. Athamanticum, *Æthusa meum*.

MEURTRISSURE, Contusion.

MEVIUM, Syphilis.

MEZEA, Genital organs.

MEZEREON, *Daphne mezereum*.

MIAMMA, Miasma.

MIANSIS, Miasma.

MIARIA, Miasma.

MIAS'MA, *Miasm, μιάσμα*, 'a stain,' from *μιαίνω*, 'I contaminate.' *Miasm'ma, Mian'sis, Mia'ria, Mias'mus, Inquinamen'tum, Moly'n'sis, Conta'gium*. The word *miasm* has, by some, been employed synonymously with contagion. It is now used more definitely for any emanation, either from the bodies of the sick, or from animal and vegetable substances, or from the earth, especially in marshy districts, (*Marsh poison, Efflu'vium palu'stre, Gas palu'stre, (F.) Intoxication des Marais*), which may exert a morbid influence on those who are exposed to its action. To these terrestrial emanations—the *Koino-mias'mata* of Dr. E. Miller, of New York—the Italians give the name *aria cattiva*, but, more commonly, *mala'ria*; a word which has been adopted into other languages. The deleterious effluvia, originating from the decomposition of matter derived from the human body, have been called by Dr. Miller, *Idiomias'mata*; the epithets *Koino* and *Idio* being derived respectively from *κοινος*, 'common,' and *ιδιος*, 'personal.' Of the miasms which arise either from the animal body or from the most unhealthy situations, we know, chemically, nothing. All that we do know is, that, under such circumstances, emanations take place, capable of causing disease in many of those who are exposed to their action.

MIASMAT'IC, *Miasmaticus*. Belonging or relating to miasmata. Sauvages, in his classification of diseases according to their etiology, has a class under the name *Morbi miasmatici*. A fever that arises from miasmata, is styled *malaria, palu'dal, Helop'gra, Helopy'ctus, &c.*

MIASMUS, Miasma.

MICÆ PANIS, see Triticum.

MICATIO CORDIS, Systole.

MICHE'LLA CHAM'PACA, *Champaca, Michelia Tjampaca*. An Oriental tree, much prized for the odour and beauty of its flowers. The oily infusion of the flowers is employed in the Moluccas in headache.

MICLE'TA: A medicine used by Mesme for arresting hemorrhage; perhaps, according to Siebenhaar, from the Arabic, *michnata*, "proved by experience."

MICOSIS, Framboesia.

MICRENCEPHALIUM, Cerebellum.

MICRENCEPHALON, Cretinism.

MICRENCEPHALUM, Cerebellum.

MICROCEPH'ALUS, *Microcra'nus*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' One who has a small head. A monster having a small imperfect head, or a small imperfect cranium.

MICROCORIA, Myosis.

MI'CROCOSM, *Microcos'mus*, from *μικρος*, 'little,' and *κοσμος*, 'world.' A little world. Some philosophers have given this appellation to man, whom they consider as the epitome of all

that is admirable in the world. The world they call *Macrocosm*.

MICROCOSMETOR, Vital principle.

MICROCOSM'ICA MACH'INA. The organism of man.

MICROCOSMICA SCIENTIA, Physiology.

MICROCOSMICUS SAL, with the ancients meant the salts of the urine, — *Sal urinae*.

MICROCOSMOGRAPHIA, Physiology.

MICROCOUST'IC, *Microcos'ticus*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *ακουω*, 'I hear.' This word, as well as *Microphonous*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *φωνη*, 'voice,' means any thing that contributes to increase the intensity of sound — as the speaking trumpet — by collecting the sonorous rays.

MICROCRANIUS, Microcephalus.

MICROGLOS'SIA, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.' Original smallness of tongue.

MICROLEUCONYMPHÆA, *Nymphæa alba*.

MICROM'ELUS, *Hemim'cles*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *μολος*, 'a limb.' A monster having imperfectly developed extremities.

MICROMMATUS, Microphthalmus.

MICROPHONOUS, Microcoustic.

MICROPHTHAL'MUS, *Microc'matus*, from *μικρος*, 'little,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.' One who has small eyes. A monster with too small, or imperfectly developed eyes. A small eye, — *Ophthalm'id'ium, Ophthalm'ium*.

MICROFODIA, Micropus.

MICROPROSOPUS, *Aprosop'pus*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *προσωπον*, 'face.' A monster in which a part of the face is absent.

MI'CROPUS, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *πους*, 'foot.' One who has small feet. The condition is called *Micropod'ia*.

MICRO'RCHIDES; from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.' They who have very small testicles.

MI'CROSCOPY, *Microscop'ium*; from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *σκοπω*, 'a view.' Observation by the microscope; an important agency in the examination of the healthy and morbid tissues.

MICROSPHYC'TUS, same etymon as the next. One who has a small pulse.

MICROSPHYX'IA, from *μικρος*, and *σφυγμος*, 'pulse.' Smallness or weakness of pulse.

MICROS'TOMUS; from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *στομα*, 'month.' One who has a small month.

MICROTE'SIA, *Partium organica'rum par'titas morbo'sa*; from *μικρος*, 'smallness.' Morbid smallness of organic parts.

MICROTRAPEZIA, Leptotrophia.

MICROTRICH'IA; from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *τριχ*, 'hair.' Fineness or shortness of hair.

MICROTROPHIA, Leptotrophia.

MICTIO, Micturition — m. Cruent, *Hæmaturia* — m. Inopportuna, *Enuresis* — m. Involuntaria, *Enuresis* — m. Sanguinea, *Hæmaturia*.

MICTION, Micturition.

MICTURIT'ION, *Mic'tio, Mictus, Ure'sis, Uri'asis, Omiche'ria, (F.) Miction*, from *micturio*, 'I make water.' The act of making water. Also, morbid frequency of passing the water.

MICTUS, Micturition — m. Cruentus, *Hæmaturia*.

MIDRIFF, Diaphragm.

MIDWIFE, from *mid*, 'with,' and *wif*, 'wife,' or, from *mid*, 'need,' recompense, and *wif*, 'wife.' *Matro'na, Obstet'ria, Hyper'tria, Man'naas, Mau'tria, Accet'oria, Accet'ria, Accet'ria, (F.) Sage femme, Accoucheuse*. A female who practises obstetrics.

MIDWIFERY, Obstetrics.

MIEL, Mel.—*m. d'Acétats de Cuivre*, Linimentum eruginis — *m. Mercuriale compositum*, Mellitum de mercuriali compositum.

MIBUTER, Accoucheur.
MIGMA, Mistura.
MIGRAINE, Hemisrania.
MIGRANA, Hemisrania.
MIKANIA GUACO, Guaco.
MILFOIL, Achillea millefolium.
MILIAIRE, Miliary fever.
MILIARIA, Miliary fever — *m. Sudans*, Miliary fever — *m. Sudatoria*, Miliary fever.

MILIARIS SUDATORIA, Sudor anglicus, S. picardicus.

MILIARY (FEVER), *Emply'ris milia'ria*, *Miliaria*, *M. sudans*, *Milia'ria*, *M. sudato'ria*, *Sudor*, *S. milia'ria*, *Pap'ula milia'ria*, *Febris miliaris*, *Exanthema miliaria*, *Syn'ochus miliaria*, *Aspre'da milia'cea*, *Febris essero'sa*, *F. puncticulat'ria*, *F. culicula'ria*, *F. vesicula'ria*, *F. lenticula'ria*, *Pur'pura puerpera'rum*, *P. milia'ria*, *Febris purpura'te rubra et alba milia'ria*, *Pap'ula sudato'ria*, *Millet-seed rash*, (*F.*) *Miliaire*, *Millet*, *Pourpre blanc*, *Millet*. It is so called from the eruption resembling the seed of the milium or millet. Fever, accompanied by an eruption of small, red, isolated pimples, rarely confluent, but almost always very numerous, slightly raised above the skin, and presenting, at the end of 24 hours, a small vesicle filled with a white transparent fluid; which quickly dries up, and separates in the form of scales. Miliary fever is now rare, in consequence of the cooling practice in fevers and other states of the system. It is almost always brought on by external heat, and hence the prevention is obvious. The treatment is simple. It requires merely the antiphlogistic regimen, in ordinary cases.

MILIARY GRANULATIONS OF TUBERCLES, see Granulation.

MILII SEMINA, Panicum Italicum.

MILIOLOM. Diminutive of *milium*, 'millet.' *Cenchr'id'ion*. A small tumour on the eyelids, resembling, in size, a millet-seed.

MILITARIS HERBA, Achillea millefolium.

MILIUM, Grutum, Panicum miliaceum, see Hydatid.—*m. Esculentum*, Panicum miliaceum—*m. Indicum*, Panicum Italicum—*m. Panicum*, Panicum miliaceum—*m. Solis*, Lithospermum officinale.

MILK, *Sax. meole*, *Lac. Gala*, *Humor lacteum*, *Latex ni'veus*, (*F.*) *Lait*. A fluid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the mammalia. The skimmed milk of the cow, (*F.*) *Lait de Vache*, contains water, caseous matter, traces of butter, sugar of milk, chloride of sodium, phosphate, and acetate of potass, lactic acid, lactate of iron, and earthy phosphate. The cream is formed of butter, casein, and whey, in which there is sugar of milk and salts. When examined by the microscope, milk is seen to contain a large number of particles, of irregular size and shape, varying from $\frac{1}{1000}$ th to $\frac{1}{2500}$ th of an inch in diameter. They consist of oily matter, surrounded by a delicate pellicle, and are the milk globules.

Cow's milk is employed for the preparation of cream, butter, cheese, whey, sugar of milk, and frangipane. It is useful in a number of cases of poisoning; either by acting as a demulcent, or by decomposing certain poisons, or by combining with others so as to neutralize them. It is constantly employed as aliment, and may be regarded as an emulsion in which butter and casein are found in suspension. When taken into the stomach, it is coagulated by the gastric fluids, and the coagulum is digested like any other solid. The watery parts are absorbed.

Between milk, flour, and blood, there is great similarity of composition. The following table is given by Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson:

Milk.	Flour.	Blood.
Curd or Casein,	Fibrin, Albumen, Casein, Gluten.	Fibrin, Albumen, Casein, Colouring matter.
Butter.....	Oil.	Fat.
Sugar.....	Sugar, Starch,	Sugar.
Chloride of potassium, sodium,		
Phosphate of soda, lime,	Do.	Do.
magnesia, iron,		

From a considerable number of experiments, Messrs. Deyeux and Parmentier class the six kinds of milk, which they examined, according to the following table, as regards the relative quantity of materials they contain.

Casein.	Butter.	Sugar of Milk.	Serum.
Goat	Sheep	Woman	Ass
Sheep	Cow	Ass	Woman
Cow	Goat	Mare	Mare
Ass	Woman	Cow	Cow
Woman	Ass	Goat	Goat
Mare	Mare	Sheep	Sheep

MILK ABSCESS, Mastodynia apostematosa—*m. Almond*, Emulsio amygdalæ.

MILK AND SODA WATER. An agreeable mode of taking milk in cases where it lies heavily on the stomach. Heat, nearly to boiling, a teacupful of milk; dissolve in it a teaspoonful of sugar, put it into a large tumbler, and pour over it two-thirds of a bottle of soda water.

MILK, ASSES', (*F.*) *Lait d'Anesse*, considerably resembles human milk, of which it has the consistence, smell, and taste: but it contains a little less cream, and more soft, caseous matter. It is often used by those labouring under pulmonary affections.

Artificial Asses' Milk may be made by taking gelatin $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; dissolving it, by the aid of heat, in barley water Oj ; adding refined sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; pouring into the mixture new milk Oj ; and beating the whole with a whisk.

It may also be prepared by dissolving sugar of milk $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ in tepid skimmed cow's milk Oj .

MILK, EWES', (*F.*) *Lait de Brebis*. It affords more cream than cows' milk; but the butter is softer. The caseum, on the contrary, is fatter, and more viscid. It contains less serum than cow's milk. The Roquefort cheeses are made from it.

MILK FEVER, see Fever, milk—*m. Glass*, Breast glass—*m. Globules*, see Milk.

MILK, GOATS', (*F.*) *Lait de Chèvre*, resembles cows' milk: the butyraceous matter, however, which enters into its composition, is more solid than that of the cow.

Artificial Goats' Milk may be made by taking fresh suet $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; cutting it into small pieces; tying it in a muslin bag, large enough to leave the morsels free from compression; and boiling in a quart of cows' milk, sweetened with a quarter of an ounce of white sugar candy.

Used as a diet in scrofulous cases, and also in phthisis.

MILK, HUMAN, (F.) *Lait de femme*,—contains more sugar, milk, and cream, and less caseum, than cows' milk. Its composition differs according to the distance of time from delivery.

MILK KNOT, Galacto-ganglion; (F.) *Ganglion lacteum*. The knots often observed in the breast after inflammation of the organ, or for some time after the suppression of the secretion. They generally end by resolution.

MILK LEG, Phlegmatia dolens—m. Males', Sperm.

MILK, MARES', (F.) *Lait de Jument*,—contains only a small quantity of fluid butyraceous matter; a little caseum, softer than that of cows' milk, and more serum.

MILK SCALL, Porrigo larvalis.

MILK SICKNESS, Sick stomach, Swamp sickness, Tires, Sloves, Stiff joints, Puking fever, River sickness. A disease occasionally observed in the states of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky, which affects both man and cattle, but chiefly the latter. It is attributed in cattle to something eaten or drunk by them; and in man to the eating of the flesh of animals labouring under the disease. Owing to the tremors that characterize it in animals, it is called the *Trembles*. It is endemic.

The symptoms of the disease are such as are produced by the acro-narcotic class of poisons—vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, &c.: and the approved indications of treatment appear to be—gentle emetics and laxatives, with quiet, and mucilaginous drinks.

MILK, SNAKES', Euphorbia corollata—m. Spots, Strophulus—m. Stone, Morochthus—m. Sugar of, Sugar of milk—m. of Sulphur, Sulphur precipitatum—m. Sweet, Galium verum—m. Teeth, see Dentition—m. Thrush, Aphthæ—m. Vetch, Astragalus verus—m. Vetch, stemless, Astragalus exscapus—m. Weed, Apocynum androsæmifolium, Asclepias Syriaca, Euphorbia corollata—m. Weed, long-leaved, green, Acerates longifolia—m. Weed, smooth, Asclepias Sullivantii—m. Wort, bitter, Polygala amara—m. Wort, common, Polygala—m. Wort, dwarf, Polygala paucifolia—m. Wort, rattlesnake, Polygala.

MILKY, Lactic.

MILL MOUNTAIN, Linum catharticum.

MILLEFEUILLE, Achillea millefolium.

MILLEFOLIUM, Achillea millefolium.

MILLEMORBIA SCROPHULARIA, Scrophularia nodosa.

MILLEPEDES, Onisci aselli.

MILLEPERTUIS ORDINAIRE, Hypericum perforatum.

MILLET, Aphthæ, Miliary fever—m. Barbadoes, Panicum Italicum—m. Common, Panicum miliaceum—m. Indian, Panicum Italicum—m. des Oiseaux, Panicum Italicum—m. Ordinaire, Panicum miliaceum.

MILLET-SEED RASH, Miliary fever.

MILLIGRAMME, from mille, 'a thousand,' and γράμμα, 'a gramme.' The thousandth part of a gramme;—about 0.0154 Troy grain.

MILLIGRANA, Herniaria glabra.

MILLIMÈTRE, Millim'eter, from mille, 'a thousand,' and μέτρον, 'measures.' The thousandth part of the metre;—equal to 0.03937 English inch, or about two-fifths of a line.

MILLOT, Miliary fever.

MILPHÆ, Madarosis.

MILPHOSIS, Madarosis.

MILT-LIKE TUMOUR, Encephaloid.

MILTUS, Plumbi oxydum rubrum.

MILTWASTE, Asplenium.

MIMOSA CATECHU, Catechu—m. Cochliacarpa, see Cortex adstringens Brasiliensis—m. Leucophea, see Spirit (Arrack)—m. Nilotica, see

Acaciæ gummi—m. Scandens, Cachang-parang—m. Senegal, see Senegal, gum—m. Virginialis, see Cortex adstringens Brasiliensis.

MIND, ABSENCE OF, Aphelxia cocors—m. Abstraction of, Aphelxia intenta—m. Unsound, Insanity.

MINERALIUM, Antimonium.

MINER'S ELBOW. An enlargement of a bursa over the olecranon, occurring in such as are in the habit of leaning much upon it; and, therefore, often seen in those who work on the side in low-roofed mines.

MINIM'ETER; badly compounded from *minimus* and μέτρον, 'measure.' An instrument for measuring minims, invented by Mr. Alsop. It consists of a glass tube, graduated from the conical point into minims; and having a piston, by the elevation of which, fluid may be drawn into the tube, and by its depression be forced from it.

MIN'IMUM, a minim, 'the least part or portion.' The 60th part of a fluidrachm. This measure has been introduced by the London College of Physicians, in consequence of the uncertainty of the size of the drop, (see Gutta.) The subdivision of the wine pint has, accordingly, been extended to the 60th part of a fluidrachm; and glass measures, called "minim-measures," have been adopted by the London College. The proportion between the minims and the drops of various fluid preparations is exhibited in the following table. The results were obtained by Mr. Durand, a skilful *pharmacien* of Philadelphia, under circumstances, as regards the different articles, as nearly identical as possible.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DROPS OF DIFFERENT LIQUIDS EQUIVALENT TO A FLUIDRACHM.

Acid Acetic, crystallisable.....	120
Acid Hydrocyanic (medicinal).....	45
— Muriatic.....	54
— Nitric.....	84
— diluted (1 to 7).....	51
— Sulphuric.....	90
— aromatic.....	120
— diluted (1 to 7).....	51
Alcohol (rectified Spirit).....	133
Alcohol, diluted (proof Spirit).....	120
Arsenite of Potassa, solution of.....	57
Ether, Sulphuric.....	150
Oils of Aniseed, Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, Sweet Almonds, Olives.....	120
Tinctures of Asafoetida, Foxglove, Guaiac, Opium.....	120
Tincture of Chloride of Iron.....	132
Vinegar, distilled.....	78
— of Colchicum.....	73
— of Opium (black drop).....	78
— of Squill.....	78
Water, distilled.....	45
Water of Ammonia (strong).....	54
Do do. (weak).....	45
Wine (Teneriffe).....	72
— Antimonial.....	72
— of Colchicum.....	75
— of Opium.....	78

MINISTER GYMNASTÆ, Pædotribes.

MINITHOSIS, Meiosis.

MINIUM, Plumbi oxydum rubrum—m. Gramcorum, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—m. Purum, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

MINOR HEL'ICIS. A muscle situated on the posterior border of the helix of the ear, at its commencement in the fossa of the cochlea.

MINORATIVUS, Laxative.

MINT, COCK, Tanacetum balsamita—m. Curled, Mentha crispata—m. Cat, Nepeta—m. Horse, Monarda coccinea and *M. punctata*—m.

Horse, hairy, *Blephilia hirsuta*—m. Horse, Ohio, *Blephilia hirsuta*—m. Horse, sweet, *Cunila Mariana*—m. Hysop-leaved, *Mentha cervina*.

MINT JULEP. A drink, consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured by sprigs of mint. It is an agreeable alcoholic excitant.

MINT, MOUNTAIN, *Monarda coccinea*—m. Mountain, common, *Pycnanthemum incanum*—m. Pepper, *Mentha piperita*—m. Spear, *Mentha viridis*—m. Squaw, *Hedeoma*—m. Stone, *Cunila Mariana*—m. Water, *Mentha aquatica*.

MINUTHESES, Meiosis.

MINYANTHES, *Menyanthes*.

MIOSIS, Meiosis.

MIROCELE, Merocele.

MISADIR, *Ammonia murias*.

MISANTHROPIA, *Misanthropia*, *Exanthropia*, *Phyganthropia*, from *μίσος*, 'hatred,' and *ἄνθρωπος*, 'man.' Aversion to man and society;—a symptom of melancholy, and hypochondriasis.

MISCARRIAGE, Abortion.

MISERERE MEI, Iteus.

MISHME TEETA, *Coptis teeta*.

MISMAR, *Meemmar*. A name given by Avicenna to a kind of nodus, which forms on the toes as the sequel of contusion or inflammation of those parts.

MISOPTOCHUS, from *μίσος*, 'hatred,' and *πτωχος*, 'poor.' That which has hatred for the poor. The gout has been so called by some, because it commonly affects the rich.

MISSADAN, *Hydrargyrum*.

MISSIO SANGUINIS, Bloodletting.

MISTIO, *Mistura*.

MISTLETOE, *Viscum album*—m. Yellowish, *Viscum flavescens*.

MISTURA, *Migma*, *Mis'tio*, *Mix'tio*, *Mixtu'ra*, a mixture; from *miscere*, *mixtum*, 'to mix.' A mingled compound, in which different ingredients are contained in the fluid state; suspended or not by means of mucilaginous or saccharine matter. In this sense, it is synonymous with the French *Potion*. In France, however, the word *mixture* is more frequently understood to mean a liquid medicine, which contains very active substances, and can only be administered by drops. A mixture, in other words, in the French sense, may be regarded as a *potio* deprived of watery vehicle.

MISTURA, (S.) A fragrant yellow-coloured water, used as a perfume by the ladies of Peru. It is prepared from gillyflower, jasmine, and *flor de mistela* (*Talinum umbellatum*). See *Campomanesia lineatifolia*.

MISTURA AC'IDI HYDROCYAN'ICI, *Mixture of Prussic acid, Mélange pectoral* (Magendie). (*Medicinal prussic acid*, ℥i, *distilled water*, ℥xiv, *pure sugar*, ℥ss.) A dessert-spoonful every morning and evening, as a pectoral, &c.

MISTURA AMMONI'ACI, *Lac ammoniaci*, *Mixture of ammoniac*. (*Ammoniac*, ℥ij, *aque* Oss. Rub the ammoniacum: adding the water gradually until they are perfectly mixed.) Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ, *Emulsio amygdalæ*.

MISTURA ASAFOTIDÆ, *Lac asafetida*, *Emulsio antihyster'ica*, *Mixture of asafetida*, (F.) *Lait d'asafetida*. (*Asafetida* ℥ij, *aque* Oss. Rub together, adding the water by degrees.) Used where pills cannot be swallowed, and as a glyster in irritations during dentition, and in ascariæ. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ss.

MISTURA ASAFOTIDÆ PRO CLYSMATE, *Enema fetidum*.

MISTURA CAM'PHORÆ, *Aqua camphoræ* (Ph. U. S.), *Camphor mixture*, *Camphor julep*, *Mistura camphorata*, *Jula'pium e camphorâ seu camphoratum*, (F.) *Julep camphrè*. (*Camphor*, ℥ij, *alcohol*, ℥xl, *magnes. carb.* ℥iv, *aque* Oij. Rub the camphor with the alcohol, and afterwards

with the magnesia, add the water, and filter.) Virtues like those of camphor. See *Emulsio camphoræ*.

MISTURA CORNU USTI, *Decoctum cornu cervi'ni*, *Decoctum album*, *Decoction of burnt hartshorn*, *Mixture of burnt hartshorn*. (*Cornuum ust.* ℥ij, *acacia gum.* cont. ℥j, *aque* Oij. Boil to Oij, constantly stirring, and strain. Ph. L.)

MISTURA CRETÆ, *Potio carbonatis calcis*, *Mistura creta'cea*, *Mucilago cretica*, *Chalk mixture*, *Creta'ceous mixture*, (F.) *Mixture de Craie*. (*Creta* pp. ℥ss, *sacchar.*, *acacia gum.* in pulv., ℥ss ℥ij, *aque* cinnam., *aque*, ℥ss ℥ij. Mix. Ph. U. S.) Antacid and absorbent. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

MISTURA DIABOL'ICA. A mixture under this name is kept in military hospitals for malingerers. It is made of sundry nauseous ingredients, as aloes, asafetida, castor, &c., and is given so as to keep up a disagreeable impression on the gustatory nerves.

MISTURA EMETINÆ VOMITO'RIA, *Emetic mixture of emetine*. (*Emetine* 4 gr., *orange flower water* ℥ij, *symp.* ℥ss; M.) A dessert-spoonful every half hour till it acts.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOS'ITA, *Compound mixture of iron*, (F.) *Mixture de fer composé*, *Griffith's mixture*. (*Myrrh* cont. ℥j, *potassa carb.* gr. xxv, *aque* rosa ℥viiss, *ferris sulph.* in pulv. ℥j, *sp. lavand.* ℥ss, *sacchar.* ℥j. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potassa, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose-water, spirit of nutmeg; and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close. Ph. U. S.) It is tonic and emmenagogue, and is useful wherever iron is indicated.

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOS'ITA, *Compound mixture of Liquorice*, *Brown Mixture*. (*Extract. Glycyrrhizæ* pulv., *Acacia pulv.*, *Sacchar.*, ℥ss ℥ss; *Tinct. opii camphorat.* ℥ss; *Vin. antimon.* ℥ss; *Spirit. æther. nitric.* ℥ss; *Aque* ℥ss ℥ss. Rub the liquorice, gum arabic, and sugar with the water, gradually poured upon them; add the other ingredients and mix. Ph. U. S.) A popular cough medicine, but not deserving of being made officinal. Dose, a table-spoonful or ℥ss.

MISTURA GUAIA'CI, *Mixture of guaiac*, *Lac guaiaci*, *Emulsio guaiaci'na*, *Mistura guaiaci gummo'sa*, *M. gummi guaiaci Bergeri*, *Solutio guaiaci gummo'sa*, *S. resinæ guaiaci aquo'sa*, (F.) *Mixture de Guyac*. (*Guaiaac. g. resin.* ℥ss, *sacch. pur.* ℥ij, *muc. acacia gum.* ℥ij, *aq. cinnam.* ℥ss ℥ss. Rub the guaiacum with the sugar; then with the mucilage. Add, gradually, the cinnamon water. Ph. L.) Dose, ℥ss to ℥ss.

MISTURA GUMMI GUAIA'CI BERGERI, *Mistura Guaiaci*—m. Leniens, *Looch ex ovo*.

MISTURA MOSCHI, *Musk mixture*, *Mistura moscha'ta*. (*Moschi*, *acacia gum.* contus., *sacch. purif.*, sing. ℥j, *aq. rosa* ℥ss ℥ss. Rub the musk with the sugar; add the gum, and, by degrees, the rose-water. Ph. L.) Dose, ℥ss to ℥ss.

MISTURA STRYCH'NIÆ, *Mixture of strychnia*. (*Distilled water*, ℥ij, *very pure strychnia*, 1 gr., *white sugar*, ℥ij; M.) Dose, a dessert-spoonful.

MISTURA SULPHEURICO-ACIDA, *Elixir acidum Halleri*—m. *Vulneraria acida*—*Arquebusade*, *Eau d'*.

MITCHELLA REPENS, *Partridge berry*. A pretty little indigenous trailing evergreen, of the *Cinchona* family—*Cinchona*,—which flowers from June to July. It has been considered an expectorant, emmenagogue, and diuretic; and has been prescribed in dropsy and gout.

MITELLA, *Sling*.

MITHRIDATE, *Mithridatium*, *Mithridat'icum medicamentum*, *Antidotum Mithridat'ium*, *Diascin'ci antid'otus*, *Confectio Damoc'ratia*. A

very compound electuary, into which entered — Myrrh of Arabia, Saffron, Agaric, Ginger, Cinnamon, Frankincense, Garlic, Mustard, Birthwort, Galbanum, Castor, Long pepper, Opoponax, Bdelium, Gum Arabic, Opium, Gentian, Orris, Sagapenum, Valerian, Acacia, Hypericum, Canary wine, Honey, &c. It was invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia, and was formerly regarded as alexipharmic. It is little used at the present day, and, from its heterogeneous nature, should be wholly abandoned.

MITHRIDATICUM MEDICAMENTUM, Mithridate.

MITIGANS, Lenitive.

MITRA HIPPOCRATICA, Bonnet d'Hippocrate.

MITRAL, *Mitra'lis*. Having the form of a mitre; resembling a bishop's mitre.

MITRAL VALVES, *Val'vula mitra'les*, *V. Cordis mitra'les*, *V. episcopa'les*, *V. bicuspidal'les*. Two triangular valves at the opening of communication between the left auricle of the heart and the corresponding ventricle. These valves are formed by the inner membrane of the left cavities of the heart; and are retained on the side of the ventricle by tendinous cords, proceeding from the columnæ carneæ. They form a species of valve, which permit the blood to pass from the auricle into the ventricle and oppose its return.

MITRIUM, Sling.

MITTE (F.), *Eflu'vium Latrina'rium*. An emanation exhaled from privies, which strongly irritates the eyes. It consists of ammonia, united to the carbonic and hydro-sulphuric acids.

MIUAMARU, see Arrow poison.

MIXIS, Coition.

MIXTIO, Mistura.

MIXTURA, Mistura.

MIXTURE, Mistura — m. of Ammoniac, *Mistura ammoniaci* — m. of Asafoetida, *Mistura asafoetidæ* — m. Brown, *Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita* — m. *Calmante*, *Looch ex ovo* — m. Camphor, *Mistura camphoræ* — m. Chalk, *Mistura cretæ* — m. *de Crate*, *Mistura cretæ* — m. Cretaceous, *Mistura cretæ* — m. of Emetine, emetic, *Mistura emetinæ vomitoria* — m. *de Fer compositæ*, *Mistura ferri composita* — m. *de Gayac*, *Mistura Guaiaci* — m. Griffith's, *Mistura ferri composita* — m. of Guaiac, *Mistura Guaiaci* — m. of Hartshorn, burnt, *Mistura cornu usti* — m. of Iron, compound, *Mistura ferri composita*.

MIXTURE, HOPE'S. A mixture recommended by Mr. Hope, in diarrhoea and dysentery. It is essentially a nitrate of morphia. Although the proposer employed the acidum nitrosus of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, nitric acid is generally used. (*Acid. nitros. fʒj*; *Aquæ camphor. fʒviii*; *Tinct. opii gtt. xl.*; M.) Dose, a fourth part every three or four hours.

MIXTURE OF LIQUORICE, COMPOUND, *Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita*.

MIXTURE, MUSK, *Mistura moschi* — m. Neutral, *Liquor potassæ citratis* — m. of Prussic acid, *Mistura acidi hydrocyanici*.

MIXTURE, SCUDAMORE'S. A mixture recommended by Sir C. Scudamore in gouty and rheumatic affections, and much prescribed in the United States. *Magnes. sulph. ʒj* — *ʒij*; *Aquæ menthae fʒx*; *Aceti colchic. fʒj* — *fʒiiss*; *Syrup croci fʒj*; *Magnes. ʒviii*. M. Dose, one, two, or three tablespoonfuls, repeated every two hours in a paroxysm of gout, until from four to six evacuations are produced in the twenty four hours.

MIXTURE OF STRYCHNIA, *Mistura strychniæ*.

MNEME, Memory.

MNEME CEPHALICUM BAL'SAMUM. A very compound medicine, into which entered *Balm,*

Lily, Rosemary, Lavender, Borage, Broom, Broom, Violet, Saffron, Thyme, Storax, Galbanum, &c.
MNEMONETICE, Mnemonics.

MNEMON'ICS, *Mnemon'icæ*, *Mnemon'icæ*, from *μνασαι*, 'I recollect.' The art of aiding the memory by signs; and of forming, in some sort, an artificial memory.

MOANING, from Sax. *mœnan*, 'to grieve.' *Respira'tio luctuos'a*, *Mychthi'mœa*. A plaintive respiration, in which the patient utters audible groans — *moans*, (F.) *Gémissement*.

MOBILE, see Saint Augustine.

MOBIL'ITY, *Mobil'itas*, from *mob'ilis*, contraction of *movibilis*, 'that can be moved.' The power of being moved. In *physiology*, great nervous susceptibility, often joined to a disposition to convulsion. Greatly developed excitability.

MOCCASIN FLOWER, *Cypripedium acule,* C. luteum.

MOCH'LIA. Reduction of a luxated bone; from *μωχλος*, a lever.

MOCHLICUS, Purgative.

MOCHLISCUS, Lever.

MOCHLUS, Lever.

MOCHTHUS, Agony.

MOCK-KNEES, *Crusta genu equinæ*.

MODELLING PROCESS. A term proposed by Dr. Macartney, of Dublin, to signify the mode in which wounds are healed without inflammation or suppuration, by a deposit of plastic matter from the surface of the wound, by which the gap is more rapidly filled, — portion being laid upon portion, without waste, after the manner of clay in the hands of the sculptor: — hence the term.

MODIOLUS, 'the nave of a wheel.' *Pyramis seu Axis coch'leæ*. A hollow cone in the cochlea of the ear, forming a nucleus, axis, or central pillar, round which the gyri of the cochlea pass. The modiolus forms the inner and larger portion of the central pillar, and is the cavity seen at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus. It lodges a branch of the auditory nerve. The central portion of the modiolus contains a number of minute canals, and is called in consequence *Tractus spiralis foraminulosus*. Into these the nerves of the cochlea enter, and pass out at right angles between the bony plate forming the zona ossea of the lamina spiralis, to be expanded on the membranous portion of the lamina.

MODIOLUS, *Mas*, also means the crown of the trepan.

MODIUS. A dry measure, the third of an amphora, equal to the bushel. — Varro.

MODUS OPERAN'DI, 'mode of operating.' This term is applied to the general principles upon which remedies act in morbid states of the body: — a subject of much interest, although involved in considerable obscurity.

The following classification will convey some idea of the ways in which different organs may be excited into action.

1. By actual or immediate contact of the remedy, and by absorption or mediate contact.
2. By an impulse conveyed by the nerves, through an impression made on the stomach or elsewhere.
3. By contiguous or continuous sympathy, or by mere proximity or continuity of parts.

MOËLLE, Marrow — m. *Allongée*, *Medulla oblongata* — m. *Épinière*, *Medulla spinalis* — m. *Vertébrale*, *Medulla spinalis*.

MŒNIA DENTIUM, Alveoli dentium.

MŒROR, Athymia.

MOFETTE, see Mephitism.

MOFFAT, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Moffat*

is a village situate about 56 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. The water is a cold sulphureous; containing, in a wine gallon, 36 grains of chloride of sodium, 5 cubic inches of carbonic gas, 4 of azote, and 10 of sulphohydric acid. It resembles Harrogate water in its properties.

A strong chalybeate spring was discovered there about the year 1828, which contains sesquiphosphate of peroxide of iron, sulphate of alumina, and uncombined sulphuric acid.

MOGIGRAPHIA, Cramp, writers'.

MOGILA'LIA, *Parala'lia*, from *μογος*, 'with difficulty,' and *λαλειν*, 'to speak.' This word is inaccurately written by Paul Zacchias,—*Mola'lia*, and *Molila'lia*. Difficult or defective articulation. Impediment of speech. See Balbuties.

MOGOSTOCIA, Dystocia, Laborious labour.

MOGUS, Agony.

MOHAWK TASSEL, Eupatorium purpureum.

MOHRIA THURIF'RAGA. A South African Fern, *Nat. Ord.* Filices, the dry leaves of which, pulverized and made into an ointment with fat, are serviceable in burns and scalds.

MOIGNON, Stump.

MOIS, Menses.

MOISTURE, *Mador*, (F.) *Moiteur*, anciently *moiteur*. Simple humidity of the skin. The skin is said to be moist or in a state of moisture, when there is slight perspiration.

MOÏTEUR, Moisture.

MOLA, Maxillary bone, Molar tooth, Mole, Patella.

MOLAGOCODI, Piper nigrum.

MOLAIRE, Molar.

MOLALIA, Mogilalia.

MOLAR, *Mola'ris*, *My'licus*, (F.) *Molaire*, *Meulere*. That which bruises or grinds; from *molaris*, 'a grindstone,' or *mola*, 'a millstone.'

MOLAR GLANDS. Two small bodies formed by a collection of mucous crypts; seated in the substance of the cheeks, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.

MOLAR TEETH, *Grinders*, *Jaw Teeth*, *Mola'ras germanæ'tes dentes*, *Dentes molares seu maxillares seu gom'phii seu clavales*, *Molz*, *Gomphioi*, *My'laeri*, *My'lodonta*, *My'lodi*, *Momia'ci*, (F.) *Dents molaires* ou *mâchelières*, occupy the farther part of each alveolar arch. Their coronæ are broader than they are high: unequal, tuberculated; and the roots are more or less subdivided. They are 20 in number, 10 in each jaw. The first two pairs of molar teeth in each jaw have been called *lesser molares* or *bicuspid*, *Dentes bicuspide'i*. The coronæ have two tubercles; the outer being more prominent and larger than the inner. The root is commonly simple; sometimes bifurcated. The other three pairs have been termed, *Great molares*—*Dents multicuspidæ* (Ch.) Their coronæ are cubical, rounded, and have, at the upper surface, four or five tubercles, separated by deep furrows. The root is divided into two, three, four, and five *fangs*, which are more or less curved. The third great molar appears a long time after the others, and hence has been called *Dens sapien'tiæ* or *Wisdom tooth*.

MOLASSES, Melasses.

MOLE, *Mola*, from *moles*, 'mass.' *My'le*, *Zephyrius factus*, *German falsum*, *Peculory'nis molaris*, *Gravid'itas molaris*, *Mooncalf*, old French, *Fardeau*. A fleshy, insensible, at times, soft—at others, hard—mass; of variable and determinate size, which forms in the uterus, and is slightly united by vessels to that organ; from which its feeble vitality is derived. It has been conceived by some to be always owing to imperfect conception; but moles may form in the undoubted vir-

gin. They seem to be owing to a morbid process; and certainly are generally connected with conception. At times, they contain parts of the fœtus; but commonly do not. At very different periods, in different women, the diseased mass is expelled from the uterus, with ordinary symptoms of abortion; and the case requires similar management. See, also, *Nævus* and *Conception*, (false.)

MOLE PLANT, *Euphorbia lathyris*.

MOLEC'ULAR, *Molecula'ris*. Of or belonging to molecules or minute portions of any thing. Hence *molecular* death, in contradistinction to *somatic* death.

MOL'ECULE, *Molec'ula*, *Mass'ula*; diminutive of *moles*, 'a mass.' A minute portion of any body. Also, the *ciatric'ula*, *ma'cula*, *gallatu'ra*, *gelat'inous molecule*, *tread of the cock*, or embryo part of the impregnated ovum, observable by the microscope before the ovum has left the ovarium of the hen. It lies under the epidermic coats of the yolk, and upon its proper coat. If the ovum, according to Valentin, be lacerated and its contents minutely examined, the ciatricula is found like a grayish white disk, which in its whole periphery is dense, granulous, and opaque; but in the centre presents a clear, nongranulous, and perfectly diaphanous point. Purkinje found, that when he removed the dark granulous mass by suction with a small tube, there remained a perfectly transparent vesicle filled with a pellucid lymph, which had a decidedly spherical form, but, being extremely delicate, was easily lacerated, and then its fluid escaped. As he found this, which later naturalists have named—after its discoverer—the *Purkin'jean ves'icle*, in the ova of the ovary, but could not see it in ova, which had already entered the oviduct, he gave it the name *germinal vesicle*, *vesic'ula prolif'era* seu *germinati'va*, (F.) *Vésicule germinative*. Besides a perfectly colourless fluid, this contains one or more dark corpuscles, which appear as a nucleus through the including membrane in the shape of opaque spots—the *germinal spot*, *mac'ula germaniti'va* seu *ger'minans*, *nucleus germaniti'vus*, (F.) *Tache germinative*. The granulous membrane—its thickened portion, the so called 'ciatricula,'—and the germinal vesicle, constitute those parts of the ovum which pass immediately into the original foundation of the embryo, the *blastoderma* or *germinal membrane*, *vesic'ula blastodermat'ica*, *blastoder'mic vesicle*.

MOLECULE, GELATINOUS, Molecule.

MOLÈNE, *Verbascum nigrum*.

MOLES GANGLIFORMIS, Ganglion of Gasser.

MOLIBDUS, Plumbum.

MOLLALIA, Mogilalia.

MOLIMEN, pl. **MOLIMINA**, from *moliō*, 'to move or stir.' An attempt, a struggle. Hence: **MOLIMEN CRIT'ICUM**. An impulsion towards a sudden solution or crisis of a disease.

MOLIMEN HÆMORRHAG'ICUM. The hemorrhagic diathesis or impulsion.

MOLIMEN HÆMORRHODA'LE. The hemorrhoidal diathesis or impulsion. See *Hæmorrhois*.

MOLIMEN MENSTRU'A'LE. The menstrual diathesis or impulsion.

MOLIMEN NATURÆ SALUTARIUM, Instinct.

MOLLESCENCE, Mollities.

MOLLET, Sura.

MOLLIPUFFS, Lycopodon.

MOLLIS MATER, Pia mater.

MOLLIT'IES, *Mollen'cence*, *Malacia'mus*, *Mollit'ia*, *Mollit'udo*, *Emollit'ies*, *Emollities morbo'sa*, *Mollitio*, *Malax'is*, *Malac'is*, *Malthax'is*, (F.) *Ramollissement*; (G.) *Malakien* (Fuchs);

from *mollis*, 'soft.' Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ.

MOLLITIES CEREBRI, *Malaco'sis Cerebri*, *Encephalomala'cia*, *Encephalomalax'ia*, *Necrenceph'alus* (W. Farr.), *Cerebromala'cia*, *Encephalosep'sis*, *Molles'cence* or *softening* or a kind of *liquefaction of the cerebral substance*; the remainder preserving its ordinary consistency. (F.) *Ramolissement du cerveau*. The neurine often contains small clots of blood, giving rise to what has been termed *Apoplexie capillaire*, (Cruveilhier.) The symptoms denoting it are equivocal.

MOLLITIES CORDIS, *Cardiomalacia*.

MOLLITIES MEDULLE SPINALIS, *Myelomala'cia*, (F.) *Ramolissement de la Moëlle Épinrière*. Softening of the spinal marrow.

MOLLITIES OSSEUM, *Malacosteos'is*, *Malacos'teon*, *Emolli'ties os'sium*, *Paros'tia flex'ilia*, *Osteomalaco'sis*, *Rachit'is* seu *Rachit'is adultorum*, *Spina vento'sa* (of some), *Osteomala'cia*, *Softening of the bones*, (F.) *Ostéo-malacie*, *Ostéo-malaxie*, *Ostéo-malaxie*, *Ramolissement des os*. A rare affection in which the bones are deprived of their salts, particularly of the phosphate of lime, and consist only, or mainly, of gelatin; hence they acquire a degree of suppleness which renders them unfit for the performance of their functions. The disease generally affects all the bones; but it is especially remarkable during life in the long bones, which assume any curvature that may be wished. Very violent pain is often experienced in them; and the urine frequently contains an enormous proportion of calcareous phosphate. The patient is compelled to remain in the horizontal posture; the bones no longer being fixed points for the muscles to act upon. The disease has, hitherto, always terminated fatally, and dissection has exhibited the gelatinous nature of the bones; which, by desiccation, have become transparent, as if they had been macerated in acid.

Experience has afforded no means of relief in this dreadful affliction. The alkaline salts, earthy phosphates, &c. are of little or no use.

MOLLITIO, *Mollities*.

MOLLITUDO, *Mollities*.

MOLLUSCUM, *Athero'ma*. A cutaneous affection, so called in consequence of its resemblance to certain molluscous animals. It consists of numerous tumours, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg, filled with an atheromatous matter, which are developed in the substance of the derma, and are of various shapes, some having a large base,—others adherent by means of a pedicle.

Molluscum contagio'sum, a singular variety, is characterized by the presence of hard, round, tubercles, which are smooth and transparent, and when pressed, pour out from an orifice in their summit a little opaque or milky fluid.

The disease is probably seated in the sebaceous follicles.

If internal treatment be adopted at all, it must consist of eutrophics, as arsenic, iodine, &c. The external treatment consists in the employment of measures calculated to excite the tubercles to inflammation, as by touching them with potassa.

MOLOCHE, *Malva rotundifolia*.

MOLOPES, *Vibices*.

MOLYBDÆNUM MAGNESII, Manganese, black oxide of.

MOLYBDOS, *Plumbum*.

MOLYBOSIS, *Lead-poisoning*.

MOLYNE, *Anus*.

MOLYNSIS, *Miasma*.

MOMIE, *Mummy*.

MOMIN, *Mamei*.

MOMISCI, *Molar teeth*.

MOMOR'DICA, *M. Balsami'na*, *Balsami'na*,

Necrosp'erma cuspidata, *Balm-apple*, *Balm apple*, (F.) *Balsamine*, *Pomme de mercurille*. The fruit of this oriental tree, *Pomum mirab'ile seu hierosolymita'num*, was formerly considered venereal.

MOMORDICA ASPERA, *M. Elaterium*.

MOMOR'DICA ELATE'RIUM: *M. as'pera*, *Elate'rimum*, *Ecba'lia Elate'rimum*, *Cu'cumis agrestis seu asini'nus*, *O. sylvestris*, *Elate'rimum officinarum* seu *cordifo'lium*, *Charan'tia*, *Bouba'lios*, *Guarvia orba*, *Wild or Squirting cucumber*, *Ecba'lium elate'rimum*, (F.) *Concombre Sauvage*, *Momordique*. *Nat. Order*, *Cucurbitaceæ*. The dried sediment from the juice is the elaterium of the shops. (See *Extractum Elaterii*.) It is a most powerful cathartic, and, as such, has been used in dropsics. Its active principle is the *Elatin*, *Elatin* or *Elatarium*. Dose, gr. ʒ to gr. j. until it operates.

MOMORDIQUE, *Momordica elaterium*.

MONAD, from *monas*, 'unity.' A simple particle, or atom, or unit. — Leibnitz. The smallest of all visible animalcules. A primary cell or germ.

MONÆ, *Nates*.

MONAR'DA COCCIN'EA, *Scarlet Rose balm*, *Mountain mint*, *Oucego Tea*, *Mountain Balm*, *Horsemint*, *Square stalk*, *Red Balm*; a beautiful indigenous plant, having the excitant properties of *Monarda punctata*.

MONAR'DA FISTULO'SA, *Purple monar'da*. The leaves have a fragrant smell; and an aromatic, somewhat bitter taste. They are reputed to be nervine, stomachic, and deobstruent.

MONAR'DA PUNCTA'TA, *Horsemint*. *See Sp.* *Diandria Monogynia*. *Nat. Ord.* *Labiata*. Indigenous in the United States. Stimulant and carminative. The *Oleum monardæ* is official in the United States.

MONARDA, *PURPLE*, *M. fistulosa*.

MONDER (F.), from *mundus*, 'cleanly.' To render clean or pure. In *Pharmacy*, it means to separate any substance from its impure or useless portion. In surgery, *monder* or *mondifier* or *clair*, is to clean or deterge a wound.

MONDIFICATIFS, *Detergents*.

MONDIFIER UNE PLAIE, *see Mondier*.

MONEMERON, *Monoe'meron*, *Monok'e'meron*; from *monos*, 'one,' and *'ημερα*, 'a day.' A name given to several collyria, which were supposed to be capable of curing diseases of the eyes in a day.

MONENTERUM, *Colon*.

MONESIA. A vegetable extract imported into Europe from South America, in hard, thick cakes. It is prepared from the bark of a tree, whose botanical name is uncertain—probably *Chrysophyllum glycyphlœum*. It is very friable, and its fracture very much resembles that of a well-torrefied cocanut. It is wholly soluble in water; and its taste—which is at first sweet like liquorice—sometimes becomes astringent. It is on account of its astringent properties that it has been prescribed in chronic bronchitis, hæmoptysis, diarrhoea, leucorrhœa, uterine hæmorrhage, &c. It has been applied locally, in the form of ointment, (*Monesia*, p. 1, *Adipia*, p. vij.)

The dose of *Monesia* is from 12 to 40 grains a day.

MONEYWORT, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

MONGO'LIAN. Anthropologists give the name *Mongolian race* to a variety of the human species, spread over a great part of the north of Asia, in China, India, Thibet, the Moluccas, &c. The individuals composing it have the skin of a brown red, forehead flat, nose broad, cheeks prominent, and lips large. *See Homo*.

MONISM; *Monis'mus*; from *monos*, 'alone.' The doctrine, which declares matter and mind to be identical.

MONK PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. A class of practitioners of whom Frère Cosme and Jacques Beaulieu in France, and Pravetz in Germany, were the most distinguished.

MONKSHOOD, *Aconitum*—m. Common, *Aconitum napellus*—m. Salutory, *Aconitum anthora*.

MONNINA POLYSTACHIA. A beautiful South American plant. *Nat. Ord.* Polygalææ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Octandria. The bark of the root is a powerful astringent, and much used in South America in diseases of the bowels.

MONOBLEP'SIS, from *μονος*, 'one,' and *βλεψις*, 'sight.' An affection in which vision is confused, imperfect, and indistinct, when both eyes are employed; but perfect or nearly so, when either eye is used singly.

MONOCARPÆ; from *μονος*, 'alone,' 'single,' and *καρπος*, 'fruit.' A division of cutaneous affections, of the family of *Exematosen* of Fuchs, which includes *strophulus*, *psudracia*, and *ecthyma*.

MONOCEPH'ALUS, from *μονος*, 'one,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A compound monster having two bodies with a single head.

MONOCOLON, *Cæcum*, *Rectum*.

MONOCRA'NUS, from *μονος*, 'one,' 'single,' and *κρανιον*, 'cranium.' A monster with one cranium, but with the face in part double—Gurlt.

MONOCULUM, *Cæcum*.

MONOC'ULUS, *Mon'ocle*, *Monophthal'mus*, *Unic'ulus*, *Unoc'ulus*, from *μονος*, 'one,' and *oculus*, 'an eye.' A bandage employed to maintain topical applications over one of the eyes. This bandage, called by some surgeons *Simplex oc'ulus*, (F.) *Ceil simple*, is made of a roller three or four ells long, rolled into a single ball. See *Cyclops*.

MONODIPLO'PIA; from *μονος*, 'alone,' *διπλος*, 'double,' and *ωψ*, 'eye.' Double vision with one eye.

MONOEMERON, *Monemeron*.

MONOGAS'TRIC, *Monogast'ricus*; from *μονος*, 'one,' and *γαστηρ*, 'stomach.' That which has but one stomach. Man is *monogastric*; ruminating animals, on the contrary, are *polygastric*.

MONOGRAPH, MEDICAL, *Monograph'ia medica*; from *μονος*, 'one,' and *γραφη*, 'description.' An *ex professo* treatise on a single class of diseases, or on a single disease.

MONOHEMERON, *Monemeron*.

MONOMACHON, *Cæcum*.

MONOMACUM, *Cæcum*.

MONOMANIA, see *Melancholy*—m. *Homicidal*, *Homicidal insanity*—m. *Incendiary*, *Pyromania*.

MONOMANIE, *Melancholy*—m. *Homicide*, *Homicidal insanity*.

MONOMMATOS, *Cyclops*.

MONOMORIA, see *Melancholy*.

MONOPAGIA, *Clavus hystericus*, *Hemicrania*.

MONOP'ATHY, *Monopath'i'a*, from *μονος*, 'one,' and *παθος*, 'disorder.' A state in which one organ or function is disordered. Applied to melancholy or monomania; which is said to be a *monopathic* affection.

MONOPEGIA, *Clavus hystericus*, *Hemicrania*.

MONOPHTHALMUS, *Cyclops*, *Monoculus*.

MONOPLAS'TIC, *Monoplas'ticus*: from *μονος*, 'one,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' That which has one form. A *monoplastic element*, in histology, is one which retains its primary form.—Gerber.

MONOPODIA, *Symphodia*.

MONOPS, *Cyclops*.

MONOPSIA, *Cyclopia*.

MONOPUS, *Symmeles*.

MONOR'CHIS, from *μονος*, 'one,' and *ορχις*, 'testicle.' One who has only one testicle.

MONOSI'TIA, from *μονος*, 'one,' and *ειρος*, 'food,' 'repast.' The habit of taking only one meal in the day.

MONOT'ROPA UNIFLO'RA, *Indian pipe*, *Iceplant*, *Pipe-plant*, *Nest root*, *Fit root*. An indigenous plant, whose juice, mixed with water, has been extolled by the Indians in ophthalmia. The dried root in powder has been given in epilepsy and nervous diseases.

MONROIA'NUM FORA'MEN. A foramen at the anterior part of the lateral ventricles of the brain, by which they communicate with each other, is so called from the second Monro.

MONS VEN'ERIS, *Montic'ulus Veneris*, *Eph'eb'um*, (F.) *Mont de Vénus*, *Pénit*, *Motte*, *Éminence sus-pubienne*. The more or less projecting eminence, situate at the base of the hypogastrium, above the vulva and in front of the os pubis. At the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair, formerly called *Tresso'ria*.

MONSONIA OVA'TA, *Keita*, of the Hottentots. A plant of the *Nat. Ord.* Geraniaceæ, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope. The root and herb are very astringent, and are used successfully in dysentery.

MONSTER, *Monstrum*, *Teras*, *Pelor*, *Pelo'ria*, *Pelo'rium*, *Pelo'rum*. Any organized being, having an extraordinary vice of conformation, or a preternatural perversion of every part, or of certain parts only.

The following classification embraces the main varieties of malformations—*Vitia primæ conformatio'nis*.—1. Those in which certain parts of the normal body are absent or defective—*monstra deficientia*. 2. These produced by fusion or coalition of organs—*coalitio partium*, *symphysis*. 3. Those, in which parts, united in the normal state are separated from each other—*clefts*, *fi'sures*. 4. Those in which normal openings are occluded—*atresia*. 5. Those by excess, or in which certain parts have a disproportionate size—*monstra abundantia*. 6. Those, in which one or many parts have an abnormal position—*situs mutatus*. 7. Those affecting the sexual organs—*hermaphroditism*; and to these "true malformations" Vogel adds 8. Diseases of the fetus, and abnormal states of its envelopes.

Amongst the numerous hypotheses entertained on the origin or cause of monsters, or of monstrosity—*terato'sis*, *monstros'itas*, (F.) *monstruosité*, as the state has been called—three only are worth mentioning. They have been attributed, 1. To the influence of the maternal imagination on the fetus in utero. 2. To accidental changes, experienced by the fetus at some period of its uterine existence; and 3. To a primitive defect in the germs. The second seems to be the only one that is philosophical.

As a medico-legal question, monsters, if capable of action as individuals, have the same rights as other persons.

MONSTERS, DOUBLE, see *Duplication*—m. *Triplet*, see *Triplet*.

MONSTRA ABUNDANTIA, see *Monster*—m. *Deficientia*, see *Monster*—m. *Trigemina*, see *Triplet*—m. *Triplica*, see *Triplet*.

MONSTROSITAS, see *Monster*.

MONSTROSITY, see *Monster*.

MONSTRUM, *Monster*.

MONSTRUOSITÉ, see *Monster*.

MONT DE VÉNUS, *Mons Veneris*.

MONTBRISON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Montbrison is a town in France, in the department of the Loire, fifteen leagues from Lyons. There are three cold springs here, which are

highly acidulous, and used as refrigerants and aperients.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Mont-de-Marsan is a small French town, 10 leagues from Dax; where there is a chalybeate spring, somewhat frequented.

MONT-D'OR, MINERAL WATERS OF. Mont d'Or is a village seven leagues from Clermont, (Puy-de-Dôme,) at which are several mineral springs, cold and thermal. Those of the Fountain *La Madelaine*, and of the *Great Bath*, are thermal, temp. 112° Fahr., and contain carbonic acid, subcarbonate and sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, alumine and oxide of iron. Those of *St. Margaret* are cold, and contain much carbonic acid.

MONTECATINI, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is situate near Borgo-Buggiano, in Tuscany. The springs are thermal; ranging from 78° to 118° Fahrenheit.

MONTHLY COURSES, Menses—m. Periods, Menses.

MONTICULUS CEREBELLI, see Vermiform processes of the Cerebellum—m. Veneris, Mons veneris.

MONTPELLIER, CLIMATE OF. This seat of a celebrated medical school in the S. E. of France was at one time renowned for its climate, and especially in regard to its adaptation to consumptive cases. This is now exploded, and it is at present esteemed an unfit residence for them. The climate possesses the general characters of that of south-eastern France—being dry, hot, and irritating; subject to frequent vicissitudes, and especially to blasts of keen, cold, northerly winds. It is, indeed, most injurious in pulmonary diseases.

MOON, Luna, Sel'ne, Menē, Sax. Monn, (G.) Mond, (F.) Lune. The moon has been supposed to exert considerable influence over the human body, in health and disease. Such influence has been grossly exaggerated. Not many years ago, it would have been heretical to doubt the exacerbation of mania at the full of the moon; yet it is now satisfactorily shown, that if the light be excluded at this period, the lunatic is not excited more than ordinarily.

MOONSTRUCK, Lunatic.

MOONCALF, Mole.

MOORBERRY, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

MOORSHEAD, Alembic.

MOORWORT, BROAD-LEAVED, *Andromeda mariana*.

MOOSEWOOD, *Direa palustris*.

MOPHETA, see Mephitism.

MORBEUX, Morbid.

MORBI, see Morbus—m. Acquisiti, Acquired diseases—m. Acuti, see Acute—m. Adventitii, Acquired diseases—m. Anniversarii, Annual diseases—m. Annui, Annual diseases—m. Asthenici, Adynamie—m. Celati, Feigned diseases—m. Chronici, Chronic diseases—m. Cognati, Innate diseases—m. Complicati, see Complication, Impliciti morbi—m. Congeniti, Innate diseases—m. Connati, Connate diseases—m. Connexi, Coniuncti morbi—m. Consequentes, Coniuncti morbi—m. Constrictorii, see Spasmodici—m. Dermatodes, see Dermatoid—m. Dispersi, Sporadic diseases—m. Dissimulati, Feigned diseases—m. Epicteti, Acquired diseases—m. Evolutionis, see Development—m. Hereditarii, Hereditary diseases—m. Homoedri, see Homoedrus—m. Infantiati, Feigned diseases—m. Interni, Internal diseases—m. Melancholici, see Mercurial—m. Mercuriales, see Mercurial—m. Nervosi, Nervous diseases—m. Occulti, see Latent—m. Olfactūs, Osmonosi—m. Perplexi, see Complication—m.

Pseudalei, Feigned diseases—m. Recidiva, Relapse—m. Recursus, Palindromia—m. Sexuales, see Sexual—m. Sextis, Genouai—m. Simulati, Feigned diseases—m. Sparsi, Sporadic diseases—m. Spasmodici, see Spasmodici—m. Subacute, see Acute—m. Tactus, Haphonosi—m. Tropici, Troponusi.

MORBID, Mor'bidus, Morbo'sus, Pathic, Path'ical, Path'icus, (F.) Morbeux, Morbide; from morbus, 'a disease.' Diseased, or relating to disease.

MORBID ANATOMY, see Anatomy.

MORBIF'IC, Morbi'ficus, (F.) Morbifique; from morbus, 'a disease,' and facere, 'to make.' Causing or producing disease—as morbific emanations.

MORBILITY, Disease.

MORBILLEUX, Morbillous.

MORBILLI, Rubella—m. Confluentes, Scarlatina—m. Ignei, Scarlatina.

MORBILLOSUS, Morbillous.

MORBILLOUS, Morbillo'sus, Measly, (F.) Morbilleux. Affected or connected with measles.

MORBOSUS, Sickly.

MORBUS, Disease, see Morbi—m. Ampullaceus, Pemphigus—m. Anglicus, Rachitis—m. Aphrodisius, Syphilis—m. Arcuatus, Icterus—m. Arietis, Influenza—m. Arquatus, Icterus—m. Articularis, Gout—m. Australis, Epilepsy—m. Attonitus, Apoplexy—m. a. Celsi, Catalepsy—m. Brightii, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—m. Bullosus, Pemphigus—m. Caducus, Epilepsy—m. Cæruleus, Cyanopathy—m. Calculi, Lithia—m. Cardiacus, Cardialgia—m. Cattarrhalis, Influenza—m. Catoxys, see Catoxys—m. Cerealis, Ergotism—m. Cerebralis Whytii, Hydrocephalus Internus—m. Cirrhorum, Plica—m. Coeliacus, Cæliac flux—m. Comitialis, Epilepsy—m. Costalis, Pleuritis—m. Coxarius, Coxarum morbus—m. Croatus, Scherlievo—m. Cucullaris, Pertussis—m. Cucullis, Pertussis—m. Cystophlegmaticus, Cystirrhoea—m. Dæmoniacus, Epilepsy—m. Dæmonius, Epilepsy—m. Deificus, Epilepsy—m. Dissolutus, Dysentery—m. Divinus, Epilepsy—m. Dominorum, Gout—m. Endemius, Endemic—m. Epidemicus, Epidemy—m. Epidemicus gutturi Foresti, Scarlatina—m. Eruditiorum, Hypochondriasis—m. Extrinsecus, External disease—m. Farciniosus, see Equinia—m. Febrilis, Pyreticosis—m. Felliūus, Cholera—m. Flatuosus, Hypochondriasis—m. Fluminensis, Scherlievo—m. Fœdus, Epilepsy—m. Frigidus, Atrophy—m. Gallicus, Syphilis—m. Gesticulatarius, Chorea—m. Gravis, see Serious—m. Hæmorrhoidalis, Hæmorrhoids—m. Heracleus, Epilepsy—m. Herculeus, Epilepsy—m. Hispanicus, Syphilis—m. Hydrophobicus, Hydrophobia—m. Hypochondriacus, Hypochondriasis—m. Hystericus, Hysteria—m. Idiopathicus, Idiopathia—m. Indicus, Syphilis—m. Interlunius, Epilepsy—m. Ischiadicus, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—m. Italicus, Syphilis—m. Jecinoris, Hepatitis—m. Lateralis, Pleuritis—m. Lazari, Elephantiasis—m. Lunaticus, Epilepsy—m. Luteolus, Icterus—m. Maculosus hæmorrhagicus Werlhofii, Purpura hæmorrhagica—m. Magnus, Epilepsy—m. Major, Epilepsy—m. Mensalis, Epilepsy—m. Mercurialis, Eczema mercuriale, Hydrargyriasis—m. Metallicus, Colic, metallic—m. Mucosus, Fever, adeno-meningeal—m. Nauticus, Nausea marina—m. Neapolitanus, Syphilis—m. Niger, Melana—m. Originalis, Idiopathia—m. Œsophagi, Œsophagopathia—m. Oryzeus, Cholera—m. Pallidus, Chlorosis—m. Pancænus, Pandemic—m. Parthenius, Chlorosis—m. Pandemius, Pandemic—m. Pedicularis, Phtheiritis—m. Peracutus, see Catoxys—m. Phœnicæus, Elephantiasis—m. Piliaris, Trichiasis—m. Pleuriticus, Pleuritis—m. Plumbeus, Lead-poisoning—m. Porcinus, Eserra—m.

Popularis, Epilepsy—m. Primarius, Idiopathia—m. Proprius, Idiopathia—m. Protopathicus, Idiopathia—m. Proteiformis, see Proteiformis—m. Psoadicus, Lumbar abscess—m. Publicus, Epidemy—m. Puerilis, Epilepsy—m. Pulficularis, Typhus gravior—m. Pustulosus Finnicus, see Anthrax—m. Recidivus, Relapse—m. Recidivus, Palindromia—m. Regionalis, Endemic—m. Regius, Icterus—m. Resicicatorius, Hypochondriasis—m. Ructuosus, Hypochondriasis—m. Ructuosus, see Eructation—m. Sacer, Epilepsy—m. Salsatorius, Chorea—m. Sancti Joannis, Epilepsy—m. Sancti Valentini, Epilepsy—m. Scarlatinus, Scarlatina—m. Seclustus, Epilepsy—m. Scrophulosus, Scrofula—m. Secundarius, Deuteropathia—m. Selepianus, Epilepsy—m. Sideratus, Epilepsy—m. Silesiacus, Raphania—m. Simplex, Haplopathia—m. Solstitialis, *Coup-de-Soleil*—m. Sonticus, Epilepsy—m. Spasmodicus malignus seu popularis, Raphania—m. Strangulatorius, Cynanche trachealis—m. Sudatorius, Sudor Anglicus—m. Truculentus infantum, Cynanche trachealis—m. Tuberculosus, see Tubercle and Tubercular cachexia—m. Ungaricus, Fever, Hungaria—m. Verminosus, Helminthiasis—m. Vernaclus, Endemic—m. Vervecinus, Influenza—m. Vesicularis, Pemphigus—m. Virgineus, Chlorosis—m. Viridellus, Epilepsy—m. Vitriolatus, Epilepsy—m. Vocis, Phononcus—m. Vulpis, Alopecia.

MORCEAU DU DIABLE, see Tuba Fallopiana—m. *Fragé*, see Tuba Fallopiana.

MOR'DICANT, *Mor'dicans*, *Calor mor'dicans*. A morbid heat, causing a disagreeable pungent sensation in the fingers of the physician.

MORDICES, Teeth: see Tooth.

MOREA, *Morus nigra*.

MORELLE, *Boletus esculentus*—m. *à Fruit noir*, *Solanum*—m. *Furieuse*, *Atropa belladonna*—m. *en Grappes*, *Phytolacca decandra*—m. *Grimpante*, *Solanum dulcamara*.

MORETARIUM, Mortar.

MORE'TUS, *Mor'tum*, from *morum*, 'the mulberry.' Ancient name of a cordial julep, into the composition of which the syrup of mulberries entered.—Schröder.

MORGAGN'I, HUMOUR OF, *Humor Morgagniana*. A peculiar, transparent, slightly viscid fluid, found between the crystalline and its capsule.

MORGELINE, *Alsine media*.

MORGUE, (F.) A dead-house, wherein persons, found dead, are exposed with the view of being recognized by their friends.

MORIA, Idiostim—m. Demens, Idiostim, Dementia—m. Demens lerema, see Dementia—m. Imbecillis amnesia, Amnesia.

MORIBUND, Psychorages.

MORINGA NUX BEN, *Guilandina moringa*—m. Oleifera, *Guilandina moringa*—m. Pterygo-perma, *Guilandina moringa*—m. Zeylanica, *Guilandina moringa*.

MORION, Genital organ, Penis.

MORIOPLASTICÉ, *Chirurgia curto'rum*, *Ch. Anaplastica*, *Restitutio organica* seu *partium deperditarum*, *Transplantatio*, *Autoplastice*, *Anaplastica*, *Autoplasty* or *Autoplastic* or *Plastic Surgery*, *Chirurgia plastica*, from *mosis*, 'a part,' and *πλαστικός*, 'forming.' The restoration of lost parts. The operations for this purpose have various names, according to the part concerned, as *Cheiloplastice*, *Ceratoplastice*, *Rhinoplastice*, &c.

MORO, from *morum*, 'a mulberry.'—*Morum*, (F.) *Mure*. A small abscess resembling a mulberry. A small tumour, of a similar appearance, particularly on the genital organs after impure coition.

MOROCH'THUS, *Moroch'tus*, *Moroch'tes*, *Moroch'tes*, *Meroc'tes*, *Galax'ia*, *Leucograph'ia*, (F.) *Pierre au lait*, *Milk stone*. An Egyptian stone, used by the ancients as an application to the intertrigo of children: probably a variety of fuller's earth, inasmuch as it appears to have been used by fullers.

MOROC'HITES, *Morochthus*.

MOROC'HUS, *Morochthus*.

MOROCOMIUM, *Morotrophium*.

MORODOCHIUM, *Morotrophium*.

MOROSIS, *Fatuitas*, Idiostim.

MOROSITA'TES, from *μωρα*, 'folly.' A generic name given by Linnæus to an order of Vesania, in which he included pica, bulimia, polydipsia, antipathia, nostalgia, panophobia, satyriasis, nymphomania, tarentismus, and hydrophobia.

MOROTROPHIUM, *Morocomi'um*, *Morodochi'um*, from *μωρος*, 'fatuous,' and *τροφή*, 'support.' An insane establishment; a lunatic asylum; a mad-house. Under proper management, a valuable institution; but liable to various abuses.

MORPHÆA, *Morphew*—m. Alba, *Lepra aliphoides*—m. Nigra, *Lepra nigricans*.

MORPHÉE, *Morphew*.

MORPHEW, *Morphæa*, (F.) *Morphée*. A term vaguely applied to scurfy eruptions on the face. *Morphæa* was formerly applied to squamous diseases in general.

MORPHIA, *Morphina*—m. Acetate of, *Morphine acetat*—m. and Zinc, double iodide of, Zinc and Morphina, double iodide of—m. Citrate of, see Morphina—m. Muriate of, see Morphina—m. Sulphate of, *Morphine sulphas*.

MORPHLE ACETAS, *Morphine acetat*—m. Sulphas, *Morphine sulphas*.

MOR'PHICA, from *μορφή*, 'shape.' Monstrosities of birth. The 3d order, class *Typhica* of Good.

MORPHI'NA, *Mor'phia*, *Mor'phium*, *Morphi'ne*, *Morphine*, from *Morphus*, the 'god of sleep.' A solid, colourless alkali; crystallizable in beautiful pyramids, truncated and transparent; soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in boiling water. It exists, combined with meconic acid, in opium. It may be obtained by decomposing, by means of ammonia or calcined magnesia, an aqueous solution of opium made in the cold.

The following is the process of the Pharm. U. S. *Opium*, sliced, ℥ij; *distilled water*, *alcohol*, *animal charcoal*, each a sufficient quantity; *solution of ammonia*, fʒvj. Macerate the opium with four pints of distilled water for 24 hours, and having worked it with the hand, digest for 24 hours, and strain. Macerate the residue twice successively with distilled water, and strain. Mix the infusions; evaporate to six pints, and filter; then add first five pints of alcohol, and afterwards three fluidounces of the solution of ammonia, previously mixed with half-a-pint of alcohol. After 24 hours, pour in the remainder of the solution of ammonia, mixed as before with half-a-pint of alcohol; and set the liquor aside for 24 hours, that crystals may form. To purify these, boil them with two pints of alcohol till they are dissolved; filter the solution, while hot, through animal charcoal, and set it aside to crystallize.

Morphia dissolves perfectly in the acids, which it saturates; and with which it forms very crystallisable salts, with the exception of the acetate. All these salts have a bitter taste, and act upon the animal economy in the same manner as opium, but more powerfully. The acetate is the salt commonly employed in medicine. It was, at one time, supposed that Morphia is the purely

sedative part of opium, divested of its irritating properties; but experience has not confirmed this. On the contrary, it will generally disagree where opium does. Dose of morphia, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS, *Morphia Acetas*, *Acetate of Morphine*, *Acetate of Morphia*. A salt formed by saturating morphia with acetic acid. (*Morphia*, in powder, freed from narcotina by boiling with sulphuric ether, \mathfrak{J} ; *distilled water*, *Oss*; *acetic acid*, a sufficient quantity. Mix the morphia with the water; then carefully drop in the acid, constantly stirring until the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate the solution in a water-bath to the consistence of syrup. Lastly, dry the acetate with a gentle heat and rub it into powder.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain to a grain.

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS, **MORPHIÆ SULPHAS**, *Sulphate of Morphia*. A salt, formed by saturating morphia with sulphuric acid, evaporating, and crystallizing. Dose, the same as of the acetate.

Muriate and *Citrate of Morphia* have likewise been used; but they possess no advantages over the other salts. The sulphate and muriate are official in the Ph. U. S.

MORPHIUM, *Morphina*.

MORPHOLOGICAL, *Morpholog'icus*, from *μορφή*, 'shape,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' That which has relation to the anatomical conformation of parts. Applied, at times, to the alterations in the form of the several parts of the embryo, in contradistinction to *histological*, which is applied to the transformation by which the tissues are gradually generated. In comparative anatomy, it is applied to the history of the modifications of forms, which the same organ undergoes in different animals.

MORPHOLOGY, *Anatomy*.

MORPHOLYSIS, from *μορφή*, 'shape,' and *λυσις*, 'solution.' Destruction of organization. An agent, that occasions such destruction, is called a *morpholytic*.

MORPHOLYTIC, see *Morpholysis*.

MORPHONOMY, *Morphonom'ia*: from *μορφή*, 'shape,' and *νομος*, 'a law.' The laws of organic formation. The department of anatomical science which teaches the laws of organic configuration.

MORPHOTOMY, see *Anatomy*.

MORPIO, see *Pediculus*.

MORPION, *Crab-louse*, see *Pediculus*.

MORS, *Death*—*m. Apparens*, *Asphyxia*—*m. Putativa*, *Aphyxia*—*m. Repentina*, *Demotivus lapsus*—*m. du Diable*, *Scabiosa succisa*.

MORSELLUS, *Tabella*.

MORSULI ANTIMONIALES, *Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii*—*m. Sübli*, *Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii*.

MORSULUS, *Tabella*.

MORSURE, *Degmos*.

MORSUS, *Degmos*—*m. Diaboli*, *Scabiosa succisa*, see *Tuba Fallopiana*—*m. Gallinæ*, *Alsine media*—*m. Stomachi*, *Cardialgia*—*m. Ventriculi*, *Cardialgia*.

MORT, *Death*—*m. Apparente*, *Asphyxia*—*m. du Chien*, *Cholera*—*m. aux Chiens*, *Colchicum autumnale*—*m. aux Panthères*, *Doronicum pardalanches*.

MORTA, *Pemphigus*.

MORTAL, *Mortal'is*, from *mors*, *mortis*, 'death.' *Lethal'is*, *Leta'lis*, *Thanato'ides*, *Thanas'imus*, (*F.*) *Mortel*. That which is subject to death;—that which causes death:—*as, man is mortal*; a disease is mortal. Of old, it was the custom to have a division of mortal wounds, which gave rise to many errors in medico-legal investigations, as the mortality of wounds depends upon various cir-

cumstances; and it is often a matter of extreme difficulty to pronounce whether or not a wound is necessarily mortal.

MORTALITY, *Mortal'itas*, *Lethal'itas*, *Leta'itas*, (*F.*) *Mortalité*. This word, taken in an extended sense, expresses the condition of all organised bodies,—of being subject to the cessation of life. In the sense in which it is most frequently employed, it signifies,—the proportional quantity of individuals who, in a certain population, die in a given time. If we assume the population of the earth to be one thousand millions, and a generation to last thirty-three years; in that space of time the one thousand millions must all die, and, consequently, the number of deaths will be, by approximation,

Each year	30,000,000
Each day	82,109
Each hour	3,421
Each minute	57
Each second	1 nearly.

If, on the other hand, as has been supposed, the number of deaths is to that of the births as TEN to TWELVE: there will be born,

Each year	36,000,000
Each day	98,356
Each hour	4,098
Each minute	68
Each second	1 & 2-15ths.

It has been estimated that the average mortality of the Pays du Vaud, is 1 in 49; of Sweden and Holland, 1 in 48; of Russia, 1 in 41; of France, 1 in 40; of Austria, 1 in 38; of Prussia and Naples, 1 in 33 to 35; of England, 1 in 45; and of South America, 1 in 30. The same rate of mortality has been given to the United States as to France; but the statistical details on all this matter have been inadequate, and—it is not improbable—inaccurate. The following has been given as the annual mortality of some of the chief cities of this country and Europe: (See the author's *Human Health*, p. 101: Philadelphia, 1844.) Philadelphia, 1 in 45.68; Glasgow, 1 in 44; Manchester, 1 in 44; Geneva, 1 in 43; Boston, 1 in 41.26; Baltimore, 1 in 41; London, 1 in 40; New York, 1 in 37.83; St. Petersburg, 1 in 37; Charleston, 1 in 36.50; Leghorn, 1 in 35; Berlin, 1 in 34; Paris, Lyons, Strauburg, and Barcelona, 1 in 32; Nice and Palermo, 1 in 31; Madrid, 1 in 29; Naples, 1 in 28; Brussels, 1 in 26; Rome, 1 in 25; Amsterdam, 1 in 24; and Vienna, 1 in 22.

In the cities, the mortality under two years of age bears a large ratio. This is exhibited by the following table:

	Aenz.	London.	Philad.	Baltimore.
Under 1 year, } 28.52	22.7	24.11		
From 1 to 2, } 8.6	8.6	8.56		
2 to 5, } 9.97	7.3	11.16		
5 to 10, } 4.33	4.	5.		
10 to 20, } 4.03	5.	6.3		
20 to 30, } 6.64	12.	9.87		
30 to 40, } 8.08	12.	10.56		
40 to 50, } 8.89	10.	8.88		
50 to 60, } 8.89	7.2	5.78		
60 to 70, } 9.15	5.	4.5		
70 to 80, } 7.83	3.5	3.		
80 to 90, } 3.18	1.9	1.67		
90 to 100, } 0.40	0.5	0.26		
100 to 110, } —	0.09	0.18		
110 to 120, } —	0.013			

It would not be proper to regard the cause of life in different countries, or in different periods in the same country, to be indicated by the average mortality; inasmuch as in one case a greater

mortality may occur amongst children, and in another amongst adults.

MORTALITY, BILLS OF, *Bills of Necrology, Mortuary Registers*, (F.) *Tables de Mortalité*. Tables, instituted for the purpose of exhibiting the number of deaths, &c. in a given time. Well-kept bills of mortality are of great use to the physician and political economist. Those of London were proverbial for their inaccuracy and insufficiency; especially as regards the complaints of which the persons have died. They were formerly made out by the parish clerks, and the information was conveyed to them by two old women, who were appointed in each parish, and were called *Searchers*;—their duty being to see that the deceased had died a natural death. This miserable system has, however, been abolished; and the Registrar-General's annual reports of births, deaths, and marriages, exhibit how admirably vital statistics are now conducted in Great Britain.

MORTAR, *Morta'rium, Morte'rium, Morto'rium, Piso, Ac'onè, Pila, Holmos, Igdè, Igdus*, (F.) *Mortier*. A vessel for reducing to powder different solid substances, and for making certain mixtures. Various substances are employed in the construction of mortars;—iron, marble, glass, wedgewood ware, &c.

MORTARIOLUM, Alveolus.

MORTEL, Mortal.

MORTIER, Mortar.

MORTIFER, Lethiferous.

MORTIFICATIO, Mortification—m. Pulmonum, Necropneumonia.

MORTIFICA'TION, *Mortifica'tio, Necro'sis, Sphacela'tion*, from *mors*, 'death,' and *fito*, 'I become.' The loss of vitality in a part of the body. The incipient stage of mortification, when the case is still recoverable, is called Gangrene; when totally destroyed, Sphacelus. Mortification of a bone is called Necrosis.

MORTIFICATION, COLD, Sphacelus—m. Ergot, Ergotism—m. Hot, Gangrene—m. Mildew, Ergotism.

MORTTOOTH, Cupri sulphas.

MORTUARY REGISTERS, Mortality, bills of.

MORUM, see *Morus nigra*—m. Palpebræ internæ, Trachoma carunculolum.

MORUS NIGRA, *M. lacini'ata, Mulberry Tree, More'a, Sycami'nos*, (F.) *Mûrier Noir*. The fruit of the mulberry tree, *Morus, Sycami'num*, (F.) *Mûre*, is pleasant, sweet, subacid, and abounds with a deep violet-coloured juice. A syrup is directed in the London Pharmacopœia. The bark of the root has been regarded as an anthelmintic.

MORUS RUBRA, *Red Mulberry, Wild Mulberry*; indigenous. The root has been used to destroy tœnia.

MORVE, Mucus, Nasal mucus; see *Equinia*—m. *Farcinæus*, see *Equinia*.

MOS, Habit.

MOS MORBI BENIG'NUS, seu **MALIG'NUS**. The benign, or malignant character of a disease.

MOSCHARDI'NA, *Muscer'da*, from *μοσχος*, 'musk.' A lozenge for the month, composed of musk, ambergris, and other aromatics.

MOSCHELÆ'ON, *Moscola'a*. A compound aromatic oil, containing musk.

MOSCHUS, Musk—m. Arabum, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*—m. Factitious, Musk, artificial.

MOSCOLÆA, Moschelæson.

MOSLICH, Maslach.

MOSQUITA, see Mosquito.

MOSQUITO (S.) Diminutive of (S.) *mosca*, 'a fly.' *Musquito*. A very troublesome insect in warm, moist situations. Curtains, called *Mosquito curtains*, are used in India, by way of protection.

The entrance of mosquitos into the bedchamber may also be prevented, to a certain extent, by keeping the doors and windows closed until the lights are extinguished. The pain and itching from the bites are alleviated by washing them with hartshorn.

MOSQUITA is a name given, by the Portuguese, to small, red pimples on the skin, resembling the bites of the musquito.

MOSS BERRY, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*—m. Ceylon, *Fucus amylaceus*—m. Club, *Lycopodium*—m. Cup, *Lichen pyxidatus*—m. Iceland, *Lichen Islandicus*—m. Irish, *Fucus crispus*—m. Marine, *Fucus amylaceus*.

MOTA, *Fagus castanea*.

MOTAMEN, Motion.

MOTATIO, Motion.

MOTE, Carbasus, Linteum.

MOTEUR, Motory.

MOTHER'S MARKS, *Nævus*—m. Spots, *Nævus*.

MOTHERWORT, *Leonurus cardiaca, Matricaria*.

MOTILITY, *Motil'itas*, from *motus*, 'movement.' (F.) *Motilité, Motricité*. Faculty of moving; moving power; contractility.

MOTION, *Motus, Mo'tio, Motat'io, Motam'en, Commo'tio, Permo'tio, Cine'sis, Movement*, (F.) *Mouvement*. The act of changing place. The various motions may be divided into,—*First*, the voluntary or those that are executed under the influence of the brain. *Secondly*, the involuntary, which may be subdivided into, 1. *The excited*, of the reflex function of Dr. Marshall Hall and others,—as the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapours, of the pharynx on that of the food,—a function of the spinal marrow; and 2. Those that are executed under the organic and other nerves of involuntary function. It is probable, too, that every living tissue is capable of moving responsive to its appropriate irritant. See Irritability.

MOTION, CILIARY, see *Cilia*—m. Involuntary, see *Automatic*—m. Vibratory, see *Ciliary*—m. Voluntary, *Autocinesis*.

MOTIVE, Motory.

MOTOR, Motory.

MOTOR OCULI EXTER'NUS, *Nervus timidus*, (F.) *Nerf oculo-musculaire externe* (Ch.), *Nerf moteur oculaire externe, Sixth pair of nerves*, arises from the furrow which separates the pons Varolii from the medulla oblongata. It enters the cavernous sinus; anastomoses on the outside of the carotid artery with two filaments furnished by the superior cervical ganglion; enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and is lost on the rectus externus oculi. This pair is, also, called *Abducentes*.

MOTOR'ES OCULO'RUM, *Moto'rii Oculorum, Oculat'es commu'nes, Ophthalmici exter'ni, Common Oculo-muscular Nerves*, (F.) *Nerfs moteurs oculaires communs*, (Ch.,) *The third pair of nerves*. This nerve arises from a depression at the inner side of the peduncles of the brain, between the tuber annulare and corpora mammillaria. It enters the outer part of the cavernous sinus, and passes into the orbital cavity. Behind the sphenoidal fissure, it divides into two branches; the one superior, and the other inferior. The former is lost on the rectus superior oculi and the levator palpebræ superioris; the latter—the larger of the two—divides into three branches, which pass to the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique. The last furnishes a filament, which passes to the ophthalmic ganglion.

MOTORIAL, Motory.

MOTORY, *Motive, Motor, Moto'rial, Motrix, Kinet'ic or Cinet'ic*, (F.) *Moteur*. That which

moves or causes movement, as *motor nerves*, in contradistinction to *sensory*.

MOTOS, Linteum, Tent.

MOTO'SIS, *mos*, 'charpie.' The application of charpie to a wound.

MOTRICITE, Motility.

MOTRIX, Motory.

MOTTE, Mons veneris.

MOTUM, Carbaeus, Linteum.

MOTUS, Motion — *m. Assimilationis*, Plastic force — *m. Automaticus*, see Automatic — *m. Compressorius*, Peristole — *m. Cordis diastalticus*, Diastole — *m. Hæmorrhoidalis*, Hæmorrhoids — *m. Intestinorum*, Borborygmus — *m. Involuntarius*, see Autocinesis — *m. Peristalticus*, Peristole — *m. Testidæus*, Peristole — *m. Vermicularis*, Peristole — *m. Voluntarius*, Autocinesis.

MOUCHE, Cantharis — *m. d'Espagne*, Cantharis.

MOUCHER L'ACTION DE, Munctio.

MOUCHES, see Pains, labour — *m. Volantes*, see Metamorphopsia.

MOUCHETURE, see Scarification.

MOUCHOIR EN TRIANGLE, *Couvrechef*, see Bandeau.

MOUFETTE, see Mephitism.

MOULD, Fontanella.

MOULE, *Mytilus edulis*.

MOULEUR, Muller.

MOULTING, Desquamation.

MOUREILLER, *Malpighia mourella*.

MOURON DES OISEAUX, *Alsine media* — *m. Rouge*, *Anagallis*.

MOUSE-EAR, *Alsine media*, *Hieracium pilosella*.

MOUSE-SIGHT, *Myopia*.

MOUSSE DE CORSE, *Corallina Corsicana* — *m. d'Island*, *Fucus crispus* — *m. Perle*, *Fucus crispus*.

MOUSSERON, see Agaric.

MOUSSEUX, Frothy.

MOUSTACHE, Mystax.

MOÛT DE LA BIÈRE, Wort.

MOÛTARDE, Sinapis.

MOUTH, Sax. *muð*, *Os*, *Carum Oris*, *Stoma*, (F.) *Bouche*. This word sometimes signifies the cavity situate between the jaws, and containing the tongue, &c.; — at others, the outer orifice of that cavity. The mouth, in the first acceptation, *Cavitas seu Spatium Oris*, is the cavity; bounded, above, by the palatine arch; below, by the tongue; before, by the lips; and behind, by the velum palati and pharynx. The sides of the mouth and the organs it contains are lined by a mucous membrane. The anterior aperture of the mouth is, sometimes, called *facial* — the posterior, *pharyngeal*. In the mouth are the teeth, gums, alveolar margins, tongue; the excretory ducts of the salivary glands, and those of a number of mucous follicles, &c. It is in this cavity that the food is cut, torn, or bruised by the teeth; is impregnated with saliva, and formed into a mass or *bolus*, which is then subjected to the act of deglutition. The mouth contains the organs of taste; and it serves in respiration, articulation, expectoration, suction, &c.

The condition of the mouth requires to be attended to in *Semeiology*. The state of the mucous membrane, like that of the tongue, indicates the condition of the membrane of the alimentary canal generally.

MOUTH, *Os*, *Apertura*, *Orificium*, *Hiatus*, *Peritominum*, is, also, applied to the open extremities of vessels or other canals.

MOUTH ROOT, *Coptis* — *m. Sore*, *Aphthæ* — *m. Watring*, see Salivation.

MOUVEMENT, Motion.

MOVEMENT, Motion.

MOXA, *Moxiburium*. A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance, which they prepared by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia moxa*, — a kind of mugwort. With this down they form a cone, which is placed upon the part intended to be cauterized, and is set fire to at the top. The heat and pain gradually increase, in proportion as the combustion proceeds downwards, until ultimately an eschar may be formed. In Europe and this country, the same operation is usually practised with a cylinder of cotton-wool, or with one formed from the pith of the greater sun-flower. This mode of cauterization is employed as a powerful counter-irritant; which it assuredly is. Sloughing may be in some measure prevented, according to Baron Larrey, by the application of liquid ammonia to the burnt part.

The term moxa has been extended to any substance, which by gradual combustion on or near the skin is employed as a counter-irritant.

MOXIBURIUM, Moxa.

MOXIBUS'TION, *Moxibutio*, *Encaustia*.

Mode of cauterization by means of moxa.

MOXON'S EFFERVESCING MAGNESIA,

see Magnesia, effervescing, Moxon's.

MUCAGO, Liquor sanguinis, Mucilago.

MUCARUM, Mucharum.

MUCCINIUM, Mucilago.

MUCEDO, Mucilago.

MUCHA'RUM, *Muca'rum*. A barbarous term, formerly used for an aqueous infusion of roots, sweetened, and evaporated to the consistence of syrup.

MUCIFIC, Blennogenous.

MU'CIFORM, *Muciformis*, *Myrodes*, *Blennodes*, *Blennoides*, *Blennoides*, from *mucus*, and *forma*, 'form.' Resembling mucus in character or appearance.

MU'CILAGE, *Mucila'go*, *Muca'go*, *Muc'do*, *Muccin'ium*, from the Lat. *mucus*, — itself presumed to be from *mungere*, 'to wipe the nose.' A mixture of gum and a small quantity of matter analogous to mucus, which is found in abundance in linseed, quince-seed, &c. It is obtained by heating with water the parts, or products, of plants which contain it. It is much used in the preparation of emollient cataplasms and the greater part of the demulcent *tisanes*.

MUCLAGE, see Liquor sanguinis — *m. Animal*, Mucus — *m. of Quince-seeds*, Decoctum *cydoniæ* — *m. of Rice*, see *Oryza* — *m. of Sassafras* Pich, Infusum *sassafras medullæ* — *m. Starch*, Mucilago *amyl.*

MUCILAGINEUX, Mucilaginous.

MUCILAG'INOUS, *Mucilaginosus*, *Gummosus*, *Gummioides*, *Gummidoides*, (F.) *Mucilaginosus*. Gummy. Resembling gum. That which possesses the character of mucilage.

MUCILAGO, Mucilage, Synovia.

MUCILAGO ACA'CLE, *M. Acaciæ Arabicæ*, *M. Gummi Arabicæ*, *Mucilage of acacia*, *M. of gum Arabic*. (*Acaciæ gum. contus.* ζ iv; *aq. bullient.* \mathcal{O} ss. Rub the gum with the water gradually added.) Demulcent. To allay cough; but, chiefly, to suspend insoluble matters in water, &c.

MUCILAGO AM'YLLI, *Starch mucilage*. (*Amyl.* ζ ijj; *aq.* \mathcal{O} j. Rub the starch with the water gradually added; then boil till it forms a mucilage. — *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. Generally given *per anum*.

MUCILAGO ARTICULORUM seu JUNCTURARUM, Synovia.

MUCILAGO ASTRAG'ALI TRAGACANTHÆ, *M. tragacanthæ* (Ph. U. S.), *M. gummi tragacanthæ*, *Mucilage of tragacanth*. (*Gummi tragacanth.* ζ j; *aq. bullient.* \mathcal{O} j. Macerate for 24 hours; *trita*

rais till the gum is dissolved, and press through linen.) For pharmaceutical purposes.

MUCILAGO CRETICA, *Mistura cretæ*—m. Gummi Arabici, *M. acacis*—m. Seminis cydonii mali, Decoctam cydoniæ—m. Gummi tragacanthæ, *M. atrogalli tragacanthæ*—m. Tragacanthæ, *M. astragali tragacanthæ*.

MUCIN, Mucus.

MUCIP'AROUS, *Mucip'arus*, from *mucus*, and *pario*, 'I bring forth.' Mucous-producing; as *muciparous* glands or follicles.

MUCKSWEAT, *Desudatio*.

MUCOCE'LE, *Hernia sacci lacrymalis*, from *mucus*, and *cæle*, 'rupture.' An enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal passages, giving occasion to fistula lacrymalis. Also, dropsy of the lachrymal sac.

MUCO-ENTERITIS, see Enteritis.

MUCO-PURULENT, *Muco-purulentus*, *Pyo-Mucosus*, from *mucus*, and *pus*. Having the character or appearance of mucus and pus.

MUCOR, *Eurois*, *Mucus*—m. *Narium*, *Nasal mucus*.

MUCOSITAS, *Mucus*.

MUCOS'ITY, *Mucos'itas*. A fluid, which resembles mucus, or contains a certain quantity of it.

MUCOUS, *Mucos'us*. An epithet for all bodies containing mucilage or mucus. It is, also, sometimes used synonymously with gummy. In pathology, it is occasionally employed to express the seat of a disease, as *mucous disease*, *mucous phlegmasis*; that is, having its seat in a mucous membrane.

MUCOUS CORPUSCLES, see *Mucus*—m. *Layer*, see *Tæche embryonnaire*—m. *Membranes*, see *Membranes*—m. *Web*, *Corpus mucosum*.

MUCRO, *Apex*.

MUCRO seu *Cor'ypus* seu *Fundus* seu *Vertex Cordis*. The apex or point of the heart.

MUCRO HUMERI, *Acromion*.

MUCRONATA CARTILAGO, *Xiphoid cartilage*.

MUCRONATUM OS, *Xiphoid cartilage*.

MUCULENT, *Muculentus*, from *mucus*. Slimy, viscid.

MUCUNA, see *Dolichos pruriens*—m. *Pruritus*, *Dolichos pruriens*—m. *Prurita*, see *Dolichos*.

MUCUS, *Mucor*, *Mucos'us humor*, *Mucos'itas*, *Mucus*, *Mycus*, *Lapè*, *Pitu'ita*, *Zoim'y'cus*, *Zoopy'a*, *Pit'uite*, *Animal mucus*, *Blenna*, *Animal mælage*, (F.) *Maqueux animal*, *Morce*, *Mucilage*

animal, presumed to be from *wungere*, 'to wipe the nose.' A substance, analogous to vegetable mucilage; from which, however, it differs, by affording subcarbonate of ammonia on distillation. Mucus exudes through the skin, in a state of combination with a peculiar oily matter; and, drying, forms the epidermis. It constitutes, in part, the different epidermeous productions, as the hair, nails, wool, and horn of animals, feathers of birds, and scales of fish. It is found at the surface of the mucous membranes, and presents some difference in its composition and properties, according to the particular mucous membrane from which it is obtained. Its chief organic constituent is an albuminous compound,—*mucin*. Mucus preserves the membranes moist, and in a state best fitted for the performance of their functions. The French give the term *glairo* to the thick, stringy mucus, secreted by the mucous membranes when in a state of disease.

When mucus is examined with the microscope it is found to contain numerous epithelial scales or flattened cells; together with round, granular bodies, which are commonly termed *mucous corpuscles* or *mucous globules*.

MUCUS CARPHODES, see *Carphodes*—m. *Catharticus*, *Lichen Islandicus*—m. *Malpighii*, *Corpus mucosum*—m. *Narium*, *Nasal mucus*.

MUD-APPLE PLANT, *Solanum melongena*.

MUDAR, *Madar*. The *Calotropis mudarii* seu *madarii*; or, according to the generality of authorities, the *C. gigantea* or *Acle'pias gigantea*. In the Hindoo practice of physic, the bark of the root, as well as the concrete juice of the plant, enters into various compound formulæ for the cure of elephantiasis and many other disorders. Experiments instituted by Dr. Duncan, jr., exhibit its properties to be like those of *ipeca-cuanha*.

MUDGE'S INHALER, see *Inhaler*.

MUG'UET, *Aphthæ*, *Convallaria maialis*—m. *des Bois*, *Asperula odorata*—m. *de Mai*, *Convallaria maialis*.

MUGWORT, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

MULÂTRE, *Mulatto*.

MULATTO, (F.) *Mulâtre*. (S.) *Mulata*. An individual of the human species engendered of a white and black race; from *mulus*, 'a mule.'

The following table exhibits the proportion of white blood in the various castes,—arising from the hybridous admixture of white and black,—according to the principles sanctioned by usage.

PARENTS.	OFFSPRING.	DEGREE OF MIXTURE.
Negro and White,	Mulatto,	1-2 White, 1-2 Black.
White and Mulatto,	Terceron,	3-4 — 1-4 —
Negro and Mulatto,	{ Griffo, Griff, or Zambo, } or Black Terceron, }	3-4 — 3-4 —
White and Terceron,	Quarteron or Quadroon,	7-8 — 1-8 —
Negro and Terceron,	Black Quarteron or Quadroon,	1-8 — 7-8 —
White and Quarteron,	Quinteron,	15-16 — 1-16 —
Negro and Black Quarteron,	Black Quinteron,	1-16 — 15-16 —

The last two were considered to be respectively white and black, in the British West India Islands; and the former, prior to modern changes, were white by law, and consequently free. See *Half-caste*.

MULBERRY CALCULUS, see *Calculi*, *urinary*—m. *Rash*, see *Typhus*—m. *Reil*, *Morus rubra*—m. *Tree*, *Morus nigra*—m. *Wild*, *Morus rubra*.

MULES (F.), *Mula*. Chilblains on the heels.

MULGE'DIUM ACUMINA'TUM, *Lactuca villosa*, *Blue Lettuce*; and

MULGE'DIUM FLORIDA'NUM, *Lactuca Florida'na*, *Sonchus Florida'nus*, *False Lettuce*; indigenous plants: *Order*, *Composite*: have the reputation of curing the bites of rattlesnakes.

MULIEBRIA, *Menses*, *Vulva*.

MULIEBRITY, *Mulieritas*.

MULIEBROS'ITAS, *Philogyn'ia*, from *mulier*, 'a woman,' *muliebra*, 'appertaining to women,' Fondness for women. Hence, *Muliebro'sus*, *Muliera'rius*, and *Muliero'sus*; one who is fond of women.

MULIEBROSUS, see *Muliebro'sitas*.

MULIERARIUS, see *Muliebrositas*.
MULIERITAS, *Mulieb'ritas*, *Womankind*, from *mulier*, 'a woman.' The state of puberty in the female.
MULIEROSUS, see *Muliebrositas*.
MULIER PLENA, *Pregnant*.
MULLED WINE, see *Wine*.
MULLEIN, *BLACK*, *Verbascum nigrum*—m. Broad-leaved, great, *Verbascum nigrum*—m. Yellow, *Verbascum nigrum*.
MULLER, (F.) *Mouleur*. A moulder. A stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a flat horizontal stone. It is sometimes called *mullet*, (F.) *Mollette*.
MULLIGRUBS, *Tormina*, *Colic*.
MULOMEDICINA, *Veterinary art*.
MULOMEDICUS, see *Hippiater*.
MULSA ACIDA, *Oxyglycus*.
MULSUM, *Hydromeli*—m. *Vinosum*, *Cenamel*.
MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ, *Transversalis dorsi*.
MULTIFÛETATION, *Multifetatio*, from *multus*, 'many,' and *fœtus*. *Pregnancy* with more than two fœtuses.
MULTILOC'ULAR, *Multilocularis*, from *multus*, 'many,' and *loculus*, 'a cell.' Having many cells or cavities.
MULTIMAM'MÆ, from *multus*, 'many,' and *mamma*. 'a breast.' A variety of hypergenesis, in which there are supernumerary mammae.
MULTIP'AROUS, (F.) *Multipare*, from *multus*, 'many,' and *parire*, 'to bring forth.' One that brings forth several young at the same time. Such a birth is called *plural*.
MULTITUDO, *Plethora*.
MULTIVORANTIA, *Polyphagia*.
MUMIA, *Mummy*.
MUMMIFICATION, from *mummy*, and *fic*, 'to make.' *Sceletu'ois*. The mode of preparing a mummy.
MUMMY, *Mumia*, Arab. *Moumya*, from *mum*, 'wax.' *Rebolea*, *Rebona*, (F.) *Momie*. A dead body simply dried, or dried after having been embalmed. The latter acceptance is the most common. Formerly, the Egyptian mummy was extolled as useful in contusions. It was presumed, also, to have healing, tonic, and resolvent properties. It is now only regarded as an archaical curiosity.
MUMPS, *Cynanche parotidea*.
MUNC'TIO, *Apomez'ia*, (F.) *L'Action de moucher*. The act of blowing the nose.
MUNDIFICANTIA, *Detergents*.
MUNDIFICATIVA, *Detergents*.
MUNDITIA SPINO'SA. A plant of the *Nat. Ord.* *Polygales*, which grows in Southern Africa, and a decoction of whose branches is used in atrophy, phthisis, &c.
MUNGOS RADIX, *Ophiorrhiza mungos*.
MUNIMENTUM CASTITATIS, *Hymen*.
MUQUEUX ANIMAL, *Mucus*.
MUR, *Coryza*.
MURAL, *Muralis*, from *murus*, 'a wall.' Vesical calculi are so called when rugous and covered with tubercles or asperities. They are composed of oxalate of lime.
MURE, *Moro*, see *Morus nigra*.
MURIA, *Halmè*, *Salsila'go*, *Brine*, (F.) *Sau-mure*. This was formerly used as a glyster in dysentery, in certain inveterate neuralgic, &c.
MURIA, *Soda*, *muriate of*.
MURIAS AURICO-NATRICUM, see *Gold*.
MURIATE D'AMMONIAQUE, *Ammonias murias*—m. *d'Ammoniaque et de fer*, *Ferrum ammoniatum*—m. *d'Or*, *Gold*, *muriate of*, see *Gold*.
MURIAT'IC AC'ID, from *muria*; *Ac'idum salis*, *Spir'itus salis marini*, *Sp. salis Glaube'ri*, *Acidum marinum concentratum*, *Acidum salis culinari*, *Acidum salis marini*, *Spir'itus salis*

ac'idus seu fumans, *Acidum hydrochlor'icum seu muriaticum*, *Spirit of salt*, (F.) *Acide hydrochlorique ou muriatique*. An aqueous solution of chlorohydric acid gas of s. g. 1.16. The odour of muriatic acid is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is nearly colourless when pure; but commonly of a pale yellow; volatile; the fumes visible. Muriatic acid is possessed of tonic and antiseptic properties. It is used in typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles for inflammatory and putrid sore throats, (gtt. xxx to fʒvj of water,) &c. When added to a pediluvium, it renders it stimulating.

ACIDUM MURIAT'ICUM DILU'TUM of the *PA. U. S.* contains four ounces, by measure, of muriatic acid to twelve ounces of distilled water.

MURIDE, *Bromine*.

MURIER NOIR, *Morus nigra*.

MURIGENE, *Chlorine*.

MURINA, *Bromine*.

MURMUR, (F.) *Murmure*. A word existing both in the Romanic and Teutonic languages, and probably a variety of onomatopoeia;—*mur mur* expressing the kind of sound which the word indicates. A low continued or continuously repeated sound, as that of flame, or of a stream running over a stony bottom.

MURMUR AURIUM, *Tinnitus Aurium*—m. *Intestinales seu intestinorum seu Ventris*, *Borborygmus*.

MURMUR, RESPIRATORY. The noise heard during inspiration and expiration, especially the former. It is produced by the passage of the air through the bronchial tubes and into the air-cells. It has been also called *murmur of the expansion of the lungs*; and, when distinctly vesicular, *Respiration of the cells or vesicular respiration*, (F.) *Respiration vésiculaire*. Vesicular respiration is of course absent when the cells of the lungs have been obliterated from any cause. We may then have the *Respiration nulle*, *Absence du bruit respiratoire*, *Silence*, and *Respiration silencieuse* of the French writers.

At times, it is rude during inspiration or expiration, or both—the *Respiration rude* or *R. râ-peuse* of the French. At others, there is a blowing sound, (F.) *Souffle*, *Respiration soufflante*, as if some one were blowing into the auscultator's ear through a tube. This is heard in the healthy state over the larynx, trachea, and about the bifurcation of the bronchia; but when it proceeds from the lungs it denotes disease. It may be *tubular* or *diffused*. In the former, the *whistling murmurs* appear to occur in a space limited to the immediate neighbourhood of the part examined. In the latter, they are produced with but moderate intensity, and sometimes at a distance from the ear, over a tolerably extended space.

The respiration, perceived over the trachea and bronchia in health, is called *tracheal* or *bronchial* or *tubal*, (F.) *Respiration bronchique*, *Souffle tubal*, according to the situation in which it is heard.

MURMUR, UTERINE, *Bruit placentaire*—m. *Utero-placental*, *Bruit placentaire*.

MURMUR, WHIFFING, see *Murmur, respiratory*.

MURR, *Murrain*, from A. S. *myrrhan*, 'to destroy,' or from (L.) *mori*, 'to die.' (F.) *Classeau*, *Clavelle*, *Pestilential Fever*. An epizootic, perhaps contagious, disease, having some resemblance to small-pox, which affects cattle—especially sheep; and is said to have been transferred to man.

MURRAIN, *Coryza*, *Murr*.

MURREN, *Coryza*.

MUSA, *M. Paradisiaca*—m. *Cliffortiana*, *M. Paradisiaca*—m. *Mensaria*, *M. Paradisiaca*.

MUSA PARADISI'ACA, *Musa*, *M. Mensaria* see

Cliffortia'na, *Amusa*, *Palma hu'milis*, *Ficus In'dica*, *Bata*, *Plat'anus*. The *Plantain tree*. Family, *Muscæm*. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. It grows in many parts of India and South America. The fruit, which is largely eaten for bread, consists of a mealy substance. It is clammy; has a sweetish taste, and will dissolve in the mouth without chewing. The whole spike of fruit often weighs forty or fifty pounds. The leaves of the tree serve the Indians for table-cloths and napkins. Being smooth and soft, they are also employed as dressings for blisters. The water from the soft trunk is astringent, and sometimes used in diarrhoea.

MUSA SAPIENTUM. The *Bana'na tree*, *Baco'ba*, (F.) *Bananier*, *Bacove*. This differs somewhat from the last. The fruit, *Bana'na*, (S.) *Platano*, is shorter, straighter, and rounder; the pulp softer and of a more luscious taste. When ripe, it is very agreeable; it is eaten like the plantain, and relished by all ranks of people in the West Indies. Both varieties are natives of Guinea.

MUSC. Musk.

MUSCA HISPANICA, *Cantharis*.

MUSCÆ ENTO-HYALOID, see *Metamorphopsia*—m. *Volitantes*, see *Metamorphopsia*.

MUSCADE, see *Myristica moschata*.

MUSCADIER, *Myristica moschata*.

MUSCERDA, *Moschardina*.

MUSCLE, *Musculus*, *Torus*, *Mys*, *Myon*, from *μῦς*, 'a rat;' because, say some etymologists, the ancients compared the muscles to flayed rats. According to Diemerbroeck, Douglass, Chaussier, &c., *μῦς* comes rather from *μύω*, 'to close,' 'to move,' &c., a function proper to muscles. This etymon is the more probable. Muscles have been divided into those of *Animal life* or *of the life of relation*—*voluntary muscles*—which execute movements under the influence of the will; as

the muscles of the limbs, head, trunk, &c., and into those of *organic life*—*involuntary muscles*—which contract under the influence of certain special stimuli; as the heart, fleshy fibres of the stomach, &c. *Mixed muscles* are those which belong partly to each of these divisions;—as the muscles of respiration; the sphincters, &c. Muscles that act in opposition to each other are called *antagonists*; thus, every extensor has a flexor for an antagonist, and conversely. Muscles that concur in the same action are termed *congenereous*. The muscles present numerous varieties in form, size, situation, use, &c., and have been divided, by some, into *long*, *broad*, and *short*. Each of these divisions comprises *simple* and *compound* muscles. *Simple* or *rectilinear muscles* have all their fibres in a similar direction, and only one body—as the *Sartorius*, *Pronator quadratus*, &c. *Compound muscles* are those which have only one belly and several tendons, as the flexors of the fingers and toes; or several bellies and several tendons,—as the biceps flexor cubiti, sacro-lumbalis, &c. To the compound muscles belong, also, the *radiated muscles*. Their fibres set out from a common centre, and are arranged like the radii of a circle;—such are the diaphragm, iliacus, temporal, &c. *Pennated* or *Penniform Muscles*. Their fibres are arranged in two rows, which are united at a median line, at greater or less angles; nearly as the feathers are inserted into a quill. The palmaris longus is one of these. *Semi-penniform muscles*: their fibres are oblique, as in the last case; but they are inserted only on one side of the tendon. *Hollow Muscles* are,—the heart, intestines, urinary bladder, &c.

Much difference has existed in the enumeration of muscles. Some authors reckon them at upwards of 400. Chaussier admits only 368. The greater part of them are in *pairs*. Very few are *anygous*.

TABLE OF THE MUSCLES, ARRANGED AFTER THE MANNER OF DR. BARCLAY, ACCORDING TO THEIR ACTIONS.

THE HEAD IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>To either side by</i>
Platysma myoides, Sterno-mastoideus, Rectus anticus major, " " minor,	Part of trapezius, Splenius capitis, Complexus, Trachelo-mastoideus, Rectus posticus major, " " minor, Obliquus capitis superior.	Platysma myoides, Sterno-mastoideus, Part of trapezius, Splenius capitis, " colli, Trachelo-mastoideus, Complexus.
<i>Assisted (when the lower jaw is fixed) by</i> Mylo-hyoideus, Genio-hyoideus, Genio-hyo-glossus, Digastrici.		

THE NECK IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Laterally by</i>
Platysma myoides, Sterno-mastoideus, Digastricus, Mylo-hyoideus, Genio-hyoideus, Genio-hyo-glossus Omo-hyoidei, Sterno-hyoidei, Thyro-hyoidei, Rectus anticus minor, Longus colli.	Part of trapezius, Rhomboideus minor, Serratus posticus superior, Splenius capitis, " colli, Complexus, Trachelo-mastoideus, Transversalis colli, Inter-spinales colli, Semi-spinales colli, Rectus posticus major, " " minor, Obliquus capitis superior, " inferior, Scaleni postici, Levator scapulae.	Various combinations of those muscles which separately move it forwards and backwards, assisted by the scaleni, intertransversales, and recti laterales.

THE TRUNK IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Laterally by</i>
Rectus abdominis, Pyramidalis, Obliquus externus abdominis, Obliquus internus, Psoas magnus, " parvus,	Trapezius, Rhomboides major, Latissimus dorsi, Serratus posticus superior, " inferior, Sacro-lumbalis, Longissimus dorsi, Spinales dorsi, Semi-spinales dorsi, Multifidus spinae, Inter-transversales dorsi et lumborum.	Obliquus externus, " internus, Quadratus lumborum, Longissimus dorsi, Sacro-lumbalis, Serrati postici, Latissimus dorsi.
<i>Assisted (when the arms are carried forwards) by</i>		
Pectoralis major, " minor, Serratus magnus.		

THE SCAPULA IS MOVED

<i>Upwards by</i>	<i>Downwards by</i>	<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>
Trapezius, Levator scapulae, Rhomboidei.	Lower part of trapezius, Latissimus dorsi, Pectoralis minor.	Pectoralis minor, Serratus magnus.	Part of trapezius, Rhomboidei, Latissimus dorsi.

THE HUMERUS IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Inwards by</i>	<i>Rotated inwards by</i>
Part of deltoid, Part of pectoralis major,	Part of deltoid, Teres major, " minor, Long head of triceps, Latissimus dorsi.	Part of pectoralis major, Latissimus dorsi.	Subscapularis, <i>Assisted occasionally by</i> Pectoralis major, Latissimus and teres major.
<i>Assisted in some circumstances by</i>			
Biceps, Coraco-brachialis.			<i>Outwards by</i> Supra-spinatus, Infra-spinatus, Teres minor.

THE FORE-ARM IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Rotated inwards by</i>
Biceps, Brachialis anticus, Pronator teres,	Triceps, Anconeus.	Pronator teres, Flexor carpi radialis, Palmaris longus, Flexor sublimis, Pronator quadratus,
<i>Assisted by</i>		<i>Outwards by</i>
Flexor carpi radialis, " sublimis, " ulnaris, Supinator longus.		Biceps, Supinator brevis, Extensor secundi internodii.

THE CARPUS IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>	<i>Inwards by</i>
Flexor carpi radialis, Palmaris longus, Flexor sublimis, " carpi ulnaris, " profundus, " longus pollicis.	Extensor carpi radialis longior, Extensor carpi radialis brevior, Extensor secundi internodii, Indicator, Extensor communis digitorum, Extensor proprius pollicis.	Flexor carpi radialis, Extensor carpi radialis longior, Extensor carpi radialis brevior, Extensor ossis metacarpi, Extensor primi internodii.	Flexor sublimis, " carpi ulnaris, " profundus, Extensor communis digitorum, Extensor minimi digiti, Extensor carpi ulnaris.

THE THUMB IS MOVED

<i>Inwards and forwards, across the palm, by</i>	<i>Outwards and backwards by</i>	<i>Upwards and forwards, away from the other fingers, by</i>	<i>Backwards and inwards, to the other fingers, by</i>
Opponens pollicis, Flexor brevis, " longus.	Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, Extensor primi internodii, Extensor secundi internodii.	Abductor, <i>Assisted by part of the</i> Flexor brevis.	Adductor, Extensor primi internodii, Extensor secundi internodii.

THE FINGERS ARE MOVED

<i>is, or flexed, by</i>	<i>Backwards, or extended, by</i>	<i>Outwards, to radial border, by</i>	<i>Inwards by</i>
Abductor digiti minimi, Extensor digiti minimi, Interossei.	Extensor communis, " minimi digiti, Indicator.	Abductor indicis, " digiti minimi, Interossei.	Abductor digiti minimi, Interossei.

THE THIGH IS MOVED

<i>is moved by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Tensor vaginæ femoris, Gluteus maximus, " medius, " minimus, Pyriformis.	Gluteus maximus, Part of gluteus medius, Pyriformis, Obturator internus, Part of adductor magnus, Long head of biceps, Semi-tendinosus, Semi-membranosus.	Psoas magnus, Iliacus, Pectineus, Gracilis, Adductor longus, " brevis, " magnus, Obturator externus, Quadratus femoris.	Tensor vaginæ femoris, Gluteus maximus, " medius, " minimus, Pyriformis.

THE THIGH IS ROTATED

<i>Inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Tensor vaginæ femoris, Part of gluteus medius, <i>And, when the leg is extended, by</i> Sartorius, Semi-tendinosus.	Gluteus maximus, Part of gluteus medius, Pyriformis, Gemellus superior, Obturator internus, Gemellus inferior, Quadratus femoris, Obturator externus, Psoas magnus, Iliacus, Adductor longus, " brevis, " magnus, Biceps cruris, slightly.

THE LEG IS MOVED

<i>Backwards, or flexed, by</i>	<i>Extended by</i>
Semi-tendinosus, Biceps, Semi-membranosus, Gracilis, Sartorius, Popliteus.	Rectus, Crureus, Vastus externus, " internus.

THE FOOT IS MOVED

<i>is, or flexed, by</i>	<i>Backwards, or extended by</i>	<i>Inclined inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Extensor digitorum, " proprius pollicis, " longus digitorum, " brevis, " longus pollicis, Tibialis posticus, Peroneus longus, " brevis.	Gastrocnemius, Plantaris, Soleus, Flexor longus digitorum, " longus pollicis, Tibialis posticus, Peroneus longus, " brevis.	Extensor proprius pollicis, Flexor longus digitorum, " longus pollicis, Tibialis posticus.	Peroneus longus, " brevis, Extensor longus digitorum, Peroneus tertius.

THE TOES ARE MOVED

<i>is, or flexed, by</i>	<i>Forwards, or extended, by</i>	<i>Inclined inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Abductor pollicis, " minimi digiti, " tertii, " quarti, " quinti, " minimi digiti.	Extensor longus digitorum, Extensor proprius pollicis, " brevis digitorum.	Abductor pollicis, Interossei.	Adductor pollicis, " digiti minimi, Interossei.

Muscles have been variously named. 1. According to their uses, as diaphragm, buccinator, extensors, flexors, adductors, abductors, levators, depressors, &c. 2. According to their position, as interspinales, interossei, subolavii, popliteus, anconeus, cubitalis, iliacus, temporalis, &c. 3. According to their shape, as trapezius, splenius, lumbricalis, serratus, digastric, deltoid, scalenus, rhomboides, &c. 4. According to their dimensions, as pectoralis major, rectus capitis anticus major, pectoralis minor, glutæus maximus, medius, and minimus. 5. According to their direction, as obliquus abdominis, transversalis abdominis, rectus femoris, rectus abdominis, &c. 6. According to their composition, as semi-membranosus, semi-tendinosus, complexus, &c. 7. According to their attachments, or the different points of the skeleton to which they are connected by means of tendons or aponeuroses; as sterno-cleido-mastoideus, sterno-hyoideus, &c. On this is grounded the nomenclature of M. Dumas, and that of Chaussier.

The end of the muscle, which adheres to the most fixed part, is usually called the *origin* or *head*, (F.) *Tête*; and that which adheres to the more moveable part, the *insertion* or *tail*, (F.) *Queue*; the intervening part or body of the muscle being called the *venter* or *belly*, *Venter musculi*, *Médium musculi*: hence the names *gastrocnemii*, *digastricus*, *biceps*, and *triceps*; according as they have two bellies, two or three heads, &c.

Muscles are formed, — 1. Essentially of the *muscular* or *fleshy fibre*, (see Muscular Fibre.) 2. Of *areolar tissue*, which unites together the fibres. This areolar tissue is not very visible between the fine and loose fibres; but becomes more so, when they unite in more considerable fasciculi. It forms, moreover, to each muscle, an external envelope, which unites it to the neighbouring parts, and admits of its motion. This envelope was formerly called *Tunica propria musculo'rum*. 3. Of *Arteries*. These proceed from neighbouring trunks, and are, generally, very large. Their size and number are always in proportion to the bulk of the muscle. With the exception of some viscera, as the lungs and the kidneys, there are few organs that receive as much blood as the muscles. 4. Of *Veins*. They follow the same course in the muscles as the arteries. Bichat asserts that they are generally devoid of valves. 5. Of *Lymphatics*. Of these we know little, and cannot easily follow them between the fleshy fibres. 6. Of *Nerves*. These are numerous, and of different sizes. They, almost all, proceed from the encephalon; some, however, issue from ganglions, and accompany the arteries. In general, they penetrate the fleshy tissue along with the vessels, to which they are narrowly united. After they have entered the muscles, they divide and subdivide until they are lost sight of.

MUSCLE CANIN, Levator anguli oris — m. *Cannellé*, Ischio-trochanterianus.

MUSCLE OF GAYARD. The oblique muscular fibres of the stomach.

MUSCLE GRAND FESSIER, Glutæus major — m. of Guthrie, Compressor Urethrae — m. of Horner, Tensor Tarsi — m. of Houston, Compressor venæ dorsalis penis — m. *très Large du dos*, Latissimus dorsi — m. of Wilson, Compressor urethrae.

MUSCULAR, *Muscula'ria*, *Musculo'sus*, *Toro'ens*. That which belongs or relates to the muscles. Well furnished with muscles.

MUSCULAR ARTERIES. Arteries that are distributed to the muscles. The name, *Muscular Arteries of the eye*, has been especially given to

two branches sent off by the ophthalmic artery: — the one, *inferior*, which furnishes branches to the rectus inferior oculi, lachrymal sac, &c., and some of the anterior ciliary arteries: the other — the *superior*, which is sometimes wanting; but, when it exists, gives branches to the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebrae superioris.

MUSCULAR CONTRACTION. The exertion of the power, possessed by muscles, of shortening themselves, or of contracting to produce motion: — *muscular motion* being the change in the situation and relation of organs, induced by muscular contraction. When a muscle contracts, its fibres assume more the zigzag direction, and the extremities approximate; but the bulk of the whole muscle is not augmented. This contraction takes place, at times, with extreme velocity: a single thrill, in the letter *a*, can be pronounced in the 1-30,000th part of a minute. The force of contraction, *Myodyn'amis*, depends upon the healthy physical condition of the muscle, combined with due energy of the brain. The duration, in voluntary motion, is for a certain time dependent upon the will: — contractions, excited involuntarily, cannot be so long maintained.

MUSCULAR FIBRE, *Fleshy fibre*, *Filum muscula're*, *Fibrilla muscula'ria*. A name given to the filaments, which, by their union, form the muscles. This fibre is flat, soft, downy, linear, little elastic, more or less red; and arranged in zigzag according to its length, which is variable. It is firmer in adults than in the young or the aged; of the same size in the great and small muscles; and runs its course without bifurcation or ramification. It is but slightly resisting in the dead body, tearing readily; but during life it supports very great efforts without laceration. It is, itself, composed of a considerable number of fibrils, similar to each other, and subdividing almost *ad infinitum*. The ultimate filaments into which the fibre can be decomposed by mechanical means seem to be hollow or tubular. The fibre exists under two forms, the *striated* or *striped*, and the *non-striated*, *smooth* or *unstriped*; the muscles composed of the former ministering, as a general rule, to the *animal functions*, — the latter always, perhaps, to the *organic*. The colour of the muscular fibres is red in man, and white in several animals. A greater or less number, — united in fasciculi, *Fasciculi* seu *Lacer'ti musculo'rum*, approximated to each other, and forming a distinct mass, of very variable size and shape, the extremities being attached to bones by means of tendons, — constitutes a muscle. In this are included areolar membrane, vessels and nerves. See Muscle.

MUSCULAR NERVES. The nerves distributed to the muscles are so named. Winslow calls the 4th pair of nerves — *Nerf musculaire oblique supérieur*.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM. A term given to the aggregate of the muscles of the body.

MUSCULAR VEINS. These bring back the blood, which has been carried to the muscles by the muscular arteries.

MUSCULARIS, Corroborant.

MUSCULATION, see Locomotion.

MUSCULI ACCESSORII AD SACRO-LUMBALIA, see Sacro-lumbalis — m. Papillares, Columnae carnae — m. Pectinati, Pectinated muscles.

MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS, *Musculo-cuta'neus*, from *musculus*, 'a muscle,' and *cutis*, 'skin.' That which appertains to muscles and skin.

MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS NERVE. This name is especially given to two nerves: — the one, the *External cutaneous nerve*, furnished by the brachial plexus (see Cutaneous: —) the other, given off from the popliteus externus, (F.) *Nerf Sciat.*

gna, Poplite externa, Prætibio digital, (Ch.) It descends on the anterior and outer part of the leg—at first, hid among the muscles; becomes superficial about the middle of the leg; and divides into two branches, which pass superficially on the back of the foot. Two musculo-cutaneous nerves—superior and inferior—proceed from the first lumbar. The superior musculo-cutaneous—*Ætio-scrotal, il'io-hypogastricus*—which divides into two branches,—abdominal and scrotal. The inferior musculo-cutaneous is smaller than the superior, and is distributed as its name, *il'io-in-guinal*, indicates.

MUSCULO-RACHIDÆUS. Belonging or relating to muscles and to the spine. A name given to branches, furnished behind by the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries, which are distributed to the spine and to the muscles of the neighbourhood.

MUSCULOSA EXPANSIO, *Platysma myoides.*

MUSCULO-SPIRAL NERVE, Radial nerve. **MUSCULOSUS,** Muscular.

MUSCULUS ACCLIVIS, *Obliquus internus abdominis*—m. *Auxiliarius, Pyramidalis abdominis*—m. *Constrictorius, Sphincter*—m. *Cutaneus, Platysma myoides*—m. *Eustachii, Laxator tympani*—m. *Fallopil, Pyramidalis abdominis*—m. *Femoris membranosus, Fascia lata*—m. *Patientie; Levator scapulae*—m. *Penicillatus, Levator labii inferioris*—m. *Pyxidoides terrestris, Lichen pyxidatus*—m. *Scandularius, Parathenar*—m. *Subcutaneus, Platysma myoides*—m. *Succenturiatus, Pyramidalis abdominis*—m. *Succingens, Diaphragm*—m. *Supercilii, Corrugator supercilii*—m. *Testicoidus, Cremaster*—m. *Testis, Cremaster*—m. *Tubæ novæ, Circumflexus.*

MUSCUS ARBOREUS, *Lichen plicatus*—m. *Caninus, Lichen caninus*—m. *Catharticus, Lycopodium selago*—m. *Clavatus, Lycopodium*—m. *Corallinus, Corallina Corsicana*—m. *Cranii humani, Lichen saxatilis*—m. *Erectus, Lycopodium selago*—m. *Helminthocortus, Corallina Corsicana*—m. *Islandicus, Lichen islandicus*—m. *Marinus, Corallina Corsicana*—m. *Maritimus, Corallina*—m. *Pulmonarius quercinus, Lichen pulmonarius*—m. *Pyxidatus, Lichen pyxidatus*—m. *Villosus, Peritroma.*

MUSEAU DE TANCHE, *Os uteri.*
MUSEUM ANATOMI'ICUM, *Supellex anatomica.* An anatomical museum.

MUSHROOM, *Fungus.*
MUSIC, *Musica, (F.) Musique,* from *muca, musa,* 'a song.' The art of producing harmonious and cadenced sounds; an art, which has, at times, been beneficially used in diseases, particularly in those of the mind; or on which the mind could act in a salutary manner.

MUSICOMANIA, *Musomania,* from *music,* and *mania,* A variety of monomania in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent as to derange the intellectual faculties.

MUSING, LISTLESS, *Aphelxia otiosa.*

MUSIQUE, *Music.*
MUSK, *Moschus, Mosch (Arab.), (F.) Musc.* A peculiar concrete animal substance, of a very diffusible odour, bitter taste, and a deep brown colour: solid, and enclosed in a sac found near the anus of the *Moschus moschiferus* or *Musk Deer.* It is possessed of stimulant and antispasmodic properties. Dose, gr. v to ʒj in bolus.

MUSK, ARTIFICI'AL, *Moschus factit'ius, Resina Succini.* (*Ol. succini rectif.* 1 part, acid. nitric. 4 parts. Digest:—a black matter will be deposited, which must be well washed with water.)

MUSKGRAPE FLOWER, *Bulbus vomitorius.*
MUSKMALLOW, *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*
MUSKROOT, *Sambal.*

MUSKSEED, see *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

MUSKWOOD, *Thymiana.*

MUSOMANIA, *Musicomania.*

MUSQUITO, *Mosquito.*

MUSSÆN'DA FRONDO'SA, *Belil'la, Belle'son.* A decoction of this plant has been esteemed refrigerant.

MUSSEL, *Mytilus edulis.*

MUSSITA'TIO, *Mussita'tion,* from *mussitare,* itself from *mussare,* 'to murmur.' A condition, in which the tongue and lips move, as in the act of speaking, but without sounds being produced. This sort of murmuring is an unfavourable sign in disease, as indicating great cerebral debility.

MUSTA'CEUM: from *Mustacea,* a kind of laurus used in making it. A kind of wedding-cake used by the ancients, which consisted of meal, aniseed, cummin, and several other aromatics; its object—it has been conceived—being to prevent or remove the indigestion occasioned by too great indulgence at the marriage feast.

MUSTACHE, *Mystax.*

MUSTARD, BLACK, *Sinapis*—m. *Clummy, Polanisia graveolens*—m. *Essence of, White-head's,* see *Sinapis*—m. *False, Polanisia graveolens*—m. *Hedge, Erysimum*—m. *Mithridate, Thlaspi campestre*—m. *Stinking hedge, Alliaris*—m. *Treacle, Thlaspi arvense*—m. *White, Sinapis alba*—m. *Wild, Sinapis arvensis.*

MUSTELANEUS, *Galeacoon.*

MUSTUM, *Wort.*

MUTACIS'MUS, *Mutaciam,* from *mutare,* 'I use the letter m too frequently.' A vicious pronunciation; consisting, according to Sauvages, in the frequent repetition of the letters *m, p,* and *m,* which are substituted for others.

MUTA'TIO SEXUS. A change or conversion of sex. A notion prevailed in antiquity that such a conversion was possible.

MUTEO'NIS. Under this name is comprehended every phenomenon of expression, voluntary and involuntary, which impresses the sight or touch.

MUTILATION, *Mutila'tio, Maiming,* from *mutilus,* 'broken.' The removal or privation of a limb, or of some other external part of the body. In all countries, this crime has been punished with severity.

MUTINUS, *Penis.*

MUTINNE, *Mutitas.*

MUTITAS, *mutus,* 'dumb.' *Obtutescentia, Ala'lia, Anan'dia, Dumbness, Speech'lessness, (F.) Mutime, Mutit.* Impossibility of articulating sounds; although they can be elicited. Dumbness is often congenital, and united with deafness, of which it is an effect. In some cases it is accidental.

MUTITAS SURDO'RUM, *Apho'nia Surdorum, Surdomutitas, Deaf-dumbness.* Speechlessness from deafness; congenital, or produced during infancy. The subjects of this affection are called *deaf-dumb, (F.) Sourds-muets.*

MUTITÉ, *Mutitas.*

MUTO, *Penis.*

MUTONIATUS, *Membrosus.*

MUTTERKORN, *Ergot.*

MUTTON TEA. Prepared from a pound of mutton, freed from the fat and cut into thin slices; and a pint and a half of boiling soft water poured over them, as in the case of beef tea; except that it requires to be boiled for half an hour after the maceration, before it is strained through a sieve.

MUTUNNUS, *Prinpus.*

MYACANTHA, *Ruscus.*

MYALGIA, *Cramp.*

MYASTHENIA, from *mys,* 'a muscle,' and *asthenia,* 'debility.' Muscular debility.

MYCE, *Occlusion.*

MYCES, Fungus.
MYCHMUS, Suspirium.
MYCHTHISMUS, Moaning, Suspirium.
MYCODERM'A, *My'coderm*; from *μυκη*, 'a mushroom,' and *δερμα*, 'skin.' A cryptogamous growth, which constitutes the crusts of favus. See *Porrigo favosa*.
MYCODERMA CEREBRIS, *Torula cerevisiæ*.
MYCODES, Fungoid.
MYCORTHOPNÆ'A; from *μυκος*, 'mucus,' and *ορθοπνοια*, 'difficulty of breathing except when in the erect attitude.' Orthopnoea from excessive secretion of mucus in the air-passages — *Orthopnoea pituitosa*.
MYCOSIS, Fungus.
MYCTERES, *Myxæ*, Nares.
MYCTEROPHONIA, Rhinophonia.
MYCTEROXEROTES; from *μυκτρος*, 'the nares,' and *ξηρος*, 'dryness.' *Narium sic'citas*. Dryness of the interior of the nose.
MYCUS, Mucus.
MYDE'SIS, from *μυδω*, 'I abound with moisture.' In its most general sense, it means *corruption*. By some, it is used for a mucous discharge from inflamed eyelids.
MYDON, *μυδων*. Same etymon. Fungous or putrid flesh in certain fistulous ulcers. — *Pollux*. Also, flesh putrid from mouldiness.
MYDRI'ASIS, *Platycoria*, *Platycoria'asis*, *Amydri'asis*. A name given by several writers to morbid dilatation of the pupil; and, by others, to weakness of sight, produced by hydrophthalmia; from *μυδος*, 'moisture.'
MYDRIAT'ICUS, *Mydriat'ic*. Relating to or causing dilatation of the pupil. *Pereira*.
MYELAL'GIA; from *μυελος*, 'the spinal marrow,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the spinal marrow.
MYELAPOPLEXIA, Apoplexia myelitica.
MYELATEL'IA; from *μυελος*, 'the spinal marrow,' and *επιλεια*, 'want of end or finish.' Incompleteness of the spinal marrow.
MYELATROPHIA, *Tabes dorsalis*.
MYÉLITE, Myelitis.
MYELITIS, *M. parenchymatosa*, *M. spinalis*, *Inflammatio medullæ spinalis*, *Spini'tis*, *Spino-dorsit'is*, *Notomyelit'is*, *Rachiomylit'is*, *Rachial-git'is*, (of some,) (*F.*) *Myélite*, *Inflammation de la moëlle épinière ou rachidienne*, from *μυελος*, 'the marrow,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes;—indicated by deep-seated burning pain in the spine, with various nervous and vascular irregularities of function. It is not common. Dr. Marshall Hall proposes to call inflammation of the membranes of the brain *Meningitis*; that of the substance of the brain *Myelitis*.
MYELITIS SPINALIS, Myelitis — *m. Exsudativa*, *Hydrorachis* — *m. Parenchymatosa*, Myelitis.
MYELOCHYSIS, *Hydrorachis*.
MYELOGANGLIITIS, *Cholera* (sporadic.)
MYELOMA, see *Encephaloid*.
MYELOMALACIA, *Mollities medullæ spinalis*.
MYELOMYCES, see *Encephaloid*.
MYELON, *Medulla spinalis*.
MYELOPARALYSIS, *Paraplegia*.
MYELOPHTHISIS, *Tabes dorsalis* — *m. Sicca*, *Tabes mesenterica*.
MYELOPHY'MATA, *Tubercula medullæ spinalis*, from *μυελος*, 'marrow,' and *φυμα*, 'a tubercle.' Tubercles of the spinal marrow.
MYELORRHAGIA, Apoplexia myelitica.
MYELOSPONGUS, see *Encephaloid*.
MYELUS, Marrow, *Medulla spinalis* — *m. Dorsalis*, *Medulla spinalis* — *m. Notissus*, *Medulla spinalis* — *m. Psoides*, *Medulla spinalis*.

MYENERG'IA, from *μυς*, 'a muscle,' *εν*, and *εργον*, 'work.' Muscular strength.
MYGMUS, Suspirium.
MYIOCEPHALUM, *Staphyloma*.
MYIODEOPSIA, *Metamorphopsia*.
MYITIS, *Myositis*, *Rheumatism, acuta*.
MYLACRI, Molar teeth.
MYLACRIS, *Patella*.
MYLE, *Patella*, *Mole*.
MYLICUS, Molar.
MYLODI, Molar teeth.
MYLODONTES, Molar teeth.
MYLO-GLOSSUS, from *μυλος*, 'the jaw,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' Winslow has given this name to muscular fibres, which pass from the posterior part of the myloid line of the lower jaw, and from the sides of the base of the tongue to the parietes of the pharynx. These fibres belong to the constrictor superior pharyngis.
MYLO-HYOID LINE, see *Mylo-hyoideus*.
MYLO-HYOID FURROW OR GROOVE. A furrow which passes from the superior orifice of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw in the same direction as the canal, and lodges the *mylo-hyoideus*, a branch of the inferior-dental.
MYLO-HYOID NERVE, see *Mylo-hyoideus*.
MYLO-HYOIDEUS, from *μυλος*, 'the jaw,' and *υοιδος*, 'the os hyoides.' *Mylo'ides*, (*F.*) *Mylo-hyoideus*. The *Mylo-pharyngeus* of Morgagni and Santorini. This muscle is situate at the upper and anterior part of the neck, behind the lower jaw. It is broad, flat, and has the form of a truncated triangle. It arises from the *internal oblique*, *internal maxillary* or *mylo-hyoideus* line of the lower jaw bone, and is inserted at the fore part of the body of the os hyoides. Its innermost fibres unite with those of the opposite side to form a raphe on the median line. The *mylo-hyoideus* raises the os hyoides and carries it forward, or it depresses the lower jaw.
MYLO-PHARYNGEUS, *Constrictor pharyngis*, *Mylo-hyoideus*.
MYLUODES, *Mylo-hyoideus*.
MYOCARDITIS, *Carditis*.
MYOCEPHALITIS, *Myi'tis cephalica*; from *μυς*, or *μυων*, 'a muscle,' *κεφαλος*, 'head,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the muscles of the head.
MYOCEPHALON, *Staphyloma*.
MYOCELIAL'GIA, from *μυων*, 'muscle,' *κοιλια*, 'abdomen,' and *αλγος*, 'I suffer.' Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.
MYOCELI'TIS, *Myocelitis*, *Inflammatio musculo-rum abdominalium*, from *μυων*, 'muscle,' *κοιλια*, 'lower belly,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.
MYODEOP'SIA, *Metamorphopsia*.
MYO'DES, from *μυς*, 'a muscle,' and *αιδος*, 'resemblance.' Like unto muscle. Muscular.
MYODESOPSIA, *Metamorphopsia*.
MYODYNA'MIA, *Via musculo-ris*; from *μυς*, 'a muscle,' and *δυναμις*, 'power.' The force or power of a muscle.
MYODYNAMICS, see *Muscular contraction*.
MYODYNAMOMETER, *Dynamometer*.
MYODYNAMOMETER, *Dynamometer*.
MYODYN'IA, from *μυων*, 'muscle,' and *αίνας*, 'pain.' Pain in the muscles, — *rheumatismal* or other. *Rheumatism*.
MYODYNIA INFLAMMATO'RIA, *Myositis*.
MYOG'RAPHY, *Myogro'phia*, from *μυων*, 'muscle,' and *γραφειν*, 'to describe.' An anatomical description of the muscles.
MYOLEM'MA, *Myole'ma*, from *μυων*, 'a muscle,' and *λεμμα*, 'a coat.' The membranous tube

of each muscular fibre. It has also the same signification as *Sarcolemma*.

MY'OLINE, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle.' A name given by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to a transparent substance that fills the cells, which, he conceives, by their juxtaposition form the ultimate muscular fibril.

MYOL'OGY, *Myolog'ia*, *Sarcolog'ia*, *Myoiog'ia*; from *μῦς*, 'a muscle,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' That part of anatomy which treats of the muscles.

MYON, Muscle.

MYONARCO'SIS, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle,' and *ἄρσεν*, 'stupor.' Numbness of the muscles.

MYONITIS, Myositis.

MYON'OSUS, *Myon'osis*, *Myopath'ia*, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle,' and *ὄσος*, 'disease.' A disease of the muscles.

MYOPALMUS, *Subsultus tendinum*.

MYOPATHIA, *Myonosua*.

MYOPE, *Myopa*.

MYOPHONIA, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' The sound of muscular contraction, — as that of the ventricles of the heart, during the systole of that organ.

MYO'PIA, *Myopi'asia*, *Lusci'itas*, *Myo'is*, *Paropi'is propin'qua*, *Amblyo'pia disito'rum*, *Dyo'pia disito'rum*, *Dyepho'ia*, *Visus ju'venum*, from *μῦς*, 'I close,' or from *μῦς*, 'a mouse,' and *ὄψ*, 'the eye;' *My'opy*, *Short-sightedness*, *Near-sightedness*, *Mouse-sight*, *Purblindness*, (F.) *Vus courte*. Persons who can only see objects very near. The defect is owing to the too great convexity of the eye, or too great density of the humours, and is palliated by wearing concave glasses.

MYOPI'C, *Myopi'cus*; same etymon. *Short-sighted*, *Poreblind*, *Purblind*. Relating or appertaining to myopia.

MYOPODIORTHO'TICON, from *μῦς*, 'one that is short-sighted,' and *διopθωτικόν*, 'having power to correct.' An apparatus for the cure of short-sightedness. — A. A. Berthold.

MYOPS, *Lusci'ous*, *Myo'pus*, *My'ope*. Same etymon. One affected with myopia or short-sightedness.

MYOPY, *Myopia*.

MYORRHEX'IS, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle,' and *ρῆξις*, 'rupture.' Rupture of a muscle.

MYO'SIS, from *μῦς*, 'I close.' *Microcor'ia*. Smallness of the pupil. *Phthi'is pupilla'ria*. Permanent contraction of the pupil. It is usually caused by iritis, and is extremely difficult to cure. When it exists to such an extent as to obliterate the pupil, it is called *Synizesis*. Also, *Myopia*.

MYOSITÉ, *Myositis*.

MYOSIT'IC; *Myosit'icus*, from *Myosia*. Causing contraction of the pupil, — as opium. — Pereira.

MYOSIT'IS, *Myi'tis*, *Myi'tis*, *Myoni'tis*, *Sarci'tis*, *Rheumatis'mus phlegmono'des*, *Myodyn'ia inflammato'ria*, *Phlegma'sia myo'ica*, *Inflammatio seu Phlegmonè Musculo'rum*, (F.) *Myosite*, *Inflammation des muscles*, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle.' A name proposed by Sagar for inflammation of the muscles. Also, *Rheumatism*.

MYOSOTIS, *Hieracium pilosella*, *Rheumatism*, *Rheumatism*, acute.

MYOSPASMUS, *Cramp*.

MYOTIL'ITY, *Myotil'itas*, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle.' Muscular contractility. — Chaussier.

MYOT'OMY, *Myotom'ia*, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle,' and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy which treats of the dissection of the muscles. Also, the surgical operation of the division of muscles to remove deformity.

MYOTYRBE, *Chorea*.

MYRAC'OPUM, from *μυρον*, 'an ointment,' and *κωρος*, 'fatigue.' An ointment used by the ancients in cases of fatigue.

MYREPSUS, *Unguentarius*.

MYR'IAGRAMME, from *μυρια*, '10,000,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme.' A weight equal to 10,000 grammes, or to 26 pounds, 9 ounces, and 6 drachms Troy.

MYRIAMÈTRE. A measure of 10,000 metres; equal to 16 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards, and 14 inches.

MYRICA ASPLENIFOLIA, *Comptonia asplenifolia* — m. *Cerifera*, see *Cera flava et alba*, and *Wax*, myrtle.

MYR'ICA GALE, *Myrtus Braban'tica* seu *Ang'lica*, *Myr'ica palus'tria*, *Myrtifo'lia Bel'gica*, *Gale*, *Gagel*, *Rhus sylves'tris*, *Ac'aron*, *Elang'nus*, *E. Cordo*, *Chama'leag'nus*, *Dodona'a*, *Dutch myrtle*, *Sweet gale*, *Sweet willow*, *Candleberry myrtle*, (F.) *Piment Royal*, *Thé de Simon Pauli*, *Gale odorant*. Family, *Amentaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Dioecia Tetrandria*. The leaves, flowers, and seeds have a strong, fragrant smell, and a bitter taste. They are used for destroying moths and cutaneous insects. The infusion is given internally as a stomachic and vermifuge.

MYRICA PALUSTRIS, *M. Gale*.

MYRINGA, see *Tympanum*.

MYRINGIT'IS, *Inflamma'tio tym'pani*; from *Myringa*, 'the membrana tympani,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the membrana tympani; and, also, of the tympanum.

MYRINX, see *Tympanum*.

MYRIS, *Myrothe'ca*, *Narthe'cia*, *Narthe'cium*, *Narthez*, from *μυρον*, 'a perfumed oil or ointment.' A perfumed oil or ointment box or jar.

MYRIS'TICA, *M. Moscha'ta*, *M. aromati'ca seu officina'lis* seu *fragrans*, *Comacon*. *Nat. Ord.* *Myristicæ*. The tree which produces the nutmeg and mace. (F.) *Muscadier*. *The Nutmeg*, *Myristica*, (Ph. U. S.) *Myristicæ nucleus*, *Myristicæ moscha'tæ nucleus*, *Nux moscha'ta seu unguenta'ria*, *Nuci'ta*, *Nux myrist'ica*, *Chryso'bal'anus Gale'ni*, *Unguenta'ria*, *Ac'sala*, *Nux aromati'ca*, (F.) *Muscado*, is the seed or kernel. It has a fragrant, aromatic odour; an agreeable pungent taste, and is much used for culinary purposes. Alcohol extracts its active matter. It has the properties of aromatics in general; being stimulant and stomachic. The oil—*O'leum myristicæ*—possesses the virtues of the nutmeg. Dose of the nutmeg, gr. v. to ℥j;—of the oil gr. iij to gr. vj.

Mace, *Macis*, *Maces*, *Flores macis* seu *ma'cidos*, (F.) *Fleurs de muscade*, is the involucre of the fruit. It is membranous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg, and is possessed of similar qualities. The *O'leum macis* is a fragrant, sebaceous substance, expressed in the East Indies. It is only used externally.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEUS, see *Myristica moschata*.

MYRMECIA, *Formica*.

MYRMECLASIS, *Convulsio cerealis*, *Formication*.

MYRMECLASMUS, *Convulsio cerealis*, *Formication*.

MYRMECISMUS, *Convulsio cerealis*, *Formication*.

MYRMECIZON, *Formicant*.

MYRMECOSIS, *Convulsio cerealis*, *Formication*.

MYRMEC, *Formica*.

MYROBAL'ANUS, from *μυρον*, 'an ointment,' and *βαλανος*, 'a nut;' so called, because formerly used in ointment; *Angeloc'acos*, *Myro'balan*, *Glans unguenta'ria*, *Palma unguentario'rum*. A dried

Indian fruit, of the plum kind, of different species of *Terminalia*. Of this there are several varieties—the *M. Bellirica* or *Belliric myrobalan*, *Bellegu*, *Bellerigi*, *Belinleg*:—the *M. chebulata* or *Chebulic myrobalan*; the *M. citrina* or *Yellow myrobalan*, *Ara'ra*; the *M. Emblica* or *emblic myrobalan*, and the *M. Indica*, *As'uar*, *Indian* or *Black myrobalan*. All the myrobalans have an unpleasant, bitterish, very austere taste; and strike an inky blackness with a solution of steel. They are said to possess laxative as well as astringent properties.

MYRON, Myrum, Unguentum.

MYROPISSOCE'RON. A topical application in alopecia, referred to by Galen; from *μυρον*, 'ointment,' *πίσσα*, 'pitch,' and *κηρος*, 'wax.'

MYROPŒUS, Unguentarius.

MYROPOLES, Apothecary, Unguentarius.

MYROSPERMUM FRUTESCENS, Myroxylon Peruiferum—m. Peruiferum, see Myroxylon Peruiferum.

MYROXYLON, see M. Peruiferum.

MYROXYLON PERUIFERUM, *Myropermum frutescens*, from *μυρον*, 'an ointment,' and *ξύλον*, 'wood;' *Caburei'ba*. *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. The tree which is considered to afford the *Clove bark*; *Balsamum Peruvia'num*, *Putsochill*, *Myrox'ylis Peruiferi balsamum*, *Myrox'ylon*, *Balsamum Peruvia'num*, *Caburei'ba*, *Indian*, *Mexican*, or *American balsam*, (F.) *Baume de Pérou*. This balsam consists of benzoic acid, resin, and essential oil. Its odour is fragrant and aromatic; taste hot and bitter: it is soluble in alcohol, and miscible in water by the aid of mucilage. It is stimulant and tonic, and considered to be expectorant: as such, it has been employed in paralysis, chronic asthma, chronic bronchitis and rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c., and externally, for cleansing and stimulating foul indolent ulcers. Dose gr. v to gr. xxx.

White Balsam of Peru, *Natural balsam*, *Balsamum album*, *Styrax alba*, *Balsamelæon*, is obtained by incision from *Myropermum peruiferum*.

MYROXYLON TOLUIFERUM, *Toluifera Balsamum*.

MYRRHA, Heb. מֵרְחָה; *Bola*, *Stactê*, *Ergas'ma*, *Myrrh*, *Calo'nia*, *Smyrna*, *Myrrha rubra*, (F.) *Myrrhe*. The exudation of an unknown plant of Abyssinia or Arabia Felix, said to be the *Balanaden'dron myrrha*. This gum-resin has a fragrant, peculiar odour; and bitter aromatic taste. It is in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water when aided by friction. S. G. 1.360. It is stimulant; and has been used in cachectic affections, humoral asthma, chronic bronchitis, &c. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

MYRRHA IMPERFECTA, *Bdellium*.

MYRRHINE, *Myrtus*.

MYRRHIS ANNUA, *Athamanta Cretensis*—m. Major, *Cherophyllum odoratum*—m. Odorata, *Cherophyllum odoratum*.

MYRSINE, *Myrtus*.

MYRSINELÆ'ON, from *μυρσίνη*, 'the myrtle,' and *λαῖον*, 'oil.' Oil of myrtle.—*Dioscorides*.

MYRSINI'TES, *μυρσίνης*. Wine in which branches of myrtle have been macerated.

MYRTACANTHA, *Ruscus*.

MYRTE COMMUN, *Myrtus*.

MYRTID'ANON, *μυρτιδανον*. An excrescence, growing on the trunk of the myrtle, and used as an astringent. Also, a wine—*Vinum Myrtid'anum*—made from wild myrtle berries.

MYRTIFOLIA BELGICA, *Myrica gale*.

MYRTIFORM, *Myrtiform'is*, *Myrto'des*, from *myrtus*, 'a myrtle,' and *forma*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a leaf of myrtle. A name given to

a muscle (depressor alae nasi), to the foena incliva; and to certain caruncles, &c.

MYRTIFORMIS, *Compressor naris*, *Depressor alae nasi*.

MYRTI'TES. A name given to a medicine prepared with honey and myrtle berries.

MYRTLE, *Myrtus*—m. Berry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*—m. Candleberry, *Myrica gale*—m. Dutch, *Myrica gale*—m. Wild, *Ruscus*.

MYRTOCHELLIDES, *Nympha*.

MYRTOCHILA, *Nympha*.

MYRTODES, *Myrtiform*.

MYRTON, *Clitoria*.

MYRTUS, *Myrtus commun'is*, *M. communis Italica*, *Myrri'nê*, *Myrrhi'nê*, *The Myrtle*, (F.) *Myrte Commun*. The berries of this plant have been recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes and other disorders of relaxation and debility. They are moderately astringent and somewhat aromatic.

MYRTUS ANGLICA, *Myrica gale*—m. Brabantica, *Myrica gale*.

MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLA'TA, *Calyptan'thes caryophyllata*, *Cassia caryophyllata*, *Canel'la caryophyllata*, (F.) *Capellei*, *Oannelle giroflêe*. The tree which is considered to afford the *Clove bark*; *Cortex caryophyllatus seu caryophyllata*. This bark is a warm aromatic; resembling clove with an admixture of cinnamon. It may be used with the same views as cloves or cinnamon.

MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLUS, *Eugenia caryophyllata*—m. *Leucodendron*, *Melaleuca cajaputi*.

MYRTUS PIMEN'TA. The tree which bears the *Jamaica pepper*, *Pimenta bacca*, *Pimento berries*, *Pimento*, *Piper caryophyllatum*, *Coc'culi Indi aromatici*, *Piper chia'pa*, *Amo'mum pimenta*, *Fructus pimenti*, *Carice*, *Caryophyllus America'nus seu Pimenta*, *Piper odora'tum Jamaica'nsis*, *Allepice*, *Piper Jamaica'nsis*, *Piper tabac'cum*, (F.) *Poivre de Jamaïque*, *Toute épice*, *Assouron*. The unripe berries—*Pimenta* (Ph. U. S.)—have an aromatic odour; resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; the taste is pungent, but mixed, like the odour. Like other peppers, this is stimulant and carminative. The oil—*O'leum Pimenta*—possesses the virtues of the berries. The powdered fruit has been called *Quatre épices* or *Four spices*. Dose gr. v to ʒij.

MYRUM, *Myron*, *μυρον*. A perfumed oil or ointment. A liquid perfume. The spontaneously exuding juice of many plants, especially of that from which myrrh is obtained.

MYS, *Muscle*.

MYSIOLOGIA, *Myology*.

MYSITIS, *Myositis*.

MYSTAX, *Mastax*. The hair growing on each side of the upper lip in men. The *mustache* or *mustachio*, (F.) *Moustache*. Also, the upper lip.

MYSTE'RION, *μυστήριον*, 'a mystery.' An arcanum, nostrum, or secret preparation in general. Also, an antidote referred to by Galen and others.

MYSTRON, *μυστρον*. A Greek measure, which held about three drachms.

MYTILUS EDULIS. The common mussel, (F.) *Moule*. A bivalve, the flesh of which, when at all in a state of decomposition, is highly poisonous. When fresh, it is an agreeable, but not very digestible article of diet.

MYU'RUS, *Meiu'ros*. A pulse is so called when it sinks progressively and becomes smaller and smaller like a rat's tail; from *μύς*, 'rat,' and *ουρα*, 'tail.' *Pulsus myurus recip'rocus*, a pulse, which, after having become gradually weaker, resumes, by degrees, its former character.

MYXA, Mucus, Sebastina.

MYXÆ, Mycteres.

MYXEOSIS, Gonorrhœa impura.

MYXODES, Muciform.

MYXOR/RHOOS, *μυξορροος*, from *μυξα*, 'mucus,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' One who is subject to mucous discharge. Applied to an infant, that

discharges a considerable quantity of mucus and saliva.

MYXOSARCO'MA, from *μυξα*, 'mucus,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' A tumour which is mucocarcinoma; partly mucous and partly fleshy.

MYXOTER, Nasus.

MYZESIS, Sucking.

N.

N. This letter, in prescriptions, is an abridgment of *Numero*, 'by number.'

NAB'ALUS ALBUS, *Prenanthes serpentina*, *White Lettuce*, *Lion's Foot*, *Rattlesnake's Master*, *Rattlesnake root*. An indigenous plant, of the order Compositæ, which, with several other species of the genus, is reputed to possess the power of curing the bites of serpents. The root has been used in dysentery.

NABOT, *Saccharum candidum*.

NABOTHI GLAN'DULÆ, *O'vula seu Ova Nabothi seu Nabothia'na*, *Ovarium Nabothi*, *Folliculi rotundi et oblongi*, *Vesiculae seu Bullæ rotundæ cervicis uteri*, *Vesiculae seminales mulierum*, *Corpora globosa*, *Corpuscula globosa*, *Glandulae seu Hydatides cervicis uteri*. Small, mucous crypts or follicles situate in the interstices of the duplicatures of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri. Naboth, from noticing them in a morbid condition, mistook them for ova; and hence they received the name *Ovula Nabothi*.

NACRA, *Nakra*, *Nasa*. A kind of influenza common in the East Indies.

NACRÆ, Margaritaceus.

NACREOUS, Margaritaceus.

NÆVI, see *Nævus*.

NÆVUS, Plural *Nævi*; *Nævus mater'nus*, *N. Stigilum*, *Nota mater'na*, *Nævus*, *Macula matricis*, *M. Mater'na seu matricales*, *Notæ infantum*, *Lupus varicosus*, *Stigmata*, *Metrocel'ides*, *Congenitæ notæ*, *Mother's Marks*, *Fancy marks*, *Mother's spots*, (F.) *Envie*, *Tache de Naissance*. Spots of various kinds on the skin of children when born, which have been attributed to the influence of the maternal imagination on the fetus in utero. They are of various appearances, some much better supplied with blood than others. Some are merely superficial or stain-like spots; others are prominent; and often have long, irregular hairs growing from them. These have usually been called *Moles*, *Spili*, *Spilo'ma*, *Epichro'es spili*, &c.

When *nævi* are superficial, without any disposition to enlarge or spread, they need not be meddled with: but all those that partake of the character of aneurism by anastomosis had better be removed, where practicable.

NÆVUS SIGILLUM, *Nævus*.

NAFDA, *Naphtha*.

NAIL, Sax. *nasl*, (G.) *Nagel*, *Unguis*, *Onyx*, (F.) *Ongle*. A whitish transparent substance, similar to horn, which covers the dorsal extremity of the fingers. Three portions are distinguished in it; the extremity, which is free, at the end of the finger;—the body or middle portion adherent by its inner surface; and the root, *Radix seu Matrix unguis*, *In'itum unguis*. The last presents two distinct parts; the one, terminated by a thin, serrated edge, is buried in a duplicature of the skin; the other, called *Lu'nula seu Semi-lunula seu Sele'næ seu Arcus seu Exor'tus seu Anas'ole seu Albe'do un'guium*, is whitish and of

a semilunar shape, and is situate above the part where the epidermis terminates. The nails are composed of a horny tissue, of the same nature as that which forms the hoofs, horns, and scales of different animals. When the nail has been torn off, the papillæ of the skin become covered by a soft, whitish lamina, whose consistence gradually augments. New laminae are then formed underneath, and give the nail the thickness it ought to possess. The corneous substance, being thus constantly produced at the extremity of each of these laminae, the whole of the nail is pushed forwards, and it would grow indefinitely, were it not cut or worn by friction.

The nails protect and support the extremities of the fingers against the impression of hard bodies. They are, also, useful in laying hold of small bodies; and dividing those that have but little consistence.

NAÏN, *Nanus*.

NAKRA, *Nacra*.

NANNARI, *Hemidesmus Indicus*.

NANNYBERRY, *Viburnum lentago*.

NANOCEPH'ALUS, from *vavos*, 'a dwarf,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monstrous state in which the whole head or certain of its parts are too small, whilst the trunk and extremities are normal.

NANOCOR'MUS, from *vavos*, 'a dwarf,' and *κορμος*, 'a trunk.' A monstrous condition in which the trunk is too small, whilst the head possesses its normal size.

NANOM'ELUS, from *vavos*, 'a dwarf,' and *μελος*, 'a limb.' A monstrous condition in which some part of an extremity is too small, and the whole limb too short.

NANOSO'MUS, from *vavos*, 'a dwarf,' and *σωμα*, 'body.' *Dwarf'ishness*. A state in which the entire body with all its parts is smaller than common.

NANUS, *Pumilio*, *Pumilo*, *Purillus*, 'a dwarf.' (*Pumilus*, *Pumilius*, 'dwarfish.') (F.) *Nain*. One who is much below the usual stature. The term is applicable to all organized beings from man to the vegetable. Trees have their dwarfs, as the human species have theirs. Some curious authenticated instances of human dwarfs are on record. Bebe, the dwarf of Stanislaus, king of Poland, was 33 inches (French) long, and well proportioned. The Polish nobleman, Borwiaski, who was well made, clever, and a good linguist, measured 28 Paris inches. He had a brother, 34 inches high, and a sister 21. A Friesland peasant, at 26 years of age, had attained 29 Amsterdam inches. C. H. Stüberin, of Nürnberg, was under three feet high at 20, yet he was well proportioned and possessed of talents. General Tom Thumb, so called, was seen by the Author in 1847. He was said to be 15 years old; measured 28 inches in height, and when weighed at the mint was found to weigh 20 pounds and 2 ounces. See *Pygmy*.

NAPÉ OF THE NECK, Nucha.

NAPPELLUS VERUS, *Aconitum napellus*.

NAPHÆ FLORES, see *Citrus aurantium*.

NAPHTHA, Acetone.

NAPHTHA, *Nafda*, *Napta*, *Napta'lius*, *O'leum petre album*; from a Chaldaic and Syriac word signifying *bitumen*. A bituminous substance, found in Persia, Calabria, Sicily, &c. It is liquid, limpid, of a yellowish white colour, a smell slightly resembling that of oil of turpentine, and lighter than water. It resembles petroleum in its properties, and has been chiefly used as an external application; although, occasionally, as an anthelmintic, and in inhalation in phthisis pulmonalis.

NAPHTHA, COAL TAR, LIGHT, see *Anæsthetic*.

NAPHTHA VITRIOLI, *Æther sulphuricus*—*n*. *Vitrioli camphorata*, *Tinctura ætheres camphorata*—*n*. *Vitrioli martialis*, *Tinctura seu Alcohol sulphurico-ætheres ferri*—*n*. Wood, Acetone.

NAPH'THALINE, *Naphthali'na*, *Naph'thalin*. When coal-tar is subjected to distillation, naphthaline passes over after coal naphtha. It is a white, shining, concrete, crystalline substance, fusible at 176° and boiling at 423°. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, naphtha and the oils, but insoluble in water. It has been used as an excitant expectorant, in the dose of 8 to 30 grains, in emulsion or syrup, and repeated. It has also been used as an anthelmintic; and, when made into an ointment, in psoriasis, lepra vulgaris, &c.

NAPIFORM, *Bunioid*.

NAPIUM, *Lapsana*, *Sinapis*.

NAPLES, (CLIMATE OF.) The climate of Naples in its general characters resembles that of Nice, but it is more changeable: the sirocco too, which is little known in Nice, is severely felt at Naples. It is not a good residence for the phthical invalid: Sir James Clark, indeed, considers it altogether unsuitable.

NAPLES, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the Quarter Santa Lucia, near the coast, is a cold spring, rich in sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid. It is much used as an aperient tonic, and in cutaneous affections.

NAPLES WATER, FACTU'IOUS, (F.) *Eau de Naples*, *Aqua Neapolitana*, *Aqua acid'ula hydrosulphurata*. (*Acidulous water*, containing four times its bulk of carbonic acid, ℥xv, and ℥ij; *hydrosulphuretted water*, ℥ix; *carbonate of soda*, gr. viij; *carbonate of magnesia*, gr. x. *M. Ph. P.*)

NAPTA, *Nanus*, *Nata*.

NAPTALIUS, *Nanus*.

NAPUS, *Sinapis*—*n*. *Leucosinapis*, *Sinapis alba*—*n*. *Sylvestris*, *Brassica napus*.

NAPY, *Sinapis*.

NARCAPHTE, *Thymiana*.

NARCAPH'THON, *Nascaph'thon*. The bark of an aromatic tree formerly brought from India. By some, supposed to be that of the tree which affords the olibanum. It was used in fumigation, in diseases of the lungs.

NARCE, *Narcosis*.

NARCEMA, *Narcosis*.

NARCESIS, *Narcosis*.

NARCISSÉ FAUX, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*—*n*. *des Prés*, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*—*n*. *Sawage*, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*.

NARCIS'SUS PSEUDO-NARCIS'SUS, *N. festalis* seu *glauca* seu *grandiflorus* seu *hispanicus* seu *major* seu *terratius* seu *sylvestris*, *Bulbocodium*, *Pseudo-narcissus*, *Daf'fodil*, (F.) *Narcisse sawage*, *Narcisse des prés*, *Faux narcissé*. The root is emetic and cathartic, in the dose of ℥j. The flowers are antispasmodic. Dose, 24 grains.

NARCODES, *Narcotised*.

NARCO'SIS, *Nar'cotism*, *Narcol*, *Narces*, *Narce'ma*, *Narce'ria*, from *narcess*, 'I benumb.' *Torpe'do*, *Torpor*, *Stupor*, *Stupefactio*. The aggregate effects produced by narcotic substances. At times, narcotism is confined to a state of more or less profound stupor; and constitutes, in certain cases, a useful remedial condition; at others, it is a true poisoning, characterized by vertigo, nausea, a state of intoxication or apoplexy, constant delirium, convulsive motions, &c. Emetics in strong doses, and not much diluted with water; purgatives and glysters are the first means to be used in this condition. The stupor may afterwards be combated by the use of exciting and stimulating drinks.

NARCOSIS FOLLICULO'RUM. A state of the scalp, which Mr. Erasmus Wilson conceives to be dependent upon torpid action of the hair follicles, and in which the scalp and hair are found covered with a yellowish, dirty-looking powder, composed of an admixture of granular particles and furfuraceous scales.

NARCOSPAS'MUS, from *narcess*, 'stupor,' and *σπασμος*, 'spasm.' Stupor combined with spasm.

NARCOTIA, *Narcotine*.

NARCOTIC POISON, see *Poison*.

NARCOTICO-ACRID, see *Poison*.

NARCOTICS, *Narcol'ica*, *Carol'ica*, *Obtusefacientia*, *Stupefacientia*, *Stupefacientia*, (F.) *Stupefactifs*, *Stupefians*. Same etymon. Substances, which have the property of stupefying;—as opium, stramonium, hyoscyamus, belladonna, &c. They are used in medicine as soothing agents; exerting their special influence on the brain and tubular matter of the spinal marrow. In small doses, as a general rule, narcotics stimulate; in large, they act as sedatives. The following is a list of the chief narcotics:—*Aconitum*, *Ætheres*, *Belladonna*, *Camphora*, *Cannabis*, *Conium*, *Digitalis*, *Humulus*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lactucarium*, *Opium* and *Morphia*, *Stramonii Folia*, *Stramonii Semina*, *Mental Narcotics*, (*Appropriate Music*, *Monotonous sounds*, or any succession of monotonous impressions.)

NARCOTINE, *Narcol'ina*, *Narcol'ia*, *Narcolin*, *Anarcol'ina*, *Opia'num*; same etymon; (F.) *Sel de Déroane*, *Opiane*, *Sel d'opium*, *Principe cristallisable de Déroane*. A solid, white, inodorous, and insipid substance; by some considered to be alkaloid; by others neuter; crystallisable in straight prisms with a rhomboidal base; fusible like the fats; soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, and scarcely soluble in water. Narcotine produces all the unpleasant effects of opium; but, at the same time, throws the animal into a state of stupor. It is not used in medicine, on account of these objections. The salts, which are very bitter, have been used successfully in India for the cure of intermittents.

NARCOTISM, *Narcosis*.

NARCOTIZED, *Torpidus*, *Narcol'des*. Affected with stupor, as from the use of a narcotic.

NARD, **CELTIC**, *Valeriana Celtica*—*n*. *Indica*, *Nardus Indica*—*n*. *Indica*, *Nardus Indica*—*n*. *Indique*, *Nardus Indica*—*n*. *Petit*, *Aralia nudicaulis*—*n*. *Sawage*, *Asarum*.

NARDUM GALLICUM, *Valeriana Celtica*.

NARDUS AMERICANUS, *Aralia nudicaulis*—*n*. *Celtica*, *Valeriana Celtica*—*n*. *Montana*, *Asarum*.

NARDUS IN'DICA, *Spica nardi*, *Spica In'dica*, *Andropogon nardus* seu *citriodor'us*, *Indian nard*, *Spikenard*. The root of this plant is one of the ingredients in the mithridate and theriaca. It is moderately warm and pungent, and has a flavour by no means disagreeable. It is used by the Orientals as a spice:—(F.) *Nard Indica*, *N. Indique*. An ointment was formerly used, called

Unguentum nardi'num. It was prepared of *Nard*, *Malabathrum leaves*, *Oil of worms*, *Costus*, *Amomum*, *Myrrh*, &c., and was used as a detergent.

NARDUS RUSTICA, *Asarum*.

NARES, *Rhines*, *Cavitas Na'rium*, *Cavum seu Ca'eca seu Caver'na na'rium*, *Nasus internus*, *Mycteres*, *Na'rium ad'itus*, *Ochetu'mata*. *The nostrils*, (F.) *Narines*. Two elliptical apertures, situate beneath the nose, and separated from each other by the cartilaginous septum seu *columna nasi*. These apertures are continually open, and give passage to the air we breathe, and to the mucous fluids secreted in the nasal fossæ.

NARES INTERNÆ, *Nasal fossæ*.

NARES POSTERIOR, *Nares postre'mæ*, *Extre'ma nares*, *Or'tia postero'ra seu Cho'na na'rium*, *Na'rium Ex'tius*, (F.) *Arrièrès narines*, *Ouvertures postérieures des fosses nasales*, are the posterior apertures of the nasal cavities, which establish a communication between those cavities and the pharynx. They are bounded, above, by the body of the sphenoid bone; below, by the palate bone, and the base of the velum pendulum; and, on the outside, by the internal ala of the pterygoid process. They are separated from each other by a septum, of which the vomer is the bony part.

NARIFUSORIA, from *nares*, 'the nostrils,' and *funders*, *fusum*, 'to pour.' Medicine dropt into the nostrils.

NARINES, *Nares*.

NARIUM ADITUS, *Nares*—*n. Siccitas*, *Mycteroxerotes*.

NARTHECIA, *Formulary*, *Myris*.

NARTHECIUM, *Formulary*, *Myris*.

NARTHEX, *Formulary*, *Myris*, *Splint*—*n. Asafotida*, see *Asafotida*.

NASA, *Nacra*, *Nata*.

NASAL, *Nasa'lia*, from *nasus*, 'the nose.' That which relates to the nose.

NASAL ARTERY. This is the largest of the two branches in which the ophthalmic artery terminates. It issues from the orbit, above the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, passes above the side of the root of the nose, and anastomoses with the last extremity of the facial. Haller gave the name *nasal* to the sphenopalatine. He also called the dorsales nasi, furnished by the external maxillary, *Nasa'les laterales*.

NASAL BONES, *Ossa nasi*, *Ossa nasa'lia*, *Ossic'ula nasi*, *Ossa maxilla superioris quarta seu quinta seu secunda*, (F.) *Os nasaux*, *Os proppedu'ca*. These bones are situate beneath the nasal notch of the os frontis, and occupy the space between the nasal or angular processes of the superior maxillary bone. Their shape is nearly quadrilateral. They have an external or cutaneous surface, an internal or nasal, and four margins. Each is articulated with its fellow, with the os frontis, ethmoid, and superior maxillary bones. They ossify from a single point.

NASAL CARTILAGE, *Cartilago triangula'ris Nasi*. A cartilage formed of three portions, which unite at the dorsum nasi, and are distinguished into the *cartilage of the septum*, and the *lateral cartilages*. This cartilage is continuous, above, with the ossa nasi, and, inferiorly, with membranous fibro-cartilages, which form the supple and movable part of the nostrils. They are two in number—the one before, the other behind.

NASAL DUCT, *Lachrymal duct*—*n. Eminence*, *Mesophryon*.

NASAL FOSSÆ, *Cavi na'rium*, *Nares internæ*. Two large, anfractuous cavities, situate between the orbits below the cranium, and lined by the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane. These cavities have no communication with each other; but the various sinuses in the neighbouring bones

—the ethmoidal, sphenoidal, superior maxillary, &c.—all communicate with them. The general cavity of each nostril is divided by the ossa spongiosa into three *meatus* or *passages*, which run from before backwards. 1. The *Meatus narium superior*, placed at the upper, inner, and back part of the superior spongy bone. 2. The *Meatus medius*, situate between the superior and inferior spongy bones; and 3. The *Meatus inferior*, situate between the inferior spongy bone and the bottom of the nose. The Schneiderian membrane receives the first pair of nerves, and various branches from the fifth pair. The arteries are furnished by the branches of the *internal maxillary*, known under the names of sphenopalatine, infra-orbital, superior alveolar, palatine, pterygo-palatine; by the supra-orbital, and ethmoidal branches of the ophthalmic artery, by the internal carotid, superior labial, and dorsales nasi. Its veins are little known, and generally follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics are almost unknown. The nasal fossæ are the seat of smell; they aid, also, in respiration and phonation.

NASAL MEATUS, see *Nasal fossæ*.

NASAL MUCUS, *Mucus na'rium*, *Phlegma na'rium crassum*, *Mucor seu Pitu'ita seu Blenna seu Lympha muculen'ta na'rium*, *Apomyz'ia*, vulgarly called *Snot*, (F.) *Morve*, is the mucus secreted by the Schneiderian membrane.

NASAL NERVE, *Naso-palpebral* (Ch.), *Naso-ocula'ris* (Sömmering), *Naso-cilia'ris*. One of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve of Willis. It enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, passes along the inner paries of that cavity, and divides, opposite the internal and anterior orbital foramen, into two branches. 1. The *internal* and *posterior*, which passes into the *Foramen orbitarium internum anterius*, enters the cranium beneath the dura mater, and passes into the nasal fossæ, through an aperture at the side of the *Crista galli*. It afterwards divides into several filaments: one of them—the *Naso-lobar*, of Chaussier—is very small, and descends on the posterior surface of the os nasi, and ramifies on the integuments of the ala nasi. A second terminates near the septum; others descend along the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. 2. The other is *external* and *anterior*, and is called the *external nasal nerve*. It is distributed to the outside of the orbit. Before dividing, the nasal nerve communicates with the ophthalmic ganglion, and gives off two or three ciliary nerves: the *Posterior Nasal Nerve*. Sömmering has given this name to the nerves, which arise from the internal part of the sphenopalatine ganglion.

NASAL NOTCH, (F.) *Echancrure nasale*. A semicircular notch, situate between the nasal prominence of the frontal bone, and articulated with the nasal bones and the nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones.

NASAL PROCESS, *Maxillary bone*, superior.

NASAL PROMINENCE, (F.) *Bosse nasale*. A prominence, situate on the median line, at the anterior surface of the os frontis, between the two superciliary arches.

NASAL REGION, *Re'gio nasa'lia*. The region of the nose.

NASAL SPINES. These are three in number.

1. The *Superior nasal spine* of the os frontis, occupying the middle of its nasal notch, and articulated before with the nasal bones, behind with the ethmoid. 2. The *inferior* and *anterior nasal spine*, situate at the inferior part of the anterior opening of the nasal fossæ. It is formed by the two superior maxillary bones; and 3. The *inferior* and *posterior nasal spine*, *Spine gutturale* (Ch.), a process, formed on the median line

by the two palate bones at the posterior part of the palatine arch.

NASALE, Errhine.

NASALIS, Compressor naris.

NASA'LIS LA'BII SUPERIORIS. A small muscular slip, which runs up from the middle of the orbicularis and the lip to the tip of the nose. It lies exactly in the furrow, and is occasionally a levator of the upper lip, or a depressor of the tip of the nose.

NASAS, Nata.

NASATUS, Membrosus.

NAS'CALE. A kind of pessary, made of wool or cotton, which was formerly introduced into the vagina, after being impregnated with oil, ointment, or some other proper medicament.

NASCAPHTHON, Narcaphthon.

NASDA, Nata.

NASI, see Oryza.

NASITAS, Rhinophonia.

NASITIS, Rhinitis.—n. Postica, Angina nasalis.

NASO, *Nasutus*, from *nasus*, 'the nose.' One who has a long nose.

NASOCILIARIS (Nervus), Nasal nerve.

NASO-LA'BIAL, *Naso-labialis*; from *nasus*, 'the nose,' and *labium*, 'a lip.' Relating to the nose and lip.

NASO-LABIAL LINE. A line or furrow, which separates the lip from the cheek, and commences at the ala nasi.

NASO-LABIA'LIS. A muscular fasciculus described by Albinus, which arises from the anterior extremity of the septum nasi, and terminates in the orbicularis oris.

NASO-PAL'ATINE, *Naso-palati'nus*. That which belongs to the nose and velum palati.

NASO-PALATINE GANGLION is situate in the foramen palatinum anterius. Its greater extremity receives the two naso-palatine branches: whilst the smaller gives off two or three filaments, which reach the palatine vault, where they ramify on the membrane of the same name, anastomosing with filaments of the great palatine nerve.

NASO-PALATINE NERVE is furnished by the spheno-palatine, which proceeds from the ganglion of Meckel. It traverses the vault of the nasal fossæ, and proceeds upon the septum between the two layers of the pituitary membrane. It enters the anterior palatine canal, and terminates at the superior angles of the naso-palatine ganglion, without attaining the mouth.

NASO-PALPÉBRAL, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

NASTA, Nata.

NASTURTIUM AMPHIBIUM, see Sisymbrium—n. Aquaticum, Cardamine pratensis, Sisymbrium nasturtium—n. Bursa pastoris, Thlaspi bursa—n. Hortense, Lepidium sativum—n. Indicum, Tropæolum majus—n. Officinale, Sisymbrium nasturtium—n. Palustre, see Sisymbrium—n. Peruvianum, Tropæolum majus—n. Pratense, Cardamine pratensis—n. Sativum, Lepidium sativum.

NASUM DILATANS, Pyramidalis nasi.

NASUS, The *Nose*, *Rhin*, *Rhis*, *Organon olfactis* seu *odoratus* seu *olfactorium*, *Promontorium faciei*, *Myxoter*, *Emunctorium cerebri*, *Snout*, (F.) *Nes*. The nose is a pyramidal eminence, situate above the anterior apertures of the nasal fossæ, which it covers; and, consequently, occupying the middle and upper part of the face, between the forehead and upper lip, the orbits and the cheeks. Its lateral surfaces form, by uniting angularly, a more or less prominent line, called *Dorsum* seu *Rhachis* seu *Spina Nasi*, (F.) *Dos du nez*. This line terminates, anteriorly,

by the lobe,—*Lobulus*. The sides are called *Ala Nasi*, *Pinnæ Naris*, (F.) *Ailes du nez*. The *columnna* is the inferior part of the partition. Its apex or tip has been called *Globulus nasi*.

The chief varieties of the nose are the *æquifixa*, the *flat nose*, (F.) *Nes camarat* ou *épaté*, and the *snub nose*, (F.) *Nes retroussé*. The nose is formed, besides its bones, of fibro-cartilage, cartilage, muscles, vessels, and nerves; and its use seems to be to direct odours to the upper part of the nasal fossæ.

NASUS INTERNUS, Nares.

NASUTUS, Naso.

NATA, *Natta*, *Nasa*, *Nasda*, *Nasta*, *Nasum*, *Napta*. A fleshy, indolent excrescence, having the shape of the nates.

NATARON, Natron.

NATA'TION, *Nata'tio*, from *natare*, itself from *nare*, 'to swim.' *Swimming*. The action of swimming, or of supporting one's self, or moving upon the water. Swimming resembles the horizontal leap in its physiology—the medium being water instead of air. The difference between the specific gravity of the human body and that of water is not great; so that but little exertion is required to keep a part of the body above water. Swimming is a healthy gymnastic exercise, combining the advantages of bathing.

NATES, *Ephed'rana*, *Nat'ula*, *Scaphia*, *Chama*, *Glutoi*, *Gluti*, *Glutia*, *Sed'ilia*, *Pygæ*, *Mona*, the *Bottom*, *Backside*, *Posterioris*, *Buttocks*, &c. (F.) *Fesses*. Two round projections, at the inferior and posterior part of the trunk, on which we sit.

Amongst the mammalia, man alone has the nates prominent and round. They are formed chiefly by the skin, and a thick layer of areolar tissue, which covers the three glutæi muscles.

NATES CEREBRI, see *Quadrigemina corporis*—n. et *Testes*, *Quadrigemina corpora*.

NATRIUM, Sodium.

NATROCRENÆ, Natropegæ.

NATRON, *Natrum*, *Nat'aron*, *Nitrum*, *Asotrum*, *Aphronitrum*, from *Natron*, a lake in Judæa. A saline compound, very abundant in Egypt, which is almost wholly formed of subcarbonate of soda.

NATRONIUM, Sodium.

NATROPE'GÆ, *Natrocrenæ*, from *Natron*, and *πηγή*, 'a spring.' Soda springs.

NATRUM, Natron—n. Chloratum liquidum, Liqueur sodæ chlorinatæ—n. Muraticum, Soda, muriate of—n. Muriatum, Soda, muriate of—n. Præparatum, Soda, subcarbonate of—n. Tartarizatum, Soda, tartrate of—n. Vitriolatum, Soda, sulphate of—n. Nitricum, Soda, nitrate of—n. Oxymuriaticum, Soda, chloride of—n. Oxyposphorodes, Soda, phosphate of—n. Sulphuricum, Soda, sulphate of.

NATA, Nata.

NATULÆ, Nates.

NATU'RA, from *nasci*, 'to be born or arise.' *Physis*. Nature. Also, genital organs.

NATU'RA MORBI. The essence or condition of a disease.

NATURAL PARTS, Genital organs.

NATURALIA, Genital organs.

NATURISM, *Nat'uralism*. A view which attributes every thing to nature, as a sage, prescient, and sanative entity.—Nysten. See Expectation.

NATURIST. A physician who scrupulously investigates, interprets, and follows the indications presented by nature in the treatment of disease.

NAU'CLEA GAMBIR, *Unca'ria gambir*. A plant of the family and tribe Cinchonaceæ, a native of the Malayan Peninsula and Indian Archipelago, which yields large quantities of the kind of Catechu known by the names *Terra Ja-*

pen'ica and *Square Catechu*, and which, in Indian commerce, is called *Gambier*. It is a powerful astringent, much used in tanning, and in medicine, as a substitute for the Catechu of the *Acacia*.

NAU'SEA, *Nau'sia*, *Nausi'asia*, *Nausio'sis*, *Nau'tia*, *Queasiness*, *Squeasiness*, (F.) *Nauseé*, *Envie de vomir*; from *navis*, *navis*, 'a ship;' because those unaccustomed to sailing are so affected. Sickness. Inclination to vomit.

NAUSEA, **KREAT'IC**, (*κρεας*, *κρεας*, 'flesh.') The sickness and vomiting, excited, in some nervous patients, by the smallest portion of animal food.

NAUSEA MARI'NA, *Morbus nauticus*, *Vomitus navigantium* seu *marinus*, *Sea-sickness*, (F.) *Mal de mer*. The sickness, vomiting, &c., experienced at sea by those unaccustomed to a sea-life; and from which those who are accustomed are not always exempt. It generally ceases when the person becomes habituated to the motion of the vessel, and not till then.

NAU'SEANT, *Nau'seans*. An agent that excites nausea, which is a state of diminished action. Nauseants are, hence, valuable remedies in diseases of excitement.

NAUSIA, *Nausea*.

NAUSIASIS, *Nausen*.

NAUSIO'SIS. This word, besides being synonymous with *nausea*, has been used to express the state of venous hemorrhage, when blood is discharged by jets.

NAUTIA, *Nausea*.

NAVEL, *Umbilicus*—*n*. String, *Funiculus umbilicalis*—*n*. Wort, *Cotyledon umbilicus*—*n*. Wort, *Venus's*, *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

NAVET, *Brassica rapa*.

NAVETTE, *Brassica rapa*.

NAVIC'ULAR, *Navicula'ris*, *Navifor'mis*, from *navicula*, 'a little ship.'

NAVIC'ULAR FOSSA, *Fossa Navicula'ris*, *F. Scapho'ides*, *Navic'ula*, *Scaph'ula*. See *Scaphoid*. This name has been given, 1. To a small depression between the entrance of the vagina and the posterior commissure of the labia major or fourchette. 2. To a perceptible dilatation, presented by the urethra in man, near the base of the glans. 3. To the superficial depression which separates the two roots of the helix. This is also called *Scapha*.

NAVICULARE OS, *Scaphoides os*.

NAVIFORMIS, *Navicular*.

NAVIS, *Vulva*.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *Myopia*.

NEB'ULA, *Nubes*, *Nubec'ula*, *Nephos*, *Neph'ulæ*, *Neph'elion*, (F.) *Nuage*, *Ombrage*. A slight speck on the cornea. A mist or cloud suspended in the urine. See *Caligo*.

NEBULOUS, *Nepheloid*.

NEC'CESSARY, *Necessa'rius*, (*ne*, and *cessare*.) *The Necessaries of Life*, *Vita necessitates*, (F.) *Besoins de la vie*, include every thing requisite for the maintenance of life, and particularly food.

NECK, **DERBYSHIRE**, *Bronchocele*—*n*. Swelled, *Bronchocele*—*n*. Stiff, *Torticollis*—*n*. Wry, *Torticollis*.

NECKLACE, **AN'ODYNE**. These are formed of the roots of *hyoscyamus*, *Job's tears*, allspice steeped in brandy, or the seeds of the wild liquorice vine, to suit the fancy of the prescriber. They are employed to facilitate dentition in children, and to procure sleep in fever.(!)

NECKWEED, *Veronica beccabunga*, *V. peregrina*.

NECRÆ'MIA, from *νεκρος*, 'death,' and *αίμα*, 'blood.' Death of the blood. Death beginning with the blood.

NECRENCEPHALUS, *Mollities cerebri*.

NECROCEDIA, *Embalming*.

NECRODES, *Cadaverous*.

NECROLOGY, **BILLS OF**, *Mortality*, bills of. **NEC'ROMANCY**, *Necromanti'a*, *Negromanti'a*, *Necyomanti'a*, *Nigromanti'a*, from *νεκρος*, 'death,' and *μαντια*, 'divination.' Divination by the dead.

NECROMANTIA, *Necromancy*.

NECRON, *Cadaver*.

NECRONARCEMA, *Rigor mortis*.

NECROPHOB'IA, from *νεκρος*, 'death,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' Exaggerated fear of death. This symptom occurs in patients where the disease is not mortal; as in *hypochondriasis*. In fevers, it is not a good symptom.

NECROPNEUMON'IA, *Pneumo'nia gangrenosa* seu *typho'ea*, *Gangra'na* seu *Mortificatio* seu *Anthrax* seu *Carbunculus Pulmo'num*, *Pneumosep'sis*, *Pneumocac'è*, (F.) *Gangrène du Poumon*; from *νεκρος*, 'death,' and *pneumonia*. Gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. This may be *diffused* or *circumscribed*. The only pathognomonic symptom is the extraordinary and repulsive odour of the breath and expectoration. The treatment consists in the use of the chlorides internally, or of chlorine by inhalation; allaying irritation by opium, and supporting the patient by wine-whey, and nourishing diet.

NECROPSIA, *Autopsia cadaverica*.

NECROPSY, *Autopsia cadaverica*.

NECROSCOPIA, *Autopsia cadaverica*.

NECROSCOPY, *Autopsia cadaverica*.

NECRO'SIS, from *νεκρωσ*, 'I kill.' *Mortification*. State of a bone or of a portion of a bone deprived of life. *Osteogangra'na*, *Osteonecro'sis*. Necrosis may take place without the surrounding soft parts being struck with gangrene. It is to the bones what gangrene is to the soft parts. The part of the bone affected with necrosis becomes a foreign body, similar to the gangrenous eschar, and its separation must be accomplished by the efforts of nature, or by art. When necrosis occurs in the centre of long bones, it never extends to their articular extremities. The exterior layers of bone form a canal round the dead portion or *sequestrum*; between these swollen layers and the sequestrum, suppuration takes place; the matter presses against the bony canal; perforates it, and is discharged by apertures, which become fistulous.

In the treatment, the exit of the sequestrum must be facilitated by proper incisions, by the application of the trepan to the bone, &c.

NECROSIS CEREB'ALIS, *Ergotism*—*n*. *Dentium*, *Dental gangrene*—*n*. *Ustilaginea*, *Ergotism*.

NECROTOMY, *Dissection*.

NECTANDRA RODIEL, see *Bebeeru*.

NECTAR, from *νεγ*, 'a particle of negation,' and *κταω*, 'to kill.' A pleasant liquor, feigned by the poets to have been the drink of the gods, and to have rendered immortal those who partook of it. A name given, by the ancients, to many drinks; and particularly to one made with wine, evaporated, and sweetened with honey.

NECTARIUM, *Inula helenium*.

NECUSIA, see *Wound*.

NECYOMANTIA, *Necromancy*.

NEDYIA, *Intestines*.

NEDYS, *νῆδος*. The belly, abdomen, stomach, uterus.

NEEDLE, *Sax. nebl*, *næbl*, from *Teut. neten*, 'to sew.' *Acus*, *Bel'onæ*, *Raphis*, *Raph'ion*, *Aces'tra*, (F.) *Aiguille*. A steel instrument, used in many professions. In *Surgery*, a steel, gold, silver, or platina instrument, that may be round, flat, or triangular, straight, or curved, supported or not by a handle, but having *always* a point, by means of which it penetrates the textures; and often having, either near the point, or, more commonly, near the other extremity, an aperture or eye for the reception of a thread or tape, which

it introduces into the parts. The *Aiguille à appareil* of the French is the ordinary sewing needle used in the making of bandages, &c.

NEEDLE, ACUPUNCTURE, (F.) *Aiguille à Acupuncture*. An inflexible gold or silver needle; conical, very delicate, four inches long, furnished with a handle, and, at times, with a canula shorter than it by about half an inch. An ordinary needle, waxed at the head, will answer as a substitute for this. See Acupuncture.

NEEDLE, CATARACT, *Acus ophthalmica*, (F.) *Aiguille à cataracte*. Needles of gold, silver, and steel have been used; the latter, alone, at the present day. The cataract needle is employed to depress or tear the crystalline when opaque. This needle is usually made from 15 to 24 lines long; and is attached to a fine handle. The extremity may be, as in Scarpa's and Langenbeck's, pointed, prismatic, triangular, and curved; in Dupuytren's and Walther's, flat, curved, and sharp-edged; in Hey's, flat, with a semicircular and sharp end; or, as in Beer's, Siebold's, Schmidt's, Himly's, Von Gräfe's, &c., straight and spear-pointed. A mark is generally placed upon the handle to inform the operator, — when the instrument is engaged in the eye, — what side corresponds to the crystalline.

NEEDLE FOR A COUNTER-OPENING, *Acus invaginata*, (F.) *Aiguille à Contre-ouverture, Aiguille engagée, Aiguille à gaine*. — a long, narrow instrument of steel; the point of which is fine and sharp on both sides; — the heel (*talon*) having an aperture to receive a thread, tape, &c., provided with a flat, silver sheath, shorter than the blade, the point of which it covers when passing through parts that have to be respected.

NEEDLE, DESCHAMP'S, *Paupé's needle*, (F.) *Aiguille de Deschamps, Aiguille à manche*, &c., is the last described needle, fixed to a handle. The eye is placed near the point. It is employed in the ligature of deep-seated arteries.

NEEDLE, FIS'TULA, (F.) *Aiguille à Fistule*. A long, flat, flexible, silver instrument; having an aperture near one extremity; blunt at the other. This was formerly used for passing a seton into fistulous ulcers. On one of its sides was a groove for guiding a bistouri in case of necessity.

Also, a long, steel instrument, terminated by a point like that of a trocar, which Desault employed for penetrating the rectum, when operating for fistula that had no internal aperture.

NEEDLE, HARE-LIP, (F.) *Aiguille à Bec de Lièvre*. A small, silver canula, to which is attached a spear-point, that can be readily withdrawn. This needle, armed with the point, is introduced at one side of the fissure in the lip, and through the other. The twisted suture is then applied, and the pin withdrawn.

NEEDLE, LIG'ATURE, (F.) *Aiguille à ligature*. A long, steel instrument, sharp towards one extremity, with an eye near the other, which was formerly used for suspending the circulation of blood prior to amputation, by being passed through the limb, so as to include the principal artery and a part of the muscles and integuments.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, round towards one of its extremities, which was straight, and furnished with an aperture; curved and flat towards the opposite, which was pointed, and had a slight ridge on its concave side. At the commencement of the last century, this instrument was used to pass ligatures around vessels.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, flat, regularly curved in the form of a semicircle, with a sharp or lance point, and a long eye, used with advantage in place of the last.

NEEDLE, SETON, (F.) *Aiguille à Seton*. A long, narrow, steel blade; pointed and sharp at one extremity; pierced at the other by an aperture. The *Aiguille à contre-ouverture* may be used for the same purpose.

NEEDLE, SUTURE, (F.) *Aiguille à Suture*. For the twisted suture, the hare-lip needle is used; for the others, the straight or curved needle: the straight needle is preferable for stitching up the abdomen, &c., in dissection. In the suture of the tendons, a curved needle has been used; flat on both sides, and cutting only at the concave edge, in order that the instrument may pass between the tendinous fibres without dividing them.

NEEDLE-BEARER, *Porte-aiguille*.

NEEDLE-CARRIER, *Porte-aiguille*.

NE'FLE, *Mespilus* (the fruit.)

NE'FLIER, *Mespilus*.

NEFREN'DES, properly, 'sucking pigs.' — Varro. *Nodoi, Eden'tuli* (*vn*, privative, and *edon*, 'a tooth.') Persons devoid of teeth. Young children, for instance, who have not cut them; or aged persons, who have lost them. This state is called *Nefrendia, Nodotia, Odontia eden'tula*.

NEGOTIUM PARTURITIONIS, Parturition.

NÈGRE BLANC, Albino.

NEGRETIA PRURIENS, *Dolichos pruriens*.

NEGRO, *Nigrita*. One of the Æthiopian race. See Homo and Mulatto.

NEGROMANTIA, Necromancy.

NEI'È'RA, *Nci'ra, Imus Venter*. The lower part of the belly. — Hippocrates.

NEIGE, Snow.

NEIRA, *Neisra*.

NELUMBIUM LU'TEUM, *Yellow nelumbo, Yellow water lily, Pond lily, Water shield, Water nut, Water chin'capin, Rattle nut, Sacred bean*. A beautiful water plant, common in the United States, and belonging to *Nat. Ord. Nymphaeae; Sex. Syst. Polyandria Polygynia*. The leaves are cooling and emollient when applied to the surface. The roots, leaves, and nuts are eaten. The last are called by the Indians and others *water chincapins*.

NELUMBO, YELLOW, *Nelumbium luteum*.

NENDO, *Angelica lucida*.

NENNDORF, MINERAL WATERS OF. Nenndorf is a village three and a half German miles from Hanover. Its cold sulphureous spring is much celebrated.

NENUPHAR, *Nymphaea alba — n. Blanc, Nymphaea alba — n. Jaune, Nymphaea lutea — n. Lutea, Nymphaea lutea — n. Odorant, Nymphaea odorata*.

NEOARTHRO'SIS, from *neos*, 'new,' and *arthron*, 'a joint.' A new joint; an artificial joint.

NEOG'ALA, from *neos*, 'new,' and *gala*, 'milk.' Milk secreted immediately after the colostrum. Also, the colostrum.

NEOGENES, *Nouveau-né*.

NEOGLILUS, *Nouveau-né*.

NEOGNUS, *Nouveau-né*.

NEONATUS, *Nouveau-né*.

NE'OPLASTY, *Neoplas'tici*: from *neos*, 'new,' and *πλασσω, πλαστω*, 'I form.' An operative process for the formation of new parts. It includes autoplasty, cicatrization of wounds, and the formation of adhesions. — Burdach.

NEOTTIA, *Goodyera pubescens*.

NEP, *Nepeta*.

NEPEN'THA DESTILLATO'RIA, *Banda'ra*. A Ceylonese plant, the root of which is astringent.

NEPEN'THES, from *vn*, negative particle, and *πενθος*, 'grief.' A remedy much extolled by the ancients against sadness and melancholy.

The women of Thebes, according to Diodorus

Sicellotes, alone possessed the secret of its composition; and, according to Homer, Helen introduced it from Egypt. Some suppose it to have been opium.

ΝΕΡΥΝΤΗΣ, Bangué—n. Opiatum, Pilulus opiates.

ΝΕΡΨΕΤΑ, *N. Cata'ria seu vulga'ris Cata'ria vulga'ris, Herba felis, Nep or Catmint, (F.) Herbe aux Chats*,—so called, because cats are fond of it. The leaves, *Cata'ria* (Ph. U. S.), have a smell and taste like those of an admixture of spearmint and pennyroyal. It has been recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, flatulency, &c., like pennyroyal; and is much used in domestic medicine, on the American continent, in flatulencies, &c., of children.

ΝΕΡΨΕΤΑ ΑΓΡΕΣΤΗΣ, *Melissa nepeta*—n. Glechoma, Glechoma hederaceum—n. Vulgaris, Nepeta.

ΝΕΡΨΑΛΙΟΤΕΣ, Temperance.

ΝΕΡΨΕΛΕ, Emserema, Nebula.

ΝΕΡΨΕΛΙΟΝ, Nebula.

ΝΕΡΨΕΛΟΙΔ, *Nepheloides, Nepheloides, Neb'ulous, Nubilo'sus*. An epithet applied to urine when it is cloudy—*Urina nepheloides*.

ΝΕΡΨΟΣ, Nebula.

ΝΕΡΨΑΛΓΙΑ, *Dolor Nephret'icus, Neural'gia Renum, (F.) Néuralgie des Reins, Dyénéphro-nergie*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain and neuralgia in the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΑΛΓΙΑ ΑΡΕΝΟΣΑ, see Gravel—n. Calculosa, see Gravel—n. Rheumatica, Lumbago.

ΝΕΡΨΑΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΣ, *Nephropo'sis, Abcessus renalis*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and αποσπασις, 'abcess.' Renal abcess.

ΝΕΡΨΑΤΟΝΙΑ, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and ατονία, 'want of tone.' *Renum atonia seu paral'ysis*. Atony of the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΕΛΚΟΣΙΣ, *Nephropo'sis, Heloo'sis renalis*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and ἕλκος, 'ulceration.' Ulceration of the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΕΛΜΙΝΤΙΚ, *Nephrelmin'ticus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and ἄμμις, 'a worm.' That which is owing to the presence of worms in the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΕΜΨΡΑΞΙΣ, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and εμψρασσω, 'I obstruct.' A name given by Ploesequet to obstruction of the kidneys.

ΝΕΡΨΕΤΙΚ, *Nephrid'ius, Nephret'ic, Nephret'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney.' That which relates to the kidney. Applied, especially, to pain, &c., seated in the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΕΤΙΚΟΝ, in *Materia Medica*, means a medicine employed for the cure of diseases of the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΕΤΙΚΟΝ ΛΙΓΝΟΝ, *Guilandina moringa*.

ΝΕΡΨΕΤΙΚΟΣ ΛΑΠΙΣ, *Talcum nephret'icum, (F.) Pierre néphretique, Jade néphrite ou oriental*. A green, fatty kind of stone,—once used as an amulet against epilepsy; an absurd name, as there can be no such remedy.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΝ, *Pingu'edo renalis*. The fat which surrounds the kidneys.—*Hippocrates*.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΝ, Capsule, renal.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΣ, Nephretic.

ΝΕΡΨΙΤΗ, Nephritis—n. *Albumineuse, Kidney, Bright's disease of the*.

ΝΕΡΨΙΤΗΣ, Asphaltes.

ΝΕΡΨΙΤΙΚ, Nephretic.

ΝΕΡΨΙΤΙΚΟΝ ΛΙΓΝΟΝ, *Guilandina moringa*.

ΝΕΡΨΙΤΙΣ, Asphaltes.

ΝΕΡΨΙΤΙΣ, *Emp're'ma Nephritis*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and ιτις, 'denoting inflammation;' *Renum inflamma'tio, Nephro-phleg'mone*,—*Inflammation of the Kidney, (F.) Néphrite, Inflammation*

des Reins, is characterised by acute pain; burning heat, and a sensation of weight in the region of one or both kidneys; suppression or diminution of urine; fever; dysuria; ischuria; constipation, more or less obstinate; retraction of the testicle, and numbness of the thigh of the same side. It may be distinguished into simple and calculous nephritis. In the latter, the urine often contains small particles of uric acid or of urate of ammonia. The most common causes of nephritis are,—excess in irritating and alcoholic drinks; abuse of diuretics; blows or falls on the region of the kidneys; the presence of renal calculi, &c. It may be distinguished from lumbago by the pain which attends the latter on the slightest motion, &c. It usually terminates by resolution in from one week to two or three. It may, however, end in suppuration—*pyonephritis*; or may become chronic—*chrononephritis*, (Piorry.) In the treatment, antiphlogistics, as bleeding, baths, &c., are required to the full extent; with the use of diluents, opiates, &c.

ΝΕΡΨΙΤΙΣ ΑΛΒΟΥΜΙΝΩΣ, *Kidney, Bright's disease of the*—n. *Albuminosa, Kidney, Bright's disease of the*—n. *Associated, Kidney, Bright's disease of the*—n. *Cachectic, Kidney, Bright's disease of the*—n. *Sociata, Kidney, Bright's disease of the*.

ΝΕΡΨΙΤΙΣ, Nephroid.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΝ ΦΙΛΙΞ ΜΑΣ, *Polypodium filix mas*.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and γραφή, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΜΙΑ, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and αἷμα, 'blood.' *Hyperæmia* or congestion of the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΝ, *Nephro'idés, Nephro'des, Reniform'is*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and εἶδος, 'form, resemblance.' *Reniform*. Having a resemblance to a kidney—as 'nephroid cancer,' so called because the morbid growth resembles the kidney in structure.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΛΙΘΙΑΣΙΣ, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and λίθος, 'a stone.' The disease of calculus in the kidney; *Lith'ia renalis, Lith'iasis nephret'ica, L. Renalis*. See Gravel.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΛΙΘΙΟΝ, same etymon. Belonging to calculi in the kidneys. This epithet has been applied to ischuria, occasioned by calculi formed in the kidneys.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ, *Nephrolog'ia*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' A treatise of the kidneys. Dissertation on the kidneys and their functions.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΜΑΛΑΚΙΑ, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and μαλακία, 'softness.' Softening of the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΜΕΤΡΑ, Psos.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΝ ΤΥΜΟΡ, *Tumor renalis*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and τυμορ, 'a tumour.' A tumefaction of the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΦΛΕΓΜΑΤΙΚ, *Nephro-phlegmat'icus*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' A name given, by some authors, to ischuria produced by mucus contained in the urine.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΦΛΕΓΜΟΝΗ, Nephritis.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΦΘΙΣΙΣ, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and φθισις, 'consumption.' Phthisis from suppuration of the kidney.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΠΛΕΘΟΡΙΑ, *Nephro-plethor'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and πλεθωρα, 'plethora.' Belonging to plethora of the kidneys. An epithet given to ischuria dependent upon this cause.

ΝΕΡΨΙΔΙΟΠΥΚΝΟΝ, *Nephro-py'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and πυκνον, 'pus.' Belonging to suppuration of the kidney.

NEPHROPYOSIS, Nephropostasis, Nephrel-
osis.

NEPHRORRHAG'IA, *Hæmaturia renalis*,
Hæmorrhag'ia renum, from *νεφρος*, 'kidney,' and
ρῆξις, 'rupture;' *Proflu'vium sanguinis e renibus*.
Hemorrhage from the kidney.

NEPHROS, Kidney.

NEPHROSCL'ERIA, from *νεφρος*, 'kidney,'
and *σκληρία*, 'hardness;' *Indura'tio renum*. In-
duration of the kidneys.

NEPHROSPAS'TIC, *Nephrospas'ticus*, from
νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and *σπασσω*, 'I draw.' That
which depends upon spasm of the kidney. An
epithet given to a variety of ischuria.

NEPHROTHROM'BOID, *Nephro-thromboi-
des*, from *νεφρος*, 'a kidney,' and *θρόμβος*, 'a clot.'
That which depends upon clots of blood, con-
tained in the kidneys or their ducts. An epithet
for a species of ischuria.

NEPHROT'OMY, *Nephro-lithot'omy*, *Nephro-
tom'ia*, *Nephro-lithotom'ia*, *Sectio renalis*, *S. re-
nalis*, from *νεφρος*, 'a kidney,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.'
Dissection of the kidney. Also, an operation pro-
posed with the view of extracting calculi formed
in the kidney, by means of an incision into the
tissue of that organ.

NEPHRUS, Kidney.

NEPIOS, Infans.

NEPIOTES, Infancy.

NEPTA, Asphaltum.

NERANTIA, see *Citrus aurantium*.

NERF, Nerve—*n. Circonflexe*, Axillary nerve
—*n. Dentaire*, Dental nerve—*n. Fessier*, Gluteal
nerve—*n. Glosso-pharyngien*, Pharyngo-glossal
nerve—*n. Gustatif*, see Lingual nerve—*n. Gus-
tatif innominé*, Trigemini—*n. Guttural*, Palatine
(middle) nerve—*n. Guttur-palatin*, Palatine
nerve—*n. Honteux*, Pudic nerve—*n. Irien*, Ciliary
nerve—*n. Ischio-clitorien*, Pudic nerve—*n. Ischio-
pénien*, Pudic nerve—*n. Labyrinthique*, Auditory
nerve—*n. Mentonnier*, Mental nerve—*n. Moteur
oculaire externe*, Motor oculi externus—*n. Oculo-
musculaire externe*, Motor oculi externus—*n. Oculo-
musculaire interne*, Patheticus nervus—*n. Pathé-
tique*, Patheticus nervus—*n. Péronière
branche*, Popliteal nerve, external—*n. Pharyngo-
glossien*, Pharyngo-glossal nerve—*n. Première
paire trachélienne*, Occipital nerve—*n. Vertébro-
digital*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve—*n. Prétibio-
digital*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve—*n. Prétibio-
suplantaire*, Tibial nerve, anterior—*n. Radio-
digital*, Radial nerve—*n. Sciatique grand*, Sciatic
nerve, great—*n. Sciatique petit*, Sciatic nerve,
lesser—*n. Sciatique poplitée externe*, Musculo-
cutaneous nerve—*n. Sous-occipital*, Occipital
nerve—*n. Sous-pubio-fémoral*, Obturator nerve—*n. Spino-
cranio-trapézien*, Spinal nerve—*n. Sus-
maxillaire*, Maxillary superior nerve—*n. Suspu-
bien*, Supra-pubian nerve—*n. Tibiale branche*,
Popliteal internal—*n. Trachéal*, Laryngeal in-
ferior nerve—*n. Trachélo-dorsal*, Spinal nerve—*n. Tri-
jumeau*, Trigemini—*n. à Trois cordes*, Tri-
gemini—*n. Tympanique*, Chorda tympani.

NERFS BRONCHIQUES, Bronchial nerves
—*n. Oculaires*, Ciliary nerves—*n. Moteurs ocu-
laires communs*, Motores oculorum—*n. Sacrés*,
Sacral nerves—*n. Sous-costales*, Intercostal nerves.

NÉRIS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Nérís is
on the high road from Moulins to Limoges, eighty
leagues from Paris. There are four springs, the
water of which is clear, inodorous, tasteless, and
has an unctuous feel. It contains carbonic acid
gas, carbonate of soda, and sulphate of soda,
chloride of sodium, silex and an animal matter to
which its 'oleaginous' property is probably owing.
The waters are generally used in the form of
thermal baths.

NERIUM, *N. oleander*.

NERIUM ANTIDYSINTER'ICUM, *Wrightia anti-
dysenter'ica*. The tree which affords the *Codaga-
pala Bark*, *Cones'si cortex*, *Tillicher'sy cortex*,
Cortex profu'vii. Family, Apocynaceæ. *Sex. Syst.*
Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Codagapala*, *Cropala*.
The bark of this Malabar tree is of a black colour,
externally, and is generally covered with a white
moss or scurf. It has an austere, bitter taste, and
has been recommended as an astringent in diarr-
hœa, dysentery, &c.

NERIUM OLEAN'DER, *Ne'rium*, *Rhododaph'nia
Rosa'go*, (F.) *Laurier rose*. The leaves are re-
puted to be narcotic. The infusion is employed
internally, in herpetic affections, and the powder,
incorporated with lard, is used in the itch.

NERONIA'NA (PHLEBOTOM'IA.) An epi-
thet given, for some cause, to phlebotomy, when
more than one vein was opened on the same day.

NERPRUN PURGATIF, Rhamnus.

NERVE, *Nervus*, *Neuron*, *visper*, 'a string,'
(F.) *Nerf*. *Neuron* and *Nervus* meant also, with
the ancients, the tendons and ligaments, *Partes
nervo'sæ*; and hence the different acceptations of
'nervous';—a man of nerve—a strong, *nervous*
man; and a weak, *nervous* woman. The nerves
are tubular cords of the same substance as that
which composes the encephalon and spinal mar-
row. They extend from one or other of the ner-
vous centres to every part of the body, commu-
nicating, frequently, with each other; forming
plexuses, and, occasionally, *ganglions*; and being,
at length, lost in the parenchyma of organs.
There are 42 pairs, and, according to their origin,
they are termed *Cranial* or *Encephalic*, and *Spinal*.
Each nerve is composed of several filaments
or cords placed alongside each other, and is sur-
rounded by a neurilemma. The encephalic
nerves, in general, have only one root in the
brain, whilst the spinal arise from the marrow by
two roots: the one from an anterior fasciculus of
filaments, the other from a posterior, separated
from each other by the *Ligamentum denticulatum*;
uniting outside this ligament, and presenting, near
the intervertebral foramen, a ganglion formed
only by the posterior root. The two roots make,
afterwards, but one nerve; and, like the encephalic
nerves, proceed to their destination, subdivi-
ding into rami and ramusculi, until they are
finally lost in the texture of the organs. The
trunks first formed are commonly round, and
proceed alone, or accompany the great vessels,
being placed in the areolar spaces which separate
the organs, and are thus protected from injury.
Their manner of termination we are not acquainted
with; whether the nervous pulp, for instance, be
distributed or lost in a membrane, as seems to be
the case with the nerves of sight, hearing, and
smell,—or are looped. Certain it is, that there
is considerable difference in the organs, as re-
spects the quantity of nerves that terminate in
them; and the particular arrangement of the ner-
vous extremities. Some organs have numerous
nerves; others seem to have none: a circumstance
which influences considerably the sensibility of
parts.

The *Encephalic Nerves* arise from the en-
cephalon, or are inserted into it; (according as we
consider the brain the origin or termination of the
nerves;) and make their exit by foramina at the
base of the skull. They are 12 in number. The
spinal nerves are 30 in number, 8 cervical, 12
dorsal, 5 lumbar, and 5 or 6 sacral: the four in-
ferior cervical being much larger than the superi-
or, because they furnish the nerves of the upper
extremities.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE NERVES.

I. Cranial or Encephalic Nerves.		
<p>ny pair.)</p> <p>Terminate in the retina.</p> <p>u Oculorum. pair.)</p> <p>Tri.)</p> <p>vigeminum. pair.)</p>	<p>Divided into internal, external, and middle branches, which are distributed on the Schneiderian membrane.</p> <p>Superior Branch. To the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris.</p> <p>Inferior Branch. To the rectus internus, rectus inferior and lesser oblique muscles; a filament which goes to the ophthalmic ganglion.</p> <p>To the greater oblique muscle of the eye.</p> <p>Ophthalmic Branch. Divided into three branches. 1. The lachrymal branch, to the lachrymal gland and upper eye-lid. 2. Frontal branch, to the forehead and upper eyelid. 3. Nasal branch, to the eyelids, nasal fossæ, and nose.</p> <p>Superior Maxillary Branch. 1. The orbital branch, to the orbit. 2. The posterior and superior dental, to the last three molar teeth and gums. 3. The anterior dental, to the incisor, canine, and two lesser molares. 4. Infra-orbital, to the upper lip, cheek, and nose.</p> <p>Inferior Maxillary Branch. 1. Temporal profound branches, to the temporal muscle. 2. Masseterine branch, to the masseter muscle. 3. Buccal, to the inner surface of the cheek. 4. Pterygoid, to the internal pterygoid muscle. 5. Lingual, to the mucous membrane of the tongue. 6. Inferior dental, to the teeth of the lower jaw, and to the lower lip. 7. Auricular branch, to the pavilion of the ear and forehead.</p>	<p>6. Abducentes..... (6th pair.)</p> <p>To the rectus externus oculi.</p> <p>1. At its exit from the cranium, the posterior auricular, stylohyoid, and infra-mastoid, to the pavilion of the ear, the mastoid process, the digastricus, and the muscles attached to the styloid process.</p> <p>2. Near the parotid gland, the temporal, malar, buccal, supra-maxillary, and infra-maxillary to the whole superficies of the face.</p> <p>8. Auditory..... (Portio mollis of the 7th pair.)</p> <p>To the vestibule, semi-circular canals, and cochlea.</p> <p>9. Glosso-pharyngeal. (Portion of the 8th pair.)</p> <p>To the base of the tongue and pharynx.</p> <p>1. IN THE NECK.—a pharyngeal branch to the pharynx; superior laryngeal branch to the larynx, and to some muscles of the inferior hyoid region. Cardiac branches to the cardiac plexus.</p> <p>2. IN THE CHEST.—the inferior laryngeal branch to the larynx; pulmonary branches, which form the plexus of the same name: œsophageal branches to the œsophagus.</p> <p>3. IN THE ABDOMEN,—gastric branches to the plexus of the stomach; filaments which go to the neighbouring plexuses.</p> <p>At its exit from the cranium—the accessory of the pneumogastric nerve anastomosing with this nerve. In the neck—filaments to the trapezius muscles.</p> <p>Cervicalis descendens, to the muscles of the inferior hyoid region, and to the cervical nerves. Filaments to the muscles of the tongue.</p> <p>10. Par Vagum..... (8th pair.)</p> <p>11. Spinal or Accessory of Willis.....</p> <p>12. Hypoglossal..... (9th pair.)</p>

II. Spinal or Vertebral Nerves.

I. Cervical Nerves.		
<p>ical Pair.....</p> <p>cal Pair.....</p> <p>4th Cervical</p> <p>terior Branch of these four pairs ramifies on cephalic and muscles of the superficial and deep cervico-occipital regions.</p> <p>DESCENDING BRANCHES.—1. Internal descending, anastomosing with a branch of the hypoglossus. 2. Phrenic branch, to the diaphragm. 3. External descending branches, dividing into supra-clavicular, supra-acromial, infra-clavicular, and cervicales profundi, to the muscles and integuments of the upper part of the chest and shoulder, to the trapezius, levator scapulae, rhomboides, &c.</p> <p>ASCENDING BRANCHES.—1. Mastoid, to the posterior and lateral part of the head and the inner surface of the pavilion of the ear. 2. Auricular, to the parotid gland and pavilion of the ear. 3. Superficial Cervical Branches. (2.) To the platysma myoi-</p>	<p>Cervical Plexus.....</p> <p>5th, 6th, and 7th Cervical Pairs.</p> <p>Brachial Plexus.....</p>	<p>des, digastricus, the integuments of the neck, &c.</p> <p>Anterior Branches. Assisting in the formation of the brachial plexus.</p> <p>Posterior Branches. To the muscles and integuments of the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back.</p> <p>1. Thoracic Branches, (2) to the anterior and lateral parts of the chest. 2. Supra-scapular branch to the muscles of the posterior scapular region. 3. Infra-scapular branches (3.) to the subscapularis, teres major, teres minor, and latissimus dorsi.</p> <p>4. The brachial interna cutaneous, to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the ulnar margin. 5. The brachial externa cutaneous, principally to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the radial margin.</p> <p>6. The median nerve, to the forearm, hand, and palmar surface of all the fingers.</p> <p>7. The cubital nerve, to the last two fingers. 8. The radial, to the first three.</p> <p>9. The axillary, around the shoulder-joint, and to the neighbouring muscles.</p>

II. Spinal or Vertebral Nerves.—Continued.

2. Dorsal Nerves, (Nervi dorsales.)

- 1st Dorsal Pair. { Anterior Branch. To the brachial plexus.
- 2d and 3d Dorsal Pairs. { Anterior Branches. An intercostal and brachial branch.
- 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dorsal Pairs { Anterior Branches Internal branches, to the intercostals, triangularis sterni, pectoralis major, and to the skin. External branches to the integuments of the chest, the obliquus externus abdominis, and the skin of the abdomen.
- 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Dorsal Pairs. { Anterior Branches. Internal branches, to the transversalis, obliquus internus, and rectus muscles, and to the skin of the abdomen. External branches, to the integuments of the chest, and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen.
- 12th Dorsal Pair ... { Anterior Branch. To the first lumbar nerve, and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen as far as the iliac crest.

The Posterior Branches of the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles and integuments of the back and loins.

3. Lumbar Nerves.

- 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Lumbar Pairs { Anterior Branches. Concurring to form the lumbar plexus.
 - 5th Pair..... { Anterior Branch. Aiding in forming the sciatic plexus.
- The Posterior Branches of the lumbar nerves are distributed to the loins, sacrum, and nates.
- Lumbar Plexus { 1. Musculo-cutaneous Branches, to the number of three. One superior, to the muscles of the abdomen, to the fold of the groin, and the scrotum: a middle, to the integuments and muscles of the abdomen:

and an inferior, to the skin of the thigh. 2. A genito-crural branch to the integuments of the scrotum, the groin, and the thigh. 3. The crural nerve, to the integuments and muscles of the thigh, skin of the leg, and foot. 4. The obturator nerve, to the muscles at the inner part of the thigh. 5. The lumbo-sacral, to the sciatic plexus. It gives off the gluteal nerve to the gluteal muscles.

Sacral Nerves.

- 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Sacral Pairs..... { Anterior Branches. They form by their union the sciatic plexus.
- 5th and 6th Pairs ... { Anterior Branches. To the parts in the vicinity of the coccyx.

The Posterior Branches ramify on the muscles and integuments of the nates.

- 1. Hemorrhoidal nerves, to the rectum. 2. Vesical, to the bladder. 3. Uterine and vaginal, to the vagina and uterus. 4. Inferior gluteal, to the gluteal muscles, perinaeum, and integuments of the posterior part of the thigh. 5. Pudic, to the perinaeum, penis, or vulva. 6. Sciatic, divided into the external popliteal, which ramifies on the integuments and muscles of the external side of the leg, on the dorsum of the foot, and the dorsal surface of the toes; and into the internal popliteal, distributed on the dorsal surface of the two last toes, to the muscles of the foot, and on the plantar surface of all the toes.

Sciatic Plexus.....

Classifications of the nerves have been recommended according to their uses, in preference to the ordinary anatomical arrangement. It has been remarked that the encephalic nerves have generally one root; the spinal two. Now, experiments and pathological facts have proved, that the anterior fasciculus of the nerve and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are inservient to volition or voluntary motion: and that the posterior fasciculus and roots are destined for sensibility. Hence the spinal nerves, which have two roots, must be the conductors both of motion and feeling; whilst the encephalic, which, with but few exceptions, have but one, can possess but one of these properties:—they must be either sensitive or motive, according as they arise from the posterior or anterior fasciculus of the medulla: and, consequently, three classes of nerves may be distinguished.

- 1. Sensory { Arising, by a single root, from the posterior fasciculus of the medulla oblongata or spinal marrow.
- 2. Motor { Arising, by a single root, from the anterior fasciculus of the same parts.
- 3. Sensory and Motor { Which have two roots: one from the anterior, and one from the posterior fasciculus.

According to Sir Charles Bell, the medulla ob-

longata is composed of three fasciculi on each side; an anterior, a middle, and a posterior. Whilst the anterior and posterior fasciculi produce the nerves of motion and sensation respectively; the middle, according to Sir Charles, gives rise to a third set of nerves—the respiratory. To this order belong:—

1. The accessory nerve of Willis, or superior respiratory.
2. The par vagum.
3. The glosso-pharyngeal.
4. The facial or respiratory of the face.
5. The phrenic.
6. A nerve which has the same origin as the phrenic;—the external respiratory.

When a horse has been hard-ridden, every one of these nerves is in action.

This division is now, however, generally abandoned, and there does not seem to be a third column, especially destined for respiration.

Sir C. Bell, again, has reduced the system of nerves to two great classes. 1. Those that are regular, primitive, symmetrical, and common to all animals, from the worm to man; which have double roots, and preside over sensibility and motion: and, 2. The irregular or imperadated, which are added to the preceding, in proportion as the organisation of animals offers new or more complicated organs. To the first class belong all the spinal nerves and one encephalic—the 5th

to the second, the rest of the nervous system, which is calculated to explain the anomalous circumstances we so often witness. He proposes to divide all into, 1. The cerebral or the sentient system. 2. The true spinal or excito-motory. 3. The ganglionic or cyclo-ganglionic, — irritant and secretory. If the sentient and voluntary functions be destroyed by a blow upon the head, the sphincter muscles will still contract, because the irritation is conveyed to the spine, and the reflex action takes place to contract so as to throw it into contraction. But if the spinal marrow be now destroyed, the muscles remain entirely motionless, because the centre of the system is destroyed. Dr. Hall thinks that a peculiar set of nerves constitutes the true spinal marrow as their axis, the subdivision of the nervous system; and that of the first subdivision are distinguished as sentient and voluntary, these may be distinguished into the excitator and motory. The first, the excitator nerves, pursue their course principally internal surfaces, characterized by peccabilities, to the true medulla oblongata and the spinalis; the second, or the motor nerves, pursue a reflex course from the medulla oblongata, having peculiar actions concerned

principally in ingestion and egestion. The motions connected with the first or cerebral subdivision are sometimes, indeed frequently, spontaneous; those connected with the true spinal are, he believes, always excited. Dr. Hall thinks, too, that there is good reason for viewing the fifth and posterior spinal nerves as constituting an external ganglionic system for the nutrition of the external organs; and he proposes to divide the ganglionic subdivision of the nervous system into, 1. The internal ganglionic, which includes that usually denominated the sympathetic, and probably filaments of the pneumogastric; and, 2. The external ganglionic, embracing the fifth and posterior spinal nerves. To the cerebral system he assigns all diseases of sensation, perception, judgment, and volition — therefore all painful, mental, and comatose, and some paralytic diseases. To the true spinal, excito-motory, reflex, or diastaltic nervous system, belong all spasmodic and certain paralytic diseases. He properly adds, that these two parts of the nervous system influence each other both in health and disease, as they both influence the ganglionic system.

The main views of Dr. Hall on the excito-motory function have been generally embraced.

The following tabular view of the arrangement and connexions of the nerves and nervous centres is given by Dr. Carpenter.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE NERVOUS CENTRES.

<p>Fibres derived from Sensory Ganglia; efferent fibres transmitted to motor centres.</p>	<p>CEREBRAL GANGLIA, the seat of the formation of Ideas, and the instrument of the Reasoning processes and Will; participating also with the Sensory Ganglia in the formation of the Emotions; and thus the original source of Voluntary and Emotional movements.</p>	<p>Afferent fibres derived from Sensory Ganglia; efferent fibres transmitted to motor centres.</p>
<hr/>		
<p>Fibres derived from anterior column of spinal cord; efferent fibres transmitted into posterior column.</p>	<p>CEREBELLIC GANGLIA, for harmonization of muscular actions; including also the ganglionic centre of the sexual sense (?).</p>	<p>Afferent fibres derived from posterior column of spinal cord; efferent fibres transmitted into motor column.</p>
<hr/>		
<p>CRANIO-SPINAL AXIS, or centre of Automatic actions; including—</p>		
<p>Fibres to Cerebrum;—Nerves of Vision and Special Sensation;—Motor nerves; part of general system.</p>	<p>SENSORY GANGLIA, the seat of Sensation, and centre of Consensual (or Instinctive) movements, or of Automatic actions involving sensation.</p>	<p>Radiating fibres to Cerebrum;—Nerves of Common and Special Sensation;—Motor nerves forming part of general motor system.</p>
<p>Afferent and motor nerves of Respiration, Deglutition, &c.</p>	<p>RESPIRATORY and STOMACHO-GASTRIC GANGLIA, forming the true centres of the Medulla Oblongata; instruments of Reflex movements or automatic actions independent of sensation.</p>	<p>Afferent and motor nerves of Respiration, Deglutition, &c.</p>
<p>Afferent and motor fibres, forming Trunks of Spinal Nerves.</p>	<p>SPINAL GANGLION, or True Spinal Cord, consisting of a coalesced series of segmental ganglia, the instruments of Reflex operations, or Automatic actions independent of Sensation.</p>	<p>Afferent and motor fibres, forming Trunks of Spinal Nerves.</p>

The nerves are covered and united to the neighbouring parts by an abundant layer of fatty areolar texture, which sends, inwards, prolongations that separate the nervous cords and filaments from each other. The arterial trunks, which furnish them, transmit branches into their interior. The veins follow the same course as the arteries. Absorbents are not easily traced even on the greatest trunks.

NERVE, ACCESSORY, OF WILLIS, Spinal nerve—n. Articular, Axillary nerve—n. Buccinator, Buccal nerve—n. Cells, see Neurine—n. Femoral cutaneous, see Genito-crural nerve—n. Femoropopliteal, lesser, Sciatic nerve, lesser.

NERVE FIBRES, *Fila ner'væ, Tu'buli ner'væ, Fibræ ner'væ.* The minute fibrils or tubules, full of nervous matter, that constitute the nerves. There is a difference between the central and peripheral portion:—the former has been called the *axis cylinder and primitive band*; the latter, the *medullary or white substance of Schwann*,—being that to which the peculiarly white aspect of cerebrospinal nerves is principally due.

NERVE, GENITAL, see Genito-crural nerve—n. Genito-crural, see Genito-crural nerve—n. Gluteal of the Sacral plexus, Sciatic nerve, lesser—n. Gustatory, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Inguinal, internal, Genito-crural nerve—n. of Jacobson, see Petrosal ganglion—n. Lateral nasal, Sphenopalatine nerve—n. Lingual, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Naso-ocularis, Nasal nerve—n. Naso-palpebral, Nasal nerve—n. Orbito-frontal, Ophthalmic nerve—n. Ocular, Optic nerve—n. of Organic life, Trisplanchnic nerve—n. Palpebro-frontal, Frontal nerve—n. Popliteal internal, Tibial nerve, posterior—n. Power, Nervous power—n. Respiratory, of the face, Facial nerve—n. Respiratory, superior, Spinal nerve—n. Scapulo-humeral, Axillary nerve—n. Scrotal, see Genito-crural nerve—n. Spiral, Radial nerve—n. Spiral, muscular, Radial nerve—n. Sub-occipital, Occipital nerve—n. Sub-pubic, Genito-crural nerve—n. Superficial temporal, Auricular nerve—n. Sympathetic, Trisplanchnic nerve—n. Temporal cutaneous, Auricular nerve—n. Ulnar, Cubital nerve—n. Vidian, Pterygoid nerve—n. of Wisberg, see Cutaneous nerves—n. Zygomatic-auricular, Auricular nerve.

NERVES, COSTAL, Intercostal nerves—n. Dorsal, Intercostal nerves—n. Eighth pair of, Pneumogastric—n. Encephalic, first pair, Olfactory nerves—n. Encephalic, eleventh pair, Spinal nerves—n. Ethmoidal, Olfactory nerves—n. Fifth pair, Trigemini—n. Fourth pair of, Patheticus nervus—n. Infra-orbital, Sub-orbital nerves—n. Ninth pair of, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Oculo-muscular, common, Motores oculorum—n. Phrenic, Diaphragmatic nerves—n. Recurrent, Laryngeal inferior nerves—n. Sixth pair of, Motor oculi externus—n. Spinal, Vertebral nerves—n. Tenth pair of, Pneumogastric—n. Third pair of, Motores oculorum.

NERVI ACROMIALES, Acromial nerves—n. Anonymi, Innominati nervi—n. Claviculares, Clavicular nerves—n. Cutanei clunium inferiores, see Sciatic nerve, lesser—n. Divisi, Trigemini—n. Entoblenantes, Aferent nerves—n. Gustatorii, Trigemini.

NERVI MOLLES. 'Soft nerves.' The anterior branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, which accompany the carotid artery and its branches, around which they form intricate plexuses, and, here and there, small ganglia. They are called *molles* from their softness, and *subru'fi*, from their reddish hue.

NERVI ODORATORII, Olfactory nerves—n. Reversivi, Laryngeal inferior nerves—n. Subru'fi, Nervi molles—n. Vulneratio, Neurotrois.

NERVINE, *Ner'vius, Neuro'tic, Neurit'ic, Antineurotic, Antineuropath'ic.* A medicine which acts on the nervous system.

NERVOUS, *Ner'vus, Neuro'des, Ner'vus, Neu'ricus.* Relating or belonging to the nerves. Strong. Also, weak, irritable.

NERVOUS ATTACK, (F.) *Attaque des nerfs,* is an affection accompanied with spasm, pain, and different nervous symptoms, to which impressible individuals are liable.

NERVOUS CENTRES, see Centres, nervous.

NERVOUS DIATHESIS is termed *Atax'ia spirituum, Anomalia ner'vorum, Status ner'vus, S. crethit'icus, Diathesis ner'vosa, Constitutio ner'vosa, Nervousness.* Medically, *nervousness* means unusual impressibility of the nervous system. Formerly, it signified strength, force, and vigour. Recently, it has been applied to a hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring in those in whom the brain has been unduly tasked;—a condition termed by some *cerebro'pathy*; by others, *brain-fag*.

NERVOUS DISEASES, *Morbi ner'vosi, (F.) Maladies nerveuses.* Affections seated in the nervous system. To purely functional disease of the nerves, Dr. Laycock has given the name *neuræ'mia*, and to the class of diseases he applies the epithet *neuræ'mic*.

NERVOUS FLUID, *Nervous principle, Fluidum ner'vum, Ligu'idum ner'vum, Succus ner'vus, Spir'itus vita'lis.* The fluid which is supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. Of this fluid we know nothing, except that it resembles, in many respects, the electric or galvanic. It was formerly called *Animal spiritus, Spir'itus anima'les, (F.) Esprits animaux.*

NERVOUS PAIN, Neuralgia.

NERVOUS POWER, *Nerve power, Vis ner'vosa seu ner'vorum, Neurodyna'mia, Neurodyna'mia.* The power of the nerves as exhibited in the living organism.

NERVOUS PRINCIPLE, N. fluid.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. The nerves of the human body considered collectively. See Nerves.

NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE AUTOMATIC FUNCTIONS, Trisplanchnic nerve—n. System, ganglionic, see Trisplanchnic nerve—n. System, organic, see Trisplanchnic nerve—n. System of the senses, Medulla oblongata—n. System of voluntary motion, &c., Medulla spinalis.

NERVOUSNESS, Nervous diathesis.

NERVUS, see Nerve, Penis—n. Ambulatorius, Pneumogastric nerve—n. Anonymus, Trigemini n. Caroticus, Carotid nerve—n. Cervico-facialis, Cervico-facial nerve—n. Communicans faciei, Facial nerve—n. Cutaneus internus, see Saphenous nerves—n. Cutaneus internus longus, see Saphenous nerves—n. Decimus, Pneumogastric—n. Genito-cruralis, Genito-crural nerve.

NERVUS IMPAR. A prolongation of the neurilemma below the lower extremity of the spinal cord, as a fibrous filament, which is inserted into the base of the coccyx. It was formerly regarded as a nerve:—hence its name.

NERVUS INCISIVUS, Incisive nerve—n. Innomatus Trigemini—n. Ischiadicus, Sciatic nerve—n. Juvenilis, menis—n. Latus, Achillis tendo—n. Lingualis lateralis, Pharyngo-glossal nerve—n. Lingualis Pedius, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Lumbo-inguinalis, Genito-crural nerve—n. Mixtus, Trigemini—n. Musculi pterygoidi, Pterygoid nerve—n. Naso-ciliaris, Nasal nerve—n. Opticus, Optic nerve—n. Pneumogastricus, Pneumogastric—n. Pudendus externus, see Genito-crural nerve—n. Quintus, Trigemini—n. Spermaticus, see Genito-crural nerve—n. Subcutaneus

male, Orbital nerve—n. Sympatheticus medius, Trigemini, Pneumogastric—n. Sympatheticus minor, Facial nerve—n. Sympatheticus medius, Trigemini—n. Temporo-facialis, Temporo-facial nerve—n. Timidus, Motor oculi externus—n. Trochlearis, Patheticus nervus—n. Vagus cum accessorio, Spinal nerve.

NESTIA, Jejunum.

NESTIATRIA, Limotherapeia.

NESTIS, Jejunum.

NESTITHERAPEIA, Limotherapeia.

NESTOTHERAPEIA, Limotherapeia.

NESTROOT, Monotropa uniflora.

NETLEAF, *Goodyera pubescens*.

NETTLE, ARCHANGEL, WHITE, *Lamium album*—n. Dead, *Lamium album*, *L. amplexicaule*—n. Dwarf, *Urtica urens*—n. Hedge, *Galeopsis*—n. Pill-bearing, *Urtica pilulifera*—n. Rash, *Urticaria*—n. Stinging, common, *Urtica*.

NETWORT, *Goodyera pubescens*.

NEURADYNAMIA, Neurasthenia.

NEURÆMIA, see Nervous diseases.

NEURÆMIC, see Nervous diseases.

NEURAL; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' Relating to a nerve or to the nervous system.

NEURAL ARCH. The arch formed by the posterior projections connected with the body of the vertebra, which protect the medulla.

NEURAL AXIS, see Encephalon—n. Spines, Spinous processes.

NEURAL'GIA, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' *Rheumatis'mus epu'rius nervo'sus*, *Neurodyn'ia*, (F.) *Néuralgie*, *Néurodynie*, *Nervous pain*. A generic name for a certain number of diseases, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems, therefore, to be seated in the nerve. The principal neuralgias have been distinguished by the names *facial* (of which the *infra-orbital*, *maxillary*, and *frontal* are but divisions)—the *ilio-scrotal*, *femoro-popliteal*, *femoro-pretibial*, *plantar*, and *cubito-digital*. A division of *anomalous neuralgia* has likewise been admitted.

All varieties of neuralgia are obstinate, and the greatest diversity of means has been made use of:—bleeding, general and local,—emetics, purgatives, rubefacients, vesicants, actual cautery, narcotics, mercurial frictions, electricity; destruction of a portion of the nerve, &c. The most successful remedy, perhaps, is the carbonate of iron, given in doses of some magnitude; as, for instance, ℞ss or ℞ij, twice or thrice a day, in molasses. This plan of treatment, continued for a month or two, will generally relieve, and ultimately remove this much dreaded affection. The mode in which it acts is by no means clear; but it is almost as certain as any other remedy used in disease in producing its salutary effects. The bowels must be kept free; and all inflammatory symptoms removed during its administration.

NEURAL'GIA, ANOM'ALOUS. Under this name Chaussier has included different neuroses, some of which are characterized by acute pains circumscribed within a short compass, or extending by irradiations, but not having their seat in the course of a nerve; and others which are occasioned by tumours in the course of a nerve, or which succeed contusions or incomplete divisions of nerves.

NEURALGIA BRACHIALIS, Brachialgia—n. Brachio-thoracica, Angina pectoris—n. Cruralis, N. femoro-tibialis.

NEURALGIA CU'BITO-DIGITALIS, *Is'chias nervo'sa digita'lis*. In this variety the pain extends

from the part where the nerve passes under the inner condyle to the back of the hand and to its cubital edge.

NEURALGIA DENTALIS, Odontalgia nervosa.

NEURALGIA, FA'CIAL, *Neuralgia fac'iei*, *Trismus maxilla'ris*, *T. Dolorif'icus*, *Opsial'gia*, *Dolor cru'cians faciei*, *Hemicra'nia idiopath'ica*, *Aural'gia doloro'sa*, *Tic douloureux*, *Dolor faciei*, *Dolor faciei typ'ico caracte'rè*, *D. F. Fothergilli*, *Trismus clon'icus*, *T. dolorif'icus*, *Rheumatis'mus cancro'sus*, *Rhematis'mus larva'tus*, *Prosopal'gia*, *Prosopodyn'ia*, *Dolor faciei period'icus*, *Febria top'ica*, *Ophthalmodyn'ia period'ica*, *Tortu'ra Oris*, *Affectus spasmodico-convulsi'vus Labio'rum*, is characterized by acute lancinating pains, returning at intervals; and by twinges in certain parts of the face, producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles. It may be seated in the frontal nerve, in the infra-orbital, or in the maxillary branch of the fifth pair.

Metopodyn'ia, *Brow-ague*, *Neural'gia fronta'lis*, *Ophthalmodyn'ia*, *Tic douloureux*, *Dolor period'icus*, &c., commences at the superciliary foramen and extends along the ramifications of the frontal nerve that are distributed on the forehead, upper eyelid, caruncula lacrymalis, and nasal angle of the eyelids. Sometimes it is felt particularly in the orbit.

Neuralgia infra-orbita'ria, *Dolor faciei atrox*, *Rheumatis'mus cancro'sus*, *Trismus clon'icus*, *Prosopal'gia*, *Febria top'ica*, *Odontal'gia remittens et intermit'tens*, *Hemicra'nia sava*, *Infra-orbital neuralgia*, *Tic douloureux*, is chiefly felt in the infra-orbital foramen, whence it passes to the cheek, upper lip, ala nasal, lower eyelid, &c.

In *Neuralgia maxilla'ris*, *Gnathal'gia*, *Gnathoneural'gia*, *Tic douloureux*, *Trismus catarrhalis maxillaris*, the pain usually sets out from the mental foramen and passes to the chin, lips, temple, teeth, and tongue.

NEURALGIA, FALSE. A term assigned to pains along a nerve or its ramifications, produced by some body compressing it,—those pains terminating with the removal of the compressing cause.

NEURALGIA FEM'ORO-POPLITE'A, *Sciatal'ica*, *Schias*, *Malum ischiad'icum*, *Morbus ischiad'icus*, *Passio ischiad'ica*, *Ischiagra*, *Ischiad'ia*, *Ischio'ris*, *Coxal'gia*, *Neural'gia Ischiadica*, *Dolor Ischiad'icus nervo'sus*, *Is'chias nervo'sa Cotugni vel Cotunnii*, *Neurisch'ias*, *Ischias nervo'sa post'ica*, *Is'chias*, *Cox'agra*, *Ischias rheumatis'mum*, *Ischiad'ica*, *Ischoneural'gia*, (F.) *Sciaticque*, *Goutte sciaticque*. This is characterized by pain following the great sciatic nerve from the ischiatic notch to the ham, and along the peroneal surface of the leg to the sole of the foot.

NEURALGIA FEM'ORO-PRETIBIA'LLIS, *N. crural*, *Ischias nervo'sa anti'ca*, *Scelal'gia anti'ca*. In this, the pain, setting out from the groin, spreads along the fore part of the thigh, and passes down, chiefly, on the inner side of the leg, to the inner ankle and back of the foot.

NEURALGIA OF THE HEART, Angina pectoris—n. Hepatica, Hepatalgia.

NEURALGIA ILIO-SCROTAL has been rarely observed. It is characterized by a very acute pain, in the course of the branches of the first lumbar pair; this pain follows the crista ili and accompanies the spermatic vessels to the testicle, which is often painfully retracted.

NEURALGIA, LEAD, see Lead rheumatism—n. Lienis, Splenalgia.

NEURAL'GIA MAMMÆ, *Ir'ritable breast*. An exceedingly painful affection of the female mamma, unaccompanied by inflammation.

NEURALGIA PLANTA'RIIS. This is rare; and the pain is confined to the course of the plantar nerves.

NEURALGIA RENUM, Nephralgia—n. Spinalis, Spinal irritation—n. Testis, Orchidalgia.

NEURASTHENIA, *Neuradyna'mia*, *Debil'itas nervo'ra*. Debility or impaired activity of the nerves; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *ασθενεια*, 'debility.'—See Irritable.

NEURICUS, Nervous.

NEURILEMMA, *Neurile'ma*, *Neurily'ma*, *Neurymen*, *Perineurion*, *Fistula* seu *Tu'bulus* seu *Cap'sula* seu *Involu'crum nervo'rum*, *Membrana* seu *Membran'ula* seu *Tu'nica* seu *Indumen'tum nervo'rum*, *Vagi'na nervo'rum*; (F.) *Néurilemme*; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *λεμμα*, 'a coat.' The fine transparent, and apparently fibrous membrane that surrounds the nerves—to every filament of which it forms a true canal.

NEURILEMMATITIS, Neurilemmatitis.

NEURILEMMITIS, *Neurilemmat'itis*, *Neurolemmat'itis*, *Neurili'tis*, (F.) *Néurilemmite*. Same etymon. Inflammation of the neurilemma.

NEURILITIS, Neurilemmitis.

NEURILYMA, Neurilemma.

NEURINE, *Medull'a nervo'rum*, (F.) *Néurine*. The substance of which the nervous system is composed. It consists chiefly of albumen and a peculiar fatty matter, associated with phosphorus. There are two kinds of neurine—the one *vesicular* or consisting essentially of *nerve vesicles* or *nerve cells* or *corpuscles*, or, as they are sometimes called, from their prevailing in the ganglia—*ganglion corpuscles* and *ganglion globules*; the other, the *tubular*; formed—as the word imports—of tubules. The former is the *cineritious* or *cortical* nervous matter of the older anatomists;—the latter, the *white* or *medullary*. The *vesicular* neurine appears to be concerned in the production and distribution of nerve-power; the *tubular*, in its conduction.

NEURISCHIAS, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.

NEURITIC, Nervine.

NEURITIS, *Inflamma'tio nervo'rum*, *Neurophlogo'is*, *Neurophleg'moné*, (F.) *Inflammation des Nerfs*, *Néurite*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of a nerve.

NEUROBLACIA, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *βλακεια*, 'stupor.' Insensibility of the nerves.

NEUROCHONDRODES, from *νευρον*, 'a sinew,' *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *αδος*, 'resemblance.' A hard substance between a sinew and a cartilage.

NEURODES, Nervous.

NEURODYNAMIA, Nervous power.

NEURODYNAMIS, Nervous power.

NEURODYNIA, Neuralgia.

NEUROGAMIA, Magnetism, animal.

NEUROGRAPHY, *Neurograph'ia*; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which describes the nerves.

NEURO-HYPNOTISM, see Magnetism, animal.

NEUROLEMMATITIS, Neurilemmatitis.

NEUROLOGY, *Neurolog'ia*, (F.) *Névrologie*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' That part of anatomy which treats of the nerves.

NEUROMA, (F.) *Névrôme*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' A morbid enlargement of a nerve. Applied to subcutaneous, circumscribed, and highly painful tumours formed on the tissue of the nerves; and likewise to small, hard, grayish tumours of the size of a pea, which are observed in the course of nerves, and appear to be formed from the neurilemma.

NEUROMALACIA; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *μαλακεια*, 'softening.' Softening of nerves.

NEUROMETRES, Psoms.

NEUROMYELITIS, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' *μυελος*, 'marrow,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the medullary matter of the nerves.

NEURON, see Nerve.

NEURONOSOS, *Neuron'osé*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' A disease of the nerves.

NEURONYG'ME, *Neuronyg'mus*, *Neuronyz'ia*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *νευρη*, 'puncture,' *Punctio nervi*. Puncture of a nerve.

NEUROPATHIC, *Neuropath'icus*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *παθος*, 'a disease.' Belonging to disease of the nerves, to *Neuropath'ia* or *Neuron'osé*.

NEUROPHLEGMONE, Neuritis.

NEUROPHLOGOSIS, Neuritis.

NEUROPLAS'TY, *Neuroplast'icé*, (F.) *Névroplastique*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *πλαστικος*, 'forming.' M. Serres applies this term to a ganglionic alteration of the peripheral nerves.

NEUROPYRA, Fever, nervous, Typhus mitior.

NEUROPYRETUS, Fever, nervous, Typhus mitior.

NEUROSES, (F.) *Névroses*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' A generic name for diseases supposed to have their seat in the nervous system, and which are indicated by disordered sensation, volition, or mental manifestation; without any evident lesion in the structure of the parts, and without any material agent producing them. Such is the usual definition. Broussais attributes them to a state of irritation of the brain and spinal marrow.

NEURO-SKELETON, see Skeleton.

NEUROSPASMI, see Spasm.

NEUROSTHENIA, (F.) *Névrosthénie*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *σθενεια*, 'strength.' Excess of nervous irritation. Nervous irritation.

NEUROTHELIC APPARATUS, Corpus papillare.

NEUROTIC, Nervine.

NEUROTICA. Diseases of the nervous function. The 4th class of Good's Nosology.

NEUROTOME, *Neurotomus*; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *τομη*, 'I cut,' 'I dissect.' An instrument used by anatomists to dissect the nerves. It is a long and very narrow scalpel, having two edges.

NEUROTOMY, *Neurotom'ia*, (F.) *Névrotomie*. Same etymon. Dissection of the nerves. Also, an incised wound of a nerve.

NEUROTRO'SIS, *Neurotro'sis*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *τροπη*, 'wounding.' *Nervi vuln'ra'tio*. Wound or wounding of a nerve.

NEUROTROSMUS, Neurotrosis.

NEURYMEN, Neurilemma.

NEUTA, *Neutha*. A membrane, according to Paracelsus, which covers the eyes and ears of the foetus in utero.

NEUTRAL, from *neuter*, 'neither.' Belonging to neither in particular.

NEUTRAL SALTS, *Sec'ondary salts*, (F.) *Sels neutres*. Salts, composed of two primitive saline substances, combined together, and not possessing the characters of acid or of base.

NEVIS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Thermal springs in the department of Allier, France. Temperature, 136° to 148° Fahrenheit.

NÉVRALGIE, Neuralgia—n. *du Foie*, Hepatalgia—n. *des Reins*, Nephralgia—n. *de l'Utérus*, Hysteralgia.

NÉVRILEMME, Neurilemma.

NÉVRILEMMITE, Neurilemmatitis.

NÉVRINE, Neurine.

NÉVRITE, Neuritis.

NÉVRODYNIE, Neuralgia.

NÉVROLOGIE, Neurology.

NÉVROME, Neuroma.

NÉVROSE DU CŒUR, Angina pectoris.

NÉVROSES, Neuroses.

NÉVROSTHÉNIE, Neurosthenia.

NÉVROTOME, Neurotome.

NÉVROTOMIE, Neurotomy.

NEVUS, Nævus.

NEW JERSEY, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the upper part of Morris county and in the county of Hunterdon, near the top of Musconetcong mountain, there are chalybeate springs, which are resorted to. See Schooley's Mountain.

NEW YORK, MINERAL WATERS OF. The chief waters are those of Ballston, Saratoga, and Sharon.

NEXUS STAMINEUS OCULI, Giliary body.
NEZ, Nasus.

NIANDRIA ANOMALA, *Anisodus luridus*.

NICARAGUA WOOD, see *Cassalpinia*.

NICE, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Nice possesses some advantages over the neighbouring climates of Provence and Italy, being free from the sirocco of the latter, and protected from the mistral of the former. Spring is the most unfavourable season. The climate is very dry. It has been a great winter retreat for the consumptive; but does not deserve the encomiums that have been passed upon it.

NICKAR TREE, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

NICODEMI O'LEUM, *Oil of Nicodemus*. An oil made by digesting, for some time,—in a mixture of white wine and olive oil,—old turpentine, litharge, aloes, saffron, oxyd of zinc, &c.

NICOTIANA, *N. tabacum*—n. Minor, *N. rustica*.

NICOTIANA RUS'TICA, called after Nicot, who carried it to Europe; *N. minor*, *Priapeia*, *Hyoscyamus luteus*, *English Tobacco*. The leaves possess the properties of tobacco, but are milder.

NICOTIANA TAB'ACUM, *Nicotia'na*, *Herba tabaci*, *Tabacum*, *Petun*, *Petun*, *Hyoscyamus Peruviana'us*, *Tobacco*, *Virgin'ia tobacco*, (F.) *Tabac*, *Nicotiana*. Tobacco is a violent acro-narcotic; its properties seeming to depend upon a peculiar principle, *Nicotia* or *Nicotiana*. It is narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, and errhine. In incarcerated hernia, it is injected, in the form of smoke or infusion, but requires great caution. It is extensively and habitually used as an errhine and sialogogue. The infusion is used to kill vermin, and in some cutaneous eruptions.

NICOTIANE, *Nicotiana tabacum*.

NICOTIANIN, see *Nicotiana tabacum*.

NICOTIN, see *Nicotiana tabacum*.

NICTATIO, *Hippus*, *Nictatio*.

NICTA'TION, *Nicta'tio*, *Nictita'tio*, from *nictare*, 'to wink.' *Clonus nictita'tio*, *Blepharism'us*, *Palpebra'tio*, *Twinkling of the eye*, (F.) *Clignotement*, *Clignement*, *Cillement*, *Souris*. A rapid and repeated movement of the eyelids, which open and shut alternately. As occasionally performed, it is physiological; if repeatedly, a disease. It seems to be executed chiefly by the motor 7th pair of nerves; but it is necessary that the excitor 5th pair should likewise be in a state of integrity.

NIDAMENTUM, *Decidua*.

NIDOREUX, *Nidorosus*.

NIDOROUS, *Nidoro'sus*, (F.) *Nidoreux*, from *Nidor*, *Onisea*, 'the smell of any thing burnt,' &c. Having the smell of burnt or corrupt animal matter.

NIDUS, *Nidus hirundinis*.

NIDUS HIRUN'DINIS, *Nidus*, *Swallows' Nest*. A deep fossa in the cerebellum—so called from its fancied resemblance—situate between the velum medullare posterius in front, and the nodulus and uvula behind.

NIEDERBRONN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Saline waters in the department of Bas-Rhin, France, which contain chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonic acid.

NIELLE, *Nigella*.

NIGELLA, *Coptis*.

NIGEL'LA, *N. Sati'va*, *Melan'thium*, *Cumi'nus Nigrum*, *Fennel flower*, *Nutmeg flower*, *Devil in a bush*, (F.) *Nigelle*, *Nielle*. This small southern European and Syrian plant was formerly used medicinally as an expectorant and deobstruent, errhine, sialogogue, &c.

NIGELLE, *Nigella*.

NIGHT-BLINDNESS, Hemeralopia.

NIGHT EYES, *Crusta genu equinæ*—n. Mare, *Incubus*.

NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN, *Phytolacca decandra*—n. *Bittersweet*, *Solanum dulcamara*—n. *Common*, *Solanum*—n. *Deadly*, *Atropa belladonna*—n. *Enchanter's*, *Circæa Lutetiana*—n. *Garden*, *Solanum*—n. *Palestine*, *Solanum sanctum*—n. *Stinking*, *Hyoscyamus niger*—n. *Vine*, *Solanum dulcamara*—n. *Woody*, *Solanum dulcamara*.

NIGREDO À SOLE, *Ephelides*.

NIGRITA, *Negro*.

NIGRITIES, *Melanopathia*—n. *Ossium*, *Caries*.

NIGRITISM, *Melanopathia*.

NIGRITUDO, *Melanosis*—n. *Pulmonum*, *Melanosis pulmonum*.

NIGROMANTIA, *Necromancy*.

NIGROR, *Melasma*.

NIGRUM OCULI, *Pupil*.

NIHIL ALBUM, *Zinci oxydum*—n. *Griseum*, *Zinci oxydum*.

NILIACUM, *Mel*.

NINDSIN, *Sium ninsi*.

NINE-DAY FITS, *Trismus nascentium*.

NINSI, *Sium ninsi*.

NINSING, *Panax quinquefolium*.

NINZIN, *Sium ninsi*.

NIPPLE, *Sax. nypele*. The *Teat*, *Tit*, *Dug*, *Pap*, *Acromastium*, *Uber*, *Staph'ylis*, *Staphyl'ium*, *Bubona*, *Mammil'la*, *Mammel'la*, *Papill'la*, *Thelē*, *Ti'thā*, *Tithos*, *Ti'thion*, *Tithis*, (F.) *Mamelon*. The conical tubercle, situate at the centre of the breast. Towards the central part of each breast the skin changes colour, and assumes a rosy tint in young females, or a reddish brown in those who have suckled several children. The circle is called the *Areola* or *Aureola of the nipple*. The nipple is capable of erection on being excited.

NIPPLEWORT, *Lapsana*.

NIRLES, *Herpes exedens*.

NISUS, *Nixus*, *Peira*, *Straining*, from *Lat. nitor*, 'to endeavour.' A voluntary retention of the breath, so as to force down the diaphragm; the abdominal muscles being at the same time contracted forcibly. In this manner the contents of the abdomen are compressed; and the evacuation of the fæces, urine, &c., is effected.

NISUS, Effort—n. *Formativus*, *Plastic force*.

NISUS PARTURIENTIIUM. The efforts or forcing during parturition.

NITEDULA, *Cicindela*.

NITON, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs in the Isle of Wight contain iron, and sulphate of alumina and potassa.

NITRAS KALICUM, *Potassa nitras*—n. *Lixivis*, *Potassa nitras*—n. *Natrium*, *Soda*, *nitrate of*—n. *Plumbicus*, *Plumbi nitras*—n. *Potasse*

cum sulphure fusus, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—n. Sub-bismuthicum, Bismuth, sub-nitrate of.

NITRATE, Nitras. A salt, formed of a base and nitric acid. Several nitrates are employed in medicine.

NITRATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammonias nitras—n. *D'Argent*, Argenti nitras.

NITRE, Potassæ nitras—n. Cubic, Soda, nitrate of.

NITRIC ACID, Acidum nitricum, A. azoticum, A. septicum, A. nitri, Aqua fortis, Nitrous acid, Spiritus nitri duplex, Sp. nitri fumans, Sp. nitri Glauberi, Azotic acid, Dephlogisticated nitrous acid, Oxyseptonic acid, Spiritus nitri ac'idus, (F.) Acide nitrique. Nitric acid is obtained from nitro—*Nitrate of potassa*. Its odour is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is corrosive, liquid, colourless, and transparent. S. g. 1.500.

Strong nitric acid is rarely used except as an application to foul, indolent ulcers, or to warts. When given internally, it is in the form of the *Acidum nitricum dilutum, Spiritus nitri simplex, Sp. nitri vulgaris*—the *Diluted nitric acid*, which, in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, consists of *nitric acid*, ℥j, *water*, ℥ix, by measure. Diluted largely with water, it is used, as a drink, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver, syphilis, &c.; but, in the latter affections, it is not to be depended upon.

NITROGEN, Azote.

NITROGEN, GASEOUS OXIDE OF, Nitrous oxide, Protoxide of nitrogen or of azote, Paradise gas, Intoxicating gas, Laughing gas, Dephlogisticated nitrous gas, Gas azoticum oxygenatum. This gas, when respired, produces singular effects; great mental and corporeal excitement; and, generally, so much exhilaration as to render the appellation, "*laughing gas*" by no means inappropriate. It has not been much used in medicine, although recommended in paralysis. Its effects are too violent and too transient to render it a valuable remedial agent; and, in the delicate, it has been productive of unpleasant effects, inducing palpitation, fainting, and convulsions.

NITROGEN, PROTOXIDE OF, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

NITROGENE, Azote.

NITROGENIUM, Azote.

NITROGENIZED, A'soted, A'sotized. Containing nitrogen or azote:—as a *nitrogenised, azoted, or azotized* aliment.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID, Ac'idum nitro-muriaticum, Nitro-hydrochloric acid, Hydrochloro-nitric acid, Aqua regia, Aqua stygia, Chrysulca, Aqua regis, Acidum muriaticum nitro-oxygenuatum, Mens'truum auri, (F.) Eau régale. A mixture of the nitric and muriatic acids, has been used in diseases of the liver, in the form of a bath for the feet and legs made sharply acidulous. It has, also, been employed, and with more uniform results, in cutaneous affections. Whatever advantage it may possess in internal diseases—and these advantages are doubtful—they are probably dependent upon the chlorine formed by the mixture, or upon the properties possessed by the mineral acids in general. See Chlorine.

The *Acidum nitro-muriaticum* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States is formed by mixing four fluidounces of nitric acid with eight of muriatic acid.

NITROUS OXIDE, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

NITRUM, Natron, Potassæ nitras—n. Antiquorum, Soda—n. Cubicum, Soda, nitrate of—n. Factitium, Borax—n. Flammans, Ammonias nitras—n. Lunare, Argenti nitras—n. Rhomboidale, Soda, nitrate of—n. Saturninum, Plumbi nitras—n. Vitriolatum Schroederi, Potassæ sulphas—n. Tabulatum, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—n. Vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.

NIX, Snow—n. Fumans, Calx viva—n. Zinci, Zinci oxydum.

NIXUS, Nisus—n. Parturientium, Nisus parturientium.

NOAH'S ARK, Cypripedium luteum.

NOBLE, Nob'ilis, Prin'cipal, Essen'tial.

NOBLE PARTS, Partes essentiales. Some anatomists have given this name to parts, without which life cannot exist; such as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, &c. The organs of generation have, likewise, been so called.

NOCAR, νκαρ, Torpor Soporif'icus. Lethargic torpor.

NOCTAMBULATIO, Somnambulism.

NOCTAMBULISMUS, Somnambulism.

NOCTAMBULUS, Somnambulist.

NOCTILUCA, Cincindela.

NOCTISURGIUM, Somnambulism.

NOCTUINI OC'ULLI Gray or blue eyes.—Castelli.

NOCTURNA BELLA, Coitus.

NOCTURNAL, Noctur'nus, Nycter'inus, from *noz*, 'night.' Relating to night, as *Febris noctur'na seu nycter'ina*. A fever occurring in the night.

NODDING, Annuitio.

NODDLEPOX, Syphilomania.

NODE, Nodus, Emphy'ma exosto'sis perio'stea, (F.) Nodosité, Nœud; from Hebr. נֶדֶן, 'a heap.' A hard concretion or incrustation, which forms around joints attacked with rheumatism or gout. Some include, under this name, exostoses, articular calculi, ganglions, and even the chronic swellings of the joints, known under the name of white swellings.

NODES, Edentulus.

NODI DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers—n. *Lactea, Infarctus mammae lacteus*—n. *Nervorum, Ganglions, nervous*—n. *Hæmorrhoidales*, see *Hæmorrhoids*.

NODOI, Nefrendes.

NODOSIA, see Nefrendes.

NODOSITÉ, Node.

NODULI ARAN'TII, Noduli Morgagni'i, Corpora Aran'tii. The small sesamoid bodies situate on the periphery of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery, for the better occlusion of the artery.

NODULI ΜΟΡΓΑΓΗΝ, Noduli Arantii—n. *Nervorum, Ganglions, nervous.*

NOD'ULUS, diminutive of nodus, 'a knot.' A small knot. A small prominence or lobule in the portion of the cerebellum, which forms the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle. The nodulus is on the median line, and before the uvula. See Vermiform process, inferior.

NODUS, Articulation, Edentulus, Encystis, Hamma—n. *Cerebri, Pons Varolii*—n. *Chirurgicus, Knot, surgeon's*—n. *Encephali, Nœud de l'Encéphale, Pons Varolii*—n. *Hystericus, Globus hystericus*—n. *Vitæ, Centrum vitale.*

NOESIS, Intellect.

ŒUD, Node—n. *du Chirurgien, Knot, surgeon's*—n. *Emballeur, Knot, packer's.*

ŒUD DE L'ENCÉPHALE (F.), Nodus Enceph'alt. M. Cruveilhier, under this name, includes the pons Varolii, peduncles of the cerebrum and cerebellum, and the tubercula quadrigemina.

ŒUD VITAL, Centrum vitale.

ŒUDS, Calculi, arthritic.

NOISETIER, Corylus avellana.

NOISETTE, Corylus avellana (nut.)

NOIX, *Juglans regia* (nux)—*n. Américaine*, *Jatropha curcas*—*n. des Barbades*, *Jatropha curcas*—*n. Cathartique*, *Jatropha curcas*—*n. d'Éau*, *Trapa natans*—*n. de Galle*, see *Quercus infectoria*—*n. de Serpent*, see *Thevetia Ahouai*—*n. Vomique*, see *Strychnos nux vomica*.

NOLA CULINARIA, *Anemone pulsatilla*.

NOLI ME TANGERE, *Lupus*, see *Chancreux* (*Bouton*.)

NOMA, *Cancer aquaticus*—*n. Pudendorum*, *Colpocace infantilis*.

NOM'AD, *Nom'ade*, *Nomas*, from *νομή*, 'pasturage.' An epithet given to people who have no fixed habitation, and who travel, with their flocks, from country to country, for pasturage. Such are the Tartars. By analogy, the word *Nomad'ic* has been applied to spreading ulcer.

NOMBRIL, *Umbilicus*—*n. de Vénus*, *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

NOME, *Cancer aquaticus*, *Phagedenic ulcers*.

NOMENCLATURE, *Nomenclatio*, *Nomenclatura*, *Onomatolog'ia*, *Onomatocle'ia*, *Terminology*, *Terminology*, *Orismology*, from *ονομα*, 'name,' and *καλέω*, 'I call.' A collection of terms or words peculiar to a science or art. In all sciences, nomenclature is an object of importance; and each term should convey to the student a definite meaning. The Lavoisierian nomenclature was a valuable gift to chemistry; and anatomy has derived advantage from the labours of Barclay, Dumas, and Chaussier, who have given names to parts indicative of their situation. See *Muscle*. The nomenclature of pathology has required the greatest attention; and although repeated attempts have been made to improve it, the barbarous terms that disgrace it are still frequently adopted. It consists of Hebrew and Arabic terms; Greek and Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, and even Indian, African, and Mexican; often barbarously and illegitimately compounded. A want of principle in founding the technical terms of medicine is every where observable. They have been formed:—1. From colour; as *Melæna*, *Melas*, *Atrabilis*, *Leuce*, *Alphos*, *Chlorosis*, *Rubeola*, *Scarlatina*, *Purpura*, &c. 2. From duration; as *ephemeral*, *quotidian*, *tertian*, and *quartan*, continued, and intermittent, &c. 3. From Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects, and Plants; as *Rabies canina*, *Cynanche*, *Boulimia*, *Pica*, *Hippopyon*, *Elephantiasis*, *Urticaria*, *Lichen*, *Ichthyosis*, &c. 4. From Persons or Places; as *Morbus Hercules*, *Facies Hippocratica*, *Lepra Arabum*, *Plica Polonica*, *Sudor Anglicus*, *Morbus Gallicus*, *Ignis Sancti Antonii*, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, &c.

NOMUS, *Cancer aquaticus*.

NON-NAT'URALS, *Non natura'lia*. Under this term the ancient physicians comprehended air, meat, and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind. They were so called, because they affect man without entering into his composition, or constituting his nature; but yet are so necessary that he cannot live without them.

NON-SANE, *Insane*.

NON-STRIATED MUSCULAR FIBRE, see *Muscular fibre*.

NONUS HUMERI PLACENTINI, *Teres minor*—*n. Lingue musculus*, *Genio-glossus*—*n. Vesalii*, *Peronæus tertius*.

NOOS, *Intellect*.

NORMA VERTICALIS, see *Normal*.

NORMAL, *Norma'lis*, from *norma*, 'a perpendicular,' 'a rule.' According to rule; perpendicular.

The *normal line*, *norma vertic'alis*, of Blumenbach, is a vertical line let fall from the prominence of the frontal bone and shaving the supe-

rior maxillary, so as to mark the projection of the latter bone beyond the arch of the forehead.

NORRIS'S DROPS, see *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

NORTON'S DROPS, *Liquor hydrargyri oxy-muriatis*.

NOSACERUS, *Sickly*.

NOSE, *Nasus*—*n. Bleed*, *Epistaxis*—*n. Running at the*, *Coryza*.

NOSELI'A, *Nosocom'ia*, *Nosocomia*, from *νοσος*, 'disease,' *care* of the sick.

NOSEMA, *Disease*.

NOSENCEPH'ALUS, from *νοσος*, 'disease,' and *εγκεφαλος*, 'brain.' A monster whose skull is open only on the frontal and parietal regions, the posterior fontanelle being distinctly present.

NOSEROS, *Insalubrious*, *Sick*.

NOSEUMA, *Disease*.

NOSOCOMESIS, *Noselia*.

NOSOCOMIA, *Noselia*.

NOSOCO'MIAL, *Nosocomia'lis*, from *nosocomium*, 'an hospital.' Relating to an hospital,—as 'nosocomial or hospital fever.'

NOSOCOMIUM, *Hospital*.

NOSOCOMUS, *Infirmier*.

NOSODES, *Insalubrious*, *Sick*, *Sickly*.

NOSODOCHIUM, *Hospital*.

NOSOGENESIS, *Pathogeny*.

NOSOGENIA, *Pathogeny*.

NOSOGENY, *Pathogeny*.

NOSOG'RAPHY, *Nosograph'ia*, from *νοσος*, 'a disease,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' A description of diseases.

NOSOL'OGY, *Nosolog'ia*, from *νοσος*, 'a disease,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A name given to that part of medicine whose object is the classification of diseases. The most celebrated nosological systems have been those of Sauvages (1763), Linnaeus (1763), Vogel (1764), Sagar (1776), Macbride (1772), Cullen (1772), Darwin (1796), Selle, Crichton (1804), Parr (1809), Swediaur (1812), Pinel (1813), Young (1813), Good (1817), Hosack (1818), &c. Besides these general nosographies, others have been published on *Surgery* exclusively, none of which are particularly worthy of enumeration amongst nosological systems. Nosological arrangements have, also, been formed of single families or groups of diseases. Plenck, of Baden, is the author of two different treatises of this kind: the one, a methodical arrangement of the diseases of the eyes, and the other, of cutaneous diseases. Dr. Willan published an arrangement of cutaneous diseases, which was completed by Dr. Bateman, and adopted into the *Nosology* of Dr. Hosack. Mr. Abernethy, also, published a methodical classification of tumours, and many other partial nosological classifications might be enumerated. Also, *Pathology*.

NOSON'OMY, *Nosonom'ia*, from *νοσος*, 'a disease,' and *ονομα*, 'name.' The nomenclature of diseases.

NOSOPHYTA, from *νοσος*, 'disease,' and *φυων*, 'a plant.' A disease supposed to be produced by, or to consist in the development of parasitic plants—as *porrigo*, *mentagra*, &c.—Gruby.

NOSOPH'US, *Nosopoli'cus*, from *νοσος*, 'disease,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' That which causes disease.

NOSOS, *Disease*.

NOSOTAX'Y, *Nosotax'ia*, from *νοσος*, 'a disease,' and *τάξις*, 'arrangement.' The distribution and classification of diseases.

NOSOTHEO'RIA, from *νοσος*, 'disease,' and *θεωρία*, 'doctrine.' The doctrine or theory of disease.

NOSTAL'GIA, from *νοστος*, 'return,' 'a journey home,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' *Nostoma'nia*, *Nos-*

tra'sia, Apodemial'gia, Pathopatrial'gia, Pato-patrial'gia, Philopatrial'gia, Philopatridoma'tia, Ademon'ia, Ademo'ynē, Home-sickness, (F.) Nostalgie, Maladie du pays. An affection produced by the desire of returning to one's country. It is commonly attended by slow wasting, and sometimes by hectic, which may speedily induce death. M. Pinel properly regards it as a variety of melancholy.

NOSTOMANIA, Nostalgia.

NOSTRASSIA, Nostalgia.

NOSTRILS, Nares.

NOSTRUM, Arcanum.

NOSTRUM, CHITTICK'S. An empirical remedy for stone in the bladder, said to be a solution of alkali in veal-broth.

NOTA MATERNA, Nævus — n. Primitiva, Groove, primitive.

NOTÆ INFANTUM, Nævi.

NOTAL, Dorsal.

NOTAL'GIA, *Notial'gia, (Nostalgia, improperly, of Köchlin and others,) from νωρος, 'the back,' and αλγος, 'pain.'* Pain in the back. Spinal irritation.

NOTANENCEPHALIA, see Notencephalus.

NOTCH, Teut. Nocke, Ital. *Nocchia, Emarginat'io, Emarginat'ura, (F.) Échancreure.* A depression or indentation of different shape and size, observed on the circumference or edges of certain bones.

NOTCH OF THE CONCHA, Incisura tragica.

NOTCH, ETHMOID'AL, (F.) *Échancreure ethmoïdale,* is situate on the frontal bone, and joins the ethmoid.

NOTCHES, ISCHIAT'IC, (F.) *Échancreures Ischiatisques,* are two in number:—the greater and the less. The former is large, situate at the inferior part of the pelvis, and formed by the sacrum and ilium. It gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyramidalis muscle, and to the superior gluteal vessels and nerves. The latter is much smaller than the other, from which it is separated by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus, and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

NOTCH, PAROT'ID, (F.) *Échancreure parotidienne,* is the triangular space comprised between the parotid edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process; so called, because it lodges the parotid gland. The notches in soft parts are generally called Fissures.

NOTCH, SCAP'ULAR, *Incisura scapularis, Lu'nula scap'ula, (F.) Échancreure scapulaire.* The notch on the superior edge or *costa* of the scapula, which is converted into a foramen by means of a ligament, and gives passage to the suprascapular nerve.

NOTCH, SEMILUNAR OF THE STERNUM, *Fourchette.*

NOTENCEPHALIA, see Notencephalus.

NOTENCEPH'ALUS, from νωρος, 'the back,' and *κεφαλον,* 'the head.' A monster whose head, with the brain, is on the back. The condition is termed *Notencephalia* and *Notanencephalia*.—G. St. Hilaire.

NOTHEUSIS, Degeneration.

NOTHIA, Degeneration.

NOTHROTUS, Torpor.

NOTHUS, False.

NOTIXUS, Dorsal — n. Myelus, Medulla spinalis.

NOTIALGIA, Notalgia.

NOTOMYELITIS, Myelitis.

NOTOMYELUS, Medulla spinalis.

NOTON, Dorsum.

NOTOS, Dorsum, Vertebral column.

NOUAGE DE LA CORNÉE, Caligo.

NOUË, (*Bandage*) (F.); 'knotted,' from *nodus,* 'a knot.' A bandage which has a considerable number of knots placed above each other. It is made with a roller, 6 or 7 ells long, rolled into two balls, and is used to compress the parotid region, after the extirpation of the parotid gland.

Also, an epithet applied to children in whom the disease of rickets has swollen the articulations.

It is, likewise, applied to the goat, when it has caused nodes on the joints.

NOUËT (F.), *Nod'ulus.* A bag filled with medicinal substances, and infused in a liquid to communicate their properties to it.

NOUFFER'S, MADAME, REMEDY, *Polypodium filix mas.*

NOURRICE, Nurse.

NOURRICIER, Nutritious.

NOURRITURE, Aliment.

NOUS, Intellect.

NOUURE, Rachitis.

NOUVEAU-NÉ (F.), *Neonatus, superrimis Natus, Neogenes, Neog'ites, Neog'itus, Neog'ane, Infans recens natus.* That which has been just born. A new-born infant.

NOVACULA, Razor.

NOYAU, see Cytoblast.

NOYAU CENTRAL DES PÉDONCULES DU CERVELET, Corpus dentatum.

NOYER, Juglans regia—n. *de Ceylon, Adhatoda.*

NUAGE, Nebula.

NUBECULA, Emseorema, Nebula.

NUBES, Emseorema, Nebula.

NU'BILE, *Nu'bilis,* 'marriageable,' 'fit to marry.' Generally, the period of puberty is considered to be the age at which both sexes are *nubile.* They are truly *nubile,* however, only when they are fitted to procreate healthy and vigorous children, and are competent to discharge their duties as parents.

NUBILITY, *Nu'bilitas, (F.) Nubilité;* same etymon. The state of being *nubile* or marriageable.

NUBILOSUS, Nepheloid.

NUCES AQUATICÆ, see *Trapa natans*—n. *Quercus,* see *Quercus alba.*

NUCHA, *In'ium, (F.) Nuque.* The *nuchæ,* hinder part, or *nape* of the neck. The part where the spinal marrow begins.

Ligamentum Nuchæ. A strong ligament from the neck, proceeding from one spinous process to another, and inserted into the occipital bone. It is very strong in quadrupeds. It is called in them *Parywary, Parwar,* and *Packwar.*

NUCHAL RE'GION, *Re'gio nuchæ seu nuchalis seu occipitalis inferior.* The region of the *nuchæ* or *nape* of the neck.

NUCISTA, see *Myristica moschata.*

NUCK, CANAL OF. A small prolongation of the peritoneum often sent into the inguinal canal of the female fœtus. So called from *Nuck,* who first described it.

NU'CLEATED, *Nucleatus,* from *nucleus,* 'a kernel.' Having a nucleus or central particle. Applied to the elementary cells of organized tissues; the vital properties of which are seated in the nucleus. See *Cytoblast.*

NUCLEATED CELL, see *Cytoblast.*

NUCLEI CEMBRÆ, see *Pinus Cembra*—n. *Ossel, Ossification, points of*—n. *Pinæ,* see *Pinus pinæ.*

NUCLEOLE, see *Cytoblast.*

NUCLEOLULE, see *Cytoblast.*

NUCLEOLUS, see *Cytoblast.*

NUCLEUS, see *Cytoblast*—n. *Blastodermatis, Tache embryonnaire*—n. *Centralis, Corpus dentatum*—n. *Ocicatricula, Tache embryonnaire*—n.

Dentatus, *Corpus dentatum*—n. *Dentis*, Dental pulp—n. *Encased*, *Cytoblast*—n. *Fimbriatus*, *Corpus dentatum*—n. *Furunculi*, see *Furunculus*—n. *Germinatus*, see *Molecule*—n. *Germinativus*, see *Molecule*—n. *Olivæ*, *Corpus dentatum*—n. *Ossificationis*, *Ossification*, point of—n. *Rhomboidalis*, see *Corpus dentatum*.

NUCULA TERRESTRIS, *Baniam bulbocastanum*.

NUKE, *Nucha*.

NUMERICAL METHOD, see *Method*, numerical.

NUMMULAR, *Nummularis*. Relating to money, from *nummus*, 'money.' An epithet applied to the sputa in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel, like a piece of money.

NUMMULARIA, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

NUPHUR LUTEUM, *Nymphæa lutea*.

NUQUE, *Nucha*.

NURSE, Sax. *noyice*, *Nutrix*, (from *nourish*, itself from *nutrire*.) *Tithe'ne*, *Trephou'sa*, *Lactans*, *Lacticans*, *Nutrients*, *Thelactria*, *Mamma*, (L.) *Nutrice*, (F.) *Nourrice*. One who suckles her own child or another's. One that has the care of a sick person, (F.) *Garde-malade*.

NURSE, DRY. One who gives every care to a child, but does not suckle it.

NURSE, WET. A female, who suckles the child of another.

To 'nurse artificially,' is to bring up a child by the hand.

NÛS, *Intellect*.

NUSUS, *Disease*.

NUT, BUTTER, *Juglans cinerea*—n. *Cembros*, see *Pinus cembra*—n. *Physic*, *Jatropha curcas*—n. *Pine*, see *Pinus picea*—n. *Pistachio*, see *Pistacia vera*—n. *Poison*, see *Strychnos nux vomica*—n. *Purging*, see *Jatropha*—n. *Rattle*, *Nelumbium luteum*—n. *Soap*, see *Sapindus saponaria*—n. *Tree*, *Malabar*, *Adhatoda*—n. *Vomic*, see *Strychnos nux vomica*—n. *Zirbel*, see *Pinus picea*.

NUTA'TION, *Nuta'tio*, from *nutare*, 'to nod.' Constant oscillation of the head, by which it moves involuntarily in one or more directions.

NUTATOR CAPITIS, *Sterno-cleido-mastoidæus*.

NUTMEG, see *Myristica moschata*—n. *Flower*, *Nigella*—n. *Liver*, *Liver*, *nutmeg*.

NUTRICATIO, *Nutrition*.

NUTRICIER, *Nutritious*.

NUTRICIUS, *Nutritious*.

NUTRIENS, *Aliment*, *Nurse*.

NUTRIMEN, *Aliment*.

NUTRIMENTAL, *Nutrimentalis*, *Aliment'al*, *Alimenta'lis*, from *nutrimen*, 'aliment.' Having the qualities of food or nutriment.

NUTRIMENTUM, *Aliment*, *Pabulum*.

NUTRIT'ION, *Nutrit'io*, *Nutrica'tio*, *Nutrit'us*, *Alitu'ra*, *Threpsia*, from *nutrire*, 'to nourish.' Nutrition is that function by which the nutritive matter already elaborated by the various organic actions, loses its own nature, and assumes that of the different living tissues,—to repair their losses and maintain their strength. Sometimes the word is used in a more extended signification, to express the whole series of actions by which the two constant movements of composition and decomposition are accomplished, in organized bodies. Nutrition, then, would comprehend digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, and assimilation; the latter being *nutrition*, properly so called, and being operated in the intermediate system over the whole of the body,—the cells of the tissues attracting from the blood the elements necessary for their reparation.

NUTRITIVUS, *Force* or, *Plastic force*.

NUTRIT'IOUS, *Nutric'ius*, *Nutritive*, *Alib'itis*, *Trophim'os*, *Tropho'des*, (F.) *Nourricier*,

Nutricier. Having the quality of nourishing: as nutritious food, nutritious lymph, &c.

NUTRITIOUS or NUTRITIVE ARTERIES, (F.) *Ar'tères nutritives*. Arterial branches which enter the *foramina nutricia* of long bones, and penetrate to the medullary membrane.

NUTRITIVE, *Nutritious*. Also, relating to nutrition: hence the 'nutritive functions,' or those that are concerned in nutrition.

NUTRITUS, *Aliment*, *Nutritio*.

NUTRIX, *Mamma*, *Nurse*.

NUTS, WATER, *Nelumbium luteum*.

NUX AROMATICA, see *Myristica moschata*—n. *Avellana*, *Corylus avellana* (nut)—n. *Barbadiensis*, *Jatropha curcas*—n. *Becuba*, *Ibiciuba*—n. *Cathartica Americana*, *Jatropha curcas*—n. *Gallæ*, see *Quercus cerris*—n. *Juglans*, *Juglans regia*—n. *Medica*, *Coco* of the *Maldives*—n. *Metella*, *Strychnos nux vomica*—n. *Methel*, *Datura stramonium*—n. *Moschata*, see *Myristica moschata*—n. *Myristica*, see *Myristica moschata*—n. *Pistacia*, see *Pistacia vera*—n. *Unguentaria*, see *Myristica moschata*—n. *Vomica*, *Strychnos nux vomica*.

NYCTALOPE, see *Nyctalopia*.

NYCTALOPEX, see *Nyctalopia*.

NYCTALOPIA, from *νύξ*, 'night,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'I see;' *Parop'sia Lucif'uga*, *Nyctalop'asia*, *Cu'citas diur'na*, *Virus noctur'nus*, *Ozyo'pia*, *Hemeralo'pia* (moderns), *Amblyo'pia meridiana*, *Hemeralo'phia*, *Photophob'ia*, *Photophobopthal'mia*, *Dyo'pia lu'minis*, *Virus a'crior*, *Nyc'talopy*, (F.) *Vue nocturne*, *Aveuglement de Jour*. The faculty of seeing during the night, with privation of the faculty during the day. It affects both eyes at once when idiopathic. Its duration is uncertain, and treatment very obscure. It is, however, a disease of nervous irritability, and one of excitement of the visual nerve in particular. The indications of cure will consequently be—to allay direct irritation in every way; to excite counter-irritation by blisters; and to gradually accustom the eye to the impression of light.

One labouring under this affection is called a *Nyc'talope*, *Nyc'talops*, *Nyctalop'æx*.

NYCTALOPS, see *Nyctalopia*.

NYCTALOPY, *Nyctalopia*.

NYCTERINUS, *Nocturnal*.

NYCTHEMERON, see *Dies*.

NYCTHE'MERUM, from *νύξ*, 'night,' and *ἡμερα*, 'day.' The space of 24 hours, or of a day and night. Certain complaints continue only so long.

NYCTOBADIA, *Somnambulium*.

NYCTOBASIS, *Somnambulium*.

NYCTOBATESIS, *Somnambulium*.

NYCTOBATIA, *Somnambulium*.

NYCTOTYPHLOSIS, *Hemeralopia*.

NYGMA, *Wound*, *punctured*.

NYGMATICUM EMPLASTRUM, *Emplastrum resinæ*.

NYMPHA, *Clitoris*.

NYMPHÆ, from *νύμφη*, 'a water nymph.' *Alæ inter'næ mino'res clitor'idis*, *Caruncula cuticula'ra*, *Alæ mino'ra*, *A. mulie'bres mino'ra*, *Cristæ clitor'idis*, *Collie'uli vagi'næ*, *Myrtoc'hilla*, *Myrtoc'hil'ides*, *Labia mino'ra seu inter'na*, *L. puden'di mino'ra*, (F.) *Nymphæ*, *Petites lèvres*. Two membranous folds, which arise from the lateral parts of the prepuce of the clitoris, and descend on the inner surface of the labia majora; terminating, by becoming gradually thinner, about the middle of the circumference of the orifice of the vagina. They are formed each of two folds of the mucous membrane of the vulva; and contain, in their substance, a thin layer of spongy, erectile tissue. Their use seems to be,—not, as

was once supposed, to direct the course of the urine, which notion gave rise to their name, but to favour the elongation and dilatation of the vagina in pregnancy and labour.

The word *νυμφή*, *Nymphē*, has also been used synonymously with clitoris by Orbasius, Aëtius, &c.

NYPHÆ' A ALBA, *Leuconymphæ'a*, *Nenu'phar*, *Microleuconymphæ'a*, *Castalia speciosa*, *White Water Lily*, (F.) *Nénu'phar blanc*. *Nat. Ord. Ranunculacææ*. *Sex. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia*. Formerly employed as a demulcent, antaphrodisiac, emollient, and slightly anodyne remedy.

NYPHÆA INDICA, *N. nelumbo* — n. *Major lutea*, *N. lutea*.

NYPHÆA LU'TEA, *N. major lutea*, *N. umbilicalis*, *Nuphur luteum*, *Nenu'phar lutea*, *Nyphosanthus vulgaris*, *Yellow Water Lily*, (F.) *Nénu'phar jaune*. Used for the same purposes.

NYPHÆA NELUM'BO, *Faba Egyptiaca*, *Cy'amus Egyptiacus*, *Nymphæ'a Indica*; *Pontic* or *Egyptian Bean*. The fruit of this is eaten raw in Egypt and some of the neighbouring countries; and is considered to be tonic and astringent.

NYPHÆ' A ODORA'TA, *Sweet-scented Water Lily*, *Sweet water lily*, *White pond lily*, *Toad Lily*, *Cow Cabbage*, *Water Cabbage*, (F.) *Nénu'phar odorant*. An indigenous plant, growing in most parts of the United States in fresh water ponds, and on the borders of streams, and having large white, beautiful, sweet-scented flowers. The root is very astringent and bitter. It is sometimes made into a poultice and used as a discutient.

NYPHÆA UMBILICALIS, *N. lutea*.

NYPHÆ, Clitoris.

NYPHES, *Nymphæ*.

NYPHITIS, from *νυμφή*, 'the clitoris,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. *Epiderrh'itis*, *Inflammat'io Clitor'idis*. Inflammation of the clitoris.

NYPHOCLOUIA, *Nymphomania*.

NYPHOMA'NIA, from *νυμφή*, 'a bride,' and

μαρία, 'fury'; *Furor uteri'nus*, *Uteroma'nia*, *Lagne'sis furor femini'nus*, *Metroma'nia*, *Edæogargalus*, *Edæogari'mus*, *Thelygon'ia*, *Erotoma'nia*, *Edæoma'nia*, *Aidoioma'nia*, *Melancho'lia uteri'na*, *Nymphoclu'ia*, *Sympto'ma turpitu'dinis*, *Androma'nia*, *Gynæcoma'nia*, *Machlo'syntē*, *Entelipathi'as*, *Tenti'go vene'rea*, *Hysteroma'nia*, *Salac'itas vulvæ*, *Uteri pruritu's*, *Brachu'na*, *Arad'con*, *Arad'tum*, *Estroma'nia*, (F.) *Nymphomanie*, *Fureur utrine*. An irresistible and insatiable desire, in females, for the venereal act. It occurs in those particularly, who possess a nervous temperament, and vivid imagination, especially if excited by improper language, masturbation, &c. Its course, as described, is as follows. In the commencement, the sufferer is a prey to perpetual contests between feelings of modesty and impetuous desire. At an after period, she abandons herself to the latter, seeking no longer to restrain them. In the last stage the obscenity is disgusting; and the mental alienation, for such it is, becomes complete. The treatment consists in the use of the same means as are required in the satyriasis of man. When the mental alienation is complete, solitude is indispensable.

NYPHON'CUS, from *νυμφή*, 'the nymphæ,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A morbid tumefaction of the nymphæ.

NYPHOT'OMY, *Nymphotom'ia*, *Nymphæ'rum Sectio*, from *νυμφή*, 'nymphæ,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' An operation, known and practised for a long time, which consists in the excision of the nymphæ. The operation is had recourse to, when they are attacked with scirrhus, cancer, fungus, or gangrene; or when they are so large as to interfere with walking or coition. *Nymphotomy* is the circumcision of the female. It is practised in some countries.

Some authors have used the term *Nymphotomy* for amputation of the clitoris.

NYPHOZANTHUS VULGARIS, *Nymphæa lutea*.

NYSTAG'MUS. A partial rotatory movement of the eyeball from side to side. Also, *Coma vigil*. **NYXIS**, *Puncture*.

O.

OAK, BLACK, *Quercus tinctoria* — o. Common, *Quercus robur* — o. Jerusalem, *Chenopodium botrys* — o. Lungs, *Lichen pulmonarius* — o. Poison, *Rhus toxicodendron* — o. Red, *Quercus rubra montana* — o. Sea, *Fucus vesiculosus* — o. Spanish, *Quercus rubra montana* — o. White, *Quercus alba*.

OARIOCYESIS, *Pregnancy, ovarian*.

OARION, *Ovary*.

OARION'CUS, *Oarioph'yma*, *Ova'rium tu'midum*, *Tumor Ova'rii*, from *ωαριον*, 'the ovarium,' and *ογκος*, 'swelling.' *Ovarian tumour*.

OARIOPA REC'TAMA, *Oophorau'zē*, from *ωαριον*, 'ovarium,' and *επεκταειν*, 'to extend.' *Enlargement of the ovary*.

OARIORRHEX'IS, from *ωαριον*, 'ovarium,' and *ρηξις*, 'rupture.' *Ruptu'ra Ova'rii*. *Rupture of the ovary*.

OARIOT'OMY, *Oariotom'ia*, *Ovariotom'ia*, *Ovariotomy*, from *ωαριον*, 'the ovarium,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' The operation for removing the ovary.

OARITIS, *Oöphoritis*, *Oo'rtis*, *Inflammat'io Ova'rii*, *Ooari'tis*, (F.) *Inflammation de l'Ovaire*, from *ωαριον*, 'the ovarium,' and *itis*, the termina-

tion denoting inflammation. *Inflammation of the ovarium*.

OARIUM, *Ovary*.

OARTHROC'ACE, formed by contraction from *omo-artrocæce*. Said to be used by Rust to designate inflammation of the scapulo-humeral articular surfaces. — *Nysten*.

OATMEAL, see *Avena*.

OATS, *Avena*.

OBAUDITIO, *Baryecoia*.

OBAUDITUS, *Baryecoia*.

OBCÆCATIO, *Cæcitas*.

OB'DORMIT'IO, from *οβ*, and *δormio*, 'to sleep.' The state of the limbs being asleep. *Stupor ar'tuum*.

OBDUCTIO, *Antopsia cadaverica legalis*.

OBELÆA RAPHE, *Sagittal suture*.

OBSITAS, *Polysarcia* — o. *Colli*, *Struma adiposa* — o. *Nimia*, *Pimelosis* — o. *Viscerum*, *Physconia adiposa*.

OBESITÉ, *Polysarcia*.

OBSITY, *Polysarcia*.

OBSUS, *Corpulent*.

OBFUSCATIO, *Amaurosis*.

OBITUS, Death.

OBJECTIVE CONE. The cone of light proceeding from an object, the apex of which is on the object, and the base on the cornea.

OBJECTIVE SENSATIONS, see Sensation.

OBLINITIO, Inanition.

OBLIQUE, Obliquus. Any thing inclined, or which deviates from the vertical line. Anatomists have given this name to certain muscles, which have an oblique direction as regards the plane that divides the body into two equal and symmetrical halves. These are:—

OBLIQUE MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN. They are two in number, and distinguished into: 1. *Obliquus Externus, Abdominis, O. descendens externus, O. descendens, O. major, (F.) Ilio-pubo costo-abdominal, Costo-abdominal (Ch.), Grand oblique, Oblique externe.* One of the broadest muscles of the body. It is situated at the lateral and anterior part of the abdomen; and is flat and quadrilateral. It is attached, above, to the outer surface and lower edge of the 7 or 8 last ribs: below, to the anterior third of the external lip of the crista illi: before, it terminates at the linea alba by means of a broad and strong aponeurosis, which covers the rectus, and presents towards its inferior part two very solid fibrous fasciuli, which are inserted,—the one at the symphysis, the other at the spine of the pubis,—under the name of *Pillars of the Abdominal Ring*. These pillars leave between them an opening, which forms the inferior orifice of the inguinal canal. The obliquus externus abdominis depresses the ribs, and carries them backwards during a strong expiration. It impresses on the chest a movement of rotation, and bends the thorax upon the pelvis, and conversely. It contracts, also, the abdominal cavity. 2. *Obliquus Internus Abdominis, M. acclivus, O. ascendens, O. minor, O. internus, O. ascendens internus, (F.) Ilio-lombo-costo-abdominal, Ilio-abdominal (Ch.), Muscle petit oblique ou oblique interne,* is broad, especially before; thin, and irregularly quadrilateral, like the preceding, beneath which it is situated. It is attached, above, to the inferior edge of the cartilages of the 5th, 4th, 3d, and 2d false ribs; below, to the anterior two-thirds of the interstice of the crista illi, to the posterior part of the orural arch, and to the pubis; behind, to the spinous processes of the last two lumbar vertebræ, and to those of the first two portions of the sacrum; before, to the linea alba. Its upper fibres run obliquely upwards and forwards; the middle are horizontal; and the lower pass obliquely downwards and forwards.

These last, in the male, are dragged down through the inguinal ring, when the testicle descends, and form the two fasciuli of the cremaster.

The obliquus internus resembles the *O. externus* in function.

OBLIQUE MUSCLES OF THE EYE, Amatorii, Circumagenses, Rotatores Oculi, are two in number. They are distinguished into: 1. *Obliquus Superior Oculi, Amatorius musculus, Trochlearis, Trochleator, Obliquus major, Circumductio'nis op'ifex, Longissimus oculi, (F.) Optico-trochleis sclerotici, Grand trochléateur (Ch.), Grand oblique de l'œil, O. supérieur de l'œil, Amoureux (Muscle),* is situated at the inner and upper part of the orbit. It is small, round, fusiform, and reflected upon itself in the middle of its course. Behind, it is attached to the inside of the foramen opticum; and when it arrives opposite the internal orbital process, it becomes a small, round tendon, which slides in a cartilaginous pulley fixed to the os frontis, and is reflected, at an acute angle, to proceed downwards and outwards, and to attach itself to the outer and back part of the globe of

the eye. This muscle carries the globe of the eye forwards and inwards; making it experience a movement of rotation, which directs the pupil downwards and inwards. This is conceived to be an involuntary muscle as well as the next. In sleep, according to Sir C. Bell, when the power over the straight or voluntary muscles of the organ is nearly lost, the eye is given up to the oblique muscles, which lodge the transparent cornea under the upper eyelid. At the approach of death, the same thing is observable; hence, the turning up of the eye, at such a time, is not an evidence of agony or suffering, but of insensibility. 2. *Obliquus Inferior Oculi, O. minor oculi, (F.) Maxillo-scleroticien, Petit Trochléateur (Ch.), Petit oblique ou oblique inférieur de l'œil,* is situated at the anterior and inferior part of the orbit. It is flat and attached to the inner and anterior part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, on the outside of the lachrymal gutter; from thence it passes outwards and backwards, and terminates by an aponeurosis, at the posterior and inner part of the globe of the eye. It carries the globe of the eye inwards and forwards; and directs the pupil upwards and outwards.

OBLIQUE MUSCLES OF THE HEAD. These are two in number. 1. *Obliquus Superior Capitis, O. minor capitis, (F.) Trachelo-atloïdo-occipital, Atloïdo-sous-mastoiïdien (Ch.), Muscle oblique supérieur ou petit oblique de la tête.* This muscle is situated at the sides of, and behind, the articulation of the head: it is flat and attached, on the one hand, to the top of the transverse process of the atlas; and, on the other, terminates at the occipital bone, beneath the inferior curved line, and sometimes, also, at the mastoid region of the temporal bone. It extends the head,—inclining it to one side. 2. *Obliquus Inferior Capitis, Obliquus major, (F.) Spino-axoïdo-trachéi-atloïdien, Axoïdo-atloïdien (Ch.), Oblique inférieur ou grand oblique de la tête,* is situated at the posterior part of the neck and head. It is round, fusiform; attached to the spinous process of the axis, and proceeds to terminate behind and below the summit of the transverse process of the atlas. It impresses, on the first vertebra and the head, a movement of rotation, which turns the face to one side.

OBLIQUE PROCESSSES, see Vertebræ.

OBLIQUE EXTERNE, Obliquus externus abdominis—*o. Grand, Obliquus externus abdominis—o. Grand de l'œil, Obliquus superior oculi—o. Grand de la tête, Obliquus inferior capitis—o. Inférieur de l'œil, Obliquus inferior oculi—o. Inférieur de la tête, Obliquus inferior capitis—o. Interne, Obliquus internus abdominis—o. Petit, Obliquus internus abdominis—o. Petit de l'œil, Obliquus inferior oculi—o. Petit de la tête, Obliquus superior oculi—o. Supérieur de l'œil, Obliquus superior oculi—o. Supérieur de la tête, Obliquus superior capitis.*

OBLIQUITÉ DE LA MATRICE, Retroversio uteri.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS, O. internus abdominis—o. Auris, Laxator tympani—o. Descendens externus, O. externus abdominis—o. Major, O. externus abdominis, O. inferior capitis, O. superior oculi—o. Minor, O. internus abdominis—o. Minor capitis, O. superior capitis—o. Minor oculi, O. inferior oculi.

OBLITERATED, Obliteratus; from *obliterare*, 'to efface,' (*littera*, 'letters.')

A vessel or duct is said to be obliterated, when its parietes have approximated and contracted such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.

OBLITERATIO COMPLETA, Hæpantismus.

OBLIVIO, Amnesia—o. Iners, Lethargy.
 OBLOBIUM, Antilobium.
 OB'OLUS, *Onolomat*. A weight of 9 or 10 grains.
 OBSCENÆ PARTES, Genital organs.
 OBSCURISSEMENT DE LA VUE, Caligo.
 OBSERVATION, *Observatio*, (from *ob*, and *servare*, 'to keep,' e. g. in sight.) *Tere'sis*, *Symparateres'sis*. Act of examining a thing by means of the external senses. This word is employed in several acceptations. It expresses—1. The action of observing—2. The aggregate of knowledge, afforded by observation. In French—but not in English—it means the case or history of the phenomena presented by a patient in the course of a disease.
 OBSERVATION, Case—o. Method of, Numerical method.
 OBSTETRIC, *Obstetricus*; same etymon as obstetrics. Relating or appertaining to obstetrics, —as 'obstetric auscultation,' 'obstetric exploration,' &c.
 OBSTETRIC CHAIR, Labour-chair.
 OBSTETRICANS, Accoucheur.
 OBSTETRICS, from *Obstrix*, 'a midwife.' *Tokol'ogy*, *Tocol'ogy*, *Maie'a*, *Mae'e'a*, *Maie'a*, *Mae'e'tica ars*, *Ars obstetric'ia*, *Obstet'ricy*, (F.) *Obstet'rique*. The art of midwifery. Midwifery in general.
 OBSTETRICY, Obstetrics.
 OBSTÉTRIQUE, Obstetrics.
 OBSTETRIX, Midwife.
 OBSTIPATIO, Constipation—o. Tenesmus, Tenesmus.
 OBSTIPATIO, see Hump.
 OBSTIPITAS, Torticollis—o. Capitis seu Colli, Torticollis.
 OBSTRUCTIO, Emphrax, Stegnosis—o. Alvi, Constipation—o. Ductus Alimentarii, Constipation—o. Ductus Stenoniani, Stenostenosis—o. Intestinalis, Constipation—o. Recti Spastica, Stricture of the Rectum, spasmodic—o. Pulmonum pituitosa febrilis, Peripneumonia notha.
 OBSTRUCTION OF THE INTESTINES. Enteremphrax.
 OB'STRUENS, from *obstruo*, (*ob*, and *struere*, 'to build,') 'I stop up by building against.' *Oppilati'vus*. A medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels.
 OBSTUPEFACTIA, Narcotics.
 OBTONDANT, Obtundens.
 OBUMESCENCIA, Mutitas.
 OBUNDENS, (F.) *Obtundant*, from *obtundere* (*ob* and *tundere*, 'to beat,') 'to beat against,' and therefore to blunt the edge. An epithet applied to remedies that were supposed, according to an erroneous theory, to be possessed of the power of blunting the acrimony of the humours. A demulcent is one of these.
 OBURAMENTUM, Emphragma.
 OBURATEUR DU PALAIS, Palate, artificial.
 OBURATIO, Emphrax.
 OBURATOR, *Oburato'rius*, (F.) *Oburateur*, from *oburare*, 'to close,' 'stop up the entrance.' A name given to several parts.
 OBURATOR ARTERY, *Arteria oburato'ria*, *A. oburato'rix*, (F.) *Sous-pubio fémorale* (Ch.), *Artère obturatrice*, arises, most commonly, from the hypogastric. It is, however, frequently given off from the epigastric; a matter of importance to be determined in cases of femoral hernia. Of 500 obturator arteries examined by Mr. J. Cloquet, 348 were furnished by the hypogastric, and 152 by the epigastric or crural. When it arises from the hypogastric, it passes forwards and outwards, and then turns horizontally into the cavity of the pelvis, to issue from this cavity by the opening left at the upper part of the obturator membrane.

When, on the contrary, the obturator artery arises from the epigastric or the crural, it descends obliquely inwards, behind the os pubis, to the obturator foramen. At its exit from the pelvis, the artery divides into two branches, a posterior and an anterior, which are distributed to the muscles of the anterior and superior part of the thigh.

OBURATOR FORA'MEN, *Fora'men Obturatori'um*, *F. infra-pubia'num*, *Fora'men ovale*, *F. thyroïdeum*, *F. Thyroï'des*, *F. Anplum Pelvis*, (F.) *Trou sous-pubien*. A large opening, of an oval or triangular form, in the anterior part of the os innominatum, on the outside of the symphysis pubis and beneath the horizontal ramus of the os pubis. This foramen is closed by a membranous ligament.

OBURATOR LIGAMENT OR MEMBRANE, *Sub-pubic membrane*, is a fibrous membrane, fixed to the whole circumference of the obturator foramen, except above, where an opening remains for the passage of the vessels and nerves of the same name.

OBURATOR MUSCLES, *Oburato'res*, *Rotato'ra fem'oris*. These are two in number. They are divided into

a. *Oburator Exter'nus*, *Extra-pelvis-pubi-trochantérien*, *Sous-pubio-trochantérien externe* (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the anterior and inner part of the thigh. It is broad, flat, and triangular; and is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior surface of the os pubis, to that of the ischium, and to the anterior surface of the obturator ligament. Its fleshy fibres converge to the tendon, which proceeds to be inserted at the inferior part of the cavity of the great trochanter. This muscle rotates the thigh outwards.

b. *Oburator Inter'nus*, *Marsupia'lis*, *Burd'lis*, *Intra-pelvis-trochantérien*, *Sous-pubio-trochantérien interne* (Ch.) is seated, almost entirely, in the pelvis. It arises from the inner surface of the obturator ligament, and from the posterior part of the circumference of the obturator foramen, and is inserted, by means of a strong tendon, running between the two portions of the gemelli, into the cavity at the root of the great trochanter; after having turned upon the ischium, which forms for it a kind of pulley. This muscle also rotates the thigh outwards.

OBURATOR NERVE, *Sous-pubio-fémoral*, (Ch.) proceeds principally from the 2d and 3d lumbar nerves. It descends into the pelvis; gains the obturator foramen; gives branches to the obturator muscles, and divides, behind the adductor primus and pectinalis, into two branches; one anterior, whose branches are distributed to the first two adductors, gracilis, and integuments; the other, posterior, distributing its ramifications to the obturator externus and third adductor.

OBURATOR VEIN has, ordinarily, the same arrangement as the artery. It is common, however, to find it arising from the epigastric; whilst the corresponding artery proceeds from the hypogastric, and conversely.

OBURATOIRES, Obturator muscles.

OBVOLVENTIA, Demulcents.

OCA, Oxalis tuberosa.

OCCÆCATIO, Cæcitas.

OCCIPITAL, *Occipita'lis*. That which belongs to the occiput.

OCCIPITAL ARTERY. This arises from the posterior part of the external carotid, beneath the parotid. It proceeds backwards, passes between the mastoid process and the transverse process of the atlas; reaches the occipital bone and divides into two branches, which may be called ascending posterior and anterior, and are distributed to the neighbouring muscles and ligaments.

OCCIPITAL BONE, *Os occip'itium seu occipit'ii seu occipita'le*, *Os sphenobasilare*, *Os memoria*, *Os nervosum*, *Os basilare*, *Os prora*, *Os pyxidid seu sextum cranii seu lambdoïdes seu lambda seu lauda seu puppis seu nervosum seu fibrosum seu palvecephalicum*, (F.) *Os occipitalis*, is situated at the posterior and inferior part of the cranium, which it assists in forming. It is flat, symmetrical, and curved upon itself. It presents, 1. An *occipital or posterior surface*, which is convex, and has, upon the median line, the *basilary surface*, the *foramen magnum*, through which passes the spinal marrow with its membranes and vessels,—the *external occipital crest*, the *external occipital protuberance*; and, at the sides, the *upper curved line*, *large rough arched ridge or transverse arch or linea semicircularis*, the *lower curved line*, the *posterior condyloid fossa*, the *condyles* for the articulation of this bone with the atlas; and the *anterior condyloid fossa*, pierced by a foramen for the passage of the ninth pair of nerves. 2. A *cerebral or anterior surface*. On the median line are: the *basilary fossa*, the *inner orifice* of the foramen magnum, the *internal occipital crest*, the *internal occipital protuberance*, the *cruciform spine*; a *channel*, which lodges the termination of the straight sinus, and on each side, the *occipital fossa* distinguished into *superior or cerebral*, and *inferior or cerebellous*, and separated by a groove which lodges the lateral sinus. 3. The surfaces of the occipital bone are separated by four ridges and four angles. The two superior edges are articulated with the parietal bones; the two lower join the temporal; and the anterior angle, under the name *basilary process*, is united to the sphenoid.

The occipital bone is developed from four points of ossification; and sometimes from a greater number.

OCCIPITAL MUSCLE, *Occipitalis*. Many anatomists have given this name to the posterior fasciculus of the occipito-frontalis.

OCCIPITAL NERVE, *Sub-occipital nerve*, (F.) *Première paire trachélienne* (Ch.), *Nervus occipitalis seu occipitalis*. It arises from the upper part of the spinal marrow by eight or ten filaments, united in two fasciculi. Thus formed, it passes between the foramen magnum and the posterior arch of the atlas; and, at this place, forms a long ganglion, afterwards dividing into two branches. Of these, the *anterior*, which is long and small, makes a turn above the transverse process of the atlas, and forms an anastomotic noose with a branch of the second cervical nerve. The *posterior* branch, larger and shorter, divides into seven or eight branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the upper and back part of the neck.

OCCIPITAL REGION, *Occiput*.

OCCIPITAL VEIN. Its roots follow exactly the course of the branches of the artery, and unite into a single trunk, which opens into the internal jugular vein, and sometimes into the external.

OCCIPITIUM, *Occiput*.

OCCIPITO-AT'LOID, *Occipito-atloïdeus*, (F.) *Occipito-atloïdien*. That which has reference to the occiput and atlas.

OCCIPITO-ATLOID ARTICULATION is the articulation of the condyles of the occipital bone with the superior articular cavities of the atlas. It is strengthened by two ligaments; the one *anterior*, the other *posterior*, called *occipito-atloid ligaments*: the one extends from the anterior, the other from the posterior, arch of the atlas, to the corresponding portion of the circumference of the foramen magnum.

OCCIPITO-AX'OID, *Occipito-axoïdeus*, (F.) *Occipito-axoïdien*. That which relates to the occipital bone and the axis or second vertebra.

OCCIPITO-AXOID ARTICULATION is the connexion of the occipital bone with the axis or second vertebra, although these bones are not really articulated, but are merely retained in apposition by three strong ligaments, the posterior of which is called the *occipito-axoid*, and the two others *odontoid*.

OCCIPITO-FRONTA' LIS, *Digastricus cranii*, *Epicranius*, *Frontalis et occipitalis*. The majority of anatomists call by this name the whole of the fleshy plane, with the epicranial or coronal aponeurosis, (see *Calotte*), which covers the head from the occiput to the forehead. It is attached, by its posterior fasciculus, to the two outer thirds of the upper curved line of the occipital bone, and to the outer surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal; and, by its anterior fasciculus, it terminates at the eyebrow, where it becomes confounded with the superciliaris, pyramidalis nasi, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

The occipito-frontalis, by the contraction of its anterior fasciculus, draws forward a part of the integuments of the cranium. It wrinkles the skin of the forehead transversely, and may, also contribute to open the eye by its decussation with the orbicularis palpebrarum. The posterior fasciculus of the muscle draws backwards a part of the skin of the cranium, and assists in stretching the common aponeurosis.

OCCIPITO-MENINGEAL. That which belongs to the occipital bone, and to the meninges or dura mater.

OCCIPITO-MENINGEAL ARTERY, in Chaussier's nomenclature, is a branch of the vertebral, given off to the dura mater at its entrance into the cranium.

OC'CIPIUT, *Occipitium*, *Regio occipitalis*, *Inion*, from *ob*, and *caput*, *Opiathocranium*, *Opiathocephalon*, *Prora*, *Occipitium*. The back part of the head, formed by the occipital bone.

OC'CIPIUT, *Soft*, *Craniotabes*.

OCCLUSION, *Occlusio*, *Mycæ*, from *occludere*, 'to shut up.' Sometimes this word signifies, simply, the transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening—the *occlusion of the eyelids*, for example; at others it is synonymous with imperforation, as *occlusion of the pupil*, *vagina*, &c.

OCCLT DISEASES, see *Latent*.

OCHEMA, *Vehicle*.

OCHETEUMATA, *Nares*.

OCHELOS, *Canal*.

OCHEUS, *Scrotum*.

OCHE'LSIS, from *εχλος*, 'a crowd.' A term, applied by Dr. George Gregory to a morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof.

OCHREA RUBRA, *Hæmatites*.

OCHRIASIS, *Palehess*.

OCHROMA, *Paleness*.

OCHROPYRA, *Fever, yellow*.

OCHROTES, *Paleness*.

OCHROTYPHUS, *Fever, yellow*.

OCHTHODES, *Callous*.

OCIMUM ADSCENDENS, *O. Basilicum*.

OC'IMUM BASIL'ICUM, *O. adscendens seu pilo'sum seu racemo'sum*, *Basil'icum*, *Beren'daros*, *Basil'icum majus*, *B. citra'tum*, *OC'imum citra'tum*, *Common or Citron basil*, (F.) *Basilic commun.* *Nat. Ord. Labiatis.* *Sex. Syst. Didynamia Gymnospermia*. This herb has a fragrant odour and aromatic taste. It is used as a condiment, and has been supposed to possess nervine properties.

OCIMUM CARTOPHYLLA'TUM, *O. min'imum*, *Small or Bush basil*. Possesses properties similar to the former. It is sometimes used as snuff.

OCIMUM CITRATUM, *O. Basilicum—o. Pilosum*, *O. Basilicum—o. Racemosum*, *O. Basilicum*.

OCOTEA PICHURIN, see Pichurim beans.
 OCREA, Hippocampus minor, Shin.
 OCTANA, *Hebdomada'ria, Febris hebdomada'ria*, from *octo*, 'eight.' A fever whose paroxysms recur every week. A supposititious case.
 OCTARIUS. The eighth part of a wine-gallon. It contains sixteen fluidounces, (Ph. U. S.) to 20 fluidounces imperial measure.
 OCTOPUS, Synapheocephalus, Hemipagus.
 OCTUNX. A weight of eight ounces.
 OCULAR, *Ocularis*; from *oculus*, 'an eye.' Of or belonging to the eye.
 OCULAR CONE. The cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object; the base of the cone being on the cornea, — the apex on the retina.
 OCULARES COMMUNES, *Motores oculorum* — o. Dentes, Canine teeth.
 OCULARIA, *Euphrasia officinalis*.
 OCULI MARMARYGODES, *Metamorphosis* — o. *Palpebrarum scabies pruriginosa, Ophthalmia tarsi*.
 OCULIST, *Oculista, Ophthalmia'ter, Med'icus oculus*. One who occupies himself, chiefly, with the management of diseases of the eye.
 OCULISTIQUE, Ophthalmology.
 OCULO-MUSCULAR NERVES, COMMON, *Motores oculorum*.
 OCVLUM MOVENS PRIMUS, *Rectus internus oculi* — o. *Movens quartus, Rectus inferior oculi* — o. *Movens secundus, Rectus externus oculi* — o. *Movens tertius, Rectus superior oculi*.
 OCVLUS, Eye — o. *Bovinus, Hydrophthalmia* — o. *Bovis, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* — o. *Bubulus, Hydrophthalmia* — o. *Cæsius, Glaucoma* — o. *Duplex, Binoculus* — o. *Elephantinus, Hydrophthalmia* — o. *Genu, Patella* — o. *Lacrymans, Epiphora* — o. *Purulentus, Hypopyon* — o. *Simplex, see Monoculus* — o. *Typhosis, Scilla*.
 OCYMUM, see *Ocimum* — o. *Sylvestre, Clinopodium vulgare*.
 OCYODYNIC, *Ocytoic*.
 OCYPH'ONUS, from *ocys*, 'quick,' and *φονος*, 'murder.' An agent that kills speedily.
 OCYTOCEUS, *Ocytoic*.
 OCYTOC'IC, *Oxytoic, Ocytoc'cus, Ocytoc'ius, Ocyt'occus, Ocyody'nic, Ocinago'gus*, from *ocys*, 'quick,' and *τοκος*, 'labour.' Any thing that expedites parturition.
 OCYTOCIUS, *Ocytoic*.
 OCYTOCUS, *Ocytoic*.
 ODAXIS'MUS, *Odaxes'mus, Odontocne'sis, Odontocnesmus*, from *odous*, 'a tooth.' The painful itching of the gums which precedes the appearance of the teeth. Dentition.
 ODES. A suffix, see *Eidos*.
 ODEUR, Odour.
 ODIN, Pains, (labour.)
 ODINAGOGUS, *Ocytoic*.
 ODINOLYSIS, from *odiv*, 'labour pains,' and *λυσις*, 'solution.' Mitigation of labour pains.
 ODINOPE'A, from *odiv*, 'labour pains,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' Agents that encourage labour pains.
 ODIS, Pains, labour.
 ODME, Odour.
 ODONTAGOGON, *Dentagra*.
 ODONTAGRA, from *odous*, 'a tooth,' and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.' A rheumatic or gouty pain in the teeth. *Dentagra*.
 ODONTAL'GIA, from *odous*, 'a tooth,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' *Odon'tia, Dent'ium dolor, Tooth-ache, Odontia dolor'na, Gomphi'asis, Gomphi'as'mus, Odontody'nia*, (F.) *Douleur des dents, Fluxion sur les dents, Mal de dent, Mal d'amour*. A disease dependent upon a variety of causes affect-

ing the cavity of the tooth; but generally owing to caries, which exposes the cavity to the action of the air, and to extraneous matters in general. Hence, the treatment consists in plugging the tooth, or destroying the sensibility of the nerve, by powerful stimulants; and, if these means fail, in extracting the tooth.

ODONTALGIA CARIOSA, Dental gangrene — o. Dentitionis, Dentition — o. *Hæmodia, Hæmodia*.
 ODONTALGIA NERVOSA, *Neural'gia Dent'ia*. Neuralgia of the teeth. Characterized by periodical pain, shooting with the utmost violence along the branches of the fifth pair distributed to the affected jaw.

ODONTALGIA REMITTENS ET INTERMITTENS, Neuralgia infra-orbitaria.

ODONTALGIC, Anti-odontalgic.
 ODONTAMBLYOGMUS, *Hæmodia*.

ODONTHEMODIA, *Hæmodia*.

ODONTHARPAGA, *Dentagra*.

ODONTYPERÆSTHESIS, *Hæmodia*.

ODONTIA, *Odontalgia*.

ODONTIA DEFORMIS. Deformity of the teeth from error or shape, position, or number. — God.

ODONTIA DENTITIONIS LACTANTIUM, see Dentition (first) — o. Dentitionis puerilis, see Dentition (second) — o. Edentula, see *Nefrendes* — o. *Ercreseens, Epulis* — o. *Incrustans, Odontolithos* — o. *Stuporis, Hæmodia*.

ODONTIASIS, Dentition.

ODONTIATER, Dentist.

ODONTIATRIA, Dentistry.

ODONTIC, Anti-odontalgic.

ODONTITIS, *Odontophleg'monè*, from *odous*, 'a tooth,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the teeth.

ODONTOBOTHRI'TIS, *Odontophatn'itis, Inflammatio alveolarum*, from *odontobothrius*, 'alveolus,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the alveoli.

ODONTOBOTHRIUM, Alveolus.

ODONTOCLASIS, from *odous*, 'a tooth,' and *κλασις*, 'fracture.' *Fractura dent'ia*. Fracture of a tooth.

ODONTOCNESIS, Odaxismus.

ODONTOCNESMUS, Odaxismus.

ODONTODES, Odontoid.

ODONTODYNIA, Odontalgia.

ODONTOG'ENY, *Odontogen'ia*; from *odous*, 'a tooth,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' Generation or mode of development of the teeth.

ODONTOGLYPHON, Dentiscalpium, Gum lancet.

ODONTOGLYPHUM, Dentiscalpium, Gum lancet.

ODONTOG'RAPHY, *Odontograph'ia*, from *odous*, 'a tooth,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the teeth.

ODONTOID, *Odontoid'es, Odonto'des, Dentiform'is, Dent'alis, Dentoideus, Pyrenoid'es*, from *odous*, 'a tooth,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' This epithet is given to the *Processus dentatus* of the second vertebra or axis.

ODONTOID LIG'AMENTS, (F.) *Ligaments odontoidiens*, are two strong and short conical fasciculi, whose truncated summits embrace the sides of the odontoid process, and whose bases are fixed in the fossæ at the inner side of the condyles of the occipital bone. Their direction is obliquely outwards and slightly upwards. They enter into the composition of the occipito-axoid articulation; strengthen the junction of the head with the vertebral column, and limit the movement of rotation of the atlas on the axis.

ODONTOLITHOS, from *odous*, 'a tooth,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' A sort of incrustation, of a yellowish colour, which forms at the base of the teeth, and is called *Tartar, Tartarus Dentium*.

Odontia incrus'tans, *Cal'culus denta'lis*, (F.) *Tartre des Dents*. It consists of seventy-nine parts of phosphate of lime; twelve and a half of mucus; one of a particular salivary matter, and seven and a half of animal substance, soluble in chlorohydric acid. Infusoria have been found in it.

ODONTOL'OGY, *Odontolog'ia*, from *odontos*, 'a tooth,' and *logos*, 'a discourse.' An anatomical treatise of the teeth.

ODONTONECROSIS, Dental gangrene.

ODONTOPARALLAX'IS, from *odontos*, 'a tooth,' and *παρᾶλλaxis*, 'deviation.' Irregularity and obliquity of the teeth.

ODONTOPHATNĒ, Alveolus.

ODONTOPHATNITIS, Odontobothritis.

ODONTOPHYIA, Dentition.

ODONTOPRISIS, Brygmus, Stridor dentium.

ODONTOSEI'SIS, *Odontoseis'mus*, *Dentium vacillan'tia*. Looseness of the teeth.

ODONTOSEISMUS, Odontosis.

ODONTOSMEGMA, Dentifrice.

ODONTOSPHACELISIS, Dental gangrene.

ODONTOSPHACELISMUS, Dental gangrene.

ODONTOSTERE'SIS, from *odontos*, 'a tooth,' and *στερησις*, 'privation.' Loss of the teeth.

ODONTOSYNERISMUS, from *odontos*, 'a tooth,' and *συνερισμ*, 'to strike together.' (F.) *Claquement*. Chattering of the teeth.

ODONTOTECHNY, Dentistry.

ODONTOTHERAPIA, Dentistry.

ODONTOTRIMMA, Dentifrice.

ODORAMENTUM, Odoriferum.

ODORAT, Olfaction.

ODORATIO, Olfaction.

ODORATUS, Olfaction—o. Deperditus, Anosmia.

ODORIF'ERUM, from *odor*, 'odour,' and *fero*, 'I carry,' *Odoramen'tum*. A medicine that gives odour or flavour. A scent. A perfume.

ODOS, Way.

O'DOUR, *Odor*, *Odmē*, *Osmē*, (F.) *Odeur*. A smell. Odours are subtle particles, constantly escaping from the surface of certain bodies. They act, in some manner, by actual contact with the nerves of the Schneiderian membrane, and give occasion to the sense of smell or olfaction.

ODOUS, Teeth.

OD'YNE, *odynē*, 'pain,' *Dolor*, *Odyne'ma*. A very common suffix to words; as in Pleurodyne.

ODYNEMA, Odyne.

ŒCONOMIA, Economy—œ. Animalis, Physiology.

ŒDALICUS, Œdematous.

ŒDALIUS, Œdematous.

ŒDE'MA, from *œdē*, 'I am swollen.' *Hydron'cus*, *Œdemat'ia*, *Hydron'cus*, *Hydaton'cus*, *Hydroœde'ma*, *Hydrede'ma*, *Hydrops cellula'ris artium*, *Phlegmat'ia*, *Leucophlegmat'ia*, *Ecphy'ma œdemat'icum*, (F.) *Œdème*, *Œdématic*, *Enflure*. Swelling produced by the accumulation of a serous fluid in the interstices of the areolar texture. This swelling is soft; yields under the finger; preserves the impression for some time, and is pale and without pain. It presents the same characters as anasarca, which is general œdema. Its etiology and treatment are also the same. See Anasarca.

ŒDEMA ACUTUM, see Anasarca.

ŒDEMA ARSENICA'LIS. The swelling of the eyelids and face, induced by continued use of the preparations of arsenic.

ŒDEMA CALIDUM, see Anasarca—œ. Capitis, Hydrocephalus externus.

ŒDE'MA CER'EBRI, (F.) *Œdème du cerveau*. Œdema of the brain. A condition of the cerebral

pulp, in which there is an infiltration of serous fluid into it, so that it appears more moist or watery than common; and, when sliced or pressed, small drops of water are seen to ooze out.

ŒDEMA, COMPACT, Induration of the cellular tissue—œ. Cruentum, Suggillation—œ. Febrile, see Anasarca—œ. Fugax, Anathymiasis—œ. Hystericum, Anathymiasis.

ŒDEMA OF THE GLOTTIS, *Œdem'atous Laryngi'tis*, *L. submuco'sa seu œdemato'sa seu sero-purulen'ta*, *Œde'ma glot'tidis*, *Hydrops glot'tidis*, *Angi'na aquo'sa*, *A. larynge'a œdemato'sa*, *Submu'cous Laryngi'tis*, *Œdem'atous angi'na*, (F.) *Laryngite œdémateuse*, *L. œdémateuse et séro-purulente*, *L. œuglottique*, *L. sous-muqueuse*, *Angine laryngée œdémateuse*, *Œdème de la glotte*. A disease consisting of serous or sero-purulent infiltration into the submucous tissue of the glottis. The symptoms resemble those of croup; but the disease attacks the adult rather than the child. The age is, indeed, a principal means of diagnosis between the two affections.

The disease is almost always fatal. The treatment has to vary according to the accompanying general symptoms.

ŒDEMA LACTEUM, Phlegmatia dolens.

ŒDEMA OF THE LUNGS, *Œde'ma pulmo'num*, *Pneumoch'ysis*, *Pneumonœde'ma*, *Hydrops Pulmo'num*, *Hydropneumo'nia*, *Anasar'ca Pulmo'num*, (F.) *Œdème du poumon*. Laënnec has so called the infiltration of serum into the tissue of the lung, carried to such an extent as to diminish its permeability to air. It is not an uncommon sequela of pneumonia, and the major exanthemata. The respiration is laborious; the respiratory murmur scarcely perceptible, although the thorax is largely expanded, and there is a slight *râle crepitant*, particularly at the base and inferior part of the lung. The sound on percussion is clear, and on both sides equally so. The cough is attended with aqueous expectoration. In some cases the respiration becomes puerile in a small portion of the summit of the lung.

ŒDEMA NEONATORUM, Induration of the cellular tissue—œ. Palpebrarum, Hydroblepharon—œ. Puerperarum, Phlegmatia dolens—œ. Pulmonum, Œdema of the lungs—œ. Pulmonum chronicum, Hydropneumonia—œ. Scroti aquosum, Oschydroœdema—œ. Scroti cruentum, Œschœmâtœdema—œ. Scroti purulentum, Œschœopyœdema—œ. Scroti urinosum, Urocele—œ. Spaticum, Anathymiasis—œ. Uvulæ, Staphylœdema.

ŒDEMATIA, Œdema.

ŒDÉMATIE, Œdema.

ŒDEMATOSARCA, Œdemosarca.

ŒDEMATOSCHŒOCE'LE, *Œdemoschœocel'ia*,

Oschœocel'le œdemat'ica. Oschœocele with œdema of the scrotum.

ŒDEM'ATOUS, *Œdemato'sus*, *Œdemat'icus*,

Œdemato'des, *Œdal'ius*, *Œdal'icus*, *Œdem'atous*.

Affected with œdema.

ŒDÈME, Œdema—œ. du Cerveau, Œdema

cerebri—œ. Dououreux des femmes en couche,

Phlegmatia dolens—œ. des Nouvelles accouchées,

Phlegmatia dolens—œ. actif des Nouvelles ac-

couchées, Phlegmatia dolens—œ. de la Glotte,

Œdema of the glottis—œ. de la Glotte, Angina

œdematosa—œ. du Tissu cellulaire des nouveau-

nés, Induration of the cellular tissue.

ŒDEMOSAR'CA, *Œdemato'sar'ca*. A species

of tumour mentioned by M. A. Severinus, which

holds a middle place between œdema and sarcoma.

ŒDEMOSCHŒOCE'LE, Œdematoschœocele.

ŒIL, Eye—œ. de Bœuf, Anthemis tinctoria—

œ. Double, Binoculus—œ. de Lièvre, Lagophthal-

mus—œ. Simple, see Monoculus.

ŒILLET GIROFLÉE, *Dianthus caryophyl-*

lus.

CEILLIÈRE, Scaphium oculare.

ENANTHÈ, *E. crocata*, *E. charophylli* foliis, Hemlock dropwort, Hemlock water-dropwort. Nat. Ord. Umbellifere. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A violent poison of the narcotic class. Its juice has been recommended in certain cutaneous diseases; but it is scarcely ever used. It is employed in fomentations.

ENANTHES AQUATICA, Phellandrium aquaticum— α . Phellandrium, Phellandrium aquaticum— α . Striata rigida, Seseli tortuosum.

ENELÆ'ON, from *enios*, 'wine,' and *elaios*, 'oil.' A mixture of oil and wine.—Galen. Also, rectified spirit or alcohol.

ENOG'ALA, *oinogala*, from *oinos*, 'wine,' and *gala*, 'milk.'—'a mixture of wine and milk.' According to some, wine as warm as new milk.

ENOG'ARON, *Garum vino mistum*. Wine mixed with garum.—Aëtius.

ENOIDES, Vinous.

ENOMANIA, *Oinomania*, from *oinos*, 'wine,' and *mania*. Delirium tremens. Properly, wine-mania. An insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors.

ENOMEL, *Enomeli*, from *oinos*, 'wine,' and *mel*, 'honey.' *Mel vino sum*, *Mulsium* *Vino sum*. Honey wine. Wine mead.

ENOPHLYGIA, Temulentia.

ENOPHLYXIS, Temulentia.

ENOS, Wine.

ENOSTAGMA, Spiritus vini rectificatus.

ENOTHE'RA BIENNIS, *E. Mollis'sima* seu *muricata* seu *gauriodes*, *On'agra*, *Evening Primrose*, *Tree Primrose*, *Primrose tree*, *Cure-all*, *Scabish*. An indigenous plant, common on the borders of fields, and in natural hedges. Sex. Syst. Octandria Monogynia. Its properties are mucilaginous and slightly acrid. A decoction has been used in cases of infantile and other eruptions.

ENOTHERA GAUROIDES, *O. biennis*— α . *Muricata*, *O. biennis*.

ESOPHAGE'AL, *Esophaga'us*, (F.) *Esophagien*. Relating or belonging to the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGEAL AP'ERTURE OF THE DIAPHRAGM, (F.) *Ouverture œsophagienne du diaphragme*. An opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGEAL APERTURE OF THE STOMACH. A name given to the superior or cardiac orifice of the stomach, to distinguish it from the inferior or pyloric.

ESOPHAGEAL MUSCLE, *Esophaga'us*. Some anatomists have given this name to the transverse muscular fibres which surround the œsophagus at its upper extremity.

ESOPHAGEAL TUBE, see Tube, œsophageal.

ESOPHAGEURYS'MA, *Esoph'agus succenturiatus*, from *œsophagos*, 'the œsophagus,' and *eurysma*, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGIALGIA, *Esophagismus*.

ESOPHAGIARCTIA, *Dysphagia stricta*.

ESOPHAGIEN, (muscle,) Constrictor œsophagi.

ESOPHAGIS'MUS, *Esophagis'mum*. A name given by Vogel to spasm of the œsophagus, *Dysphagia spasmodica*, *D. Spastica*, *Esophagospas'mus*, *D. Nervosa*, *Strictura œsoph'agi spasmodica*, *Esophagial'gia*, *Tenesmus Gulae*, (F.) *Ténisme de l'œsophage*. By some used synonymously with œsophagitis, dysphagia, and contraction of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGITIS, *Angi'na œsophaga'a*, *Cyan'ché œsophaga'a*, *Dysph'agia inflammato'ria*,

Inflammat'io œsoph'agi, *I. Gulae*, (F.) *Angine œsophagiennæ*. Inflammation of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGODYN'IA, from *œsophagos*, 'the œsophagus,' and *odynè*, 'pain.' Pain in the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGOPATHI'A, *Morbus Esoph'agi*, from *œsophagos*, 'the œsophagus,' and *pathos*, 'disease.' A morbid condition of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGOPLE'GIA, *Dysph'agia paralytica*, *Lætoparaly'sis*, from *œsophagos*, 'the œsophagus,' and *πληγη*, 'a stroke.' Paralysis of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGORRHAG'IA, from *œsophagos*, 'the œsophagus,' and *ρρηγη*, 'a rupture.' Hemorrhage from the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGORRHE'A from *œsophagos*, 'the œsophagus,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' Discharge of blood or mucus from the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGOSPASM'US, from *œsophagos*, 'the œsophagus,' and *σπασμος*, 'spasm.' Spasm of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGOT'OMY, *Esophagotomi'a*, from *œsophagos*, 'the œsophagus,' and *τομης*, 'to cut.' An incision made into the œsophagus for the purpose of extracting foreign bodies from it.

ESOPH'AGUS, from *εω*, 'I carry,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat;' *Gula*, *Fistula cibi'alis*, *Via stom'ac'h'i et ventris*, *Fistula vel Infundibulum Vetric'ali*, *Glottus*. The Gullet. A musculo-membranous canal, cylindrical, and depressed from before to behind, which extends from the inferior extremity of the pharynx to the upper orifice of the stomach. At its origin, it is situate in the median line; but, beneath the larynx, it deviates to the left, and in the chest experiences different inflexions. In its cervical portion, it corresponds, behind, with the spine; before, with the larynx and trachea; and, at the sides, it is close to the primitive carotids, internal jugular veins, par vagum, recurrent nerves, &c. In its inferior or thoracic portion, the œsophagus is entirely contained in the posterior mediastinum; and enters the abdomen through the œsophageal aperture of the diaphragm. The œsophagus is composed of a very strong muscular layer, sometimes called *Tunica vagina'lis gulae*; formed, itself, of two sets of fibres, the external being general longitudinal, the internal transverse or annular. 2. Of a mucous membrane which is soft, fine, thin, and white, especially at its lower part. It is continuous, above, with the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The mucous follicles, found beneath it, are not numerous, and have been called *Esophageal glands*. The arteries of the œsophagus proceed, in the neck, from the thyroid; in the chest, from the bronchial arteries and directly from the aorta;—in the abdomen, from the inferior phrenic, and coronaria ventriculi. Its veins empty themselves into the inferior thyroid, the vena cava superior, the internal mammary, axillary, bronchial, phrenic, and coronaria ventriculi. Its lymphatics pass into the ganglia surrounding it. Its nerves are afforded by the pharyngeal and pulmonary plexuses; by the cardiac nerves the thoracic ganglia, and, especially, by the pneumogastrics and their recurrent branches.

ESOPHAGUS SUCCENTURIATUS, Pharyngocœlia.

ESTROMANIA, Nymphomania.

ESTRUATION, Orgasm, see Heat.

ESTRUM, Clitoris.

ESTRUM VEN'ERIS, *Estrum venereum*, *Estrum venereus*; from *εστρος*, *æstrus*, 'a violent impulse or desire.' A vehement desire for sexual intercourse. With some, *æstrum* signifies Clitoris.

ESTRUS, Clitoris— α . Venericus, *Estrum venereum*.

GESSYPUS, from *gis*, 'a sheep,' and *pus*, 'dirt' [?]. The greasy matter of unwashed wool; formerly employed in friction in diseased joints.

GEUFS, Ova.

OFFICE, PHYSICIAN'S or **SURGEON'S**, Iatrimon.

OFFICINA, Pharmacopolium.

OFFIC'INAL, *Officina'tis*, from *officina*, 'a shop.' An epithet for medicines found in the shop of the apothecary, ready prepared — *usua'tia*; in opposition to *magistral* or *extemporaneous*, — those prepared after the prescription of the physician.

OFFIUM, Affion, Opium.

OFFSPRING, Epigone.

OFFUSCATIO, Amaurosis.

OGLA, Oogala.

OGNON, a Corn — *o. Marin*, Scilla.

OHI'O, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Yellow Spring* is a chalybeate, situate in Greene county, 64 miles from Cincinnati. It is somewhat frequented.

OIDIUM ABORTIFACIENS, see Ergot.

OIE, Sorbus domestica.

OIGNON, Allium cepa.

OIL, *O'leum*, *Ela'eon*, (F.) *Huile*; from *elaos*, 'the olive.' A collective name, under which two classes of fluids are included, very different from each other: those belonging to the one class, are viscid, mawkish or almost insipid; those of the other are nearly devoid of viscosity, and are caustic and very volatile. The former are called *fat* or *fixed oils*; the latter *volatile* or *essential oils*, or *essences*.

OIL OF ALMONDS, *Oleum amygdalarum* — *o. of Amber*, rectified, see *Succinum* — *o. Animal*, *Oleum animale* — *o. Animal*, of Dippel, *Oleum animale Dippelii* — *o. of Bay*, *Daphnelæon* — *o. of Bays*, *Oleum laurinum* — *o. and Beeswax*, *Unguentum cereæ* — *o. of Benjamin* or *Benzoin*, *Oleum benzoini* — *o. Benne*, see *Sesamum orientale*.

OIL, BRITISH. An empirical preparation often used in cases of sprains.

A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form for its preparation. — *Ol. Terebinth.*, *Ol. Lini. usitatiss.* ʒi. *ʒij.*, *Ol. Succini.*, *Ol. Juniper.* ʒi. *ʒij.*, *Petrol. Barbadena.* ʒij. *Petrol. American.* (*Seneca Oil.*) ʒj. M.

OIL OF CACAO, Butter of Cacao — *o. of the Cashew nut*, see *Anacardium occidentale* — *o. Castor*, see *Ricinus communis* — *o. of Chabert*, *Oleum animale empyreumaticum Chaberti* — *o. of Cinnamon*, see *Laurus cinnamomum* — *o. of Cloves*, *Eugenia caryophyllata* — *o. Cod*, *O. Jecoris aselli* *o. Codliver*, *O. Jecoris aselli* — *o. of Copaiba*, *Oleum Copaiba* — *o. of Cubebs*, see *Piper cubeba* — *o. of Cypress*, *Cyprinum oleum* — *o. of Dill*, see *Anethum graveolens* — *o. Dippel's*, *Oleum animale Dippelii* — *o. of Egg*, see *Ovum* — *o. Ethereal*, *Oleum æthereum* — *o. Flaxseed*, see *Linum usitatissimum*.

OIL, FUSEL, *Al'cohol amylicum*, (Ph. D.) *Fousel oil*, *Pota'to oil*. An acid volatile oil, formed in the manufacture of potato brandy, and which is not easily separable from it. Its chemical constitution is analogous to that of alcohol. It exhales a powerful and peculiarly suffocating odour. S. g. 318. In small doses it is highly stimulating, — acting like narcotics in general. In large doses it destroys the mucous membranes of the stomach.

OIL, HANBLEM. An empirical preparation supposed to consist chiefly of petroleum, turpentine, and balsam of sulphur. Used internally in renal and rheumatic affections.

OIL, KRUMHOLZ, see *Pinus mughos* — *o. of Le-*

mons, see *Citrus medica* — *o. Lily*, see *Lilium candidum* — *o. of Mucilages*, *Oleum e mucilagibus* — *o. Neatsfoot*, *Oleum bubulum* — *o. of Nicodemus*, *Nicodemi oleum* — *o. Nut*, *Juglans cinerea* — *o. of Nutmegs*, see *Myristica macechata* — *o. Olive*, *Oleum olivæ* — *o. Palm*, see *Cocos butyracea* — *o. Paper*, *Pyrothionide* — *o. of Pennyroyal*, see *Hedeoma pulegioides* — *o. of Pike*, *Oleum lacii piscis* — *o. Rock*, *Petro-læum* — *o. Potato*, *Oil*, *Fusel* — *o. Rag*, *Pyrothionide* — *o. Rayliver*, see *Oleum Jecoris aselli* — *o. of Roses*, see *Rosa centifolia* — *o. of Rue*, *Peganelæon*, see *Ruta* — *o. of Spike*, *Oleum terebinthina* — *o. of St. John's Wort*, see *Hypericum perforatum* — *o. Salad*, *Oleum olivæ* — *o. Scorpion*, see *Scorpion* — *o. Sulphuretted*, *Balsamum sulphuris simplex* — *o. of Tartar*, *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis* — *o. of Tobacco*, *Oleum tabaci* — *o. of Turpentine*, *Oleum terebinthina* — *o. of Turpentine*, rectified, *Oleum terebinthina rectificatum* — *o. of Valerian*, *Oleum valeriana* — *o. of Vitriol*, *Sulphuric acid* — *o. of Wine*, *Oleum æthereum*.

OILS, ANIMAL, *Olea animalia* — *o. Distilled*, *Olea volatilia* — *o. Empyreumatic*, *Olea empyreumatica* — *o. Essential*, *Olea volatilia* — *o. Ethereal*, *Olea volatilia* — *o. Expressed*, *Olea fixa* — *o. Fatty*, *Olea fixa* — *o. Fixed*, *Olea fixa* — *o. Fugacious*, *Olea fugacia* — *o. Medicinal*, *Olea medicinalia* — *o. Volatile*, *Olea volatilia*.

OILY, *Oleaginous* — *o. Grain*, *Sesamum orientale*.

OINOMANIA, *Enomania*.

OINTMENT, *Unguentum* — *o. of Antimony*, tartarized, *Unguentum antimoni tartarizati*.

OINTMENT, ARSENICAL, *of Sir Astley Cooper*. This is made of *arsenious acid* ʒj; *sulphur*, ʒj; *spermaceti cerate*, ʒj. It is spread on lint, and applied to cancerous sores.

OINTMENT, BASILICON, *Unguentum resinae* — *o. Bay*, *Unguentum laurinum* — *o. of Belladonna*, *Unguentum belladonnae* — *o. Blister*, *Cerate of cantharides* — *o. Blistering*, green, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum* — *o. Blistering*, milder, *Unguentum lyttæ* — *o. Blistering*, yellow, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud* — *o. Blue*, *Unguentum hydrargyri* — *o. Citrine*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* — *o. of Creasote*, *Unguentum creasoti* — *o. Cyrillo's*, *Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati medicatus* — *o. Digestive*, simple, *Unguentum digestivum simplex* — *o. Edinburgh*, see *Unguentum veratri* — *o. Elder*, *Unguentum sambuci* — *o. of Elemi*, *Unguentum elemi compositum* — *o. for the Eyes*, (*Smellome's*) see *Ceratium resinae* — *o. Golden*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi* — *o. Golden*, *Singleton's*, see *Singleton's golden ointment* — *o. Goulard's*, *Ceratium plumbi compositum* — *o. Green*, *Unguentum sambuci* — *o. Hellebore white*, *Unguentum veratri* — *o. of Iodide of potassium*, *Unguentum potassæ hydriodatis* — *o. of Iodide of Sulphur*, *Unguentum sulphuris iodidi* — *o. of Iodine*, *Unguentum Iodini* — *o. of Iodine*, compound, *Unguentum iodini compositum* — *o. Itch*, *Unguentum sulphuris compositum* — *o. Itch*, *Bateman's*, see *Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem* — *o. Itch*, *Bailey's*, see *Unguentum sulphuratum ad scabiem* — *o. Itch*, *Helmick's*, *Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem* — *o. Issue*, *Dr. Physick's*, see *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud* — *o. of white oxide of Lead*, *Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi* — *o. of Lydia*, *Bacaris* — *o. Marshmallow*, *Unguentum de Altheæ* — *o. Mercurial*, *Unguentum hydrargyri* — *o. of nitrate of Mercury*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* — *o. of gray oxide of Mercury*, *Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum* — *o. of nitric oxyd of Mercury*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxyd* — *o. of Nitrous acid*, *Unguentum acidi nitrosi* —

o. Plunkett's, for cancer, Plunkett's ointment—**o.** red Precipitate, Unguentum hydrargyri nitricooxydi—**o.** of white Precipitate, Unguentum hydrargyri precipitati albi—**o.** Resin, Ceratum resinæ flavæ—**o.** Resin, black, Unguentum resinæ nigrae—**o.** of Rosewater, Unguentum aquæ rosæ—**o.** Soldier's, Martiatum unguentum—**o.** of Spanish flies, Cerate of Cantharides, Unguentum lyttæ—**o.** Spermaceti, Unguentum cetacei—**o.** of Stramonium, Unguentum stramonii—**o.** of Subacetate of copper, Unguentum subacetatis cupri—**o.** of Sugar of lead, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—**o.** Sulphur, Unguentum sulphuris—**o.** Sulphur, compound, Unguentum sulphuris compositum—**o.** Tar, Unguentum picis liquidæ—**o.** Tobacco, Unguentum Tabaci—**o.** Tutty, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri—**o.** Verdigris, Unguentum subacetatis cupri—**o.** Wax, Unguentum ceræ—**o.** White, Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi—**o.** Zinc, Unguentum zinci—**o.** of impure oxide of Zinc, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri.

OIOCALYMMMA, *Oiocalyptum*; from *ovio*, 'egg,' and *καλυπτω*, 'to cover;' *Membra'na Ovuli corticalia*. The membrane of the egg-shell.

OLD AGE, Senectus.

OLD MAN, Artemisia abrotanum.

OLD WIFE'S SHIRT, Liriodendron.

OLEA ANIMAL'IA, *Animal oils*, (F.) *Huiles animales*. A name given to fixed oils holding in solution the mucilaginous and gelatinous principles of certain animals, as the *Oil of frogs*, *Oil of scorpions*, *Oil of epidors*, &c. Sometimes, also, the term *animal oils* is given to empyreumatic oils, produced during the decomposition of animal substances by heat.

OLEA DESTILLATA, O. volatilia.

OLEA EMPYREUMAT'ICA, *Empyreumatic oils*, (F.) *Huiles empyreumatiques*. Oils which have an empyreumatic or burnt smell. They are obtained by treating vegetable or animal matters by heat, in close vessels. They do not exist in organized bodies, but are formed during their decomposition by fire. The animal oil of Dippel is an empyreumatic oil.

OLEA EUROPE'A, O. sativa seu lancifolia seu polymorpha seu Gall'ica, Oli'va, Olive tree, Olive, *Elæ'a*, (F.) *Olivier*, (Fruit) *Olive*. *Nat. Ord.* Jasmineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diandria Monogynia. The leaves of the olive are bitter, and an extract prepared from them, and a substance called *olivi'na*, the bitter principle of the leaves, have been given in Italy as antiperiodics. The fruit, when pickled, is extremely grateful to some stomachs. Olives, as met with in the shops, are prepared from the green, unripe fruit, repeatedly steeped in water. To this, some quicklime or alkaline salt is added, and, afterwards, they are washed and preserved in a pickle of common salt and water. From this fruit is prepared the *Olive oil* or *Salad oil* of the Pharmacopœias, which is obtained by grinding and pressing the olives, when thoroughly ripe. The finer and purer oil issues first by gentle pressure, and the inferior sort on heating what is left, and pressing it more strongly. See *Oleum Olivæ*. In Calabria, an odoriferous resin exudes from its trunk, which is employed as a perfume by the Neapolitans.

A gum flows from certain wild olives, in warm countries, which consists, according to Pelletier, of a resin, a little benzoic acid, and a peculiar substance, called *Olivite*. It is in yellow masses, of a slightly acrid taste, and of a vanilla smell. It is called *Olea gummi*, O. resin'a, and O. balsamum, (F.) *Gomme olivier*, and is esteemed astringent and detergent.

OLEA FIXA VEL PIN'GULA, *Expressed oils*, *Fixed oils*, *Fatty oils*, (F.) *Huiles fixes* on grasses.

All the oils obtained from the seeds or pericarp of vegetables, without distillation, and which are viscid, but slightly odoriferous and sapid; lighter than water, and insoluble in alcohol. The viscosity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, and therefore they should be kept in bulk as much as possible; and in narrow-necked bottles, so that a very small surface only can be exposed to the air. All the fixed oils are emollient, and, in a certain dose, they act as purgatives and emetics. They are prepared by expressing the fruit or seed containing them.

OLEA FUGA'CIA, *Fugacious oils*, (F.) *Huiles fugaces*. A name given to oils which are so volatile that, in order to obtain them, recourse must be had to a different process from that employed for other essential oils. Such are the oils of jessamine, lily, violet, &c.

OLEA GALLICA, O. Europæa—**o.** Lancifolia, O. Europæa.

OLEA MEDICINA'LIA, *Medicinal oils*, (F.) *Huiles Medicinales*. A name given to oils prepared by macerating, infusing, or boiling medicinal substances in olive or any other fixed oils. These oils may then be regarded as oily solutions of certain medicinal substances; whence they can never be simple. They have, however, been divided into *simple* and *compound medicinal oils*. To the former belong the *Oils of St. John's wort*, of the *Solanum nigrum*, &c.; to the other—which have often been called *Oily balsams*, (F.) *Baumes huileux*—the *Balsams of Fioraventi*, *Metz*, &c. Medicinal oils are, almost always, employed externally.

OLEA POLYMORPHA, O. Europæa—**o.** Sativa, O. Europæa.

OLEA VOLATIL'IA, *Olea destillata*, *Volatile oils*, *Ethero'lea*, *Ethe'real oils*, *Essential oils*, *Distilled oils*, *Es'ences*, (F.) *Huiles volatiles*, *H. essentielles*. Oils found in aromatic vegetables, and in every part of them, except in the interior of the seeds. The majority are obtained by distillation; but some by expression. They possess unctuousity, inflammability, and viscosity, like the fixed oils; but they are generally odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The greater part are lighter than water; but some are heavier, and congeal at a moderate temperature. They dissolve in small quantity, in distilled water, by simple agitation. Almost all are soluble in alcohol. The odour and taste are the usual tests of their goodness. To preserve them, they should be kept in a cool place, in small bottles, quite full and well corked. Volatile oils are possessed of the aromatic properties of the plants whence they are obtained. They are all, when applied externally, stimulant and rubefacient.

OLEAG'INOUS, *Oleaginosus*, *Oleo'sus*. Oily; containing oil,—as 'an oleaginous or oily mixture.'

OLEA'MEN, *Oleamen'tum*. Any soft ointment prepared of oil.—Scribonius.

OLEANDER, Rhododendron chrysanthemum.

OLECRANARTHRI'TIS, from *ολεκρανον*, 'the olecranon,' *αρθρον*, 'joint,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the elbow joint.

OLECRANOID CAVITY, see Ulna.

OLECRANON, *Olecranon*, *Olecranonum*, *Olecranon mobile*; from *ολκρον*, 'the elbow,' and *ακρον*, 'the head.' *Acrole'non*, *Additamen'tum nectatum*, *Ancon*, *Proces'sus anconens*, *Ulnæ seu Coro'næ seu Coro'næ posterior* seu *Additamen'tum uncatum Ulnæ*, *Vertex Cu'biti*, *Patella fixa*, *Rost'rum externum* seu *posterior*, *Top of the cubit*. Head or projection of the elbow. A large process at the upper extremity of the ulna, on which we lean. When this process is fractured, it is apt

to be drawn up by the triceps, and much care is required to keep the parts in apposition.

OLECRANARTHROCAE, from *oleum*, 'the elbow,' *spavon*, 'the head,' and *arthrocaea*. A name given by Rust to inflammation of the articular surfaces of the elbow.

OLEFIANT GAS, CHLORIDE OF, see Anæsthetic.

OLENE, Ulna.

OLEO-CERATUM AQUA SUBACTUM, Ceratum Galeni.

OLEO-SACCHARUM, Elæo-saccharum.

OLEOSUS, Oleaginous.

OLETTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. At Olette, in the department Pyrénées Orientales, is a thermal spring, which raises the thermometer to 190° Fahr. It is the hottest in France.

OLEUM, Oil—o. Abietis, see Pinus picea—o. Absinthii, Artemisia absinthium, (oil of)—o. Acusticum, *Huile acoustique*.

OLEUM ÆTHE'REUM, *Æthe'real oil* (formed in the distillation of ether), *Oleum vini*, *Oil of wine*, (F.) *Huile douce de vin*. A peculiar oleaginous matter, obtained by continuing the distillation, after the whole of the sulphuric ether has passed over in the process for the preparation of the latter. It is used only as an ingredient in the compound spirit of ether. It is official in the Ph. U. S.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM, Linimentum ammonis fortius.

OLEUM AMYGDALA'RUM, *Oleum amygdala'*, *Oil of Almonds*, (F.) *Huile d'amandes*. (Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.—*Amygdalus communis*. 3xvj of almonds yield 3v of oil.) It is inodorous, insipid, and of a pale straw colour, and is employed as a demulcent and emollient.

OLEUM ANACARDII, see Anacardium occidentale.

OLEUM ANIMAL'LE, *An'imal oil*, (F.) *Huile animale*. An oil obtained by the decomposition of the immediate principles of animals, subjected to the action of heat. It is fetid, and always contains a certain quantity of subcarbonate of ammonia. See Olea Empyreumatica. The name *animal oil* is sometimes also given to the fat contained in the fatty vesicles. The composition of this fat does not, indeed, differ from that of the fixed oil.

OLEUM ANIMAL'LE DIPP'ELII, *Animal oil of Dippel*, *Oleum cornu cervi*, *O. C. C. rectificatum*, *Animal oil*, *Dippel's oil*, *Oleum pyro-animal'is depuratum*, *O. animal'is æthe'reum*, *Pyro'leum cervinum rectificatum*, (F.) *Huile animale de Dippel*, *Huile de corne de cerf*, is obtained by distilling animal matters, especially hartshorn, on the naked fire. The subcarbonate of ammonia, which it contains, renders it partly soluble in water, and communicates to it the stimulant properties for which it is used in medicine. It is employed as an antispasmodic.

OLEUM ANIMAL'LE EMPYREUMAT'ICUM CHABERTI, *O. Empyreumaticum seu anthelminticum seu contra tæniam Chabertii*, *Empyreumatic oil of Chabert*, *Oil of Chabert*, is made by adding one part of animal oil to three parts of oil of turpentine, leaving them to combine for four days, and then distilling three parts. An effective anthelmintic. Dose, a tea-spoonful three times a day.

OLEUM ANIMALIZATUM PER INFUSIO'NEM, (F.) *Huile animalisée par infusion*, *Huile aromatique*, *H. de petite chiens*. A preparation, formerly esteemed tonic and cephalic. It was obtained by boiling new-born puppies in oil, first depriving them of their blood, skin, and intestines. When the decoction was cold, organum, thyme, pennyroyal, St. John's-wort, and marjoram were added.

OLEUM ANISI, see Pimpinella anisum—o. An-

thelminticum Chaberti, *Oleum animale empyreumaticum Chaberti*—o. Aurantii, see Citrus aurantium—o. Balaninum, Guilandina moringa (oleum)—o. Balsami, see Amyris opobalsamum.

OLEUM BENZO'INI, *Oil of Benzoïn or Benjamin*. An oil obtained by heating, in a sand-bath, the matter which remains after benzoic acid has been separated from benzoïn by the aid of heat. It has been regarded as balsamic and sudorific.

OLEUM BERGAMII, see Bergamote.

OLEUM BU'BULUM, *Neat's-foot oil*. The oil prepared from the bones of *Bos Domesticus*. It is obtained by boiling in water for a long time the feet of the ox, previously deprived of the hoof. It is introduced into the official list of the Ph. U. S. as an ingredient of the ointment of nitrate of mercury.

OLEUM CACAO SPISSATUM, *Butter of Cacao*—o. Cadinum, see Juniperus oxycedrus—o. Cajuputi, Caieput (oil)—o. Camphoratum, Linimentum camphoræ—o. Cari seu Carui, Carum (oleum)—o. Caryophylli, see Eugenia caryophyllata.

OLEUM CED'RINUM, *Essentia de cedro*, (F.) *Huile de cedrat*. The oil of the peel of citrons, obtained in Italy in a particular manner, without distillation.

OLEUM CHABERTI, *O. animale empyreumaticum Chaberti*—o. Chenopodii, see Chenopodium anthelminticum—o. Cicinum, see Ricinus communis—o. Cinnamomi, see Laurus cinnamomum—o. Contra Tæniam Chaberti, *Oleum animale empyreumaticum Chaberti*.

OLEUM COPA'IBÆ, *Oil of Copa'iba*. (*Copaib. bij*; *Aqua*, cong. iv. Distil three gallons; separate the oil; return the water to the copaiba, and again distil three gallons. Separate the oil, and add it to the other. Ph. U. S.) Dose grt. x to xxx.

OLEUM CORNU CERVI, *O. animale Dippelii*—o. Cubebæ, see Piper cubebæ—o. Euphorbiæ lathyridis, see Euphorbia lathyris—o. Fixum nucum cocos butyraceæ, see Cocos butyraceæ—o. Fœniculi, see Anethum—o. Gabianum, Petroselinum—o. Gallinæ, Alkale—o. Gaultheriæ, see Gaultheria—o. Hedeomæ, see Hedeoma pulegioides—o. Hyperici, see Hypericum perforatum—o. infernale, *O. Ricini*.

OLEUM JEC'ORIS ASELLI, *O. Mor'rhuæ*, *O. Jecino'ris Aselli*, *Azun'gia Ga'di*, *A. Piscina mar'ina*, *Codliver oil*, *Cod oil*, (F.) *Huile de morue*, *Huile de Foie de morue*. The animal oil, which appears under this name in commerce, is obtained from several of the species belonging to the genus Gadus. The clearest sorts are generally used. It appears to have no sensible effect upon the economy; but has been given in strumous affections, rheumatism, chronic cutaneous diseases, and tumours of the mammae. The dose for an adult is from ℥ʒij to ℥ʒiiss.

Rayliver oil, *O'leum raia*, is used in the same cases and doses.

OLEUM JUNIPERI, see Juniperis communis—o. Juniperi empyreumaticum, see Juniperus oxycedrus—o. de Kervâ, see Ricinus communis—o. Korvinum, see Ricinus communis.

OLEUM LAURINUM, *Oleum lauri*, *Oil of bays*. An oil obtained from bayberries, and sometimes used in sprains and bruises, unattended with inflammation.

OLEUM LAURINUM, *Daphnelseon*, *Unguentum L.*—o. Lavendulæ, see Lavendula—o. Lenticium, Schinelseon—o. Limonis, see Citrus medica—o. Lini, see Linum usitatissimum—o. Lini cum calce, *Linimentum aqus calcis*.

OLEUM LU'CI PRISCIS, *Oil of Pike*. From the liver of the *Esox lucius* an oil is spontaneously separated, which is used in some countries to destroy specks on the cornea.

OLEUM MALABATHI, see Malabathrum—o.

Maris, see *Fagara octandra*—o. *Melaleuca leucodendri*, *Caieput* (oil)—o. *Mentha piperita*, see *Mentha piperita*—o. *Mentha viridis*, *Mentha viridis*—o. *Monarda*, *Monarda punctata*—o. *Morrhua*, *O. jecoris aselli*.

OLEUM E MUCILAGIN'IBUS, *Oil of Mucilages*. (*Rad. althææ rec. lbs; sem. lini, sem. fanugraci, ℥s ℥iij; aquæ, Oij.* Boil for half an hour; add *ol. oliv.* continue the boiling till the water is nearly consumed, and pour off the oil.) Emollient.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ, see *Myristica moschata*—o. *Neroli*, see *Citrus aurantium*.

OLEUM OLIVÆ, *O. oliværum, Olive oil, Salad oil*. An inodorous, insipid, and transparent oil; obtained by expression from the olive, when ripe. It is demulcent and emollient,—possessing the qualities of the fixed oils in general.

An inferior kind, obtained by boiling olives in water, and skimming the oil from the surface, is also used in Pharmacy. See *Olea Europæa*.

OLEUM ONPHACINUM, *Omotribes*—o. *Origanum*, see *Origanum*—o. *Oxydi cupri viride, Balsam, green, of Metz*—o. *de Palmâ Christi*, see *Ricinus communis*—o. *Palmeæ*, see *Cocos butyræa*—o. *Palmeæ liquidum*, see *Ricinus communis*—o. *Petrææ*, *Petroleum*—o. *Petrææ album, Naphtha*—o. *Picinum, Brutia, Pissalsum*—o. *Pimentis*, see *Myrtus pimenta*—o. *Pini purissimum, O. terebinthinæ rectificatum*—o. *Pulegii*, see *Mentha pulegium*—o. *Pyro-animale, O. animale Dippelii*—o. *Raisæ*, see *Oleum Jecoris Aselli*—o. *Ricini*, see *Ricinus communis*—o. *Rosæ*, see *Rosa centifolia*—o. *Rosarum, Rhodelæon*—o. *Rutaceum, Peganelæon*—o. *Rosmarini*, see *Rosmarinus*—o. *Rutæ*, see *Ruta*—o. *Sabineæ*, see *Juniperus Sabina*—o. *Sassafras*, see *Laurus Sassafras*—o. *Sesami*, see *Sesamum orientale*—o. *Sinapis*, see *Sinapis*—o. *Spicæ vulgaris, O. terebinthinæ*—o. *Succini*, see *Succinum*—o. *Succini rectificatum*, see *Succinum*.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM, *Balsamum sulphuris simplex, Sulphurated oil. (Sulphur. lot. ℥ij; olivæ olei, lbj.* Heat the oil in a large iron pot, and throw in the sulphur by degrees; stirring the mixture after each addition till they unite.) It is stimulating, and was formerly much used in coughs, asthma, &c., and, externally, to foul ulcers.

OLEUM TABACI, *Oil of Tobacco*. An empyreumatic oil, obtained from coarsely powdered tobacco by heating the retort to dull redness.—Ph. U. S.

OLEUM TARTARI PER DELIQUUM, *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*—o. *Templinum*, see *Pinus mughos*.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ, *Oil of Turpentine*. The volatile oil of the juice of *pinus palustris*, and other species of *pinus*.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM, *Oleum pini purissimum, Rectified oil of turpentine, Oleum terebinthinæ atheureum, Sp. of turpentine. Common oil of turpentine* is also called *Common oil of Spike, Oleum spicæ vulgaris. (Olei terebinth. Oj; aquæ, Oiv.* Distil over the oil.) It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and rubefacient. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Questionian Embrocation for rheumatism consists of *ol. terebinth., ol. oliv. ℥ss; acid. sulph. dil. ℥iij*.

OLEUM THEOBROMÆ CACAO EXPRESSUM, *Butter of cacao*—o. *Tiglii, Croton tiglium*.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ, *Oil of Valerian*. The distilled oil of the root of *Valeriana officinalis*.—Ph. U. S.

OLEUM VINI, *O. æthereum*—o. *Vitrioli, Salphuric acid*.

OLFAC'TION, *Olfac'tus*, from *olfacere* for *odefacere* (odor, and facere), *Oephre'sia, Oephre'sia, Oephre'sia, Osm'e'sia, Odora'tus, Odora'tus, Sensus osomet'ricus, Sense of smell, Smelling, (F.) Odorat*. The sense by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere. The olfactory nerve or first pair has usually been considered the great nerve of smell; and it is probably the nerve of special sensibility, general sensibility being communicated by the branches of the fifth pair, distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose and sinuses.

OLFAC'TORY, *Olfac'tivus, Olfac'torius, Oephran'ticus, Oephran'ticus, Oephre'ticus*, from *olfactus*, 'the smell.' That which belongs or relates to the sense of smell.

OLFAC'TORY BULB, see *Olfactory nerves*.

OLFAC'TORY FORAM'INA, (F.) *Trous olfactifs*, are the holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through which the olfactory nerve passes.

OLFAC'TORY LOBE, see *Olfactory nerves*.

OLFAC'TORY NERVES, *Ethmoid'al nerves, Primum Nervorum cerebri, Nervi odorato'rii, Processus mamilla'res seu Papilla'rum, Processus mamillares cerebri ad nares, P. papilla'res, Caruncula mamilla'res*,—the first pair of *encephal'ic nerves*. This nerve, which probably arises from the medulla oblongata, is observed to leave the brain, opposite the inner part of the fissure of Sylvius, by three roots; which, by their union, form a triangular knot or expansion. When it reaches the ethmoid fossa it expands and forms a triangular ganglion, or grayish, soft bulb.—*Bulbus olfact'orius—Olfactory bulb, tubercle, or lobe*,—which furnishes, from its inferior surface, the branches that have to be distributed to the nasal fossæ. These filaments are very numerous; they pass through the foramina in the cribriform plate and enter the nasal fossæ. They are distinguished into the *internal, external, and middle*. The former are distributed over the mucous membrane, covering the outer paries of the nasal fossæ; the second descend upon the septum, and the third are lost, almost immediately, on the portion of the pituitary membrane that lines the vault of the fossæ.

OLFAC'TORY TUBERCLE, see *Olfactory nerves*.

OLFACTUS, *Olfaction*—o. *Acutus, Hypero-phresia*—o. *Amisissio, Anosmia*—o. *Deficiens, Anosmia*—o. *Depravatus, Parosmia*.

OLIBANUM, see *Juniperus lycia*—o. *Sylvestre*, see *Pinus abies*—o. *Vulgare*, see *Pinus abies*.

OLIGÆMIA, *Anæmia, Hæmaporia, Hypæmia*.

OLIGIDRIA, *Ischidrosis*.

OLIGOBLEN'NIA, from *ολιγος*, 'few,' and *βλεμμα*, 'mucus.' A deficiency of mucus.

OLIGOCHOL'IA, from *ολιγος*, 'few,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' Paucity of bile.

OLIGOCH'YLLUS, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *χυλος*, 'juice,' 'chyle.' An epithet for food which is but little nutritive; which furnishes little chyle.

OLIGOCOP'RIA, from *ολιγος*, 'few,' and *κωπος*, 'excrement.' Scantiness of alvine evacuations.

OLIGODAC'RYA, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *δακρυ*, 'a tear.' Paucity of lachrymal secretion.

OLIGOGALACTIA, *Agalactia*.

OLIGOGALIA, *Agalaxis*.

OLIGOHEMIA, *Anæmia, Hæmaporia, Hypæmia*.

OLIGOPO'SIA, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *ποσις*, 'drink.' Diminution in the quantity of drinks.

OLIGOSIALIA, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *σάλις*, 'saliva.' Paucity of saliva.

OLIGOSPERMIA, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm.' Paucity of spermatic secretion.

OLIGOSPONDYLUS, from *ολιγος*, 'few,' 'small,' and *σπονδυλος*, 'a vertebra.' A monster with defective vertebrae. — Gurlt.

OLIGOTRICHIA, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *τριξ*, 'hair.' Want of hair. Paucity of hair.

OLIGOTROPHIA, *Par'cior nutrit'io*, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *τροφω*, 'I nourish.' Deficient nourishment.

OLIGURESIA, *Oligure'sis*, *Oligoure'sis*, *Oligoure'sia*, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *ουρεω*, 'I pass urine.' Morbidly diminished urinary secretion.

OLISTHEMA, Luxation.

OLIVA, *Olea Europæa*.

OLIVÆ, *Corpora olivaria*.

OLIVAIRE CAUTÈRE, of the French surgeons, is a cautery whose extremity is terminated by a button having the shape of an olive.

OLIVARIS, Olive-shaped.

OLIVARY, Olive-shaped—o. Bodies, *Corpora olivaria*.

OL'IVARY PROC'ESS, *Processus Oliva'ris*, is a small ridge, running transversely between, and a little behind, the roots of the anterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, and by some considered as the fourth clinoid process.

OLIVE, see *Olea Europæa*—o. Tree, *Olea Europæa*.

OLIVE-SHAPED, *Oliva'ris*, *Oliviformis*, *Ol'ivary*, from *oliva*, 'an olive.' Resembling an olive. See *Corpora olivaria*.

OLIVES, PICKLED, *Colymbades*.

OLIVIER, *Olea Europæa*.

OLIVIFORMIS, Olive-shaped.

OLIVINA, see *Olea Europæa*.

OLLA CAPITIS, Cranium.

OLMITELLO, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring in the isle of Ischia. Temperature, 100° Fahrenheit.

OLOPHLYCTIDE, Herpes.

OLOPHONIA, from *αλλω*, *αλλωω*, 'I lose,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' Congenital misconstruction of the vocal organs. — Good.

OLOPRONIA LABII LOBATA, Harelip—o. *Lingua frænata*, see *Ankyloglossum*.

OM'AGRA, *Hom'agra*, from *ωμος*, 'the shoulder,' and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.' Gout in the shoulder.

OMAL'GIA, from *ωμος*, 'the shoulder,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the shoulder.

OMARTHRI'TIS, from *ωμος*, 'the shoulder,' *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *ιτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

OMARTHROC'ACE, from *ωμος*, 'shoulder,' *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *κακος*, 'bad.' Arthrocase of the shoulder-joint. Caries or suppuration of the shoulder-joint.

OMASUM, *Omasus*, *Manyplics*. The third stomach of ruminant animals.

OMBILIC, Umbilicus.

OMBILICALE, Umbilical.

OMBRAGE, Nebula.

OMENTA, Meninges.

OMENTESIS, Epiploitis.

OMENTITIS, Epiploitis.

OMENTULA, *Appendicula pinguedinosa*.

OMENTUM, Epiploon—o. Colicum, Epiploon, colic—o. Gastro-colicum, Epiploon, gastro-colic—o. Gastro-splenic, Epiploon, gastro-splenic—o. Great, Epiploon, gastro-colic—o. Hepato-gastricum, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—o. Lesser, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—o. Major, Epiploon, gastro-colic—o. Minor, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—o. Oesium, Perioestium—o. Third, Epiploon, colic.

OMICHESES, Micturition.

OMICHMA, Urine.

OMITIS, from *ωμος*, 'the shoulder,' and *ιτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation in or about the shoulder-joint.

OMMA, Eye, Vision.

OMNIPHAGUS, Omnivorous.

OMNIVORE, Omnivorous.

OMNIV'OROUS, *Omnivorus*, *Omniph'agus*, *Pantoph'agus*, (F.) *Omnivore*, from *omnis*, 'all,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' An epithet for animals—*Pantophagiste*—which eat every kind of food, animal or vegetable.

OMO. In composition, an abridgment of *omos* or *omus*, the humerus.

OMO-CLAVICULAR, see *Coraco-clavicular*.

OMOCOTYLE, see *Glene*.

OMO-HYOIDEUS, *Cor'aco-hyoideus*, *Scapulo-hyoïdien*, *Omo-hyoïdien*, *Omoïat-hyoïdien*, *Hyoïdis Quartus Mus'culus*. This muscle is situate obliquely at the sides and front of the neck. It is slender, long, and flat. It arises from the superior costa of the scapula, near the semi-lunar notch, and from the ligament that runs across it, and is inserted at the sides of the inferior margin of the body of the os hyoides. It consists of two fasciculi, united by a common tendon, and is a true digastric muscle. It depresses the os hyoides, carrying it a little backwards, and to one side, except when it acts with its fellow, when the bone is depressed, and drawn obliquely backwards.

OMOPHAG'IA, *Omosit'ia*, from *ωμος*, 'raw,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' Fondness for raw food. Eating of raw food.

OMOPATE, *Scapula*—o. *Col de V*, *Collum scapulae*.

OMOPLAT-HYOÏDIEN, *Omo-hyoïdens*.

OMOS, Crude, Humerus.

OMOSITIA, *Omophagia*.

OMOTAR'ICHOS, from *ωμος*, 'the shoulder,' and *ραπιχος*, 'pickled.' *Salsamen'tum crudum*; *Salted Tunny Fish*, in particular. Properly, the neck or shoulder-piece of a salted animal. Once much recommended against the bites of vipers, and in hydrophobia.

OMOTES, Crudity.

OMOTOCIA, Abortion.

OMOT'RIBES, *Ompha'c'ium O'leum*, from *ωμος*, 'crude,' and *τριβω*, 'I bruise.' Oil expressed from unripe olives.

OMPHA'CION, *ομφακιον*, from *ομφακος*, 'an unripe grape';—*Succus uvæ acer'bae*, *Ompha'c'ium*. The juice of unripe grapes. Also, *Verjuice*.

OMPHACIT'ES (VINUM). A name given to wine prepared from the unripe grape. *Ompha'c'itie* is also the name of a small gall.—*Dioscorides*.

OMPHACIUM, *Verjuice*.

OMPHACOM'ELI, from *ομφακος*, 'an unripe grape,' and *μελι*, 'honey.' A sort of oxymel, made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

OMPHALELCO'SIS, from *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *ελκος*, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration of the navel.

OMPHALEX'OCHÈ, *Exomphalus*.

OMPHALOCARPUS, *Galium aparine*.

OMPHALOCELE, *Exomphalos*.

OMPHALOMANTI'A, from *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *μαντια*, 'prophecy.' A species of divination, practised by credulous matrons, who pretend to be able to know the number of children a female will have, by the number of knots in the navel-string of the child.

OM'PHALO-MESENTER'IC, *Omphalo-mesenter'icus*, *Om'phalo-mesara'icus*; from *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *mesenterium*, 'the mesentery.'

OMPHALO-MESENTERIC VESSELS. *Vitel'lo-mo-*

scnter'ic, Vit'elline vessels. Haller gave this name to two very fine vessels, which spread their ramifications on the parietes of the umbilical vesicle. There is an *omphalo-mesenteric artery and vein.* The *omphalo-mesenteric artery* is a branch of the superior mesenteric;—the vein empties itself into the trunk, or into one of the branches of the superior mesenteric. Velpeau affirms, that they inosculate with a branch of the second or third order of those great vessels, with those in particular that are distributed to the cœcum, and he regards them to be the vessels of nutrition of the umbilical vesicle. They are occasionally met with in the fœtus, at the full period, under the form of whitish filaments, which extend from the mesenteric vessels to the umbilicus.

OMPHALO-MESERAIC, *Omphalo-mesenteric.*

OMPHALONCUS, *Omphalophyma.*

OMPHALONEURORRHÆXIS, *Omphalorrhæxis.*

OMPHALOPHY'MA, *Omphaloncus,* from *ομφαλος,* 'the navel,' and *φυμα,* 'tumour.' A tumefaction of the navel.

OMPHALOPROPTOSIS, *Exomphalus.*

OMPHALORRHAG'IA, *Omphalorrhagè,* from *ομφαλος,* 'the umbilicus,' and *ρρηγμα,* 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the umbilicus, in the new-born in particular.

OMPHALORRHÆX'IS; from *ομφαλος,* 'navel,' and *ρηξις,* 'rupture.' *Omphaloneurorrhæxis.* Rupture of the navel string.

OMPHALOS, *Umbilicus.*

OMPH'ALOSITE, from *ομφαλος,* 'the navel,' and *αιος,* 'nourishment.' A monster that possesses an imperfect kind of life, which ceases when the umbilical cord is divided.

OMPHALOT'OMY, *Omphalotom'ia,* from *ομφαλος,* 'the umbilicus,' and *τομω,* 'I cut.' The division of the navel string.

OMPHALUS, *Umbilicus.*

OMUS, *Crude, Humerus.*

ONAGRA, *Enothera biennis.*

ONANIA, *Masturbation.*

ONANISM, *Masturbation.*

ONCOS, *Tumour.*

ONCO'SES, from *ογκος,* 'a tumour.' *Tumours,* as diseases.

ONCOSIS, *Intumescence.*

ONCOT'OMY, *Oncotom'ia, Onkotomy,* from *ογκος,* 'a tumour,' and *τομη,* 'incision.' The opening of an abscess with a cutting instrument, or the excision of a tumour.

ONCTION, *Inunction.*

ONCUS, *Swelling, Tumour.*

ONDULATION, *Fluctuation.*

ONEBERRY, *Paris.*

ONEIROCRIT'ICUS, *Onciroc'r'ites,* from *ονειρος,* 'a dream,' and *κρισις,* 'judgment.' One who judges according to dreams.

ONEIRODYN'IA, from *ονειρος,* 'a dream,' and *δυνα,* 'pain.' *Painful dreams. Incubus and Somnambulism* are *oneirodynia.*

ONEIRODYNIA ACTIVA, *Paroniria, Somnambulism—o. Gravans, Incubus.*

ONEIRODYNIE GRAVATIVE, *Incubus.*

ONEIROG'MUS, *Oncirog'ymè, Oneiropol'esia,* from *ονειρος,* 'a dream.' *A lascivious dream; pollution; nocturnal pollution.*

ONEIROGONORRHÆA, *Pollution, nocturnal.*

ONEIROGONOS, *Pollution.*

ONEIROLOG'Y, *Oncirolog'ia,* from *ονειρος,* 'a dream,' and *λογος,* 'a description.' *The doctrine of dreams.*

ONEIROMANT'IA, from *ονειρος,* 'a dream,'

and *μαντεια,* 'divination.' *The art of divining by dreams; or of interpreting dreams.*

ONEIRON'OSUS; from *ονειρος,* 'a dream,' and *ωσος,* 'a disease.' *Somnia'tio morbo'sa.* *Morbid, uneasy dreaming.*

ONEIROPOLESIS, *Oncirog'mus.*

ONERA ALVI, *Excrement.*

ONGLADE, *Paronychia.*

ONGLE, *Nail.*

ONGLÉE, (F.) *Digitorum stupor à glèu.* *Painful numbness at the extremities of the fingers, caused by cold.*

ONGLET, *Pterygion.*

ONGUENT, *Unguentum—o. d'Althæa, Unguentum de Althæa—o. de Blanc de baleine, Unguentum cetacei—o. Blanc de Rhæze, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—o. de Cerusse, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—o. Citrin contre la gale, Unguentum hydrargyri nitras—o. Digestif simple, Unguentum digestivum simplex—o. Gris, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum—o. de Guimauve, Unguentum de althæa—o. de Laurier, Unguentum laurinum—o. Mercuriel, Unguentum hydrargyri—o. Napolitain, Unguentum hydrargyri—o. de Nitrate de mercure, Unguentum hydrargyri nitraté—o. de Poix et de cire, Basilicon—o. de Soldat, Martiatum unguentum—o. de Sureau, Unguentum sambuci—o. de Turnamira, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.*

ONION, *COMMON, Allium cepa—o. Sea, Scilla.*

ONIS'CUS, *Asell'us, Ou'tio, Porcell'io, Porcell'us, Por'culus,* *Diminutive of ovos, 'a small ass.'* *A genus of insects very common in cellars and dark and moist places.*

ONISCI ASELLI, *Millep'edes, Aselli, Millep'eda, Faba, Wood-lice, Slaters, Hog-lice,* (F.) *Cloportes ordinaires,* had, at one time, a place in the pharmacopœias. They were considered stimulant and diuretic, and useful in jaundice.

ONITIS, *Origanum dictamnus.*

ONKOTOMY, *Oncotomy.*

ONOSAT, *Obolus.*

ONOMATOCLESIS, *Nomenclature.*

ONOMATOLOGIA, *Nomenclature.*

ONONIS ANTIQUORUM, *O. spinosa.*

ONO'NIS ARVEN'SIS, (F.) *Bugrane des champs,* has properties like the next.

ONONIS SPINO'SA, *Ano'nia, Resta bovis, Arret'ia bovis, Rem'ora Ara'tri, Ononis antiquorum, Rest harrow,* (F.) *Arête-bœuf, Bugrande épineuse, Bugrane. Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ. Ser. Syst. Dialecthia Decandria.* *The root of this plant was once used as a diuretic.*

ONOPORDON ACAN'THIUM, *Oncopordum acanthium, Carduus tomentosus, Acan'thium, Ac'anos, A. spina, Spina alba, Cotton Thistle,* (F.) *Chardon aux Anes. Family, Cinarocephales. Ser. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia equalis.* *The expressed juice has been recommended as a cure for cancer applied externally.*

ONOPORDUM ACANTHIUM, *Onopordon acanthium.*

ONTHUS, *Fimus.*

ONYCHAUXE, from *ονυξ, ονυχος,* 'a nail,' and *αυξη,* 'increase.' *Unusual increase of the size and thickness of the nails.*

ONYCHEXALLAX'IS; from *ονυξ,* 'a nail,' and *εξαλλαξις,* 'change.' *A morbid condition of the nails.*

ONYCHIA, *Paronychia.*

ONYCHI'TIS; from *ονυξ,* 'nail,' and *ιτις,* denoting inflammation. *Inflammation of a nail.*

ONYCHOC'LASIS; from *ονυξ,* 'a nail,' and *κλασις,* 'fracture.' *Fracture of a nail.*

ONYCHOCRYPTOSIS, *Onychogryphosis.*

ONYCHOGRYPHO'SIS, *Onychogryph'osis,*

Onychogrypto'sis, *Onychocrypto'sis*, *Gripho'sis*, *Grypho'sis*, *Onyx'is*, from *onyx*, 'the nail,' and *grypsis*, 'crookedness.' Curvature of the nails; such as occurs in hectic individuals. Also, growing in of the nails; *Incarna'tio seu Adunca'tio seu Arctu'ra un'guium*.

ONYCHONOSI, *Onychonou'sis*, from *onyx*, 'a nail,' and *nosos*, 'a disease.' Disease of the nails.

ONYCHOPH'THORA, *Onychophtho'ria*, *Onychoph'thora*, *Onycophtho'ria*, from *onyx*, 'the nail,' and *φθορα*, 'degeneration.' A degenerate condition or destruction of the nails.

ONYCHOPHY'MA, from *onyx*, 'the nail,' and *φυμα*, 'a tumour.' A painful degeneration of the nails, which become thick, rough, and crooked. It occurs as a symptom of syphilis and of lepra.

ONYCHOPTO'SIS, *Piptonyc'hia*, *Dia'resis Un'guis*, from *onyx*, 'a nail,' and *πτωσις*, 'falling.' The falling off of the nails.

ONYCOPHTHORA, *Onychophthora*.

ONYX, Hook, blunt, Nail, Pterygion. Also, a collection of purulent matter between the laminae of the cornea, having the shape of a nail.

ONYXIS, *Onychogryphosis*.

ONYXITIS, see *Paronychia*.

OOCYESIS, Pregnancy, ovarian.

OODOCELE, see *Hernia (foraminis ovalis.)*

OODES, Aqueous humour, Oval.

OOG'ALA, *Oög'la*, *Ogla*, *Puls ex Ovis et Lactis*.

Milk of eggs. A preparation of eggs and milk.

OOGLEA, *Oogala*.

OUIDES, Aqueous humour, Oval.

OOLEMMA PELLUCIDUM, *Zona pellucida*.

OÓLOG'IA, *Ovolog'ia*, *Ovool'ogy*, from *ovum*, 'an ovum or egg,' and *logos*, 'a discourse,' 'a description.' A description of the ovum.

OON, Ovum.

OONINE, Albumen.

OOPHORAUXE, *Oarioparectama*.

OOPHORITIS, *Ooritis*.

OOPHORON, Ovary.

OORITIS, *Oaritis*.

OPAC'ITY, *Opac'itas*, *Opa'cousness*; from *opacare*, 'to obscure.' Quality of that which is opaque. The property possessed by some bodies of not allowing the light to traverse them. It is opposed to transparency. *Opacity of the cornea* constitutes *albugo* or *leucoma*; — opacity of the crystalline causes cataract.

OPAKE', *Opa'cus*, *Opa'cous*. An epithet given to bodies, which do not permit the passage of rays of light. The *opaque cornea* is the sclerotica, in contradistinction to the *transparent cornea* or *true cornea*.

OP'ALINE. That which resembles the opal. A fluid is said to be opaline, when milky, and when it presents an appearance more or less like that of the opal.

OPERATIO, Action, Operation — o. *Chirurgica*, see *Operation* — o. *Chymica* seu *pharmaceutica*, *Operation*, *chymical*, &c. — o. *Simplex*, *Haplotomia*.

OPERATION, *Opera'tio*, from *opus*, *operis*, 'work.' The application of instruments to the human body with the view of curing disease. The object of an operation, *opera'tio chirurgica*, is generally to divide or reunite parts, to extract extraneous or noxious bodies, and to replace organs that are wanting, by different instruments or artificial means. The principal operative methods have been called *Synthesis*, *Diarexis*, *Excresis*, and *Prothesis*. Frequently, the most difficult subject connected with an operation is to decide when it is absolutely called for or advisable, and when improper.

OPÉRATION À LAMBEAU, see *Flap*.

OPERATION, BILATERAL, see *Lithotomy* — o. *Cæsarienne*, *Cæsarean* section.

OPERATION, CHYMICAL or PHARMACEUTICAL, *Opera'tio chym'ica* seu *pharmaceut'ica*, is any process whose object is the preparation of medicines; their combinations with each other, analysis, and decomposition; — such are, *solution*, *distillation*, *sublimation*, *evaporation*, *digestion*, *maceration*, *infusion*, *decoction*, *calcination*, &c. Some of these operations are mechanical; others, really chymical.

OPERATION, HIGH, see *Lithotomy* — o. *Lateral*, see *Lithotomy* — o. *Sigaultian*, *Symphyseotomy*.

OPERATOR. A surgeon who is in the habit of practising the greater operations. One who performs any operation. To be a good operator, the surgeon must be well acquainted with anatomy, and be possessed of strong nerve. See *Surgeon*.

OPER'CULUM, *Opero'trium*, *Operimen'tum*, from *operire*, 'to cover.' A cover or lid. In fishes, the gill cover.

OPERCULUM ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ, *Larynx* — o. *Cutis*, *Epidermis* — o. *Ilei*, *Bauhin*, valve of — o. *Laryngis*, *Epiglottis* — o. *Oculi*, *Palpebra*.

OPERCULUM PAPILLARUM. A shield for the nipple.

OPERIMENTUM, *Opericulum* — o. *Intestinum*, *Epiploon* — o. *Præstensum abdominis*, *Peritonæum*.

OPERTORIUM, *Operculum*.

OPHELIA CHIRATA, *Gentiana chirayta*.

OPHIASIS, *Calvities*, *Porrigo decalvans*.

OPHIOGLOS'SUM VULGA'TUM, *O. ora'tum* seu *echinoglos'sum*, *Lingua serpenta'ria*, *Alder's Tongue*, (F.) *Langue de Serpent*. Family, *Filicoides*. *Sex. Syst.* *Cryptogamia*. This plant was formerly considered to be vulnerary.

OPHIOPH'AGUS, from *ophis*, 'a serpent,' and *φαγε*, 'I eat.' An epithet for animals which feed on serpents. Pliny has called certain African tribes by this name.

OPHIORRHIZA, *O. mungos*, from *ophis*, 'a serpent,' and *ρίζα*, 'root.' Family, *Gentianese*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. The name of the plant whose root has been called *Radix Serpentum*, *Mungos Radix*. The bitter root is much esteemed in Java, Sumatra, &c., for preventing the effects that usually follow the bite of the *naja*, a venomous serpent; with which view it is eaten by the natives. It is, also, a reputed anthelmintic.

OPHIOXYLON, *Ophioxylum*.

OPHIOXYLUM, from *ophis*, 'a serpent,' and *ξύλον*, 'wood.' *Ophioxylum* seu *Ophioxylon serpentinum* seu *trifolia'tum*, *Acacoe'ria*, *Lignum serpentum*, has been recommended in the bites of serpents, and in intermittents. It is said to be very bitter.

OPHIS, *Serpent*.

OPHITES, from *ophis*, 'a serpent.' *Serpenti'nus*, *Ser'pentine* or *Black Por'phyry*. This rock was formerly worn as an amulet, to cure diseases of the head.

OPHROSTAPHYLON, *Bryonia alba*.

OPHRYS, *Supercilium*.

OPHTHALMAL'GIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the eye. *Neuralgia of the eye*.

OPHTHALMEMPASMA, *Collyrium siccum*.

OPHTHAL'MIA, *Ophthalmi'tis*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' *Oculo'rum inflamma'tio*, *Acuma ophthalmi'tis*, *Ophthalmopo'nia*, *Inflamma'tion of the Eye*, *Ophthalmy*, (F.) *Ophthalmie*, *Ophthalmite*, *Inflamma'tion de l'œil*, *Catarrhe oculaire*. Three great varieties of ophthalmia, independently of the *acute* and *chronic* (which conditions occur in

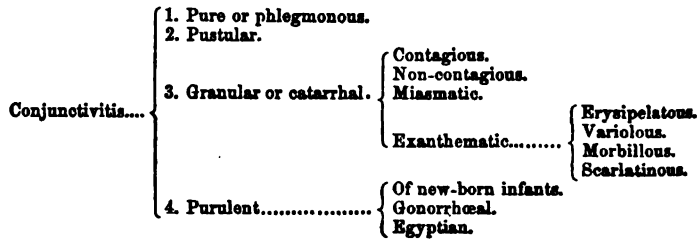
all inflammations,) may be reckoned:—the *Ophthalmia membranarum*, *O. purulenta*, and *O. tarsi*. The first is characterized by the general symptoms of ophthalmia;—pain and redness of the eye or its appendages; with intolerance of light, and unusual flow of tears; the inflammation being seated chiefly in the coats of the eyeball. It is the *Hymenophthalmia*, *Ophthalmia tarax'is*, *Conjunctivitis*, *Inflammat'io conjunctiv'ea*, *Symphymenitis*, *Syndem'itis*, *Catarrhal ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmo-conjunctivitis*, *O. hu'mida*, *O. vera*, *Epiph'ora* (Galen), *Conjunctival Ophthalmia*, *Tarax'is* (Paulus of Ægina), *Chemo'sis* (Aëtius), *O. Chemo'sis*, *Lach'rymose Ophthalmia*, (F.) *Conjunctivite*, *Inflammation de la conjonctive*. In the second,—*Ophthalmia purulen'ta*, *O. puriform'is*, *Blennophthalmia*, *Bleph'aroblennorrhœ'a*, *Ophthalmoblennorrhœa*, *Blennorrhœa oculi*—the internal surface of the palpebræ associates in the inflammation of the eye-ball; and there is a copious secretion of a purulent fluid. An epidemic and contagious(?) variety of this is the *Ægyptian Ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmia epidem'ica*, *O. purulen'ta epidem'ica*, *O. contagio'sa*, *O. Catarrhal'is bel'lica*, *Læmophthalmia*, *O. bel'lica*, *O. Asiatic'a*, *Blennorrhœ'a Oculi Ægyptiaca*, *Conjunctivitis puro-muco'sa contagio'sa vel Ægyptiaca*, *Blepharot'is glandular'is contagio'sa*, *Adenit'is palpebra'rums contagiosa*, *O. purulenta contagio'sa*, *Conjunctivitis puro-muco'sa contagio'sa*, *Sup'purative ophthalmia*, *Epidemic contagious ophthalmia*—called *Ægyptian*, from its prevalence in Egypt during the British Expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The inflammation is rapid and destructive; granulations shoot from the tunica conjunctiva, and occasionally there is intol-

erable pain, often succeeded by delirium. In newborn children, a species of purulent ophthalmia, *O. purulen'ta infan'tum*, *O. Neonato'rums*, *Blepharophthalmia neonato'rums*, *Lippit'is do neonato'rums*, *Blennorrhœ'a Oculi neonato'rums*, *Ophthalmoblennorrhœ'a neonato'rums*, *Blepharo-pyorrhœa neonato'rums*, *Pyophthalmia neonato'rums*, *Peorophthalmia neonato'rums*; (F.) *Ophthalmie puriforme des nouveaunés*, in which the palpebræ are florid and peculiarly tumid, is by no means uncommon. It seems to be caused by acrid discharges from the mother, applied to the eye of the infant during its exit; or to the stimulus of the light, when the child first opens its eyes. A severe form of purulent ophthalmia—*Hyperconjunctivite* (Piorry)—is produced by the application of gonorrhœal matter to the eye. It is the *Ophthalmia gonorrhœ'ica*, *Blennorrhœ'a oculi gonorrhœ'ica*, *Conjunctivitis blennorrhag'ica*, *C. gonorrhœ'ica*, *Gonorrhœ'al Ophthalmia*, (F.) *Ophthalmie blennorrhagique*, *Conjunctivite blennorrhagique*.

Ophthalmia is likewise modified by the condition of the constitution, and hence we have *strumous*, *variolous*, and other inflammations of the conjunctiva.

The third variety—the *Ophthalmia Tarsi*, *O. glutino'sa*, *Blepharophthalmia*, *Blepharot'is*, *Blepharot'is*, *Blepharadenit'is*, *Peorophthalmia*, *Oculi palpebra'rums sca'bies prurigino'sa*, *Adenophthalmia*—is seated chiefly in the tarsus; the sebaceous crypts secreting a viscid and acrid fluid, that glues and ulcerates its edges, and irritates the eye.

The different forms of inflammation of the conjunctiva are thus classed by M. Desmarres:



Conjunctivitis, when slight, requires little treatment: the antiphlogistic regimen—and, particularly, avoiding exposure to light,—being all that is necessary. When more severe, along with this, general and local blood-letting, especially by leeches to the side of the septum narium, must be employed so as to make a decided impression on the system; with nauseating doses of antimony, purgatives, blisters (at some distance from the organ), refrigerants; and astringents, cold or warm, according to circumstances, to the eye. In *Purulent Ophthalmia*, these measures must be still more actively employed, otherwise disorganization will speedily follow:—the granulations, which form on the adnata of the eyelids may be removed with the scissors, and the sore be touched with a solution of alum. *Ophthalmia Tarsi* must be treated on general principles, when severe. It usually, however, requires merely the antiphlogistic regimen, with the occasional use, especially at night, of a slightly stimulating ointment, such as the unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi, considerably reduced with lard. The ointment prevents the eyelids from being glued together during the night, and thus obviates the irritation caused by attempts at separating them.

OPHTHALMIA, ÆGYPTIAN, see Ophthalmia—o.

Asiatica. see Ophthalmia—o. Bellica, see Ophthalmia—o. Biliosa, Ophthalmocholosis—o. Catarrhal, see Ophthalmia—o. Catarrhalis bellica, see Ophthalmia—o. Chronica, Lippitudo—o. Conjunctival, see Ophthalmia—o. Contagiosa, see Ophthalmia—o. Epidemica, see Ophthalmia—o. Glutinosa, see Ophthalmia—o. Gonorrhœica, see Ophthalmia—o. Gonorrhœal, see Ophthalmia—o. Humida, see Ophthalmia—o. Lachrymose, see Ophthalmia—o. Membranarum, see Ophthalmia—o. Neonatorum, see Ophthalmia—o. Phlyctenular, see Ophthalmia—o. Puriformis, see Ophthalmia—o. Purulenta, see Ophthalmia—o. Purulenta contagiosa, see Ophthalmia—o. Purulenta epidemica, see Ophthalmia—o. Purulenta infantum, see Ophthalmia—o. Rheumatic, Sclerotitis—o. Sicca, Xerophthalmia—o. Suppurative, see Ophthalmia—o. Taraxis, see Ophthalmia—o. Tarsi, see Ophthalmia—o. Ulcerosa, Helcophthalmia—o. Varicosa, Circsophthalmia—o. Vera, see Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMIATER, Oculist.

OPHTHALMIATRI'A, *Ophthalmiatrotechnica*, *Ophthalmiotherapi'a*; from *ophthalmos*, 'the eye,' and *trapos*, 'a physician.' The art of the oculist. Treatment of diseases of the eye.

OPHTHALMIATROTECHNICA, Ophthalmiatristia.

OPHTHALMIC, *Ophthalmicus*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' That which relates or belongs to the eye.

OPHTHALMIC ARTERY, *A. orbitaire*, (Ch.) arises from the internal carotid, and issues from the cranium by the foramen opticum. At first, it is situate at the outer and lower side of the optic nerve, but ascends above this nerve, and passes towards the inner angle of the orbit. It furnishes, in its course, the *lachrymal, centralis retinae, infra-orbitaris, ciliaris, anterior ciliaris, inferior and superior musculares, anterior and posterior ethmoidales, and superior and inferior palpebrals*. After having given off these, it divides into two branches—the *frontal and nasal*, which furnish a number of ramifications,—some superficial, others deep-seated.

OPHTHALMIC GANGLION, *Lenticular G., Ciliary ganglion, G. orbitaire* (Ch.), is one of the smallest ganglions of the body, and formed by the 5th and 3d pairs of encephalic nerves. It is situate at the outer side of the optic nerve near the bottom of the orbit; is irregularly quadrilateral and flat: its colour of a reddish gray. Behind, it communicates by its posterior angles—by means of nervous filaments—with the nasal nerve of the ophthalmic and the motor oculi. Each of its anterior angles furnishes a fasciculus of small nerves. These are the ciliary nerves.

OPHTHALMIC NERVE, *Ophthalmic Nerve of Willis, Orbito-frontal*, (Ch.) is the smallest and first of the three branches given off by the 5th pair. It proceeds along the external paries of the cavernous sinus, and enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure. It divides into three branches: one, *external*—the lachrymal nerve; another, *superior*—frontal nerve; and the last, *internal*—the nasal nerve. See *Lachrymal, Frontal, Nasal*.

OPHTHALMIC OR OPTIC REMEDY, *Ophthalmicum seu Opticum*, (F.) *Topique ophthalmique*, is a medicine employed in ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMIC SINUS, see *Cavernous Sinus*.

OPHTHALMIC VEIN has the same arrangement as the artery, which it accompanies in all its divisions. It issues from the orbit at the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, and discharges its blood into the cavernous sinus.

The name *Facial Ophthalmic* has been given to the branch by which the facial vein communicates with the ophthalmic.

OPHTHALMICA, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

OPHTHALMICI EXTERNI, *Motore oculorum*.

OPHTHALMICUM, *Ophthalmic remedy*.

OPHTHALMIDIUM, *Microphthalmus*.

OPHTHALMIE PURIFORME DES NOUVEAU-NÉS, see *Ophthalmia*—*o. Blennorrhagique*, see *Ophthalmia*.

OPHTHALMITE, *Ophthalmia*.

OPHTHALMITIS, *Ophthalmia*. This term is occasionally restricted to inflammation of the globe of the eye, in which, both the external and internal structures are involved.

OPHTHALMIUM, *Microphthalmus*.

OPHTHALMO-BLENNORRHEA, *Ophthalmia (purulent)*—*o. Neonatorum*, see *Ophthalmia (purulenta infantum)*.

OPHTHALMO-CARCINOMA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Cancer of the eye.

OPHTHALMOCELE, *Exophthalmia*.

OPHTHALMOCHOLOSIS, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *χολη*, 'bile;' *Ophthalmia biliosa*. *Ophthalmia* from biliary excitement.

OPHTHALMOCHROITES, see *Choroidea tannica*.

OPHTHALMO-CONJUNCTIVITIS, see *Ophthalmia*.

OPHTHALMODULIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *δουλια*, 'servitude.' Eye-servitude. The title of a book by Bartisch on diseases of the eye.

OPHTHALMODYNIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *δυνη*, 'pain,' especially rheumatic pain of the eye. Plenck has given this name to neuralgia of the frontal nerve, in which the pain radiates particularly towards the bottom of the orbit. See *Neuralgia, Frontal*.

OPHTHALMODYNIA PERIODICA, *Neuralgia, facialis*.

OPHTHALMOEDEMA; from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *οιδημα*, 'oedema.' Oedema of the conjunctiva.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which gives a description of the eye. An anatomical description of the eye.

OPHTHALMOLOGY, *Ophthalmologia, Ophthalmotology*, (F.) *Oculistique*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the eye. An anatomical treatise on the eye. A description of the eye in health and disease.

OPHTHALMOMETER, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument of the nature of compasses, invented by F. Petit, for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments.

OPHTHALMOMYITIS, *Ophthalmomyositis*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' *μυς*, 'a muscle,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPARALYSIS, *Ophthalmoplegia*.

OPHTHALMOPHLEBOTOMIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' *φληγ*, 'a vein,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' Bleeding from the vessels of the conjunctiva.

OPHTHALMOPHTHARISIS, *Ophthalmophthi'isis*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *φθαρσις*, 'corruption.' Destruction of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMOPHTHISIS, *Ophthalmophtharsis*.

OPHTHALMOPL'GLIA, *Ophthalmoparaly'sis*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPONIA, *Ophthalmia*.

OPHTHALMOPTOSIS, from *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye,' and *πτωσις*, 'a prolapse.' A word employed by some authors in the sense of exophthalmia, by others, in that of hydrophthalmia.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break forth.' Hemorrhage from the tunica conjunctiva. It is rare.

OPHTHALMOS, *Eye*.

OPHTHALMOSCOPIA, *Ophthalmoscopy*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *σκοπειω*, 'I regard attentively.' The art of judging of the temper, &c. of a person by examining his eyes. The art of judging of health or disease by inspection of the eyes. Exploration of the eyes in order to a diagnosis.

OPHTHALMOSTATUM, (F.) *Ophthalmostat*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *στασις*, 'station;' *Speculum Oculi*. An instrument for fixing the eye.

OPHTHALMOTHERAPIA, *Ophthalmiatria*.

OPHTHALMOTOLOGY, *Ophthalmology*.

OPHTHALMOTOMY, *Ophthalmotomia*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *τομη*, 'I cut.' The part

of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the eye. It has, also, been applied to extirpation of the eye.

OPHTHALMOXEROSIS, Xerophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOXYYSIS, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *ξυσι*, 'I scrape.' A name given to the scarification sometimes practised on the conjunctiva, in cases of ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM, *Ophthalmoxys'ter*, *Ophthalmoxyste'rium*, *Xystrum ophthal'micum*. An instrument for scraping the eye. Name given to a small brush, with barbs like an ear of barley or rye, intended to scarify the eyelids in certain cases of ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMUS, Eye.

OPHTHALMYMENITIS, *Ophthalmohymeni'tis*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'eye,' *υμνη*, 'membrane,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of one or more of the membranes of the eye.

OPIACE, Opiate.

OPIACUM, Opiatum.

OPIANE, Narcotine.

OPIANUM, Narcotine.

OPIAT, Opiate — o. *Dentifrice*, Dentifrice.

OPIATE, *Opiatum*, *Opiacum*, *Papavera'cum*, *Meco'nicum*, (F.) *Opiat*, *Opiacé*, from *οπιον*, ('juice,') 'opium.' A medicine containing opium. A medicine that procures sleep. An electuary; — formerly, an electuary, which contained opium.

OPIATED, *Opiatus*. Impregnated with opium. Affected by opium.

OPIATUM FEBRIFUGUM, *Electuarium de Kiná Kíná*; *Electuary of Cincho'na*. (*Pulv. cinch.* ℥xvii, *ammon. muriat.* ℥j, *mellis, syrup. absinth.* aa ℥ij. Make into an electuary. *Ph. P.*) Given, when cinchona is indicated.

OPIATUM MESENTERICUM, *Electuarium de Aloé, Muria'te Hydrargyri, et Ferro*. (*Gun. ammon.* ℥ss, *senna* ℥vj, *hydrargyri submuriat.*, *rad. art.*, *aloé socotrin.* aa ℥ij, *pule. scammon. comp. (vulg. de tribus.) rhej. rad.* aa ℥ij, *ferri limatur. porphyriat.* ℥ss. Bruise and mix together, add of compound syrup of apples double the weight of the other matters, and make into an electuary. *Ph. P.*) Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij, in obstructions of the liver, mesentery, &c.

OPIATUS, Opiated.

OPION, Opium.

OPISMA, Succus.

OPIS'THENAR, *Dorsum manús*, from *οπισθε*, 'backwards,' and *θεναρ*, 'the flat of the hand.' The back of the hand.

OPISTHOCEPHALON, Occiput.

OPISTHOCRANIUM, Occiput.

OPISTHOCYPHOSIS, Cyphoma.

OPISTHOLOB'IUM, *Opisthot'ium*, from *οπισθε*, 'behind,' and *λοβια*, 'the lobe of the ear.' Any agent applied behind the ear.

OPISTHOTIUM, Opistholobium.

OPISTHOTONOS, *Raptus posterga'neus, Tet'anus dorsalis, T. posticus, T. posterga'neus*, from *οπισθε*, 'backwards,' and *τονω*, 'I stretch.' A species of tetanus, in which the body is bent backwards.

OPIUM, see Papaver — o. *Colatum*, *Extractum opii* — o. *Depuratum*, *Extractum opii* — o. *Eaters*, *Theriaci*.

OPOBALSAMUM, see *Amyris opobalsamum*.

OPOCARPASON, *Carpasium* (juice.)

OPODELDOC, *Opodeldoch*.

OPODELDOCH, *Opedel'toch*, *Opedel'doch*. An unmeaning term, frequently used by Paracelsus. Formerly, it signified a plaster for all external injuries; now, it is applied to the *Linimentum Saponis Compositum*.

OPODELDOCH, STEER'S. A liniment, called after the inventor. There are many formulae for its preparation. The following is one. *Sap. alb. ℥ij, camphor* ℥ij, *ol. rosmarini* ℥iv, *spiritus vini rectificati* Oij. See *Linimentum Saponis Compositum*.

OPODYMUS, *Diprosopus*.

OPOPIOS, *Optic*.

OPOPONACUM, *Pastinaca opoponax*.

OPOPONAX, see *Pastinaca opoponax*.

OPOPONAXWORT, *Pastinaca opoponax*.

OPO'RIČE, from *οπωρα*, 'autumnal fruits.' A medicine, composed of several autumnal fruits, particularly of quinces, pomegranates, &c. and wine. It was formerly administered in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, &c.

OPOS, *Succus expressus* — o. *Silphion*, *Lasertium*.

OPPIDULUM, *Vulva*.

OPPILATIO, *Emphraxis* — o. *Tela Cellulosa*, Induration of the cellular tissue.

OPPILATIVUS, *Obstruens*.

OPPONENS, (F.) *Opposant*, from *ob*, and *ponere*, 'to place.' That which faces or is put in opposition to something. The name has been given to two muscles of the hand.

OPPONENS MINIMI DIGIT'I, *Carpo-metacarpia du petit doigt* (Ch.), *Metacarpicu du petit doigt*, (F.) *Opposant du petit doigt*. This muscle has the same shape and arrangement as the preceding, but is of less size. It is situate in the hypthenar eminence. Its fibres are inserted into the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and terminate on the whole length of the inner edge of the 5th metacarpal bone. This muscle carries the 5th metacarpal bone forwards and outwards, and thus augments the concavity of the palm of the hand.

OPPONENS POL'ICIS, *Flexor ossis Metacarpi pollicis*, *Opponens pollicis manús*, *Flexor primi interno'dii* (Douglasz.) *Antith'enar sive semi-interosseus pollicis*, (F.) *Carpo-metacarpia du pouce* (Ch.) *Metacarpicu du pouce*, *Opposant du Pouce*. A small, flat, triangular muscle, situate in the substance of the thenar eminence. It is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and to the trapezium; and, on the other, to the whole of the outer margin of the first metacarpal bone. This muscle impresses on the first bone of the metacarpus a movement of rotation, which opposes the thumb to the other fingers.

OPPOSANT, *Opponens* — o. *du Petit doigt*, *Opponens minimi digiti* — o. *du Pouce*, *Opponens pollicis*.

OPPRESSIO, *Catalepsy*, *Oppression* — o. *Nocturna*, *Incubus*.

OPPRESSION, *Oppres'sio*, *Thlipsis*, *Cata-thlipsis*, from *opprimere* (*ob*, and *primere*, *pressum*,) 'to press against.' A state, in which the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the part affected. When employed abstractedly, it means, particularly, *Oppression of the chest* — *Oppressio Pectoris*, (F.) *O. de Poitrica*.

OPPRESSION, *Oppres'sio vir'ium*, (F.) *Oppression des forces*, is, also, used for that condition, at the commencement of fevers, &c., in which the system is oppressed rather than debilitated, and where the vascular action rises, as the obstruction to free circulation is relieved by bleeding, purging, &c.

OPS, *Eye*.

OPSEONUSI, *Opsionusi*.

OPSIALGIA, *Neuralgia*, *facial*.

OPSIONUSI, *Opseon'u'si*, from *ωψια*, 'vision,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease;' *Morb' visus*. *Disease of vision*.

OPSIOTOCIA, from *οψε*, 'too late,' and *τοκος*, 'birth;' *Partus serotinus*. Parturition after the usual period. See Pregnancy.

OPSIS, Pupil, Vision.

OPSOMANIAC, *Opsom'anes*, (F.) *Opsomane*, from *οψι*, 'aliment,' and *μανια*. One who loves some particular aliment to madness.

OPTESIS, Assatio.

OPTIC, *Opt'icus*, *Οπο'πιος*, from *οπτομα*, 'I see.' That which relates to vision.

OPTIC CENTRE, *Centrum opt'icum*. The optic centre of the crystalline is the point at which the various rays proceeding from an object cross in their way to the retina.

OPTIC COMMISSURE, see Chiasmus.

OPTIC FORAMEN, *Fora'men opt'icum*, (F.) *Trou optique*. A round opening in the sphenoid bone, near the base of its lesser ala, through which the optic nerve passes.

OPTIC GANGLIA, *Quadrigenina tubercula*.

OPTIC GROOVE. A transverse groove on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone, on which the commissure of the optic nerve rests, and which is continuous on each side with the optic foramen.

OPTIC LOBES, *Quadrigenina tubercula*.

OPTIC NERVE, *Nervus opt'icus*, *Par secundum seu opt'icum seu visio'rium*, *Nerve of the 2d pair*, *Nervus visivus seu visio'rius*, *Ocular nerve of Chaussier*. The optic nerves are remarkable for their size; for their running a longer course within than without, the cranium; and for their furnishing no branch from their origin to their termination. They do not seem to arise, as was long supposed, from the optic thalami, but from the tubercula quadrigenina. Immediately after their origin the optic tracts, *Tractus opt'icus*, proceed forwards; are, at first, broad and flat; but afterwards become narrower and round. In front of the fossa pituitaria, they unite and decussate, each nerve proceeding through the optic foramen with the ophthalmic artery. The nerve passes to the back part of the globe of the eye, becomes narrower, and enters that organ to give rise to the nervous expansion called the retina. Besides its neurilemma, the optic nerve is surrounded by a sheath, furnished by the dura mater. This accompanies it as far as the eye.

The optic nerve is the nerve of special sensibility of the eye.

OPTIC REMEDY, see Ophthalmic remedy.

OPTIC THALAMI, *Thalami nervorum opticorum* — o. Tracts, see Optic nerve.

OPTICO-TROCHLÆI-SCLÉROTICIEN, Oblique, superior of the eye.

OPTICUM, Ophthalmic remedy.

OPTILOS, Eye.

OPTOMETER, from *οπτομα*, 'I see,' and *μετρον*, 'a measure.' An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision.

OPUNTIA, *Cactus opuntia*.

OR, Gold—o. *Cyanure d'*, see Gold—o. *Divisé*, see Gold—o. *Hydrochlorate d'*, see Gold—o. *Iodure d'*, see Gold—o. *Nitromuriate d'*, see Gold—o. *Oxide d'*, see Gold—o. *et de Sodium, chlorure d'*, see Gold—o. *et de Soude, Hydrochlorate d'*, see Gold—o. *et de Soude, Muriate d'*, see Gold.

ORA SERRATA, see Ciliary (Body.)

ORACH, STINKING, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

ORAL, (F.) *Oral, Vocal*, from *os, oris*, 'a mouth.' Relating to the mouth or to speech.

ORANGE, FLOWERS OF THE, see *Citrus aurantium* — o. Root, *Hydrastis Canadensis* — o. Tree, *Citrus aurantium*.

ORANGEADE. A drink, made with orange juice diluted with water. It is antiphlogistic, and often recommended in acute diseases.

ORANGES, see *Citrus aurantium* — o. *Curassoe*, *Aurantia curassaventia*.

ORBES CARTILAGINOSI TRACHEÆ, see Trachea.

OBICULAIRE DES LÈVRES, Orbicularis oris—o. *des Paupières*, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

ORBICULAR, *Orbicula'ris*, from *orbis*, 'a circle.' Spherical, circular.

ORBICULAR BONE, *Oe orbicula'rè seu lenticula'rè seu Sylvii seu orbicula'rè Syl'vii*, *Globulus stap'edii ossis*, *Epiph'ysis cruris longio'ris in'cudis*, *Ossiculum orbicula'rè seu squama'eum seu cochlearè seu quartum*, is the smallest of the four bones of the ear. It is scarcely perceptible, round, convex on two surfaces, and situate between the long ramus of the incus and the head of the stapes.

ORBICULAR MUSCLES are muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body. 1. *Orbicula'ris Oris, Sphincter Labio'rum, Semi vel Demi-orbicula'ris, Supra-semi-orbicula'ris, Constrictor Oris, Labia'lis, Oculato'rius, Basia'tor*, (F.) *Labial, Orbiculaire des lèvres*. A muscle situate in the substance of the lips, and extending from one commissure to the other. It is formed of two very distinct portions, of a semi-oval shape; one belonging to the upper lip, the other to the lower. Their extremities cross at the commissures, and are confounded with the other muscles of the parts. The use of this fleshy muscle is to bring the lips together, and to close the aperture of the mouth, by making it represent a sort of *bouffret* with radiated wrinkles. It is an antagonist to every other muscle of the lips. 2. *Orbicularis Palpebra'rum, Orbicularis oculi, Orbicularis palpebra'rum cilia'ris, Palpebra'rum duo musculi, Maxillo-palpebral, Palpebra'lis, Constrictor palpebra'rum, Sphincter Palpebra'rum seu Oculi*, (F.) *Naso-palpebral* (Ch.), *Palpebral, Orbiculaire des paupières*. A muscle common to both the eyelids, and seated in their substance. It is broad, thin, transversely oval, and cleft in its great diameter. It is attached to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; to the internal angular process of the frontal bone, and to the orbital process of the superior maxillary bone. From these origins the muscle passes outwards, under the skin of the eyelids, surrounding the orbit in a circular manner, extending somewhat beyond it, and covering the upper part of the cheek. It is inserted into the skin of the eyelids, its upper and inner edge being intimately connected with the frontal and corrugator muscles. Its use is to close the eye, by bringing the eyelids together. The part of the orbicularis which covers the cartilages of the eyelids, and which is remarkably thin, is the *Musculus Ciliaris* of some authors.

ORBICULARIS OCULI, Orbicularis palpebrarum, see Orbicular muscles — o. Oris, see Orbicular muscles — o. Palpebrarum, see Orbicular muscles — o. Palpebrarum ciliaris, see Orbicular muscles — o. Recti, Sphincter ani externus.

ORBICULUS CILIARIS, Ciliary ligament, Ciliary zone.

ORBIS GENU, Patella.

ORBIT, *Or'bita, O. oculi, Troch'ia, Conchus seu Cavitas seu Fovea seu Pelvicula oculi*, from *orbis*, 'a circle.' The circular cavities are so called, which lodge the organs of sight. The *orbite* or *orbital fossæ* or *cavities*, *conchi*, *κεγχος*, are situate at the upper part of the face, and are composed of seven bones, viz.:—the *frontal*, above; the *palate* and *superior maxillary*, below; the *sphenoid* and *malar*, externally; and the *ethmoid* and *lachrymal*, internally. The orbit is filled by the globe of the eye, with its different accessory parts—muscles, nerves, vessels, the lachrymal gland, &c. Its margin is termed *margin orbita'lis*.

ORBITA, Orbit—o. Oculi, Orbit.
ORBITAL FISSURE, INFERIOR, Sphenoidal fissure—o. Fissure, superior, Maxillary fissure.

ORBITAR, *Orbitarius, Orbitalis, Orbital*. Same etymon. Relating or belonging to the orbit.

ORBITAR APOPH'YES or **PROC'ESSES** terminate the two extremities of the orbitar arch. The *external* is much more prominent, and is articulated with the cheek-bone; the *internal* is thinner, and joins the os unguis.

ORBITAR ARCH, (F.) *Arcade orbitaire*, is the projecting, round margin, which separates the *frontal* and *orbital* surfaces of the os frontis, and forms a part of the circumference of the orbit.

ORBITAR FISSURES, (F.) *Fentes orbitaires*. These are situate in the orbit. They are two in number: one *superior*, the Sphenoidal; the other *inferior*, the Spheno-maxillary.

ORBITAR FORAM'INA. Of these there are several:—1. The *Foramen orbitarium superius*, (F.) *Trou orbitaire supérieur*, which is situate at the junction of the inner third of the orbitar arch with its two outer thirds, and gives passage to the frontal nerve. 2. The *Foram'ina orbitaria interiora vel interna, Foram'ina Ethmoidea*. These are situate at the upper part of the internal paries of the orbit, are formed by the union of two notches of the os frontis with two similar ones of the ethmoid; and are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. The former gives passage to the ethmoidal filament of the nasal nerve and to a small artery.

ORBITAR NERVE, *Nervus orbitalis seu orbitarius* *subcutaneus malæ*, is a branch given off from the superior maxillary. It enters the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and divides into two filaments; the one—*malar*—which passes over the cheek-bone, is distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, and anastomoses with the facial nerve; the other—*temporal*—which passes to the temporal fossæ, and anastomoses with the inferior maxillary and facial, to become afterwards subcutaneous.

ORBITO-EXTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN, *Rectus externus oculi*—o. *Intus-Scléroticien*, *Rectus internus oculi*—o. *Maxillo-labial*, *Levator labii superioris proprius*—o. *Palpebralis*, *Levator palpebræ superioris*—o. *Sus-palpebralis*, *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

ORCANETTE, *Ancusa officinalis*.

ORCHALGIA, *Orchidalgia*.

ORCHAS, *Scrotum*.

ORCHEITIS, *Orchitis, Oscheitis, Inflammatio scroti*, from *orchis*, 'the scrotum,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the scrotum.

ORCHEITIS, *Hernia humoralis*.

ORCHEOCATABASIS, *Orchidocatabasis*.

ORCHEOCELE, *Orchiocele*.

ORCHEOTOMY, *Castration*.

ORCHESTROMANIA, *Chorea*.

ORCHIDAL'GIA, *Orchal'gia, Orchidodyn'ia*, from *orchis*, 'a testicle,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Pain of the testicle. Neuralgia of the testicle. Irritable testicle. A form of neuralgia.

ORCHIDATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia testiculi*, from *orchis*, *orchidos*, 'a testicle,' and *atrophia*, 'atrophy.' Atrophy or wasting of the testicles.

ORCHIDITIS, *Hernia humoralis*.

ORCHIDOCATAB'ASIS, *Orcheocatab'asis, Descensus testiculo'rum*, from *orchis*, 'the testis,' and *καταβασις*, 'descent.' The descent of the testes into the scrotum.

ORCHIDOCELE, *Hernia humoralis*.

ORCHIDODYN'IA, *Orchidalgia*.

ORCHIDONCUS, *Hernia humoralis*.

ORCHIDOTOMY, *Castration*.

ORCHILL, *Lichen roccella*.

ORCHIOCE'LE, *Orcheoc'le*, from *orchis*, 'the testicle,' and *κηλη*, 'a rupture.' A tumour of the testicle. Scrotal hernia. *Hernia humoralis*. A name given to several diseases of the testicle and its envelopes, essentially differing from each other.

ORCHIOCE'LE SCIRRHOSA, *Scirrhoc'le*. A malignant tumour of the testis.

ORCHIS, *Testicle*—o. *Butterfly, Orchis bifolia*.

ORCHIS MAS'CU'LA, *Saty'ron, Male Orchis, Tatic'ulus caninus, Cynosorchis, Dogs' stones, Male Foals' stones, Twinroot*. This root has had a place in some pharmacopœias, on account of the glutinous, slimy juice it contains. The root of the *Orchis bifolia* or *Butterfly orchis*, has likewise been collected. It has been used as a demulcent. Its fancied aphrodisiac virtues seem to be owing to its resemblance to *orchis*, 'a testicle,' whence its name.

Salep is obtained from this variety of the orchis;—and from the *Orchis morio*, &c. See *Salep*.

ORCHIS, ROUND-LEAVED, LARGE, *Platanthus orbiculata*.

ORCHITE, *Hernia humoralis*.

ORCHITIS, *Hernia humoralis*.

ORCHOI, see *Tarsus*.

ORCHOTOMIA, *Castration*. Also, removal of the tarsi.

ORDEOLUM, *Hordeolum*.

ORDEUM, *Hordeum*.

ORDINAIRES, *Menses*.

ORDONNANCE, *Formula, Prescription*.

OREILLE D'HOMME, *Asarum*—o. *de Soria, Hieracium pilosella*.

OREILLETTE, *Asarum, Auricle of the heart*.

OREILLONS, *Parotis, Cynanche parotidea*.

ORELIA GRANDIFLORA, *Allamanda*.

ORELLANA, see *Terra Orleans*.

OREOSELINUM, *Athamanta aureoselinum*—o. *Africanum, Bubon galbanum*—o. *Legitimum, Athamanta aureoselinum*—o. *Nigrum, Athamanta aureoselinum*.

OREXIS, *Appetite, Pyrosis*—o. *Cynodes, Bostilimia*.

ORGAN, *Organum, Organon*. 'An instrument.' Part of an organized being, destined to exercise some particular function. Thus—the eyes are organs of sight; the muscles are organs of motion, &c. The collection of organs which concur in any function, is called *apparatus*.

ORGANA GENERATIONI INSERVIENTIA, *Genital organs*—o. *Sudoripara*, see *Perspiration*.

ORGANES GÉNITAUX, *Genital organs*.

ORGAN'IC, *Organ'icus*. Relating to an organ or organs, and to beings possessed of organs. Hence, **ORGANIC FUNCTIONS** are those possessed by both animals and vegetables. It is also used synonymously with *vital*, in contradistinction to *physical*.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, see *Chymistry*.

ORGANIC DISEASES or **LESIONS** are such as concern the organ itself, in contradistinction to *functional, rational, or dynamic*, which merely concern the function. Of course, *organic diseases* of a part are always more serious than *functional*.

ORGANIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, see *Triplancharis nerve*.

ORGANICISM, *Organicism'us*, from *organon*, 'an organ.' The doctrine of the localization of disease. A modern term, but not much used.

ORGANISATIO, *Organization*.

ORGANISATUS, Organized.

OR'GANISM. Same etymon. The living economy. Many physiologists have used this word synonymously with organization; but more especially to designate the aggregate of vital actions in organized beings, animals as well as vegetables. The collection of parts composing an organized body, and the laws which govern it.

ORGANIZABIL'ITY, from *organisatio*, and *abilis*, 'suitable.' Capability of organization or of being formed into living tissue. Substances possessed of such capability—as fibrin—are said to be organizable.

ORGANIZABLE, see Organizability.

ORGANIZA'TION, *Organisatio*, from *opyavov*, 'an organ.' The manner of structure proper to different beings. It is also employed in the sense of the structure of a part; as, the organization of the heart, &c.

ORGANIZATION, COMPOUNDS OF, Principles, immediate.

OR'GANIZED, *Organis instructus*, *Organisatus*. That which is composed of organs.

ORGANIZED BODIES, (F.) *Corps organisés*, are those endowed with life; i. e. animals and vegetables: in contradistinction to *inorganic* bodies, which comprise the mineral kingdom. See *Corpus*.

ORGANOCHEMIA, Chymistry, organic.

ORGANOG'ENY, *Organogenia*, from *opyavov*, 'an organ,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' The doctrine of the formation of different organs.

ORGANOGNOSIA, from *opyavov*, 'organ,' and *γνωσις*, 'knowledge.' The knowledge and discrimination of organized bodies.

ORGANOGRAPHY, *Organographia*, from *opyavov*, 'an organ,' and *γραφειν*, 'a description.' A description of the organs of a living body.

ORGANOLOGY, Anatomy, Craniology.

ORGANON OLFAC'TUS, Nasus.

ORGANONOM'IA, from *opyavov*, 'an organ,' and *νομος*, 'a law.' The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

ORGANOZOONOMIA, Zoonomia.

ORGANUM, Instrument.

ORGASM, *Organismus*, *Orgosia*, from *opyavov*, 'I desire ardently,' 'I am excited.' *Estruation*. A strong impulse or desire for something. State of excitement and turgescence of any organ whatever. *Erethism*. Applied particularly to the height of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

ORGASMUS, Turgescence.

ORGAS'TICA. Same etymon. The second order of the class *Genetica* of Good. Defined: diseases affecting the orgasm; organic or constitutional infirmity disordering the power or the desire of procreating.

ORGE, Rage.

ORGE, Hordeum—o. *Perle*, see Hordeum.

ORGEAT, Syrupus amygdalis.

ORGELET, Hordeolum.

ORGEOLET, Hordeolum.

ORGOSIS, Orgasm.

ORICHALCUM, Brass.

ORICULAR, Auricular.

ORICULE, Auricle, Pavillon of the ear.

ORIFICIUM, Mouth—o. Dextrum Ventriculi, Pylorus—o. Uteri, Os uteri—o. Ventriculi Sinistrium, Cardia.

ORIG'ANUM, *Origanum vulgare*, *Cuni'la bulbula*, *Marjora'na mancura'na*, *O. heracleoticum*, *Zazarhen'di herba*, *Wild mar'joram*, *Common marjoram*, *Mancura'na*, (F.) *Pied de lit*. Family. Labiate. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This plant resembles marjoram in smell; and has a pungent taste, much like thyme. It is aromatic

and stimulant; and its oil possesses the properties of the essential oils in general. The oil, *oleum origani* (Ph. U. S.), is very pungent, and is rarely given internally. It is used in toothach.

ORIGANUM AQUATICUM, *Eupatorium cannabinum*—o. *Creticum*, *O. dictamnus*.

ORIGANUM DICTAM'NUS, *Dictamnus Creticus*, *O. Creticum*, *Amar'acus tomento'eus*, *Oni'tia*, *Ditt'any of Crete*, (F.) *Dictamne de Crète*. The leaves of this plant were once recommended as emmenagogue and alexipharmic.

ORIGANUM HERACLEOTICUM, *Origanum*.

ORIGANUM MAJORA'NA, *Marjora'na*, *O. majorana'ides*, *Majorana*, *M. hortens'is*, *Sweet marjoram*, *Samp'sucus*, *Agriorig'anum*, *Amar'acus*, (F.) *Marjolaine*. Its odour is strong and fragrant; taste aromatic and bitterish. Its properties are those of a stomachic and erhine. It is chiefly used, however, for culinary purposes, and as a snuff in headach.

ORIGANUM SYRIACUM, *Teucrium marum*.

ORIGINAIRE (F.), from *origo*, 'origin.' This term has been used, by French writers, in the same sense as *congenital*. It is particularly applied to affections depending upon faulty conformation, or to faulty conformation itself.

ORIGO, Arche.

ORISMOLOGY, Terminology.

ORLEANA, see Terra Orleana.

ORME, Appetite.

ORME, Ulmus.

ORMSKIRK MEDICINE. A celebrated antilyssic remedy, supposed to consist of *Puls. Creta*, ℥ss; *Bol. Armen.* ℥ijj; *Alumin. gr.* x; *Puls. Inula*, ℥j; *Ol. Anisi*, gtt. vj.

This is taken for a dose every morning for six times, in a glass of water, with a small proportion of fresh milk.

ORNAMENTUM FOLIACEUM, see Tube, Fallopian.

ORNITHOG'ALUM ALTIS'SIMUM. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Asphodeleae, the fleshy bulb of which is diuretic. An oxymel is prepared of it, which is given in catarrh, asthma, phthisis, and hydrothorax. It resembles squill in its medicinal properties.

ORNITHOGALUM MARITIMUM, *Scilla*—o. *Squilla*, *Soilla*.

ORNITHOGLOSSÆ, see *Fraxinus excelsior*.

ORNUS EUROPEÆ, see *Fraxinus ornus*—o. *Mannifera*, *Fraxinus ornus*—o. *Rotundifolia*, *Fraxinus ornus*—o. *Sylvestris*, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

OROBAN'CHE VIRGINIA'NA, *Epifa'gus America'nus*, *E. Virginia'nus*, *Virginia'ia broomrape*, *Beech-drops*, *Cancer-root*. Family, *Orobanchoides*. This parasitic plant is astringent, and a peculiar and extremely nauseous bitter. It is most powerful when fresh. It has been used in dysentery; and, externally, to obstinate ulcers.

OROBAN'CHE AMERICA'NA, and *O. UNIFLO'RA*, have the same properties, and are, likewise, called *Cancer-root*, *Earth-club*, and *Cloppwort*.

OROBE, *Ervum ervilia*.

OROBION, see *Ervum ervilia*.

OROBOI'DES, from *οροβος*, 'the orobus,' and *ιδες*, 'form.' *Orobo'ides*. Having the shape of the orobus. A name given to urine, *Urina orobo'ides* seu *oroboi'des*, when depositing a substance of a fawn colour, like the meal of the orobus.

OROBUS, *Ervum ervilia*—o. *Faba*, *Vicia faba*.

ORONGE, see *Agaric*.

OROPHALL'US, from *ορος*, or *οπος*, 'the rump,' and *φαλλος*, 'the male organ.' A monster having a second male organ originating from the rump.—Gurlt.

OROS, *Croupion*, *Serum*.

ORPIMENT, *Auripigmentum*, *Orpin*, *Risigallum*, *Risigallum*, *Cloax*, *Elomé*, *Sira*, *Lempnias*, *Speculum citrinum*, *Yrides*, *Yride*. The native yellow sulphuret of arsenic. It is poisonous, but less so than the oxide. It is, also, called *Adarigo*, *Adarnech*, *Ahusal*, *Althanacha*, *Azarnet*. The Turks prepare a depilatory with it, which they call *Rusma*.

ORPIN, Orpiment—*o. Brulant*, *Sedum*—*o. Grand*, *Sedum telephium*—*o. Reprise*, *Sedum telephium*.

ORPINE, *Sedum telephium*.

ORRHOCHYZIA, *Diarrhœa*, serous.

ORRHOCYST'IS, from *orpos*, 'serum,' and *κυστις*, 'a bladder.' An encysted tumour containing a serous fluid.

ORRHONYMENTIS, *Hydrohymenitis*.

ORRHOPYG'ION. The inferior extremity of the vertebral column; from *orpos*, 'extremity,' and *ωυγ*, 'the nates.' The *os coccygis*. Also, the raphe, extending from the penis to the anus, and separating the scrotum into two parts.

ORRHORRHE'A, from *orpos*, 'serum,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' A morbidly increased secretion of a serous fluid.

ORRHOS, *Croupion*, Serum.

ORRIS, *Iris Florentina*—*o. Common*, *Iris Germanica*.

ORSEILLE, *Lichen roccella*.

ORTEIL, *Digitus pedis*.

ORTHOCO'LUM, from *orthos*, 'straight,' and *κωλον*, 'limb.' Stiffness of the limb, so that it is kept quite straight.

ORTHODO'RON. A measure with the Greeks, equal to eleven finger-breadths.

ORTHOG'NATHOUS, from *orthos*, 'right,' straight,' and *γναθος*, 'jaw.' Having a vertical jaw. A term applied to the form of head in which the facial angle approaches the right angle.

ORTHOMORPHIA, *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOMORPHOSIS, *Orthopædia*.

ORTHONTROPIA, *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOPÆD'IA, *Orthopæ'dicē*, *Orthomor'phia*, *Orthomor'phis*, *Orthotrop'ia*, *Orthoped'ices*, from *orthos*, 'right,' and *παις*, 'a child.' The part of medicine whose object is to prevent and correct deformity in the bodies of children. Often used, however, with a more extensive signification, to embrace the correction or prevention of deformities at all ages. *Orthosomat'ice*, *Orthosomat'icē*, from *orthos*, 'right,' and *σωμα*, 'body,' has been proposed as a preferable term.

ORTHOPE'DIC, *Orthopæ'dicus*; same etymon. Relating to orthopædia,—as *Orthopedic Institution*, *Institutum orthopæ'dicum* seu *orthopæ'dium*: an institution for the correction or prevention of deformities in children.

ORTHOPE'DICS, *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOPE'DIST, *Ortho'ter*, *Orthopæ'dicus*, same etymon. One who practises orthopædia.

ORTHOPHREN'IC, *Orthophren'icus*, from *orthos*, 'right,' and *φρην*, 'mind.' Relating to sound mind.

ORTHOPNŒ'A, *Suffoca'tio*, *Strangula'tio*, *Præfoca'tio*, *Pniz*, *Pnigma*, *Euthyp'nœē*, *Euthyp'nœ'a*, *Angor*, *Apnœ'a*, from *orthos*, 'right,' 'straight,' and *πνœ*, 'I respire.' Impracticability of breathing in the horizontal posture. Necessity of being in the erect posture, in order to respire.

ORTHOPNŒA CARDIACA, *Angina Pectoris*—*o. Convulsiva*, *Asthma*—*o. Cynanchica*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*o. Hydrothoracica*, *Hydrothorax*—*o. Hysterica*, *Angone*—*o. Pituitosa*, *Myorthopnœa*—*o. Tussiculosa*, *Pertussis*.

ORTHOSOMATICE, *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOSOMATIQUE, *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOTER, *Orthopedist*.

ORTHYSTEROPTOMA, *Prolapsus uteri*.

ORTHYSTEROPTOSIS, *Prolapsus uteri*.

ORTIE, *Urtica*—*o. Blanche*, *Lamium album*—*o. Brûlante*, *Urtica urens*—*o. Morte*, *Lamium album*—*o. Morte des Bois*, *Galeopsis*—*o. Romaine*, *Urtica pilulifera*.

ORTYX, *Tetrao coturnix*.

ORUS, *Croupion*, Serum.

ORVALE, *Salvia sclarea*.

ORVIETA'NUM. From the Italian *Orvieto*. An electuary regarded as an invaluable antidote, and composed of *Old theriac*, *Dried ripers*, *Scorzonera*, *Carlina*, *Imperatorium*, *Angelica*, *Bistort*, *Rosemary*, *Juniper*, *Cinnamon*, *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Honey*, and a crowd of other substances. Its medical properties resembled, in some respects, those of the theriac. It was so called, according to some, because invented by Orvietano, a celebrated charlatan; or, according to others, from Orvieto, a town in Italy.

ORY'ZA, from *Orea*, (Arab.,) *Oryza sativa*, *Rice*, (F.) *Riz*. Family, Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. A plant, almost aquatic, and indigenous in China, one of the richest productions of Egypt, and which prospers in the warmer regions of the four quarters of the globe. The grain inclosed in the husk is called by the Malays *Paddy*, *Padi*, or *Paddie*; when deprived of the husk, *Bran*, and when boiled *Nasi*. Its amylaceous seeds, *Oryza*, *Oryzum*, *Hordeum galaticum*, nourish more men than those of wheat and rye together. Besides being alimentary, they are demulcent and emollient. *Gardiner's alimentary preparation* is very finely ground rice-meal.

Mucilage of Rice, *Rice water*, may be formed by taking one ounce of rice, and having washed it, macerating it for three hours in a quart of tepid soft water, in a pan placed upon a stove; then boiling the whole slowly for another hour, and straining through a sieve.

It may be sweetened and acidulated, or be prepared with milk, like arrow-root, and used as a demulcent.

Rice Jelly is made by macerating a sufficient quantity of clean rice in as much water as will cover it; boiling slowly, adding water as it evaporates, until the rice is reduced to a pap, sweetening and flavouring with lemon-juice or vanilla, and passing through a fine sieve into a form or mould. It may be eaten alone or with milk; and is a good dietetic preparation for those of weak digestive powers.

Ground rice. Take a tablespoonful of ground rice; a pint and a half of milk, and half an ounce of candied lemon-peel. Rub the rice smooth with the milk: then add the lemon-peel cut into small pieces; boil for half an hour, and strain whilst the milk is hot. It is used in the same cases as rice jelly.

OS, Bone, Mouth, see *Ossiculum*—*o. Acromii*, *Acromion*—*o. ad Cubitale*, *Radius*—*o. Adjutorium*, *Humeri os*—*o. Aleforme*, *Sphenoid*—*o. Alagus*, *Coccyx*, *Sacrum*—*o. Amphideon*, *Os uteri*—*o. Anonyme*, *Innominatum os*—*o. Anonymum*, *Innominatum os*—*o. Anticum*, *Acant bouche*—*o. Arcuale*, *Temporal bone*—*o. Armale*, *Temporal bone*—*o. Asser*, *Sternum*—*o. de l'Assiette*, *Lechion*—*o. Axygos*, *Sphenoid*—*o. Balliste*, *Astragalus*—*o. Basillare*, *Occipital bone*, *Palate bone*, *Sacrum*, *Sphenoid*—*o. Basillare*, *Sphenoid*—*o. Bicornis*, *Hyoides os*—*o. Brachiale*, *Humeri os*—*o. Brachii*, *Humeri os*—*o. Calcis*, *Calcaneum*—*o. Capitatum*, *Magnum os*—*o. Caudæ*, *Occipital bone*—*o. Clunium*, *Sacrum*—*o. Coccygis*, *Coccyx*—*o. Colatorium*, *Ethmoid bone*—*o. Coliforme*, *Rh-*

moid—o. *Convolutum superius*, Turbinated bone, middle—o. Coronale, Frontal bone—o. Coxæ, Innominatum os—o. *Coxal*, Innominatum os, Ischion—o. *Criblæus*, Ethmoid—o. Cribiforme, Ethmoid—o. Cribrosum, Ethmoid—o. Cristatum, Ethmoid—o. *Crochu*, Os unciniforme.

OS CROTOPHALE. A name given by M. Béclard to a bone sometimes met with at the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone; from *σπράφος*, 'the temple.'

OS CROTAPHITICUM, Temporal bone—o. Cubicum, Ethmoid bone—o. Cubiti Inferius, Ulna—o. *de la Cuisse*, Femur—o. Cuneiforme, Sphenoid—o. Cuneo comparatum, Sphenoid—o. Cymbiforme, Scaphoid bone—o. Disciforme, Patella—o. Durum, Temporal bone—o. Ensiforme, Sternum.

OS ÉPACTALE. A name given to one of the ossa Wormiana; particularly to one met with in the posterior fontanelle, and which has been described by G. Fischer, under the name *Os Epactalæ* seu *Gœthianum*.

OS ÉPACTAUX, Wormiana ossa.

OS EXTERNUM. The entrance into the vagina, in contradistinction to the *Os internum* or *Os uteri*.

OS EXTRA ORDINEM CARPI, Os pisiforme—o. Fibrosum, Occipital bone—o. Foraminulentum, Ethmoid—o. Frontis, Frontal bone—o. Genæ, Males os—o. Gladioli, Sternum—o. *Grand*, Magnum os—o. *Grand, col du*, Collum ossis magni—o. Grandinosum, Cuboid—o. Gutturis, Hyoides os—o. Hamatum, Os unciniforme—o. *Hors du rang*, Os pisiforme—o. Hypopium, Males os—o. Hypseloides, Hyoides os—o. Inconjugatum, Sphenoid—o. *Incudi similis*, Incus—o. Inferius ventriculi, Pylorus—o. *Innominé*, Innominatum os—o. *Intercalés*, Wormiana ossa—o. Internum, Os uteri—o. *Inverecundum*, Frontal bone—o. Ischii, Ischion—o. Interparietale, Interparietal bone—o. Jugale, Males os—o. Jugamentum, Males os—o. Juguli, Clavicle—o. Lacrymale, Unguis os—o. Lambda, Occipital bone—o. Lambdoidea, Hyoides os, Occipital bone—o. Lapidum, Temporal bone—o. Latum, Sacrum—o. Latum humeri, Scapula—o. Lenticulare, Os orbiculare, Os pisiforme—o. Lepidoidea, Temporal bone—o. Linguae, Hyoides os—o. Linguale, Hyoides os—o. Lithoides, Temporal bone—o. Magnum, neck of the, Collum ossis magni—o. *Malair*, Males os—o. Malare, Males os—o. Maxillæ superioris undecimum, Vomer—o. *Maxillaire inférieure*, Collum mandibulæ—o. Memento mori, Temporal bone—o. Memorise, Occipital bone—o. Mendosum, Temporal bone—o. Morsus Adami, Thyroid cartilage—o. Mucronatum, Xiphoid cartilage—o. Multangulum majus, Trapezium os—o. Multangulum minus, Trapezoides os—o. Multifforme, Ethmoid, Sphenoid—o. *Nasaux*, Nasal bones—o. Naviculare, Os scaphoides—o. Nervale, Temporal bone—o. Nervosum, Occipital bone—o. Occipiti, Occipital bone—o. Orbiculare, Os pisiforme—o. *du Palais*, Palate bone—o. Palati, Palate bone—o. *Palatin*, Palate bone—o. Papillare, Sphenoid—o. Parietale inferius, Temporal bone—o. Paxillare, Sphenoid—o. Pectinis, Pubis, os—o. Pectoris, Sternum—o. Pelvi-cephalicum, Occipital bone—o. Pelvis laterale, Innominatum os—o. Perone, Fibula—o. Petrosum, Temporal bone—o. Polymorphon, Sphenoid—o. *de la Pomette*, Males os—o. Posterum, Pharynx—o. *Preruptæ rupi* assimilatum, Temporal bone—o. Procinbitale, Ulna—o. *Propres du nez*, Nasal bones—o. Proræ, Occipital bone—o. Pudicum, Males os—o. Puppi, Frontal bone, Occipital bone—o. Pyramidale carpi, Trapezoides os—o. Pyxidii, Occipital bone—o. Rationis, Frontal bone—o. *du Rayon*, Radius—o. Sacrum, Sacrum—o. Saxeum, Temporal bone—o.

Scutiforme, Patella—o. Sedentarium, see Isochiathe—o. Semilunare, Lunare os—o. Sextum cranii, Occipital bone—o. *du Sinciput*, Parietal bones, see Sinciput—o. *Sous-ethmoidal*, Turbinated bone, inferior—o. Sphæno-basilare, Occipital bone—o. Sphecoidea, Sphenoid—o. Sphenoidale, Sphenoid—o. Sphenoides, Sphenoid—o. Spongiosum, Ethmoid—o. Spongiosum inferius, Turbinated bone, inferior—o. Spongiosum medium, Turbinated bone, middle—o. Spongiosum superius, Turbinated bone, middle, Turbinated bone, superior—o. Spongoides, Ethmoid—o. Squamosum, Temporal bone—o. Suboculare, Males os—o. *Surnuméraires*, Wormiana ossa—o. *Susmaxillaire*, Maxillary (superior) bone—o. Sylvii, Os orbiculare—o. Temporis, Temporal bone—o. Tessera, Cuboid—o. Thyreoides, Patella—o. Tibiæ minus, Fibula—o. *Tinca*, Os uteri—o. *Triangulaires*, Wormiana ossa—o. Turbinatum, Turbinated bone, middle—o. Turbinatum inferius, Turbinated bone, inferior—o. Uncinatum, Os unciniforme—o. Upsilonoides, Hyoides os—o. Varium, Cuboid—o. Vespiforme, Sphenoid—o. Vomeres, Vomer—o. *Wormiens*, Wormiana ossa—o. Xiphoides, Sternum—o. Ypseloides, Hyoides os—o. Zygomaticum, Males os.

OS UTERI, *Os tinca*, *Protosporus*, *Os internum*, *Os amphidæon* seu *amphidæum*, *Os cheon*, *Hysterosotoma*, *Os culum uteri*, *Hysterosotomium*, *Orificium uteri*, (F.) *Museau de Tanche*. The mouth of the womb, see Uterus.

OSCEDO, Yawning.

OSCHEMATCEDE'MA, *Oschemæde'ma*, *Edæ'ma scroti cruen'tum*; from *σσχων*, 'scrotum,' 'aima,' 'blood,' and *οίδημα*, 'oedema.' Effusion of blood into the scrotum.

OSCHÆMCEDEMA, *Oschæmatœdema*.

OSCHE, Scrotum.

OSCHEITIS, *Orcheitis*, *Oschitis*.

OSCHEOCARCINOMA, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'.

OSCHEOCE'LE, *Oschocellè*, from *σσχων*, 'the scrotum,' and *κῆλη*, 'tumour'; *Scrotal hernia*, see Bubonocœle. Sauvages uses it in the sense of *Dropsy of the scrotum*, see Hydrocœle.

OSCHEOCELE AQUOSA, Hydroscœcele—o. Flatulenta, Physocœle—o. Hydatidosa, Hydatidocœle—o. Œdematica, Œdematoscœcele—o. Seminalis, Spermatocœle—o. Urinalis, Urocele—o. Vari-cosa, Variocœle.

OSCHEON, Scrotum, Os uteri.

OSCHEON'CUS, *Oschon'cus*, *Oschephy'ma*, *Oschophy'ma*, from *σσχων*, 'scrotum,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A preternatural swelling of the scrotum.

OSCHEOPHYMA, *Oschœoncus*.

OSCHEOPLAS'TIC, *Oschœoplas'ticus*, from *σσχων*, 'the scrotum,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' An epithet given to the operation for restoring the scrotum when lost.

OSCHEOPYCEDE'MA, *Oschopycæde'ma*, *Edæ'ma scroti purulen'tum*. Purulent tumefaction of the scrotum.

OSCHEUS, Scrotum.

OS'CHION. The raised margin of the os uteri. According to some, an excrescence from the os uteri.

OSCHI'TIS, *Orchei'tis*, *Oschœi'tis*, *Inflamma'tio scroti*, from *σσχων*, 'the scrotum,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the scrotum.

OSCHOCARCINOMA, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'.

OSCHOCELE, *Oschœocœle*.

OSCHONCUS, *Oschœoncus*.

OSCHOPHYMA, *Oschœoncus*.

OSCHOPYCEDEMA, *Oschœopycædema*.

OSCHURGEDEMA; from *oscheon*, 'scrotum,' *oson*, 'urine,' and *oidema*, 'oedema.' Oedema from effusion of urine into the scrotum.

OSCHUS, Scrotum.

OSCHYDRGEDEMA, from *oscheon*, 'scrotum,' *oscheon*, 'water,' and *oidema*, 'oedema.' Oedema scroti aquosum. Watery oedema of the scrotum.

OSCILLA'TIO, Irritability, Oscillation.

OSCILLA'TION, *Oscilla'tio*; from *ocillum*, 'an image perhaps of Bacchus, hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air.' Vibration, *Vibra'men*, *Vibra'tio*, *Vibra'tus*. Also, a partial rotatory movement of the eyeball to and from its antero-posterior axis.

OSCITANT (FEVER), *Febris oscitans*, (E.) *Fièvre oscitante*, from *ocitare*, 'to yawn.' A fever, in which the patient is continually yawning.

OSCITATIO, Yawning.

OSCLATORIUS, Orbicularis oris.

OSCLUM UTERI, Os uteri.

OSCUS, Scrotum.

OSEILLE, *Rumex acetosa* — o. *Boucher*, *Rumex scutatus* — o. *Petite*, *Rumex scutatus* — o. *Ronde*, *Rumex scutatus* — o. *Rouge*, *Rumex sanguineus*.

OSMAZOME, *Os'mosome*, *Osmazo'ma*, *Osmazo'ma*, *Zomod'mum*, (F.) *Matière extractive du Bouillon*; *Extractive of meat*, *Saponaceous extract of meat*; from *osm*, 'smell,' and *zomos*, 'soup.' M. Thénard gave this name to an extractive matter, contained in muscular flesh and in the blood of animals, which he considers of a peculiar nature. It has an agreeable smell and taste, and is found in *Bouillons* of meat, in the proportion of one part to seven of gelatin. Vauquelin discovered in it some fungi. It is the substance which gives the flavour of meat to soups, and hence its name. It has been prescribed in the dose of ℥ss to ℥j, in broth or in powder, with aromatics, as a stimulant to the digestive actions and a restorer of appetite in convalescence. An *Osmazome chocolate*, *Chocolata cum osmazo'ma*, has been introduced as an analeptic article of diet. It consists of chocolate ℥ij to osmazome ℥j.

OSME, Odour.

OSMESIS, Olfaction.

OSMIDRO'SIS, from *osm*, 'odour,' and *idros*, 'sweat.' Perspiration of an unusual odour.

OSMITOP'SIS ASTERISCOIDES, *Bellia*. A plant, of the Cape of Good Hope, which, from its smell and taste, seems to contain camphor; hence its antispasmodic virtues. In infusion, it is often beneficially employed in cough, hoarseness, and diseases of the chest generally, and is said to be serviceable in flatulent colic. Infused in spirit, *epiritus bellidis*, it has been used successfully as an external remedy in paralysis.

OSMOMETRICUS SENSUS, Olfaction.

OSMON'OSI, *Osmon'osi*, *Morbi olfactus*, from *osm*, 'odour,' and *ososis*, 'a disease.' Diseases of olfaction.

OSMONOSOLOG'IA, from *osm*, 'odour,' *ososis*, 'disease,' and *logos*, 'description.' The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell.

OSMORRHIZA LONGISTYLIS, *Sweet Cic'ely*. An indigenous plant, Order Umbelliferae, which flowers in May and June. It is an agreeable aromatic, having much of the flavour of anise.

OSMOZOME, Osmazome.

OSMUND, ROYAL, *Osmunda regalis*.

OSMUN'DA CINNAMOMEA, *Cinnamon Fern*. Indigenous; Order, Filices; is regarded to be demulcent, subastringent, and tonic. Boiled in milk, it yields a fine mucilage, which is useful in diarrhoea.

OSMUN'DA REGALIS, *Filix Flor'ida*, *Osmunda royal*. This plant was once thought to possess astringent and emmenagogue virtues.

OSORON, Opium.

OSPHRANTERICUS, Olfactory.

OSPHRANTICOS, Olfactory.

OSPHRASIA, Olfaction.

OSPHRESIOLOGY, *Osphresiology*, from *osphresis*, 'odour,' and *logos*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on olfaction and odours.

OSPHRESIS, Olfaction.

OSPHRETICUS, Olfactory.

OSPHRIS'TICE, from *osphresis*, 'olfaction.'

The doctrine of the phenomena of odours.

OSPHYALGEMA, Coxalgia.

OSPHYALGIA, Coxalgia.

OSPHYARTHRTIS, Osphyitis.

OSPHYARTHROACE, Coxarum morbus.

OSPHYITIS, *Osphy'itis*, *Osphyarthrit'is*, *Inflamma'tio coxae*, from *osphus*, 'the hip,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the parts about the hip.

OSPHYRRHEUMA, Lumbago.

OSPHYS, Haunch, Lumbi.

OSPHYTIS, Osphyitis.

OSSA BREGMATIS, Parietal bones — o. *Convoluta inferiora*, Turbinated bones, inferior — o. *Digitum manus*, Phalanges of the fingers — o. *Digitum pedis*, Phalanges of the toes — o. *Epactalia*, Wormiana ossa — o. *Maxillae superiores quarta seu quinta seu secundum*, Nasal bones — o. *Nassalia*, Nasal bones — o. *Nasi*, Nasal bones — o. *Nervalia*, Parietal bones — o. *Pisiformia lingualia*, see *Hyoides os* — o. *Raphogeminantia*, Wormiana ossa — o. *Sesamoidea*, Sesamoid bones — o. *Sincipitis*, Parietal bones — o. *Spongiosa*, Turbinated bones — o. *Saturarum*, Wormiana ossa — o. *Tertia maxillae superioris*, Turbinated bones — o. *Tetragona*, Parietal bones — o. *Triangularia*, Sphenoidal cornua — o. *Triangularia Blasii*, Wormiana ossa — o. *Triquetra*, Wormiana ossa — o. *Turbinata*, Turbinated bones — o. *Verticalia*, Parietal bones.

OSSELETS DE L'OREILLE, *Ossicula auditus*.

OSSEOUS, *Os'seus*, *Osto'des*, *Osto'id'es*, (F.) *Oseux*; from *os*, 'a bone.' Bony. Resembling bone.

OSSICLE, *Ossiculum*.

OSSICULA, see *Ossiculum*.

OSSIC'ULA AUDIT'US, *Ossic'ula Auris*, (F.) *Ossiclets de l'oreille*, *O. de l'ouie*. The small bones situate in the cavity of the tympanum, and forming an uninterrupted chain from the membrane of the tympanum to that of the fenestra ovalis. They are four in number; and their series, from without to within, is as follows: *Malleus*, *Incus*, *Os orbiculare*, *Stapes*.

OSSICULA BERTINI, *Sphenoidalia cornua* — o. *Innominata*, *Innominata minora ossa* — o. *Nasi*, *Nasal bones* — o. *Sesamoidea*, *Sesamoid bones*.

OSSIC'ULUM, (plural *Ossic'ula*), *Ostac'ion*, *Ostic'le*. Diminutive of *os*, 'a bone.' A small bone. See *Os*.

OSSICULUM COCHLEARE, *Orbicular bone* — o. *Incudi Comparatum*, *Incus* — o. *Malleolo assimilatam*, *Malleus* — o. *Molari denti comparatum*, *Incus* — o. *Orbiculare*, *Orbicular bone* — o. *Quartum*, *Orbicular bone* — o. *Squamosum*, *Orbicular bone*.

OSSIFICA'TION, *Ossifica'tio*, from *os*, 'a bone,' and *facere*, 'to make.' *Osteogen'ia*, *Osteogen'osis*, *Osteo'nis*, *Osto'nis*. Formation of bone. Development, or increase of the osseous system. Ossification takes place in the same manner as the nutrition of other organs. The bones are, at first, mucous, and afterwards cartilaginous: the cartilage, at length, receives the phosphate of lime, and is, at the same time, replaced by a

gelatinous parenchyma, when the bone has acquired the whole of its development.

OSSIFICATION, *Points of*, *Puncta seu Nuclei ossificationis*, *Nuclei ossei*, are the points where the ossification of a bone commences, whence it extends to other parts. Almost all the bones present a greater or less number of points of ossification. Besides the natural ossification, which we observe in the fetus and in the first periods of life, there are also *accidental ossifications*, such as those frequently remarked after the inflammation of serous membranes, in the parietes of arteries, and to which the terms *Osteo'ria*, *Incrustation* and *Petrification* have, sometimes, been applied.

OSSIFRAGA, *Osteocolla*.

OSSIS SACRI ACUMEN, *Coccyx*.

OSSISANA, *Osteocolla*.

OSSIV'OROUS, from *os*, 'a bone,' and *oro*, 'I devour.' A species of tumour, mentioned by Ruysch, which destroys bone.

OSTAGRA, *Os'teagra*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *agros*, 'seizure.' A forceps to cut or remove portions of bone.

OSTALGIA, *Osteocopus*.

OSTALGITIS, *Osti'tis*, *Oste'i'tis*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *itis*. *Inflammat'io Ossis*. Inflammation of bone; characterized by violent shooting and lancinating pains in the bone.

OSTARIUM, *Ossiculum*.

OSTARTHRTIS, *Arthrophlogosis*.

OSTARTHROFACE, *Spina ventosa*.

OSTEAGRA, *Ostagra*.

OSTEALGIA, *Osteocopus*.

OSTEITES, *Osteocolla*.

OSTEITIS, *Ostalgitis*.

OSTEMPY'E'SIS, *Oste'mpye'sis*, *Ostempyo'sis*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *empe'is*, 'effusion of pus.' An abscess in the interior of a bone.

OSTEMPYOSIS, *Ostempyosis*.

OSTEOCE'LE, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *κληη*, 'a tumour.' A hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony:—a rare case. Also, osseous induration of one or both testicles.

OSTEOCLASIS, *Fracture*.

OSTEOCOL'LA, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *κόλλα*, 'glue.' *Glue-bone*, *Stone or Bone binder*, *Ossif'raga*, *Holo'steus*, *Ossia'na*, *Ostri'tes*, *Ostei'tes*, *Amo'steus*, *Osteol'ithos*, *Stelochi'tes*. A name given to petrified carbonate of lime, found in some parts of Germany and other portions of the globe; so called, because it has been supposed to possess the power of favouring the formation of *callus* in fractures. It is the *Chaux carbonatée concrétionnée incrustante* of Haly. Not used.

OSTEOC'OPUS, *Osteal'gia*, *Ostal'gia*, *Osteodyn'ia*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *κοπος*, 'fatigue.' *Boneach*. Pain in the bones.

OSTEODENTINE, see *Tooth*.

OSTEODYNIA, *Osteocopus*.

OSTEOGANGRÆNA, *Necrosis*.

OSTEOGENIA, *Ossification*.

OSTEOGRAPHY, *Osteogra'phia*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *γραφειν*, 'to describe.' Description of the bones. The part of anatomy which describes the bones.

OSTEOLITHOS, *Osteocolla*.

OSTEOL'OGY, *Osteolog'ia*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of bones.

OSTEOMA, *Exostosis*.

OSTEOMALACIA, *Mollities ossium*—o. *Infantum*, *Rachitis*.

OSTEOMALACOSIS, *Mollities ossium*.

OSTEON, *Bone*—o. *Hieron*, *Sacrum*.

OSTEONABROSIS, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' a

priv., and *βρωσις*, 'nutriment.' Atrophy of the osseous texture marked by diminution of volume.

OSTEON'CUS, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *κύκος*, 'a tumour.' A bony tumour.

OSTEONECROSIS, *Necrosis*.

OSTEON'OSI, *Osteonu'si*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *ωσις*, 'a disease.' *Mor'bi os'sium*. Diseases of the bones.

OSTEOPÆDION, *Lithopædion*.

OSTEOPALIN'CLASIS, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' *παλιν*, 'again,' and *κλάσις*, 'fracture.' The breaking again of a bone which has united unfavourably.

OSTEOPHYMA, *Osteoncus*.

OSTEOPHY'TA, *Os'teophyte*, *Exosto'sis*. Under this name, Rokitauský, of Vienna, describes a deposition of bony matter, found by him on the inner surface of the parietes of the skull of pregnant women.

OSTEOPLEU'RA, *Pleurosto'sis*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *πλευρον*, 'a rib.' Ossification of the cartilages of the ribs.

OSTEOPORO'SIS, *Osteosclero'sis*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *πορωσις*, 'induration.' Induration of a bone, from the deposition of too much bony matter.

OSTEOPSATHYROSIS, *Fragilitas ossium*.

OSTEO-SARCO'MA, *Osteo-sarco'sis*, *Sarcosto'sis*, *Hamatexosto'sis*, from *ostreon*, 'bone,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' Disease of the bony tissue, which consists in softening of its laminae, and their transformation into a fleshy substance, analogous to that of cancer; accompanied with general symptoms of cancerous affection. The word has often, also, been used synonymously with *spina ventosa*.

OSTEOSARCOSIS, *Osteosarcoma*.

OSTEOSCLEROSIS, *Osteoporosis*.

OSTEOSIS, *Ossification*.

OSTEO-STEATO'MA, *Exosto'sis steatomatodes*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *εστιπ*, 'suet or fat.' A name given to bony tumours or degenerations, which sometimes belong to osteo-sarcoma; at others, to *spina ventosa*, *exostosis*, &c.

OSTEOT'OMIST, *Osteotomis'ta*. Same etymon as the next. An instrument, invented by Dr. D. Davis, for cutting the bones of the fetal cranium, where it becomes necessary to greatly reduce the size of the head in parturition.

OSTEOT'OMY, *Osteotom'ia*, from *ostreon*, 'a bone,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones.

OSTEOTOPHUS, *Tophus*.

OSTEOTYLUS, *Callus*.

OSTEULCUM, *Bone-nippers*.

OSTEUM, *Bone*.

OSTHIXIA, see *Ossification*.

OSTIA ATRIO-VENTRICULARIA, see *Ostium*.

OSTIARIUS, *Pylorus*.

OSTIOLUM, from *ostreon*, 'a mouth or opening.' A small door or gate.

OSTIOLA CORDIS, *Val'vula cordis*, *Pellic'ula cordis*. The valves of the heart.

OSTITIS, *Ostalgitis*.

OS'TIUM, *Orific'ium*, a door or gate,—of the heart, for example. The opening—*Os'tia atrio-ventricularia*—between the auricle and ventricle of each side; *Os'tium veno'sum*, that of the right side; *Os'tium arterio'sum*, that of the left.

OSTRUM ABDOMINALE, see *Tube*, *Fallopian*—o. *Internum*, see *Ostium uteri*.

OSTRUM U'TERI. The *valva*; the *vagina*. The term *Os'tium inter'num* has been applied to the inferior opening of the uterus, which establishes a free communication between the cavities of the

body and neck, and which is often obliterated in old women.—Cruveilhier. The neck of the uterus; the mouth of the uterus.

OSTIUM UTERINUM, see Tube, Fallopian — o. Ventriculi Duodenale seu Pyloricum seu Dextrum seu Inferius, Pylorus.

OSTODES, Bony.

OSTOIDEA SUBSTANTIA, see Tooth.

OSTOIDES, Bony.

OSTOMA, Exostosis.

OSTOSIS, Ossification.

OSTREA, *Ostreum*, (F.) *Huître*. The oyster. The oyster is a wholesome article of diet, often advised as analeptic and easy of digestion.

The shells, *Testa Ostrea*, *Testa* (Ph. U. S.), (F.) *Écaillés d'huîtres*, have been received into the Pharmacopœias, and used medicinally. Their virtues are similar to those of the carbonate of lime. See Creta.

OSTREUM, Ostrea.

OSTRITES, Ostacolla.

OSTRUTHIUM, Imperatoria.

OSYRIS, Antirrhinum linaria.

OTACOUS'TIC, *Otacus'ticus*; from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *ακουω*, 'I listen.' Any instrument is so called which improves the sense of hearing, —as the different species of trumpets.

OTAGRA, Otagia.

OTAL'GIA, *Otagra*, *Otod'ynē*, *Otal'gy*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the ear; *Dolor aurium*, *Spasmus aurium*, *Ear-ache*. See Otitis.

OTAL'GIC, *Otal'gicus*. An epithet for remedies used in otalgia.

OTECHUS, Tinnitus aurium.

OTEMPLAS'TRUM, *Otoplas'ta*, *Otoplas'trum*, from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *πλαστρον*, 'a plaster.' A plaster put behind the ears.

OTEN'CHYTES, *Otenchyta*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' *εν*, 'into,' and *χυω*, 'I pour.' Pain in the ear; *Dolor auricularis*. A species of syringe, used for injecting the ear.

OTHELCO'SIS, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *ελκωσις*, 'ulceration.' Ulceration or suppuration of the ear.

OTHONE, Linteam.

OTHONION, Linteam.

OTHYGROTES, Otirrhœa.

OTIATER, Aurist.

OTIATR'IA, *Otiat'rice*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *ιατρικια*, 'medicine.' The business of the aurist. The management of diseases of the ear. *Aural Medicine and Surgery*, *Ear Surgery*.

OTIATRICE, Otiatria.

OTIATRUS, Aurist.

O'TIC, *O'ticus*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear.' Belonging or relating to the ear. A medicine employed in diseases of the ear.

OTIC GANGLION, *Otogan'gium*, *Ganglion auricularē*, *Ganglion o'ticum*, *Auricular ganglion*, *Ganglion of Arnold*, (F.) *Ganglion maxillo-tympanique*. This is a small ganglion, although more than double the size of the ophthalmic, ash-coloured and pulpy like the ganglions of the sympathetic. It is situate in advance of the ganglion of Gasser, on the lower surface of the inferior maxillary nerve, at the inner margin of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. See Petros ganglion.

OTIRRHŒA, *Otorrhœa*, *Othy'grotee*, *Blennorrhœa*, (F.) *Catarrhe de l'Oreille*, from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' Discharge of a purulent or puriform liquid, from the meatus auditorius externus, *Pyorrhœa aurium*, *Otopyorrhœa*, *Pya-otorrhœa*, *Otorrhœa purulenta*. It is a symptom of chronic otitis. Some authors have, indeed, used the term synonymously with chronic otitis. When

it extends to the brain, it is termed *cerebral otorrhœa*; and when from the middle or internal ear, it is termed *internal otorrhœa*, *Otorrhœa interna*, and *Entotorrhœa*.

OTIRRHŒA, CEREBRAL, see Otirrhœa.

OTITES, see Digitus.

OTITIS, *Otophleg'monē*, *Empres'ma otitis*, *Inflamma'tio auris*, *Inflammation of the ear*, (F.) *Inflammation de l'oreille*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear, characterized by excruciating pain; intolerable humming in the ear, with a discharge of mucus generally from the meatus externus or from the Eustachian tube. When the inflammation is restricted to the lining membrane of the meatus, it is termed *otitis catarrhalis*. Otitis is divided into *external* and *internal*, according as it affects the meatus auditorius, or the cavity of the tympanum or internal ear. It may be *acute* or *chronic*. *Acute otitis* commonly terminates in a few days in a favourable manner, with the aid of antiphlogistics. *Chronic otitis*, *otirrhœa*, is almost always accompanied by a purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius. It is often incurable, and may ultimately give occasion to disease of the internal ear, and even of the brain.

OTITIS CATARRHALIS, see Otitia.

O'TIUM, *Ota'rium*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear.'

A small ear. The auricle or pavilion of the ear.

OTOCEPH'ALUS, *Mono'tia*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster, whose ears are in contact, or united into one.

OTOCONIES, see Otolithi.

OTODYNE, Otagia.

OTOGLYPHIS, Earpick.

OTOGLYPHUM, Earpick.

OTOG'RAPHY, *Otogra'phia*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which describes the ear.

OT'OLITHS, *Otol'ithi*, (F.) *Otolithes*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' White calcareous substances contained in the membranous vestibule, and seeming to be suspended in the fluid of the vestibule by means of a number of nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. Their universal presence in the ear of the mammalia would seem to show that they are inservient to audition. When of a looser consistency, they are called *Oticon'ia*, (F.) *Oticonics*, from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *κωνια*, 'dust.'

OTOL'OGY, *Otolog'ia*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the ear. An anatomical treatise on the ear.

OTOPATHEMA, Otopathy.

OTOP'ATHY, *Otopathi'a*, *Otopathe'ma*, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *παθος*, 'a disease.' A diseased condition of the ear.

OTOPHLEGMONE, Otitis.

OTOPLASTA, Otemplastrum.

OTOPLAS'TICE, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *πλαστικός*, 'forming.' The operation for restoring a lost ear.

OTOPLASTRUM, Otemplastrum.

OTOPYORRHŒA, Otirrhœa.

OTORRHAG'IA; from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *ρρω*, 'rupture.' Bleeding from the ear or ears.

OTORRHEUMATIS'MUS, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *ρευματισμος*, 'rheumatism.' *Otal'gia rheumat'ica*. Rheumatic ear-ache.

OTORRHŒA, Otirrhœa—o. Cerebral. see Otirrhœa—o. Interna, see Otirrhœa—o. Purulenta, Otirrhœa.

OTOSCOP' IUM, from *ous*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *σκοπη*, 'examination.' An instrument for examining the condition of the external ear.

OTOTOMY, *Ototomia*, from *ovs*, *ωρος*, 'the ear,' and *tomiv*, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy which teaches the mode of dissecting and preparing the ear.

OULA, Gingivæ.

OULE, Cicatrix.

OUNCE, *Un'cia*. A weight equal to the 16th part of a pound avoirdupois, the 12th of a pound troy. It is composed of 8 drachms. See Weights and Measures.

OURAQUE, Urachus.

OURARY, Curare.

OUREMA, Urine.

OURLES, Parotis, Cynancho parotidæa.

OURON, Urine.

OUS, Ear.

OUTRE MER, Lapis lazuli.

OUVERTURE CADAVÉRIQUE, Antopsia cadaverica.

OVA GRAAFIANA, Folliculi Graafiani—o. Nabothi, Nabothi glandulæ.

OVAL, *Ova'lis*, *Ovi'des*, *Ovi'des*, *Ova'tus*, from *ovum*, 'an egg.' Egg-shaped; elliptic. That which is round and oblong like an egg.

OVALÈ FORAMEN, *Foramen ovi'des*, (F.) *Trou ovale*. The foramen obturatorium; also, the foramen in the inner paries of the middle ear, which opens into the vestibule; the foramen in the sphenoid bone, through which the third branch of the fifth pair issues from the cranium; and the aperture, in the fetus, between the auricles of the heart. See Botal Foramen.

OVALIS FOSSA, *Val'vula seu Vestig'ium Foram'nis ovalis*, is a depression observed in the right auricle of the heart, on the septum, which separates it from the left auricle. It has thick and strong edges, at its upper and fore part, called *Colum'næ foram'nis ovalis*, *Isthmus* seu *An'nulus Viuesse'nii* seu *An'nulus fossæ ovalis*: in the fetus called *An'nulus foram'nis vel fossæ ovalis*. The fossa ovalis, in the adult, replaces the inter-auricular aperture in the septum auricularum of the fetus.

OVARIAN, *Ova'rial*, *Ovaria'nus*, from *ovarium*, *ωαριον*, 'the ovary.' Relating to the ovary—as *Ovarian pregnancy*.

OVARIAN ARTERY, Spermatic artery—o. Nerves, Spermatic plexus of nerves—o. Pregnancy, see Pregnancy, ovarian—o. Veins, Spermatic veins—o. Vesicles, Folliculi Graafiani.

OVARIOTOMY, Oariotomy.

OVARISTS, *Ovists*. Same etymon as Ovarian. Those physiologists who think that the phenomena of generation, in the human species and in every species of animal, result from the development of the ova or ovula of the female, merely incited by the male. Not many of the physiologists of the present day can be classed among the ovarists.

OVARITIS, Oaritis.

OVARIUM. Same etymon. The *Ovary*, *Tennis mulie'bris*, *T. femineus*, *Oa'rian*, *Ooph'o'ron*, *Gynoa'rium*, *Vesica'rium*, (F.) *Ovaire*. The ovaries are the organs in which the ova are formed in oviparous animals. By analogy, the name has been given to the organs which the ancients called the *testicles* of the female. They are two ovoid bodies, almost as large as the testicles in men, placed on each side of the uterus, between the Fallopian tube and round ligament, and in the substance of the broad ligament. Their outer extremity gives attachment to one of the projections of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube; and the internal is fixed to the uterus by a small ligamentous cord, called *Ligamentum rotun'dum ova'rii*, *Lig'ament of the O'vary*. The ovaries are composed of a very close,

spongy texture—*stroma*,—and of small vesicles—*Follic'uli Graafiani*,—filled with a clear fluid: these vesicles contain ovules, which detach themselves from the ovarium before and after fecundation, and are carried into the cavity of the uterus by the Fallopian tube.

OVARIUM TUMIDUM, Oarioncus—o. Nabothi, Nabothi glandulæ.

OVATUS, Oval.

OVER-EATING, COLIC FROM, *Colica crapulosa*.

OVERO BUTUA, Pareira brava.

OVICAPSULE, see Folliculi Graafiani.

OVIDUCTUS MULIEBRIS, Tuba Fallopiana.

OVIG'EROUS, *O'viger*, *Ovig'erus*; from *ovum*, 'an egg,' and *gero*, 'I bear.' Containing or producing ova or eggs.

OVIPARITÉ, see Oviparous.

OVIP'AROUS, *Ovip'arus*; from *ovum*, 'an egg,' and *pario*, 'I bring forth.' An epithet applied to animals which are hatched from eggs outside of the body. The condition may be termed *Ovip'arousness*, (F.) *Oviparité*. See Generation.

OVIPAROUSNESS, see Oviparous.

OVISAC, see Folliculi Graafiani—o. Tunic of the, see Folliculi Graafiani.

OVISTE, Ovarists.

OVOLGY, Oologia.

OVO-VIVIP'AROUS, from *ovum*, 'an egg,' *vivus*, 'living,' and *pario*, 'I bring forth.' Oviparous animals, whose ova are hatched within the mother,—vipers, for example. See Generation.

OVULA GRAAFIANA, Folliculi Graafiani—o. Nabothi, Nabothi glandulæ.

OVULA'TION; from *ovulum*, diminutive of *ovum*, 'an egg.' The formation of ova in the ovary, and the discharge of the same.

SPONTANEOUS OVULATION, (F.) *Ovulation spontanée*, is the spontaneous formation and discharge of ova which takes place in the female of the mammalia. See Heat.

OVULINE, Decidua reflexa.

OVULUM, *O'vule*; diminutive of *ovum*, 'an egg.' A small egg. That which has the appearance of a small egg. See Ovum.

OVUM, *ov*, *Ovi'n*, an egg. The eggs of poultry are chiefly used as food. The different parts are, likewise, employed in medicine. The shell, *Auran'cum*, *Auran'tum*, (F.) *Coque d'œuf*, *Coquille d'œuf*, calcined, is esteemed an absorbent. The *Oil of the egg* is emollient, and is used, externally, to burns and chaps. The *Yolk or Yelk of the egg*—*Vitel'lum* seu *Vitel'lus ovi*—renders oils, &c., miscible with water. Eggs, when light boiled, are easy of digestion; but, when very hard-boiled or fried, they are more rebellious.

Egg brandy is made by taking of *Brandy* ℥ʒiv; *Cinnamon water*, ℥ʒiv; the yolks of two eggs; *Sugar*, ℥ss; and *Oil of cinnamon*, gtt. ij. Mix the yolks of the eggs first with the water, the oil and the sugar, stirring constantly. Then add the brandy little and little, until a smooth fluid is formed. It is an agreeable mode of giving brandy in adynamic states.

In *Pharmacy*, *white of egg*, which consists chiefly of albumen, is used for clarifying syrups, &c. *Yolk of egg*, (F.) *Jaune d'œuf*, beaten up with warm water and sugar, and aromatized with orange-flower water, forms an emulsion, which is emollient, and known under the name *Lait de poule* or *chicken's milk*.

Anatomists give the name *Ova*, *O'vula*, *O'vules*, (F.) *Œufs*, to round vesicles, containing a humour similar to the yolk of egg, which are situate in the ovaries of the female, and, when fecundated,

constitute the rudiments of the foetus. During gestation, the embryo and its enveloping membranes retain the name *Ovum*, (F.) *Œuf*. The changes induced in the mammalia after impregnation greatly resemble those in the bird.

OVUM, Testicle—o. Hystericum, see *Clavus hystericus*.

OXALAS SUBPOTASSICUS, Potass, oxalate of.

OXALAT'IC, *Oxalat'icus*. Relating to oxalates: hence *Oxalat'ic* or *Oxalic acid Diath'esis* is the habit of body which favours the formation and deposition of oxalates from the urine.

OXAL'IC ACID, *Acidum oxali'num*, *A. sacchari'num*, *A. hydro-carbon'icum*, *A. acetosell'ae*, *A. oxal'icum*, *Acidum sac'chari*, *Acid of sugar*, *Acid of sorrel*, *Car'bonous acid*, from *oxalis*, 'sorrel.' An acid found in sorrel. It crystallizes in long, colourless, quadrangular prisms, and is generally found, in nature, united with lime or potassa. It has been proposed, in a diluted state, as a refrigerant, but it is unnecessary; and, besides, in quantity, it is a virulently acrid poison. It is largely employed for cleaning boot-tops; and, as it strongly resembles the sulphate of magnesia, has often been taken for it. Several fatal cases are, indeed, on record. For its antidotes, &c., see *Poison*.

OXALIC ACID DIATHESIS, see *Oxalatic*.

OXALIDE, *Oxalis acetosella*.

OXALIS ACETOSA, *Rumex acetosa*.

OXALIS ACETOSELL'EA, *O. Americana*, *Oxya alba*. The systematic name of the *Woodsorrel*, *Cuckoobread*, *Sour Tref'oil*, *White sorrel*, *Mountain Sorrel*, *Trifolium acetosum*, *Oxitriphyllum*, *Lujula*, *Allelu'ja*, *Acetosell'ea*, *Oxyphyl'lon*, *Oxytriphyl'lon*, *Panic cuculi*, (F.) *Surelle*, *Oxalide*, *Pain a Coucou*, *Alleluia*. *Family*, Geraniæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Decagynia. This plant has a gratefully acid taste, and is used in salads. It has been esteemed refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic.

OXALIS AMERICANA, *O. acetosella*.

OXALIS TUBERO'SA, *Oca*. A tuberous plant, whose oval-shaped root is used as food by the Peruvians. It is watery, has a sweetish taste, and is much liked.

OXALIUM, Potass, oxalate of.

OXAL'MË, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *als*, 'salt.' A mixture of vinegar and salt.

OXALU'RIA, Urine, oxalic.

OXELÆ'ON, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *elaiou*, 'oil.' A mixture of vinegar and oil, used as a condiment.

OX EYE, *Helenium autumnale*—o. Gall, Bile of the ox.

OXICËDRE, *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

OXID, Oxyd.

OXIDATION, Oxydation.

OXIDE, Oxyd.

OXIDUM, Oxyd, see *Oxydum*.

OXI'NES, *oxines*, (*ovines*) from *oxus*, 'acid.' Wine already sour, but not yet vinegar.

OXITRIPHYLLUM, *Oxalis acetosella*.

OXODES, Acidulous.

OXOIDES, Acidulous.

OXOS, Aceticum acidum.

OXYA, *Fagus sylvatica*.

OXYÆSTHESIA, Hyperæsthesia.

OXYAPHE, Hyperaphia.

OXYAPHIA, Hyperaphia.

OXYBAPHION, see *Acetabulum*.

OXYBOL'IA, from *oxus*, 'quick,' and *βολη*, 'ejection.' Too rapid emission of sperm.

OXYCANTHIA, *Mespilus oxyacantha*.

OXYCAN'THA GALE'NI, *Berberis*, *Berberis vulgaris*, *Spina ac'ida*, *Crespi'nus*, (F.) *Épine vi-*

nette, *Vinettier*. *Family*, *Berberideæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. The *Berberis*. The fruit of the berries, *Berberis*, *Pipperidge*, is gratefully acid, and moderately astringent. By preparing an alcoholic extract of the root and adding water to it, a pulverulent brown substance is thrown down, which, when dissolved in alcohol and evaporated, yields the bitter principle, *Berberin*, which is an excellent stomachic in the dose of 2, 5, or 10 grains.

The American *Berberis*, *Berberis Canadensis*, *Pipperidge Bush*, *Sourberry*, differs slightly from the European. It flourishes on mountains and hilly districts from Canada to Virginia.

OXYCËDRE, *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

OXYCOCCOS, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*—o. *Palustris*, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.

OX'YCRATE, *Oxyerat'um*, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *κρως*, 'I mix;' *Poca*, *Phusca*. A mixture of vinegar and water; frequently used in medicine as a refrigerant and antiseptic.

OXYCROC'UM EMPLASTRUM, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *κροκος*, 'saffron.' A plaster, composed of *saffron*, *pitch*, *colophony*, *yellow wax*, *turpentine*, *galbanum*, *gum ammoniac*, *myrrh*, *oil-castum*, and *mastic*. It was employed as a strengthening plaster.

OXYCUM, Oxygen.

OXYD, *Oxid*, *Oxide*, *Oryde*, *Oxydum*, *Oxidum*, from *oxus*, 'acid.' A combination, not acid, of a simple body with oxygen.

OXYDA'TION, *Oxyda'tio*, *Oxida'tion*, *Oxygena'tion*. The action of oxidizing a body; that is, of combining it with oxygen; a combination from which results an oxyd.

OXYDE, Oxyd.

OXYDE, CYSTIC. A species of urinary calculus, having the shape of confused, yellowish, semi-transparent, insipid, very hard crystals. When distilled, it furnishes subcarbonate of ammonia, like all nitrogenized matters. It dissolves in the nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, and oxalic acids.

OXYDE D'ANTIMOINE SULFURÉ, *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum*.

OXYDER'CIA, *Orydor'cia*, *Visus acies*, from *oxus*, 'quick,' and *ὀρκεσθαι*, 'to see.' Sharpness of vision.

OXYDER'CICUS, *Oxyder'ces*, from *oxus*, 'sharp,' and *ὀρκεω*, 'I see.' A medicine which sharpens the sight.

OXYDORCIA, Oxydercia.

OXYDUM, Oxid—o. *Antimonii cum phosphate calcis*, *Antimonial powder*.

OXIDUM FERRI NIGRUM, *Ferri oxidum nigrum*, *Black oxyd of iron*. The scales, which fall from iron, when heated, consist of iron, combined with oxygen. They have been used like the chalybeates in general.

OXIDUM FERRICUM CRYSTALLIZATUM NATIVUM, *Hæmatites*—o. *Hydrargyri completam*, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*—o. *Hydrargyricum*, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*—o. *Hydrargyricum preparatum*, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*—o. *Hydrargyrosus*, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*.

OXIDUM STIBII SULPHURATUM, *Hepar antimoni*, *Crocus metallicum*, *Crocus antimoni*, (F.) *Oxyde d'antimoine sulfuré*, *Foie d'antimoine*. This was formerly exhibited in the cure of fevers, but it is now rarely employed.

OXYDUM URICUM, Uric oxide.

OXYECOLA, Hyperacusia.

OXYG'ALA, from *oxus*, 'sour,' and *γάλα*, 'milk.' Sour milk. The *Oxygala equinum*, *Curacoa mos*, is reckoned amongst the delicacies of the Tartars.

OXYG'ARON, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *γαρον*, 'garum.' A composition of garum and vinegar.

OX'YGEN, *Oxygenium*, *Essy'geal air*, *Pure*

*air, Vital air, Dephlogisticated air, Oxyg'enes, Ox'ygen, Princip'ium oxyg'enans seu oxygenet'icum seu acid'ificans seu ac'idum, Elemen'tum acidif'icum, (F.) Oxygène, Air du feu; from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *γενωμαι*, 'I engender,' that is, generator of acids; and such it was believed to be, exclusively, at the period when the name was given to it. This is now known not to be the case. Oxygen is largely distributed in nature. It exists in the air, in water, in several acids, in all the oxys, and in vegetable and animal substances, &c. It is obtained by decomposing the peroxyd of manganese or the chlorate of potassa by heat in close vessels. Although oxygen, in the state of admixture in which it is found in the atmosphere, is of vital importance, it cannot be respired in a pure state with impunity. Animals die in it long before the whole of the oxygen is consumed. The properties of oxygen seem to be stimulant. It increases the force and velocity of the pulse, and has, accordingly, been used in cases of chronic debility, chlorosis, asthma, scrofula, dropsy, paralysis, &c. It requires to be diluted with from 10 to 20 parts of atmospheric air; one to two quarts being given during the day.*

OXYGENATION, Oxydation.

OXYGÈNE, Oxygen.

OXYGÈNÈSES. A name given by Baumes to diseases which he attributed to disordered oxygenation.

OXYGEUSIA, Hypergeusia.

OXYG'LICUS, Oxyg'lices, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *γλυκός*, 'sweet;' *Mulsa acida, Ace'tum mulsum dulcè.* Prepared by macerating and boiling honey-comb (from which the greater part of the honey has been taken) in water, and adding vinegar. An *Oxymel.*

OXYLAPATHUM, Rumex acutus.

OXYMEL, Apom'eli, Mel aceta'tum, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *μηλι*, 'honey.' Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrupy consistence.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS, Linimentum Æruginis.

OXYMEL COL'CHICI, Oxymel of meadow saffron, (F.) Oxymel colchiquè. (Rad. colch. recent. in laminas tenues secta ʒi, aceti destillati lbj, mellis despumat. pond. lbj. Macerate in a gentle heat for 48 hours. Press and boil the liquor with the honey to the thickness of a syrup; stirring with a wooden spoon. *Ph. D.*) It is expectorant and diuretic. Dose, fʒj, in gruel.

OXYMEL COLCHIQUE, O. colchici—o. of Meadow saffron, *O. colchici.*

OXYMEL SCILLÆ, Oxymel of squille, Mel scillæ, Oxymel scillit'icum. (Mellis. despumat. Oiss, aceti scillæ Oij. Boil in a glass vessel over a gentle fire to a proper consistence.) It is reputed to be expectorant and diuretic. Dose, ʒj.

OXYMEL, SIMPLE, Oxymel simplex, is prepared as follows: (*Mellis despumati lbj, acidi acetici lbj.* Boil in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, to a proper thickness. *Ph. L.*) It is cooling;—externally detergent.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL, O. scillæ.

OXYMYRRHINE, Ruscus.

OXYMYRSINE, Ruscus.

OXYNGIUM, Adeps suillus.

OXYNI'TRON, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *νιτρον*, 'nitre.' Name of a plaster, composed chiefly of vinegar and nitre, and recommended by Aëtius.

OXYNOSEMA, Acute disease.

OXYNOSOS, Acute disease.

OXYNUSOS, Acute disease.

OXYO'PIA, Galero'pia, Hyperop'ia, Suffu'rio ocula'rans, Acies visus, from *oxus*, 'quick,' and *ωψ*, 'sight.' Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight. Instances have occurred where persons could see the stars in the day time. The cause

is seated in great sensibility of the retina. The term has been used synonymously with nyctalopia.

OXYOSPHERE'SIA, Oxyosphæra'sia, from *oxus*, 'acute,' and *σφρησις*, 'smell.' Excessive acuteness of the sense of smell.

OXYPHLEGMA'SIA, οξυφλεγμασια, Acu'ta et ve'hemens inflamma'tio. A violent inflammation.

OXYPHŒNICON, Tamarindus.

OXYPHO'NIA, Vox acu'ta; from *oxus*, 'sharp,' and *φωνη*, 'voice;' *Parapho'nia clangens, P. ulcero'sa, Clangor, Vox clang'o'sa, Leptopho'nia.* A shrill and squalling voice;—frequently, a symptom of morbid affection of the larynx.

OXYPHYLLON, Oxalis acetosella.

OXYPODIA, see Kyllosis.

OXYPROTEIN, see Corium phlogisticum.

OXYREG'MIA, Ructus ac'idus, from *oxus*, 'sour,' and *εργωμαι*, 'I belch.' Acid eructation.

OXYR'IA RENIFORM'IS, Rumex dig'ynus, Boreal soun'dock, Mountain Sorrel, Welsh sorrel. A plant, *Sex. Syst.* Diandria digynia, which grows in the northern parts of America and Europe; blossoming in the spring. It possesses the same properties as oxalis acetosella.

OXYRRHOD'INON, Ace'tum rosa'tum, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *ροδον*, 'a rose.' A composition of vinegar and roses. (*Ol. rosat. ʒij, acet. rosat. ʒj.*) Used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

OXYS, Acetum, Acid, Acute—o. Alba, Oxalis acetosella.

OXYSAC'CHARUM, from *oxus*, 'acid,' and *σακχαρον*, 'sugar.' A mixture of sugar and vinegar. It was called *Oxyzac'charum vomiti'vum,* when it held in solution the glass of antimony; and *Oxyzac'charum scillit'icum,* when it contained squills.

OXYSAL DIAPHORET'ICUM AN'GELI SALÆ. A preparation of Angelo Sala. Acetate of potass exposed to the atmosphere; and consequently fallen into a state of deliquium.—Orfila.

OXYTARTARUS, Potassæ acetæ.

OXYTES, Acidities.

OXYTOC'IA. Same etymon as the next. Rapidity of parturition. Too great rapidity of birth.

OXYTOC'IC, Oxy'tocæ, from *oxus*, 'quick,' and *τινω*, 'I bring forth.' A medicine which promotes delivery.

OXYTRIPHYLLON, Oxalis acetosella.

OXYURE VERMICULAIRE, Ascaris vermicularis.

OYSTER ROOT, Tragopogon—o. Shells, *Ostreæ testæ*—o. Prepared, *Testa præparata.*

OZÆ'NA, Coryza enton'ica, C. purulen'ta, Pyorrhœa nasa'lis, Entozæ'na, C. ozæno'sa, C. ulcero'sa, Coryza virulen'ta, C. malig'na, Rhini'tis ulcero'sa, Ulcus na'rarium foetens, from *oze*, 'I smell of something.' (F.) *Ozène, Punaisic.* An affection of the pituitary membrane, which gives occasion to a disagreeable odour, similar to that of a crushed bed-bug; hence the name *Punais*, by which the French designate one labouring under ozæna. It is, sometimes, owing to caries of the bones; but is, perhaps, most frequently dependent upon syphilitic ulceration of the pituitary membrane, with or without caries of the bones of the nose.

OZÆNA BENIGNA, Coryza, chronic.

OZE, Breath, offensive.

OZEMAN, Albumen.

OZÈNE, Ozæna.

OZONE: same etymon as Ozæna. The powerfully odorous matter produced when a current of ordinary electricity passes from pointed bodies into the air.—Schönbein.

P.

P. A contraction of *Pugillus*.
 P. Æ. A contraction of *Partes æquales*.
 P. P. A contraction of *Pulvis patrum*.
 PAB'ULUM, *Trophæ, Phorbè, Alimentum, Nutrimentum*. Food, aliment. The animal heat and animal spirits—unmeaning terms—were formerly considered the *Pabulum vite*.
 PACAY, *Prosopis dulcis*.
 PACCHIO'NI, GLANDS OF, *Glandula Dura Matris, G. dura Menin'gia, Tubercula parva dura matris, Corpora glandiformia dura matris, (F.) Granulationes cérébrales*. Small, whitish, or yellowish bodies, sometimes separate, at others united like a bunch of grapes, which are observed in several parts of the dura and pia mater. They receive vessels, but apparently no nerves. Their texture and uses are unknown. A considerable number is observed in the longitudinal sinus, covered by the internal membrane.
 PACHÆMIA, *Pachyæmia, Pachæma, Pachyæma*, from *παχυς*, 'thick,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Too great thickness of the blood.
 PACHEABLEPHARO'SIS, *Pacheableph'ara, Pachybleph'aron, Pachyblepharo'sis, Pach'ytes*, from *παχυς*, 'thick,' and *βλεφάρων*, 'an eyelid.' A name given, by some authors, to a thickening of the eyelids, produced by tubercles or excrescences formed on their margins. It is the same affection as that which Sauvages designates *Ca-li'go à Pacheablepharo'sis*.
 PACHETOS, see Laqueus.
 PACHULOSIS, *Pachylosis*.
 PACHYÆMIA, *Pachæmia*.
 PACHYBLEPHARON, *Pacheablepharosis*.
 PACHYCHOL'IA, from *παχυς*, 'thick,' and *χολή*, 'bile.' Morbid thickness of the bile.
 PACHYLO'SIS, *Pachulo'sis*, from *παχυς*, 'thick.' An inordinate production of the epidermis dependent upon hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin.—E. Wilson.
 PACHYNSIS, *Polysarcia adiposa*.
 PACHYNTICA, *Incrassantia*.
 PACHYSMUS, *Polysarcia adiposa*.
 PACHYTES, *Pacheablepharosis*.
 PACNIAN CORPUSCLES, see Corpuscles.
 PACKING, OF THE HYDROPATHISTS; *Emmailotage*.
 PACKWAX, see Micha.
 PAD, (S.) *Pajado*, from *paja*, 'straw.' *Plumaceolus, Pulvil'ius, Pulvin'ulus, Parvum pulvi'nar*;—a cushion, a little cushion; a junk; (F.) *Coussinet*. A small bag, filled with feathers, wool, hair, bran, chaff, &c. It is used to compress or support parts. In the treatment of certain fractures, soft pads or cushions, called by the French *Remplissages*, are placed between the splints and the fractured limb, in order that the prominent parts may not be chafed by the splints.
 PADDIE, see *Oryza*.
 PADDY, see *Oryza*.
 PADNOON, Bit noben.
 PAD'UA, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near Padua, in Italy, there are several thermal, sulphureous springs; the hottest of which is 188° Fahr. The chief establishments are Abano, Battaglia, and Montegrotto.
 PADUS, *Prunus padus*—p. Avium, *Prunus padus*—p. Lauro-cerasus, *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.
 PÆDAN'CHONÈ, from *παις*, *παιδες*, 'a child,'

See Abbreviation.

and *στυγε*, 'I strangle;' *Angi'na Sicca*. Name of a fatal species of cynanche, mentioned by M. A. Severinus; probably the *Cynanche Trachealis*, or *Cynanche Maligna*.

PÆDARTHROCACE, *Spina ventosa*.
 PÆDATROPH'IA, *Atrophia infantilis, Marasmus lactantium*, from *παις*, *παιδες*, 'a child,' a privative, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.' Atrophy of children. *Tabes mesenterica*.

PÆDATROPHIA GLANDULOSA, *Scrofula*.
 PÆDERAS'TIA, *Pædого'gium, Pædicat'io, Cinx'odia*, from *παις*, 'a boy,' and *ερος*, 'love.' The love of boys. A disgraceful passion, common in ancient times, but now unknown. These terms are likewise applied to the crime of sodomy.

PÆDI'A, *παιδία*, 'learning.' *Educat'io infantum*. The bringing up or education—physical as well as moral—of children.

PÆDIATRI'A, *Pædiat'rica*, from *παις*, 'a child,' and *ιατρία*, 'medical management.' Treatment of the diseases of children.

PÆDICATIO, *Pæderastia*.
 PÆDICTERUS, *Icterus infantum*.
 PÆDOBAROMACROMETER, *Baromacrometer*.

PÆDOGOGIUM, *Pæderastia*.
 PÆDOMETER, *Baromacrometer*.
 PÆDON'OSUS, from *παις*, *παιδες*, 'a child,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' A disease of childhood.

PÆDOPHLEBOTOM'IA, from *παις*, 'a child,' *φλέψ*, 'a vein,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' *Venæsectio puero'rum*. Bleeding performed on children.

PÆDOTRIBES, *Minister Gymnasticus*, from *παις*, 'a child,' and *τριβή*, 'I train.' In ancient gymnastics, the officer acquainted with all the prescribed exercises, and who carried them into effect, according to the directions of the superior.

PÆO'NIA, *P. officinalis seu mac'cula seu immor'alis seu fem'ina seu loba'ta, Glycis'idè, Hamago'gium, Pe'ony, or Pi'ony, male and female*. (F.) *Pivoine, Pione*. The root, flowers, and seeds were long esteemed powerful medicines. They are feebly astringent, and have been considered to be narcotic and antispasmodic. They have been given, particularly, in intermittents and epilepsy, but are not now used. The flowers are called *Rosæ benedic'tæ, R. re'gia*.

PÆONICE, *Medicine*.
 PÆONICUS, *Medical*.
 PÆONIUS, *Medical*.
 PÆOSYNE, *Medicine*.

PAGAPOPLEX'IA, from *παγειν*, 'to nail fast,' and *αποπληξία*, 'apoplexy.' Apoplexy from cold.

PAIDIA, *Infancy*.
 PAIDION, *Infans*.
 PAIGIL, *Primula veris*.

PAIN, (old F.) *painer*, 'to torment;' *Saxpian*, 'to torture.' *Dolor, Algos, Algè'ma, Alge'do, Algè'sis, Od'ynè*, (F.) *Douleur*. A disagreeable sensation, which scarcely admits of definition. It is generally symptomatic, and is called *acute*, (F.) *aiguè*, when very violent; *pu'gent*, (F.) *pongitive*, when it resembles that which would be produced by a sharp instrument run into the part; *heavy*, (F.) *gravative*, when attended with a sensation of weight; *tensive*, when the part seems distended; *lac'inating*, when occurring in shoots; *lac'erating* or *tearing*, when the part seems to be tearing; *burning*, (F.) *brûlante*, when resembling that produced by a burn, &c.

PAIN, SUN, Hemisrania.

PAIN, see Tritium—*p. à Coucou*, Oxalis acetosella—*p. de Madagascar*, Jatropha manihot—*p. de Pourceau*, Cyclamen.

PAINS, AFTER, see P. labour.

PAINS, GNAWING, *Dolo' res roden'tes*. Pains resembling what might be produced by the gnawing of an animal.

PAINS, Labour pains, *Throes*, *Throws*, *Parturientis dolo' res*, *Odin*, *Odis*, *Dolo' res ad partum*, *Torm'ina parturientium*, (F.) *Mal d'Enfant*, *Douleurs*. The uneasy sensations that accompany labour, and are owing to uterine contraction. The pains that precede actual delivery, and are simply employed in dilating the os uteri, are called *grinding*; those which extrude the child, *forcing*. Those which take place in the first days after delivery, and are employed in forcing away coagula, &c., are termed *After pains*, *Dolo' res seu Tormina post partum*, *D. puerpera'rum*, (F.) *Tranchées utérines*.

"To take a pain,"—"To try a pain,"—is to make an examination *per vaginam*, during labour, to discover its progress, character, &c.

The French term the pains, which precede and announce labour, *mouches*; those which accompany it, *douleurs*; and those which occur immediately afterwards, *tranchées ou coliques*.

PAINT, from *pingere*, *pinctum*, 'to paint,' (L.) *pinto*, (F.) *peint*; *Pigmentum*, *Fucus*, (F.) *Fard*. A name given to different substances, employed for embellishing the complexion or rendering the skin softer. The substances most commonly used for this purpose are:—the *Subnitrate of Bismuth*, (F.) *Blanc de fard*. A spirituous solution of benzoin, precipitated by water, and forming *Virgin's milk*, (F.) *Lait virginal*; the red or *rouge* of the carthamus; *Spanish white*; the oxides of lead, tin, and mercury, vermilion, red saunders, &c. All paints may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin; obstruct perspiration; and, thus, frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. See *Cosmetic*.

PAINT, INDIAN, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*—*p. Yellow*, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

PALÆSTRA, Gymnasium.

PALAIS, Palace.

PALATAL, Palatine.

PALATE, *Pald'tum*, *Hypero'a*, *Hyperö'um*, *Uranis'cos*, *Roof of the mouth*, *Fossa Palati'na*, *Palatum stab'ile*, *Hard Palate*, (F.) *Palais*. The upper part of the cavity of the mouth; a kind of parabolic vault, formed by the two superior maxillary bones, and the two palate bones covered with a thick and dense mucous membrane: bounded, before and at the sides, by the superior dental arch; and, behind, by the *velum palati*. A whitish line runs along the middle, from before to behind; at the anterior extremity of which is a tubercle corresponding to the inferior orifice of the anterior palatine canal. The arteries of the palate and corresponding gums proceed from the palatine, alveolar, infra-orbital, labial, and buccal branches. The veins follow a similar course. The nerves are given off from the palatine, facial, infra-orbital, superior dental, and from the naso-palatine ganglion.

PALATE, ARTIFICIAL, (F.) *Obtuteur du Palais*. A plate of tortoise-shell, silver, &c., used to close a deficiency of the palate.

PALATE BONE, *Os Palati*, *Os basila'rè*, (F.) *Os Palatin*, *Os du Palais*, is a small bone, of an irregular shape, situate at the posterior part of the nasal fossæ and palate. It seems formed by the union of two bony plates joined at right angles to each other; so that one is *inferior* and *horizontal*;—the other, *superior* and *vertical*.

The *horizontal* or *palatine portion*, *Arch of the palate*, is quadrilateral. Its upper surface forms part of the nasal fossæ; the lower forms part of the palatine arch, and contains the inferior orifice of the *posterior palatine canal*. Its *anterior* edge is articulated with the palatine process of the superior maxillary bone; the *posterior* is free and sharp. It gives attachment to the *velum palati*, and presents an eminence, which, when joined with one on the opposite side, forms the posterior nasal spine. Its inner edge is articulated with the corresponding bone; its outer is confounded with the vertical portion. The *vertical* or *ascending portion* has the form of a long square. The inner surface forms part of the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. Its outer surface is unequal, and is articulated with the superior maxillary bone; behind, it presents a vertical groove, which forms part of the posterior palatine canal; and, above, a small free surface, which looks into the zygomatic fossa. Its anterior edge is united with the superior maxillary bone; the posterior is unequal, and rests on the internal ala of the pterygoid process. The angle, which it forms by uniting with the posterior edge of the horizontal eminence, presents a very prominent pyramidal eminence, called the *tuberosity of the palate bone*. Its upper margin is surmounted by two eminences;—the one, anterior, called the *orbital process*;—the other posterior, the *sphenoid process*. These two processes are separated by an almost circular notch, which the sphenoid bone forms into a foramen, called the *sphenopalatine*.

This bone appears to be developed from a single point of ossification. It is articulated, with the sphenoid, ethmoid, the cornua sphenoidalia, superior maxillary bone, the inferior spongy bone, the vomer, and its fellow.

PALATE, CLEFT, see *Harelip*—*p. Falling down of the*, *Uvulitis*—*p. Fissured*, see *Harelip*—*p. Hard*, *Palate*—*p. Soft*, *Velum pendulum palati*.

PALATINE, *Pal'atal*, *Palati'nus*, *Pal'atic*, from *palatum*, 'the palate.' Relating or belonging to the palate.

PALATINE OR PALATAL ARTERIES are two in number. They are distinguished into, 1. The *superior palatal* or *palatine*, *Palati'na descen'dens* or *Pal'ato-max'illary*, which leaves the internal maxillary behind the top of the orbit; descends into the pterygo-maxillary fissure, and enters the posterior maxillary canal. Its branches are distributed to the *velum palati* and the nasal fossæ. 2. The *inferior* or *ascending palatine* or *palatal*, which is very small, and separates from the facial near its origin. It passes along the lateral and superior part of the pharynx, between the pillars of the *velum palati*, and divides into a number of ramusculi, which are distributed to the pharynx, the corresponding tonsil, the Eustachian tube, and the *velum palati*.

PALATINE CANALS OR DUCTS. These are two in number. The *anterior*, *Ductus incisivus* vel *Naso'lo-palati'nus*, *Incisive canal*, is situate at the anterior part of the palatine arch, and is formed by the two superior maxillary bones. It is single beneath, but opens above by two apertures, one into each nasal fossa. The foramen is called *Fora'men incisivum* vel *F. Palatinum anterius*, *F. Alveola'rè anterius*, and *F. cæcum ossis maxillaris superioris*. The *posterior palatine canal* is situate at the posterior part of the palate. It is formed by the palate and superior maxillary bones, ascends between these two bones; and, in its course, gives rise to two or three small accessory palatine canals, which open above the tuberosity of the palate bone. It transmits the nerves and vessels which bear its name. The foramen

is called, *F. Palati-num poste'rius*, *F. Palato-maxilla'rè*, *F. alveola'rè poste'rius*.

PALATINE MEMBRANE is the fibro-mucous membrane that lines the palate or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE or PALATAL NERVES, *Gutturo-palatins*, (Ch.) are three in number; and arise from the inferior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion. 1. The *great palatine*, *Palatin infèrieur*, (Ch.) is situate anteriorly to the two others, and descends into the posterior palatine canal; gives a nasal filament and a staphyline filament, and is distributed on the palate. 2. The *middle palatine*, *Guttural*, (Ch.) which arises behind the preceding; enters one of the accessory palatine canals, and is distributed to the tonsils and velum palati. 3. The *little palatine nerve*, situate still more backward than the last, which loses itself by several filaments in the uvula, tonsils, and follicles of the palatine membrane.

PALATITE, Isthmitis.

PALATITIS, Uranisconitis.

PALATO-GLOSSUS, Glossostaphylinus.

PALATO-PHARYNGEUS, *Pharyngo-staphylinus*, *Staphylinopharyngeus*, *Thyro-pharyngo-staphylinus*, part of the *Hypero-pharyngeus*, (*F.*) *Palato-pharyngien*, *Stylo-pharyngien* (Ch.) A membranous muscle, broader at its middle than at its extremities, and situate vertically in the lateral paries of the pharynx and velum palati. It includes the perystaphylo-pharyngeus, pharyngo-staphylinus, and thyro-staphylinus of Winslow. When the two palato-pharyngoi contract together, they depress the velum. They elevate and shorten the pharynx, and act principally in deglutition.

PALATO-PHARYNGIEN, *Palato-pharyngius* — *p.* *Salpingeus*, *Circumflexus* — *p.* *Salpingien*, *Circumflexus*.

PALATOSTAPHYLINI, see *Azygos muscle*.

PALATUM FISSUM, *Hyperooclasma* — *p.* *Molle*, *Velum pendulum palati* — *p.* *Pendulum*, *Velum pendulum palati*.

PALE, Pollen.

PALENESS, *Pallor*, *Och'rotes*, *Ochro'ma*, *Ochri'asis*, *Leuco'asis*, *Dealbm'tio*, *Luror*, (*F.*) *Pâleur*. Whiteness of complexion. It appears to be owing to a diminution or alteration of the blood circulating in the capillary vessels, and is often a sign of disease.

PALES COULEURS, Chlorosis.

PALETTE, (*F.*) *Pal'mula*, *Fer'ula*. An instrument of percussion. It has the shape of a spatula with a long handle; is made of very light, white wood, and has been proposed, by Mr. Percy, for what is called the *Massage*, a kind of pressure or kneading, exerted by the hand on the body and limbs to excite the tone of the skin and sub-adjacent tissues.

Palette also means a cup for bleeding, and the xiphoid cartilage (?).

PALETTE À PANSEMENT. A small splint of thin, scooped wood, having the shape of the hand, and used to support the hand in certain cases—when burnt, for example—in order to prevent the fingers from being deformed by the cicatrices.

PALETTE DE CABANIS. An instrument, invented by Cabanis of Geneva to draw out the extremity of the stylet when passed into the nose, in the operation for fistula lachrymalis. It is composed of two plates of silver, pierced with several holes, and movable on each other. To use it, the instrument must be carried into the nose, so that the holes of the two plates correspond. When the end of the stylet is received into one of these holes, it is pinched, by sliding one of the plates on the other, and is easily withdrawn.

PÂLEUR, Paleness.

PALI PLAGUE, see *Plague*.

PALILLO, *Campomanesia-lineatifolia*.

PALIMPISSA, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

PALINCOTESIS, *Recrudescencia*.

PALINDROME, *Palindromia*.

PALINDROM'IA, *Palin'dromè*, from *palis*, 'again,' and *δρομος*, 'a course.' This word signifies, with some, a reflux of fluids from the exterior towards the interior; and, according to others, the relapse of an affection—the recurrence—*Recur'sio*, *Repetit'io*—of a paroxysm or disease,—*Morbus recidi'vus*, *Morbi recur'sus*.

PALINGENESIA, *Regeneration*.

PALLIATION, *Palliatio*, from *palliare*, 'to cover, mask;' from *pallium*, 'a mantle.' The act of palliating—that is, of causing the symptoms of a disease to mitigate, without curing it. The medical art can frequently only moderate the symptoms of a disease, prevent it from making progress, prolong the days of the patient, and diminish his sufferings. This is a *palliative treatment*.

PAL'LIATIVE, *Palliati'vus*, *Antipath'ic*, *Enantiopath'ic*. A remedy or mode of treatment, which only relieves a disease, without curing it. The *palliative treatment*—*Cura palliati'va*, is placed in antithesis to the radical, *Cura radica'lis*; see *Radical*.

PALLIDULUS, *Blafard*.

PALLIDUS MORBUS, Chlorosis.

PALLOR, Paleness — *p.* *Virginum*, Chlorosis.

PALM, *Palma*, *Vola*, *V. manus*, *Plate'a*, *Thenar*, *Agès*, *Agos'tus*, *Poc'ulum*, *Pat'era*, *Suppelles* seu *Suppelle'tilè* *Diog'enis*, (*F.*) *Paume* ou (*veux de la main*). The hollow or inside of the hand. It is limited, *without*, by the thenar eminence, which answers to the thumb; *within*, by the hypothenar eminence, which answers to the little finger; *above*, by the wrist-joint; and, *below*, by the four fingers.

PALMA CHRISTI, *Ricinus communis* — *p.* *Cocos*, *Cocos nucifera* — *p.* *Dactylifera*, *Date tree* — *p.* *Humilis*, *Musa paradisiaca* — *p.* *Unguentarium*, *Myrobalanus*.

PALMÆ UTERI PLICA'TÆ, *Arbor vite uteri'na*, *A. uteri vis'ificans*. The arborescent strise in the interior of the cervix uteri.

PALMAIRE CUTANÉ, *Palmaris brevis* — *p.* *Grand*, *Palmaris magnus* — *p.* *Grêle*, *Palmaris longus* — *p.* *Long*, *Palmaris longus*.

PALMAR, *Palma'ris*, from *palma*, 'the palm of the hand.' That which concerns the palm of the hand. The palm has, sometimes, been divided into three regions, called *palmar*. 1. The *external palmar region* corresponds to the thenar eminence. 2. The *internal palmar region* is formed by the hypothenar eminence: and, 3. The *middle palmar region* is the hollow of the hand, (*F.*) *Creux de la main*.

PALMAR APONEURO'SIS, *Palmar fas'cia*. A strong triangular aponeurosis, which arises from the inferior tendon of the palmaris brevis, and the anterior annular ligament of the carpus. It covers the whole palm of the hand, and adheres, somewhat strongly, to the skin of the part. The *palmar ligaments* are small, very numerous, fibrous fasciæ, which unite the different bones of the carpus and metacarpus.

PALMAR ARCHES, (*F.*) *Arcades* ou *Croises palmaires*. The curved extremities of the radial and cubital arteries in the palm of the hand. There are two palmar arches:—the one *cubital* or *superficial*,—*grande Arcade palmaire* of *Chaussier*, furnishes, at its convexity towards the fingers, the collateral arteries of the fingers, and the internal collateral of the thumb; the other, the *radial*, *profound*, or *deep-seated*,—*petite Arcade*

palmaire of Chaussier, is deep in the palm of the hand beneath the tendons of the flexor muscles of the fingers. It gives some small branches only to the surrounding parts. The palmar veins accompany the corresponding arteries.

PALMAR ARTERIES, see Palmar arches—p. Fascia, P. aponeurosis.

PALMAR MUSCLES. These are three in number. 1. *Palmaris Magnus*, *Flexor carpi radialis*, *Radialis internus*, (F.) *Épitrochlo-métacarpien* (Ch.), *Palmaire grand*, *Radial antérieur*. A long fusiform muscle, which passes obliquely from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the upper extremity of the second metacarpal bone. It bends the hand. 2. *Palmaris longus*, *Lutescentis chordæ*, *Ulnaris gracilis*, (F.) *Épitrochlo-carpi-palmaire* (Ch.), *Palmaire long*, *P. grêle*. This muscle is situate on the inner side of the last. It is very slender, and passes from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and to the palmar aponeurosis, which it seems to form by the vanishing of its fibres. It stretches the palmar aponeurosis, and bends the hand. 3. *Palmaris Brevis*, *Caro quadrata*, *Carpisæ*, (F.) *Palmaire cutané*. A small, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situate before the thenar eminence. It passes from the annular ligament of the carpus to the integuments of the palm of the hand, which it wrinkles by its contractions.

PALMAR VEINS, see Palmar arches.

PALMARIS BREVIS, see Palmar muscles—p. Longus, see Palmar muscles—p. Magnus, see Palmar muscles.

PALMETTO, SAW, *Chamerops serrata*.

PALMI-PHALANGIENS, *Lumbricales manus*.

PALMISTRY, Chiromancy.

PALMOSCOPIA, from *palmos*, 'palpitation,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.' Investigation of the beating of the heart and pulse. Prognosis from the beating of the heart and pulse.

PALMULA, Date, *Palette*.

PALMUS, Palpitation—p. Cordis, Palpitation—p. Plumbarius, Colic, metallic—p. Vomitus, Vomiting.

PALO DE CALENTURAS, Calenturas.

PALOS DE CALENTURA, Cinchona.

PALPATION, from (F.) *palper*, to feel. The sense of touch. It is also used for the mode of exploring disease by feeling or pressing upon the diseased organ.

PALPEBRA, supposed to be from *palpitare*, 'to palpitate,' owing to its frequent motion (?) *Blepharon*, *Operculum* seu *Cœperculum oculi*, *Eyelid*, (F.) *Paupière*. The eyelids are two movable vela, situate in front of the eye; which by their separation permit the organ to receive the impression of light, or by their greater or less occlusion protect it from the influence of too great light, or from the action of extraneous bodies. They are separated, above, from the forehead, by the eyebrows; and, below, are confounded with the cheeks. They are distinguished into *upper*, *Palpebra major* seu *superior*, *Épicyl-lum*,—and *lower*, *Palpebra minor* seu *inferior*, *Hypocœlia*, *Hypocœlum*, *Hypocylum*. The former is much broader and more movable than the latter. They are separated by a transverse cleft; and their edges are thick, and furnished with the cilia or eyelashes. Supported by the tarsal cartilages, they unite at the extremities of the transverse diameter of the orbit, forming two angles, the innermost being called the *greater angle of the eye*, or *inner or greater canthus*; the other, the *lesser or external angle or canthus*. They are formed, 1. Of a thin dermoid texture: 2. Of a muscular membrane,—a portion of the orbicu-

laris: 3. Of a particular fibrous membrane: 4. Of the tarsi: 5. Of a mucous membrane,—a part of the tunica conjunctiva.

Their vessels and nerves are called Palpebral.

PALPEBRA INFERIOR EXTRORSUM FLEXA, Ectropion—p. Tertia, Valvula semilunaris.

PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS PRIMUS, Levator palpebræ superioris.

PALPEBRAL, *Palpebra'lis*, from *palpebra*, 'the eyelid.' That which belongs or relates to the eyelid.

PALPEBRAL ARTERIES are those distributed to the eyelids. They are two in number; an *upper* and a *lower*. The former arises from the ophthalmic, a little beyond the cartilaginous pulley of the greater oblique muscle, and descends towards the upper eyelid, over which it is distributed. The latter arises at the side of, and a little behind, the preceding, and sends its ramifications to the lower eyelid and the neighbouring parts. The palpebral veins have a similar arrangement; except that some of them open into the temporal and labial veins.

PALPEBRAL FLUX, PURIFORM. A puriform discharge, furnished by the glands of Meibomius, when inflamed; and to which Scarpa attributes fistula lachrymalis, in many cases.

PALPEBRAL LIGAMENTS are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. Some anatomists, with Winslow, have described, under this name, the fibrous layer which is attached,—on the one hand, to the outer part of the circumference of the orbit; on the other, to the tarsal cartilages.

PALPEBRAL NERVES, *Nerves of the eyelids*, arise, particularly, from the frontal and lachrymal branches; from the ophthalmic nerve of Willis; and from the facial, nasal, and infra-orbital branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

PALPEBRALIS, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

PALPEBRARUM APERIENS RECTUS, Levator palpebræ superioris—p. Duo musculi, Orbiculares palpebrarum.

PALPEBRATIO, Nictation.

PALPITATIO, Palpitation—p. Arteriarum, see Palpitation—p. Cordis trepidans, Cardiotromus.

PALPITATIO MEMBRORUM. A term used by Gaubius for involuntary shaking of the legs.

PALPITATION, *Palpita'tio*, *Palmus*, *P. Cordis*, *Palpita'tio* seu *Pulsat'io Cordis*, *Tremor Cordis*, *Vibrat'io Cardiacæ* seu *Cordis*, *Cardiog'mus*, *Cardiopal'mus*, *Subsult'io*, *Clonus Palpita'tio*, (F.) *Palpitation*, *P. du Cœur*. A name given to the pulsations of the heart, when they become stronger, more extensive, or more sensible to the individual, than ordinarily. Palpitations occur in a number of affections. They are, sometimes, owing to organic diseases of the heart, hypertrophy, inflammation, &c.; at others, to a disease in some other viscus; whilst, frequently, they are merely nervous.

PALPITATION is sometimes felt in the arteries, constituting *Palpita'tio Arterio'æ*.

PALPITATION DU CŒUR, Palpitation.

PALSIED, Paralytic.

PALSY, Paralysis—p. Bell's, Paralysis, Bell's.

PALSY, LEAD, *Paraly'sis saturnina*, *P. metallica*, (F.) *Paraly'sis saturnine*, *Metal'lic Palsy*, *Painters' Palsy*. The paralysis of the upper extremities especially, induced by the poison of lead.

PALSY, METALLIC, see Palsy, lead—p. Painters', P. lead—p. Shaking, Paralysis agitans—p. Trembling, Paralysis agitans.

PALTA, *Persea gatissima*.

PALUDAL, Elodes.

PALUDATIUM, *Apium graveolens*.

PALUDOSUS, Elodes.

PALUS, Marsh, Penis—p. Sanctus, Guaiacum.

PAMBIOMA, Panbioma.

PAMPOISON, Syncope.

PAMPINIFORM PLEXUS, Corpus pampini-forme.

PAMPINIFORME CORPUS, see Corpus pampiniforme.

PAMPLE'GIA, *Panplegia*, from *πᾶν*, 'all,' and *πλῆγῃ*, 'I strike.' General paralysis. Palsy of the whole body.

PANACE'A, *Cathol'icon*, *Cathol'icum*, from *πᾶν*, 'all,' and *ἄκται*, 'I cure.' *Universal'le reme'dium*, *Panchrestos*. A pretended universal remedy. There is no such thing in existence.

PANACEA DUCIA HOLSATIÆ, Potassæ sulphas — p. Duplicata, Potassæ sulphas — p. Lapsorum, *Arnica montana* — p. Mercurialis, *Hydrargyri submuriæ* — p. Mercurii rubri, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum* — p. Pectoris, *Glechoma hederaceum* — p. Vegetabilis, *Crocus*.

PANA'DA, diminutive of Ital. *pane*, 'bread,' (Lat. *panis*), *Pana'ta*, *Panatel'la*. Bread, boiled in water to the consistence of pap. Sometimes administered to the sick.

SIMPLE BREAD PANADA may be made by putting any quantity of grated stale bread into enough water to form a moderately thick pulp; covering it up, and leaving it to soak for an hour; then beating it up with two tablespoonfuls of milk, and a small portion of refined sugar, and boiling the whole for ten minutes, stirring all the time.

PANARIS, Paronychia.

PANARITIUM, Paronychia.

PANARIUM, Paronychia.

PANATA, Panada.

PANATELLA, Panada.

PANAX COSTINUM, *Pastinaca opoponax* — p. *Heraclium*, *Pastinaca opoponax* — p. *Pastinaca*, *Pastinaca opoponax*.

PANAX QUINQUEFO'LIUM, *Aureliana Canadensis*, *Aral'ia Canadensis*, *Ginseng*, *Ninsing*, *Gensang*, *Redberry*, *Five-fingers*. Family, *Araliaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monœcia. This plant grows in Tartary and North America. The root is about the thickness of the little finger; an inch or two in length, often dividing into two branches; of a whitish-yellow colour; wrinkled on the surface, and of a compact, almost horny, texture. It has no smell, but a very sweet taste, combined with a slight degree of aromatic bitterness. It is much esteemed by the Chinese, who pay a high price for it. It is a gentle and agreeable stimulant.

PANBIO'MA, *Pambio'ma*, from *πᾶν*, 'all,' and *βίος*, 'life.' The original animating principle. The general principle of life.

PANCHRESTOS, *Panacea*.

PANCHYMAGO'GUM, *Pantago'gon*, from *πᾶν*, 'all,' *χυμος*, 'juice,' and *αἶμα*, 'I drive away.' A medicine which the ancients believed capable of purging away all sorts of humours.

PANCHYMAGO'GUM MINERALE, *Hydrargyri submuriæ*.

PANCÆNOSUS, *Pandemic*.

PANCÆNUS (MORBUS), *Pandemic*.

PANCRATIUM, *Pancreas*.

PANCREAS, from *πᾶν*, 'all,' and *κρέας*, 'flesh;' i. e. 'quite fleshy.' *Callic'reas*, *Pancreat'ium*, *Pancreum*, *Lactes*, *Pulvi'nar ventri'culi*, *Totum carnosum*, *Gland'ula saliv'alis abdom'inis*, *Pancr'enè*. A gland, deeply seated in the abdomen, and lying transversely on the vertebral column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen. Its left extremity is called the tail of the pancreas; it is smaller than the right, which is called the head. At its right portion, it has, almost

always, a greater or less prolongation; called, by Winslow, and some others, the lesser pancreas, (F.) *Petit pancreas*, *Pancreas of Aelli*, *Pancreas minus*. The pancreas resembles the salivary glands in structure, and has been called the *Abdominal Salivary Gland*. It is composed of lobes and granulated lobules, distinct, and united by areolar tissue. From each of the granulations of these lobes arise the radicles of its excretory duct, which are very delicate, and united like veins. The duct itself, *Ductus Pancreat'icus*, *Canal* or *Duct of Wirsung* or *Wirsung's*, (F.) *Canal pancreatique*, proceeds in a serpentine course through the substance of the organ; and when it has reached behind the second portion of the duodenum, it becomes free, and is of the size of a crow's quill. It opens at an acute angle into the choledoch duct, or proceeds close to it, opening separately into the duodenum. The *Pancreatic arteries* are very numerous and small. They proceed from the celiac, splenic, superior mesenteric, right gastro-epiploic, coronaria ventriculi, and left capsular. Its veins open into the radicles of the vena porta; and, particularly, into the splenic and lesser mesenteric. Its nerves emanate from the solar plexus, and its lymphatics pass into ganglions, to which it gives its name. The pancreas secretes the *Pancreatic juice*, *Succus seu Liqueur Pancreat'icus*, *Lympha Pancreat'is*, which resembles the saliva.

PANCREAS OF ABELLI, see *Pancreas* — p. *Minus*, see *Pancreas* — p. *Petit*, see *Pancreas* — p. *Second*, *Brunner's glands*.

PANCREATAL'GIA, from *πᾶνκρεας*, 'the pancreas,' and *ἀλγος*, 'pain.' Pain or disease of the pancreas.

PANCREATEMPHRAX'IS, from *πᾶνκρεας*, 'the pancreas,' and *ἐμπράσσω*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the pancreas.

PANCREAT'IC, *Pancreat'icus*. Same etymon as *Pancreas*. Relating to or affecting the pancreas.

PANCREATIC ARTERIES, see *Pancreas* — p. *Duct*, see *Pancreas* — p. *Juice*, see *Pancreas* — p. *Nerves*, see *Pancreas* — p. *Veins*, see *Pancreas*.

PANCREAT'IC SARCO'MA OF AB'ERNETHY, *Emphy'ma sarco'ma pancreat'icum*. A tumour, in irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like the irregular masses of the pancreas. Found in the areolar substance; but, more usually, in lymphatic glands, chiefly in the female breast.

PANCREATI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio pancreat'is*, (F.) *Inflammati'o du Pancreas*. Inflammation of the pancreas; — an affection, the phenomena of which are not well known.

PANCREATOID, from *πᾶνκρεας*, 'the pancreas,' and *αἶδος*, 'appearance.' *Pancreatoides*. A tumour resembling the pancreas in structure.

PANCREATON'CUS, from *πᾶνκρεας*, 'the pancreas,' and *οἶκος*, 'a swelling.' Tumour of the pancreas.

PANCRENE, *Pancreas*.

PANCREUM, *Pancreas*.

PANDA'LEA, *Panda'leum*. A kind of lozenge used by the Arabian physicians.

PANDALEUM, *Pandalea*.

PANDALITIUM, *Paronychia*.

PANDE'MIA, *Pandemic*.

PANDE'MIC, *Pand'emy*, *Pand'em'ia*, *Morb'us Pand'emius* seu *Pand'emus* seu *Panc'enus*, *Panc'enus*, (F.) *Pand'em'ic*; from *πᾶν*, 'all,' and *δῆμος*, 'people.' An epidemic which attacks the whole population.

PANDE'MIE, *Pandemic*.

PANDE'MY, *Pandemic*.

PANDICULATION, *Pandicula'tio*, *Scordine'-ma*, *Scordinis'mus*, *Clonus Pandicula'tio*, from *pandere*, 'to stretch out.' *Stretching, Hal'ices*, (pl.) An action, which consists in elevating the upper limbs, and throwing the head and trunk backwards, at the same time that the lower limbs are extended. This series of motions of the extensor muscles is in some measure independent of the will, and is accompanied with yawning, which is equally involuntary. In the state of health, stretching occurs before and after sleep; especially when we are fatigued. It is also observed at the onset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c.

PANDOCE'UM, *Pandochi'um*, *Pandoc'ium*, from *pan*, 'all,' and *de'xerbas*, 'to receive.' An inn that receives all classes. A general hospital, or one that admits all cases.

PANDOCIUM, *Pandoceum*.

PANDOCIUM, *Pandoceum*.

PANHIDRO'SIS, from *pan*, 'all,' and *'idros*, 'sweating.' *Sudor universal'is*. Sweating over the whole body.

PANHYPERÆMIA, *Plethora*.

PANICAUT, *Eryngium campestre*—p. *Martime*, *Eryngium maritimum*.

PANIC GRASS, ITALIAN, *Panicum Italicum*.

PANICUM ITALICUM, *Italian Panic Grass*, *Indian Millet*, *Guinea Corn*, *Barbadoes Millet*, *Milium Indicum*, *Sorghum*, *Holcus Sorghum*, (F.) *Millet des oiseaux*. *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*. The seed—*Mil'ii Sem'ina*—are much esteemed in Italy, being a constant ingredient in soups, and made into a variety of forms for the table.

PANICUM MILIA'CEUM, *P. mil'ium*, *Common Millet*, *Milium*, *M. Pan'icum* seu *Esculentum*, *Cenchrus*, *Cenchrus*, (F.) *Millet ordinaire*. Millet-seed are esteemed a nutritious article of diet, and are often made into puddings.

PANICUM MILIUM, *P. miliaceum*.

PANIS CANICACEUS, see *Canicæ*—p. *Cibarius* seu *secundarius*, *Syncomistos*—p. *Cuculi*, *Oxalis acetosella*—p. *Porcinus*, *Cyclamen*.

PANIV'OROUS, *Paniv'orus*, from *panis*, 'bread,' and *voro*, 'I devour.' Subsisting on bread.

PANNI, *Swathing clothes*.

PANNICULE CHARNU, *Panniculus carnosus*.

PANNIC'ULUS, diminutive of *pannus*, cloth. A piece of fine cloth. *Pterygion*.

PANNICULUS ADIPOSUS, *Cellular membrane*.

PANNICULUS CARNO'SUS, *Tu'nica carnos*, *Muscular Web*, *Mantle*, (F.) *Pannicula charnue*, is a general covering found in the quadruped, and formed by a thin, subcutaneous muscle, which serves to move the skin. It exists only in certain parts of the human body,—as in the forehead, where it is formed by the occipito-frontalis; in the neck, by the platysma myoides; and, in the scrotum, by the cremaster muscle.

PANNICULUS CORDIS, *Pericardium*—p. *Hymenæus*, *Hymen*—p. *Virginalis*, *Hymen*.

PANNUS. A piece of cloth. This word has several other meanings, many of which are equivocal. It means a tent for a wound, and, also, an irregular nœvus or mark on the skin.—Castelli. Modern ophthalmologists apply it to an opaque and vascular condition of the anterior membrane of the cornea, almost invariably produced by the continuance of purulent or strumous ophthalmia, or by chronic inflammation of the cornea. This part becomes nebulous, covered with red vessels, and opaque. At times, the sclerotic conjunctiva undergoes a similar change to that which occurs in the corneal portion.

PANNUS HEPATICUS, *Chloasma*—p. *Lenticularis*, *Ephelides*.

PANOCHIA, *Bubo*.

PANOPHO'BIA, *Pantopho'bia*, *Panpho'bia*, *Pavopho'bia*, *Athym'ia*, *Pavor*, (F.) *Frayeur nocturne*, *Souci*, from *Pav*, 'the god Pan,' and *phobos*, 'fear.' A panic or fear inspired by the god Pan, according to the opinion of the ancients. Some derive it from *pan*, 'all,' and *phobos*, 'fear.' This is sometimes morbid, and is a symptom of melancholy.

PANOPHTHALMI'TIS, from *pan*, 'all,' and *ophthalmitis*, 'inflammation of the eye.' Inflammation of the whole eye.

PANPHOBIA, *Panophobia*.

PANPLEGIA, *Pamphlegia*.

PANSCLERO'SIS, from *pan*, 'all,' and *sklerosis*, 'hardness.' Complete induration of a part.

PANSEMENT, *Dressing*.

PANSIES, *Viola tricolor*.

PANSPER'MIA, from *pan*, 'all,' and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm.' The theory of *Dissemination of Germs*, according to which, ova or germs are disseminated over all space, undergoing development under favourable circumstances.

PANTAGOGON, *Panchymagogum*.

PANTANENCEPHA'LIA, from *pan*, *παντος*, 'all,' and *anencepha'lia*, absence of brain. Entire absence of brain—the same as *anencephalia*.—G. St. Hilaire.

PANTATROPH'IA, from *pan*, 'all,' and *ατροφία*, 'atrophy.' Universal atrophy.

PANTHOD'IC, *Panthod'icus*, from *pan*, *παντος*, 'all,' and *ὅδος*, 'a way.' An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall, to a course of nervous action proceeding from one point in all directions to every other.

PANTICES, *Intestine*.

PANTING, *Anhelatio*.

PANTOGANGLIITIS, *Cholera*.

PANTOPHAGISTS, see *Omnivoros*.

PANTOPHAGUS, *Omnivoros*.

PANTOPHOBIA, *Hydrophobia*, *Panophobia*.

PANTOZOOTIA, *Panzootia*.

PANUS, *Phygethlon*—p. *Faucium*, *Stomatopanus*—p. *Inguinalis*, *Bubo*.

PANZOOT'IA, *Pantosootia*; from *pan*, 'all,' and *ζωον*, 'animal.' An endemic or epidemic disease affecting animals generally.

PAP, *Nipple*. Also, a soft food made of bread boiled or softened with water.

PAP, OF THE THROAT, *Uvula*.

PAPAS AMERICANUS, *Solanum tuberosum*.

PAPA'VER, *P. somni'ferum*, *Mecon*. The *White Poppy*, *Papaver sativum*, (F.) *Pavot des Jardins*. *Family Papaveraceæ*. *Ser. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia*. The CAPSULE OF THE WHITE POPPY, *Co'dia*, *κωδία* or *κωδία*, *Scaphion*, *Papav'ris Caput vel Cap'sula*, *Mecon*, *Poppy-head*, is used in fomentation as an anodyne and relaxant, to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The expressed oil of the seeds is called by the French *Huile d'Esillette*. It is from the poppy that *OPIMUM*—called, also, *Opium Theba'icum*, *Meconium*, *Opion*, *Manus Dei*, *Affion*, *Amphiam*, *Afium*, *Ooiron*, *Lau'danum*, *Mecon*, *Sopio*—is procured. It is the milky juice obtained after the flowering of the plant, by making longitudinal incisions in the capsules and stalks. It is commonly obtained from the Levant or India, where the poppy grows abundantly. Opium is a compound of morphia, narcotina, meconic acid, codeia, narcein, meconin, caoutchouc, fecula, resin, oil, and several other substances. *Turkey Opium* is of a heavy and slightly fetid odour. Its taste is nauseous, bitter, acrid, and warm: it is in flat pieces; solid and tenacious; of a dark brown colour, and yellowish when powdered; making a light brown, interrupted streak on paper. In *East India Opium*,

the odour is the same, and empyreumatic; the taste is less bitter, but more nauseous, and the colour darker. The varieties of opium known in commerce are the *Smyrna*, the *Constantinople*, the *Egyptian*, the *Persian*, and the *Indian*. Opium is stimulant in small doses; sedative, in large; narcotic and anodyne; operating through the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy in all painful affections, and inflammations, when given so as to produce its full, sedative effects, especially in peritonitis. In diarrhoea and dysentery, it acts as an astringent; in intermittents, it will often prevent the paroxysm. In typhus, in small doses, it acts as a cordial; in larger, it allays irritation and produces sleep. When applied externally, its narcotic effects are developed: and, hence, it is a useful application to irritable sores, painful tumours, &c. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ as a stimulant; gr. j to iv as a sedative.

PAPAVER CEREALE, *P. rhœas*—p. Corniculatum, *Chelidonium majus*—p. Erraticum, *P. rhœas*—p. Luteum, *Chelidonium majus*.

PAPAVER NIGRUM. This is merely a variety of the white poppy, producing black seeds.

PAPAVER RHÆAS. The systematic and pharmacopœial name of the *Red corn-poppy*, *Corn rose*, *Papaver erraticum*, *P. cereale*, *P. rubrum*, *Rhœas*, (F.) *Coquelicot*. The heads of this species, also, contain a milky juice of a narcotic quality. A syrup of its flowers has been directed, which has been esteemed diaphoretic and slightly soothing; but is more admired for its colour than for any other property.

PAPAVERACEUM, Opiate.

PAPAVERCULUM, Meconium.

PAPAVERINUM, Codeine.

PAPAW TREE, *Carica papaya*.

PAPAYER, *Carica papaya*.

PAPER, BLISTERING, see Sparadrapum vesicatorium.

PAPIER EPISPASTIQUE, see Sparadrapum vesicatorium.

PAPILLA, *P. Mammæ*, *Thelæ*, *U'beris apex*:—diminutive, perhaps, from *papa*, one of the earliest cries of the infant, ascribed to a craving for food. The end of the breast, the nipple. An eminence similar to a nipple. A name given to small eminences more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts, particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, in which latter situation they are also called villi. See Villous. They appear formed by the ultimate expansion of the vessels and nerves, and are susceptible, in some cases, of a kind of erection. They are also called *Papillæ nervosæ* seu *Nervosæ*, *P. Pyramidalis*, *Nervous papillæ*, (F.) *Papillæ* ou *Papillæ nervosæ*, *Houppes nervosæ*.

PAPILLA LACHRYMALIS, see Lachrymal puncta—p. *Mammæ*, *Papilla*.

PAPILLÆ CALYCFORMES, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Capitata*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Circumvallatæ*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Conical*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Conoidal*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Corpuscles*, *Pacinian*—p. *Filiform*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Fungiform*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Fungoid*, see Papillæ of the tongue.

PAPILLÆ OF THE KIDNEY, (F.) *Mamelons du rein*, are the projections into the pelvis of the kidney of the apices of the cones—*Pyramids of Malpighi*, *Pyram'ides Malpighianæ*—of the tubular substance of the organ. They are also called *Processus mamilla' res*, *Caruncula papilla' res*, and *Papilla' renum*.

PAPILLÆ, LENTICULAR, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Maximæ*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Mediæ*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Min-*

imæ, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Mucosæ*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Nervosæ*, *Corpuscles*, *Pacinian*, see Papillæ—p. *Nervous*, see Papillæ—p. *Pyramidal*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Pyramidales*, see Papillæ—p. *Renum*, see Papillæ of the kidney—p. *Semilenticularæ*, see Papillæ of the tongue.

PAPILLÆ OF THE TONGUE are very numerous and marked. They are observed, particularly, at the upper surface of the organ, and are distinguished into—1. The *Lenticular papillæ*, *Papilla mucosæ*, *P. maximæ*, *P. capitata*, *P. vallata*, *P. circumvallata*, *P. truncata*, *P. calyciformes*. They are arranged at the base of the tongue in two oblique lines having the shape of the letter V; and united angularly at the foramen cœcum. They have, in general, an ovoid or spherical shape, and have seemed to be mucous follicles similar to those of the palate, lips, &c. 2. The *Fungiform* or *Fungoid papillæ*, *Papilla medice*, *P. Semilenticularæ*, are of indeterminate number, but always more numerous than the preceding. They are irregularly disseminated near the edges and the point of the tongue; have a rounded and flattened head, supported by a short and narrow footstalk. Their tint is whitish. Of their real nature we are ignorant. 3. The *Conical*, *Conoidal* or *Pyramidal papillæ*, *P. minimæ*, *P. villosæ*, are the most numerous of all. Their arrangement is more regular in the forepart of the tongue than behind. They resemble small cones; the base being towards the tongue and the apex free. The anterior are very small, and have been called *Filiform papillæ*. They appear to be produced by the terminations of the filaments of the lingual nerve, and are surrounded by an evident vascular network.

PAPILLÆ TRUNCATÆ, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Vallatæ*, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. *Villosæ*, see Papillæ of the tongue.

PAP'ILLARY, *Papilla'ris*, *Pap'illous*, from *papilla*. Of or belonging to the nipple or to the papillæ.

PAPILLARY BODY, *Corpus papillare*.

PAPILLI-AUT-MAMMILLI-FORMIS, Mastoid.

PAPILLOUS, Papillary.

PAPOOSE ROOT, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

PAPPEA CAPEN'SIS. A small tree of the *Nat. Ord.* Sapindaceæ, common in Cafferland, the fruit of which is called *Wild Plum*. It furnishes a vinous beverage, and excellent vinegar. Its kernel contains an oil, which, although eatable, is somewhat cathartic, and is recommended as an external application in tinea capitis, alopecia, &c.

PAPPUS AMERICANUS, *Solanum tuberosum*.

PAP'ULA. A *pimple*, *Exor'nia*, (F.) *Bouton*, *Bourgeon*. A small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base; very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation.

Papula form the first order of Willan and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

PAPULA AGRIA, *Lichen agrius*—p. *Fera*, *Hæp-es exedens*—p. *Miliaris*, *Military fever*.

PAPULÆ, *Lichen*—p. *Sticæ*, *Lichen*—p. *Sudoris*, *Military fever*—p. *Sudorales*, *Sudamina*.

PAP'ULOSE, *Papulo'sus*, *Pap'ulous*, *Papula'tus*, *Pimpled*, from *papula*. Of or belonging to, resembling, or covered with, papulis or pimples.

PAQUERETTE VIVACE, *Bellis*.

PAR NERVO'RUM, *Syz'gyi nervo'rum*. A pair of nerves.

PAR OPTICUM NERVORUM, *Optic nerve*—p. *Primum nervorum cerebri*, *Olfactory nerve*—p. *Quintum nervorum cerebri*, *Trigeminus*—p.

Secundum nervorum, Optic nerve—p. Septimum sive faciale, Facial nerve—p. Trigemini, Trigemini—p. Trium funicularum, Trigemini—p. Vagus, Pneumogastric—p. Visorius, Optic nerve.

PARA, *para*, a common prefix, 'by, near, contrary to, through,' (*per*;) 'above and beyond,' (*ultra*;) 'besides,' (*præter*.) In certain terms, as in *Paracæsis*, *Parapsis*, *Parabysma*, &c., used by Dr. Good, *para* means a defective or morbid condition.

PARABAL'ANUS, from *paraβαλλειν*, (*para*, and *βαλλειν*, 'to cast,') 'to expose one-self.' A name given, by the ancients, to a person who devoted himself to the service of the sick in hospitals; and particularly during epidemics and the plague.

PARABYS'MA, from *para*, and *βυσιν*, 'to stuff.' Infarction or engorgement of an organ—as *Parabysma Lie'nis*, Engorgement of the spleen.

PARABYSMA MËSENTERICUM, *Tabes mesenterica*.

PARABYS'TIA, same etymon. Engorgement or infarction of an organ with blood.

PARACELSI'S TA, *Paracel'sist*, *Paracel'sian*; from *Paracelsus*. A follower of *Paracelsus*.

PARACELSI'STICA MEDICINA, see *Spagyristas*.

PARACENTE'RIMUM. Same etymon as the next. Woolhouse has given this appellation to a small trocar, employed by Nuck for puncturing the eye in cases of dropsy of that organ.

PARACENTE'SIS, *Perforatio*, *Punctio*, *Punctura*, *Cenembate'sis*, *Cente'sis*, *Compunctio*: from *παρακέντω*, (*para*, and *κέντω*, 'I pierce,') 'I pierce through.' Puncture. The operation of tapping to evacuate the collected fluid in ascites, ovarian dropsy, &c.

PARACENTESIS, Puncturing—p. *Thoracis*, *Thoracoentesis*.

PARACENTETERION, Trocar.

PARACENTICION, Trocar.

PARACHRŒ'A, from *para*, and *χρῆσις*, 'colour.' Morbid change of colour of the surface, especially of the face.

PARACHROMA, *Achromatopsia*.

PARACHROSIS, Decoloration.

PARACINE'SES, (G.) *Parakinesien*, from *para*, 'defective,' and *κίνησις*, 'motion.' Diseases of the motor nerves; morbid movements of voluntary muscles.

PARACMASIS, Decline.

PARACMAS'TIC, *Paracmas'ticus*, from *παρῆμω*, 'I decrease.' Decreasing. An epithet for a distemper, which gradually decreases. Also, according to Galen, the period of life when a person is said to grow old, which he places at from 35 to 49, after which he is said to be old—a definition that would not suit us at the present day.—Gorræus, and Castell.

PARACMASTICOS, see *Acmasticos*.

PARACME, Decline.

PARACOE, see *Cophosis*, *Paræsis*.

PARAC'ŒPE, *Paraph'œpa*, *Paracrœ'sis*, from *παράκρῳ*, 'I strike falsely.' Delirium. In Hippocrates, it means the slight delirium which sometimes occurs in febrile diseases.

PARACOUSIA, see *Cophosis*.

PARAC'RISES, (G.) *Parakrisien*: from *para*, 'defective, morbid,' and *κρίσις*, 'secretion.' Diseases of the secretory function.—Fuchs.

PARACRUSIS, *Paracope*.

PARACUSIS, *Cophosis*. Also, perverted audition.

PARAC'USIS ACRI'S, *Auditus acrior*, *Paracu'sis acryco'sis*, from *para*, 'defective,' and *ακουσις*, 'the act of hearing.' The hearing painfully acute, and intolerant of the lowest sounds; a symptom in otalgia, epilepsy, ophthalmitis, and febrile affections.

PARACUSIS DUPLICATA, Double hearing—p. *Imaginaris*, *Tinnitus aurium*—p. *Imperfecta*, Double hearing, *P. perversa*—p. *Obtusa*, *Barycoia*—p. *Oxycoia*, *P. acris*.

PARACUSIS PERVER'SA, *P. Willisiana*, *P. imperfecta*, *Perverse hearing*. The ear only sensible to articulate sounds, when excited by other and louder sounds intermixed with them.—Good.

PARACUSIS SURDITAS, see *Cophosis*—p. *Willisiana*, *Paracusis perversa*.

PARACYCLE'SES, (G.) *Parakyklesen*, from *para*, 'defective, morbid,' and *κύκλις*, 'circulation.' Diseases of the blood as regards its distribution and motion.—Fuchs.

PARACYESIS, Pregnancy, morbid, *Pregnancy*, *preternatural*—p. *Abortus*, *Abortion*—p. *Tubaris*, *Salpingo-cyesis*.

PARACYNAN'CHË, (*para* and *cynanche*.) Inflammation of the external muscles of the larynx. According to others, a slight *cynanche*.

PARÆSTHESIA, *Paresthesis*—p. *Olfactoria*, *Parosmia*.

PARÆSTHESIS, *Paresthesis*—p. *Auditus floccæ*, *Proptoma auricularum*.

PARÆTHENAR, *Parathenar*.

PARAGEUSIS, *Agenusia*. Also, perversion of taste, *Parageu'sia*, *Parageust'ia*, *Allotriogeus'tia*, *Gustus deprava'tus*.

PARAGEUSTIA, *Parageusis*.

PARAGLOSSA, *Paraglos'sis*, from *para*, and *γλῶσσα*, 'the tongue;' Swelling of the tongue; *Dysphag'gia Linguo'sa*, *Glossomegist'us*, *Macroglos'sa*, *Prolapsus linguae*. Sauvages, under the term *Paraglossa deglutito'ria*, means a pretended doubling of the tongue into the pharynx, (F.) *Renversement de la langue*. See *Glossocœle*.

PARAGOGE, Abduction, Coaptation.

PARAGOMPHO'SIS, *Paragomphosis cap'itis*, from *para*, 'by,' 'near,' and *γομφῶσις*, 'a nailing.' Incomplete wedging of the head of the child in the pelvis during labour.

PARAKINESIEN, *Paracineses*.

PARAKRISISIEN, *Paracrisies*.

PARAKYKLESEN, *Paracycleses*.

PARALALIA, *Mogilalia*—p. *Nasalis*, *Rhinophonia*.

PARALAMP'SIS, *παράλαμψις*, from *παράλαμψω*, (*para* and *λαμψω*, 'I shine,') 'I shine at the side of;' *Mac'ula corneæ margarita'cea*, *Perla*. A cicatrix on the transparent part of the eye.—Hippocrates.

PARARELEMA, *Delirium*.

PARALLAGE, *Insanity*.

PARALLAGMA, *Chevauchement*.

PARALLAXIS, *Chevauchement*, *Insanity*.

PARALLE'LA. A kind of scurfy, cutaneous eruption, affecting the palms of the hands, in parallel lines, and symptomatic of the venereal disease.—Forestus.

PARALLELISM OF DISEASES, *Isopathia*.

PARALOGIA, *Delirium*.

PARALOPH'IA, from *para*, 'near,' and *λοφία*, 'the first vertebra of the back.' The lower and lateral part of the neck, near the vertebra.—Keil.

PARALYSÉ, *Paralytic*.

PARALYSIE, *Paralysis*—p. *Saturnine*, *Palsy*, *lead*.

PARALYSIS, *Par'esis*, *Resolutio membrorum*, *R. nervorum*, *Carus paralysis*, *Catal'ysis*, (F.) *Paralytic*, *Résolution des membres*; *Palsy*, from *παρᾶλω*, (*para* and *λω*, 'I loosen,') 'I relax.' Abolition or great diminution of the voluntary motions, and sometimes of sensation, in one or more parts of the body.

Palsy is said to be *local*, when it affects only a few muscles. When it extends to half the body, vertically or horizontally, it is called *Hemipleg'*

gia or *Paraplegia*. It is commonly symptomatic of disease of the brain or of the nerves themselves, and is a frequent accompaniment, precursor, or successor of apoplexy,—*Phrenoparalysis*. The immediate cause is, generally, pressure, either by blood effused, or by serum, or by vascular turgescence. At its onset, therefore, blood-letting may be advisable; but, afterwards, the disease becomes one of nervous debility, and requires stimulants—to the paralyzed parts, or to the mucous membranes,—frictions, sinapisms, blisters, the moxa, baths, electricity, galvanism, purgatives, and the nux vomica, which last has the property of exciting movements where the will has no longer power. The disease generally admits only of palliation, and is extremely apt to recur.

PARALYSIS, *Primula veris*.

PARALYSIS AGITANS, *P. tremula*, *Synclonus balli'naus*, *Scelotyr'bè festi'naus*, *Tremor*, *Tromos*, *Shaking Palsy*, *Trembling Palsy*. A variety of tremor, in which the muscles are in a perpetual alternation of contraction and relaxation.

PARALYSIS, BELL'S, *Bell's Palsy*, *Paralysis facialis*, *Prosoparalysis*, *Trimus diastrophè Sauvage'sii*, *Dia'strophè Gale'ni*, *Hemiple'gia facialis*, *Oris tortu'ra paralytica* *Linne'*, *Hemiprosople'gia*. The paralysis of the face induced by a lesion of the portio dura, has been called Bell's Palsy, owing to Sir Charles Bell having been one of the first to investigate it minutely.

PARALYSIS BERIBERIA, *Beriberi*—p. Extremittatum, Acro-paralysis—p. Facialis, Paralysis, Bell's—p. Hemiplegia, Hemiplegia—p. Intestini recti, Proctoparalysis—p. Intestinorum, Enteroparalysis—p. Linguae, Glossolysis—p. Medullaris, Paraplegia—p. Metallica, Palsy, lead—p. Nervi hypoglossi, Glossoplegia—p. Nervi vagi in parte thoracica, Asthma—p. Nervorum thoracis, &c., Stethoparalysis—p. From Poisons, p. Venenata—p. Rachialgia, Colic, metallic—p. Saturine, Palsy, lead—p. Scorbutica, Pellagra—p. Spinalis, Paraplegia—p. Tremula, Paralysis agitans,

PARALYSIS VENENATA, *Paralysis e vene'nis*, *Paralysis from poisons*. Paralysis, the result of poisonous substances—as of lead, mercury, arsenic, ergot, &c.

PARALYSIS E VENENIS, *P. Venenata*—p. Ventriculi, Gastroparalysis.

PARALYTIC, *Paralyticus*, *Paralyzed*, *Pallied*, (*F.*) *Paralyse'*. Same etymon as Paralysis. Affected with or causing paralysis.

PARALYTIC STROKE, see Stroke, paralytic.

PARALYZED, Paralytic.

PARAME'NIA, from *napa*, 'badly,' and *μησ*, 'a month'; *Menstrua'tio anom'ala*, *Menses anom'ala*, *Mis-menstruation*. Difficult menstruation. Disordered menstruation.

PARAMENIA DIFFICILIS, *Dysmenorrhœa*—p. Erroris, Menstruation, vicarious—p. Obstructionis, see Amenorrhœa—p. Profusa, Menorrhagia—p. Superflua, Menorrhagia.

PARAME'RIA, *παρὰμρια*, from *napa*, 'about,' and *μηρος*, 'the thigh.' The internal parts of the thigh.

PARAMESOS, Annular finger, see Digitus.

PARANEPHRI'TIS, from *napa*, and *νεφρις*, 'inflammation of the kidney.' Inflammation of the renal capsules, *Inflamma'tio renum succenturiatum*.

PARANŒA, Delirium, Dementia.

PARANYMPHUS, from *napa*, 'near,' and *νυμφη*, 'a young spouse,' 'a bride.' A name given by the ancients to him who led the bride to the house of her husband. The term was adopted into the ancient schools of medicine, to designate the usual discourse pronounced at the

end of the prescribed period of study for licentiate, in which the qualifications and merits of the candidate were described.

PARAPATHIA, Pathomania.

PARAPECHYON, Radius.

PARAPHIA, Parapsis.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, *Periphimo'sis*, *Circumligatu'ra*, *Phimo'sis circumligata*, *Penis lipoderm'us*, from *napa*, 'about,' and *φίμωσις*, 'I bridge.' Strangulation of the glans penis, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow. It frequently happens in persons affected with phimosis, when the prepuce has been pushed violently behind the base of the glans, during copulation, &c. In paraphimosis, the narrow and resisting aperture of the prepuce forms, behind the corona glandis, a kind of ligature, which strangulates the part, causes it to swell and inflame, and even to become gangrenous. Attempts must be made to bring back the prepuce. These excite considerable pain, yet they must be persevered in for some time; and should they not succeed, the rings, formed by the tumefied prepuce, must be cut transversely, and the antiphlogistic treatment be adopted.

PARAPHOBIA, Hydrophobia.

PARAPHO'NIA, from *napa*, and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' Affection of the voice, when its character or *timbre* is less agreeable.

PARAPHONIA CLANGENS, Oxyphonia—p. Gut-turalis, Asaphia—p. Nasalis, Rhinophonia—p. Puberum, Hirsutitalias—p. Rauca, Raucedo—p. Ulcerosa, Oxyphonia.

PARAPHORA, Delirium, Paracope.

PARAPHRENSIS, Paraphrenitis—p. Diaphragmatica, Diaphragmitis.

PARAPHRE'NIE, Insanity.

PARAPHRENT'IS, from *napa*, 'near,' and *φρενεις*, 'the diaphragm'; *Paraphren'is*. A name given to inflammation of the diaphragm, (see Diaphragmitis,) which was supposed always to produce delirium:—as well as to the delirium itself accompanying that affection. See Phrenitis.

PARAPHROSYNE, Delirium.

PARAPHROTÉS, Delirium.

PARAPLAST'IC, *Paraplast'icus*, from *napa*, and *πλαστικός*, 'formative.' Possessed of depraved formative powers,—as Carcinoma, Encephaloma, Melanosis, &c.

PARAPLE'GIA, *Paraplex'ia*, *Rachioparalysis*, *Rhachio'ple'gia*, *Rhachio'paralysis*, *Myelo'paralysis*, *Paralysis spina'lis*, *P. Medulla'ris*, *Carus paralysis paraple'gia*, from *napa*, dim. particle, and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' Palsy of the lower half of the body, including the bladder and rectum. It is, generally, owing to disease of some part of the cerebro-spinal axis; especially of the spinal portion. The ancients sometimes used the term for incomplete apoplexy. Some authors have, also, made a distinction between *parople'gia* and *paraplex'ia*,—using the former for *partial apoplexy*—the latter for *general or complete apoplexy*.

PARAPLEURITIS, Pleurodynia.

PARAPLEXIA, Paraplegia.

PARAP'OPLEXY, *Paropoplex'ia*, from *napa*, dim., and *αποπληξια*, 'apoplexy.' False apoplexy; a soporous state, resembling apoplexy; and especially that which occurs in the paroxysms of periodic intermittents.

PARAP'SIS, *Parap'h'ia*, from *napa*, 'defectively,' and *απται*, 'I touch.' Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost.—Good.

PARAP'SIS ACRI'S TENERITUDO, *Sorrens*—p. Expers, Torpor, Anæsthesia—p. Illusoria, Pædæsthesia—p. Pruritus, Itching.

PARARMA, Fimbria.
PARARRHYTHMICUS, Pararrhythmus.
PARARRHYTHMUS, *Pararrhythmicus*, from *para*, 'dim.' and *ρhythmos*, 'rhythm.' An epithet for the pulse, when it has not the rhythm proper to the age and constitution of the individual.
PARARTHRE'MA, *Pararthroma*, *Pararthre'sis*, *Pararthrosia*, *Paracetasis*, *Parastrep'sis*, from *para*, and *arthron*, 'a joint.' Incomplete luxation; subluxation.
PARACEPAS'TRA, from *para*, and *κεφαλή*, 'I cover.' A cap or bandage, which covers the whole head.—Galen.
PARASCEUE, Apparatus.
PARAS'CHIDES, from *para*, and *σχιζω*, 'I cleave.' Fragments or splinters of a broken bone.
PAR'ASITE, *Parasitus*, from *para*, 'near,' and *σitos*, 'corn,' 'food.' Parasites are plants which attach themselves to other plants; and animals which live in or on the bodies of other animals,—so as to subsist at their expense. The mistletoe is a parasitic plant;—the louse a parasitic animal. The chief parasitic animals are the *Pediculus humanus corporis*, *P. capitis*, *P. pubis*, *Pulex irritans*, *P. penetrans*, and the *Acarus Scabiei*.
PARASIT'IC, *Parasiticus*, *Parasitoid*, *Parasitoides*. Same etymon. Having the nature of, or resembling a parasite, as 'parasitic growths,' tubercles, cancer, &c.
PARASITICIDE, Antiparasitic.
PARASITISMUS INTESTINALIS, Helminthiasis—p. Superficiæ, Malis.
PARASITOID, Parasitic.
PARASPA'DIA, from *para*, and *σπασω*, 'I draw.' A preternatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis. One whose urethra opens in this manner is called *Paraspadicus* and *Paraspadias*.
PARASPADLÆUS, see *Paraspadia*.
PARAS'PHAGIS, from *para*, 'near,' and *σφαγή*, 'the throat.' The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.
PARAS'TATA, *Parastates*, from *παριστημι*, (*para*, and *στημι*), 'I stand near.' The prostate. In Hippocrates, it means the epididymis. The epididymes were called by Herophilus and Galen *Varico'sæ parastata* to distinguish them from *glandulo'sæ parastata* or *prostate*. Rufus of Ephesus called the Tubæ Fallopiæ *Parastata varico'sæ*.
PARASTATA ADENOIDES, Prostate—p. Glandula, Prostate—p. Glandulosa, Prostate.
PARASTATES, *Parastata*.
PARASTATI'TIS, *Epididymi'tis*; from *parastata*, 'epididymis,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the epididymis.
PARASTREM'MA, *Parastrophè*, from *παστρεφω*, (*para*, and *στρεφω*), 'I turn,' 'I distort or pervert.' Convulsive distortion, especially of the face, the soft parts being drawn laterally.
PARASTREPSIS, *Pararthroma*.
PARASTROPHE, *Parastremma*.
PARASYNANCHE, *Cynanche parotidæa*.
PARASYSTOLE, *Acnesia*.
PARATH'ENAR, *Parathénar*, from *para*, 'near,' and *στυπώ*, 'the sole of the foot.' Winslow called *grand parathénar*, *parathénar major*, a portion of the abductor of the little toe, *musculus scandaliarius*; and *petit parathénar*, *parathénar minor*, the short flexor of that toe.
PARATHENAR MAJOR, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—p. Minor, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.
PARATHROMA, *Elongatio*.
PARATONIA, see *Spasmi*.
PARATOPIA, *Luxation*.

PARATOP'IE; from *para*, in the sense of change, and *τοπος*, 'place.' Diseases in which organs are removed from their proper position. See *Ectopia*.

PARATRIMMA, Chafing.

PARATROPE, *Apotrope*.

PARAT'ROPHY, *Paratrophè*, *Paratroph'ia*, from *para*, 'dim,' and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.' Malnutrition.

PARDALIANCHES, *Aconitum*.

PARDALIANCHUM, *Aconitum*.

PAREC'TAMA, *Paracetasia*, from *para*, 'beyond,' *εκ*, 'out of,' and *τείνω*, 'I stretch.' Immoderate extension or dilatation of a part—as of the heart.

PARECTASIS, *Pararthroma*, *Paracetama*.

PAREGOR'IC, *Paregoricus*, *So'piena*, from *παρηγορώ* (*para*, and *αγορεύω*), 'I soothe, I calm.' That which soothes or assuages—as paregoric elixir. An anodyne.

PAREIA, *Gena*.

PAREIRA, see *P. brava*.

PAREIRA BRAVA, *Cissampelos Pareira*, *Pareira*, *Butua*, *Pariera brava*, *Abu'ta*, *Albu'tua*, *Botou*, *Caa-peba*, *Overo butua*, *Wild vine*, *Velvet leaf*. Family, Menispermæ. Sex. Syst. Dicoica Monadelphia. The root of this plant—*Pareira* (Ph. U. S.)—a native of South America and the West Indies, has a sweet taste with considerable bitterness and slight roughness. It has been recommended in nephritic and calculous affections; but it is not much used.

PARELLE, *Rumex hydrolapathum*.

PARENCEPHALIS, *Cerebellum*.

PARENCEPHALITIS, *Cerebellitis*.

PARENCEPHALOC'E'LE, from *παριεκεφαλος*, (*para*, and *εκεφαλος*, 'the brain,') 'the cerebellum,' and *κηλη*, 'a rupture.' *Hernia of the cerebellum*; a very rare disease. It occurs under the form of a soft, indolent, or slightly painful tumour, without change in the colour of the skin, and is situate in the occipital region. It is constituted of the cerebellum, which escapes through an aperture in the occipital bone. Great attention must be paid not to mistake it for an ordinary tumour, as its extirpation would be attended with fatal consequences.

PARENCEPHALUS, *Cerebellum*.

PAREN'CHYMA, *Caro parenchymatica* seu *viscerum* seu *viscera'tis* seu *viscero'sa*, *Substantia parenchymato'sa*, *Procheu'ma*. The texture of glandular and other organs, composed of agglomerated globules united by areolar tissue, and tearing with more or less facility. Such is the texture of the liver, kidneys, &c. *Παρυχυμα* signifies in Greek, effusion, (*para*, *εν*, and *χυω*, 'I pour,') and it was believed, that this tissue consisted of effused blood or other fluid.

PARENCHYMA TESTIS, *Pulpa testis*.

PAREN'CHYMAL, *Parenchymatous*, *Parenchymous*, *Parenchyma'tis*, *Parenchymat'icus*; same etymon. Belonging or relating to the parenchyma of an organ.

PARENCHYMATI'TIS; from *παρυχυμα*, 'parenchyma,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. *Inflamma'tio parenchymat'ica*. Inflammation of the substance of an organ.

PARENCHYMATOUS, *Parenchymal*.

PAR'ESIS, from *παρηνμι*, 'I relax.' Paralysis. According to some, a slight, incomplete paralysis, affecting motion, not sensation.

PARESTHE'SIS, *Parasthe'sis*, or *Paresthe'sia*, *Sensus imperfectus*, from *para*, 'defective,' and *αισθησις*, 'sensation.' Congenital misconstruction of the external organs of sense. A ge-

nus in the nosology of Good. Also, perversion of sensibility.

PARETICA EXARTHROSIS. Luxation from relaxation of the ligaments of a joint.

PARETICUS, Relaxant.

PARFUM, Suffimentum.

PARIERA BRAVA, Pareira brava.

PARIES, Table.

PARIETAL, *Parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, 'a wall.'

PARIETAL ARTERY, see P. Bones.

PARIETAL BONES, *Ossa parietalia*, *Ossa verticillia*, *Ossa verticilla*, *Ossa sincipitia*, *Ossa bregmatica*, *Ossa nervalia*, *Ossa tetragona*, are two fellow-bones, occupying the lateral and upper parts of the cranium, in the formation of which they assist. They have a quadrilateral shape: their external surface is convex, and presents, at its middle part, an eminence called the *Parietal protuberance*, (F.) *Bosse parietale*. Their inner or cerebral surface, which is concave, has a depression that corresponds with the preceding eminence, and which is called the *Parietal fossa*, *Fossa parietalis*. Above and behind, near the superior edge of these bones, is a foramen, which does not always exist, called the *Parietal foramen*, *Foramen parietale*, through which passes a vein—*parietal vein*—that opens into the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater, and an artery—*parietal artery*—a branch of the occipital, which ramifies on the same sinus. Each parietal bone is articulated above, with its fellow; below, with the temporal bone; before, with the frontal; behind, with the occipital, and by the anterior and inferior angle with the great ala of the sphenoid. Each parietal bone is developed from a single point of ossification.

PARIETAL FORAMEN, see P. Bones—p. Fossa, see P. Bones—p. Protuberance, see P. Bones—p. Veins, see P. Bones.

PARIETARIA, *P. officinalis*, *Helvina*, *Vitruaria*, *Wall pellitory*, (F.) *Parietaire commune*. Family Urticæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polygamia Monœcia. This plant grows on old walls, and contains much nitrate of potassa. It is diuretic, but is not much used.

PARIETARIA PENNSYLVANICA, *American Pellitory*, a small weed, flowering from June to August, has been used in juice or decoction as a diuretic, deobstruent (?) and emmenagogue.

PARIETES, Plural of *Paries*, 'a wall,' (F.) *Parois*. A name given to parts which form the enclosures—the limits of different cavities of the body, as the *Parietes of the cranium, chest, &c.*

PARIS, *P. quadrifolia*, *Solanum quadrifolium*, *Uva inverea* seu *lupina* seu *vulpina*, *Oneberry*, *Truelove*, (F.) *Parisette*, *Raisin de Renard*. It possesses narcotic properties, and was formerly considered a powerful love philter. It is emetic, and is sometimes used externally as a resolvent and anodyne.

PARISAGOGE INTESTINORUM, Intussusceptio.

PARISETTE, Paris.

PARISTH'MIA, *rapa*, and *ισθμος*, 'the throat.' A word employed to designate the tonsils, and, likewise, inflammation of the tonsils. *Cynanche tonsillarum*, and *Cynanche* in general.

PARISTHMIOTOMUS, from *παρισθμια*, 'the tonsils,' and *τομος*, 'I cut.' An instrument with which the tonsils were formerly sacrificed.

PARISTHMITIS, *Cynanche*, C. tonsillarum.

PARISTHMIUM, Tonsil.

PARISWORT, *Trillium latifolium*.

PARMACITY, *Cotaceum*.

PARMELIA ISLANDICA, *Lichen Islandicus*—p. *Plicata*, *Lichen plicatus*—p. *Pulmonacea*,

Lichen pulmonarius—p. *Rocella*, *Lichen roccella*—p. *Saxatilis*, *Lichen saxatilis*.

PAROCHETEUSIS, Derivation.

PARODON'TIDES, from *παρ*, 'near,' and *οδους*, 'a tooth.' Tumours on the gums; *parulis*, &c.

PARODYNIA, *Dystocia*—p. *Perversa*, Presentation, preternatural.

PAROIS, *Parietes*.

PAROLE, Voice, articulated.

PAROMPHALOCE'LE, from *παρ*, 'near,' *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *ρηλη*, 'rupture.' Hernia near the navel.

PARONIR'IA, from *παρ*, and *ονυρειν*, 'a dream.' Depraved, disturbed, or morbid dreaming; *Oneirodynia activa*, *Erethismus oneirodynia*. The voluntary organs connected with the passing train of ideas, overpowered by the force of the imagination during dreaming, and involuntarily excited to their natural or accustomed actions, while the other organs remain asleep.—Good.

PARONIRIA AMBULANS, *Somnambulism*—p. *Sax*, *Pollution*.

PARONYCHIA, *Paronychia*, *Paronychia*, *Pan'aria*, *Red'via*, *Red'ia*, *Rel'via*, *Vermis dig'iti*, *Panarit'ium*, *Pterygium dig'iti*, *Digitium*, *Pandalit'ium*, *Passa*, *Dactylitis*, *Panarium*, *Onych'ia*, (F.) *Onglade*, from *παρ*, 'near,' and *ονη*, 'the nail.' The ancients gave this name to an inflammatory tumour,—*Onyrius* (Gross),—seated near the nail, and involving the pulp or matrix. Some of the moderns have extended it to inflammation of the hand, and even of the forearm. It usually means every phlegmonous tumour of the fingers or toes, and especially of the first phalanx. Four kinds of paronychia are commonly pointed out: 1. That seated between the epidermis and skin, called in France *Tourniole*. 2. That seated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue. 3. That occupying the sheath of a tendon; and 4. That considered to be seated between the periosteum and bone. The last three are only different degrees of the same disease, constituting *Whitlow*, (F.) *Mal d'oreille*:—the worst kinds, in English, are called *Felon*. The inflammation generally commences in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and spreads to other parts, occasioning excessive, lancinating pain, owing to the parts being put upon the stretch; hence, the necessity of dividing them freely,—even down to the bone, when there is reason to believe that the affection belongs to the fourth division,—making use of emollient applications, the antiphlogistic treatment, and opiates to relieve pain.

PARONYCHIA, *Aplemium ruta muraria*—p. *Digitium*, *Digitium*.

PARONYCHIS, *Paronychia*.

PARONYCHITIS, *Paronychia*.

PAROPHOBIA, *Hydrophobia*.

PAROPIA, *Canthus* (lesser.)

PAROPLEXIA, *Paraplegia*.

PAROPSIS, *Dysæsthesia visualis*—p. *Amurosis*, *Amurosis*—p. *Cataracta*, *Cataract*—p. *Glaucosis*, *Glaucoma*—p. *Ilusoria*, *Pseudobiosis*—p. *Lateralis*, *Dysopia lateralis*—p. *Longinquæ*, *Presbytia*—p. *Lucifuga*, *Nyctalopia*—p. *Noctifuga*, *Hemeralopia*—p. *Propinqua*, *Myopia*—p. *Staphyloma*, *Staphyloma*—p. *Staphyloma purulentum*, *Hypopyon*—p. *Staphyloma simplex*, *Hydrophthalmia*—p. *Strabismus*, *Strabismus*—p. *Synæsthesia*, *Synæsthesia*.

PAROPTESIS, from *παρ*, dim., and *αρω*, 'I roast.' Forcing a sweat by placing a patient before the fire or putting him in a dry bath.

PARORASIS, from *παρ*, dim., and *αρω*, 'I

as' Perversion of sight, which prevents the person from judging accurately of the colour of objects. *Achromatopsia*. Hallucination.—(Galen.)

PARORCHIDIUM, from *para*, dim., 'something wrong,' and *orchis*, 'testicle.' Any position of one or both testicles, different from that which they ought to occupy in the scrotum;—whether they may not have descended through the abdominal ring, or are drawn up to the groins by the cremaster muscle.

PARORCHIDO-ENTEROCÆLE, *Hernia parorchido-enterica*. Intestinal hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle.—Sauvages.

PAROSMIA, Anosmia. Also, perversion of smell; *Paræsthesia olfactoria*, *Olfactus depravatus*. *Idiosyncrasia olfactoria*.

PAROSTIA, from *para*, 'defectively,' and *ostium*, 'a bone.' Bones untempered in their substance, and incapable of affording proper support.—Good.

PAROTIA FLEXILIS, *Mollities ossium*—p. *Fragilis*, *Fragilitas ossium*.

PAROTIA, *Cynanche parotidæa*.

PAROTID, *Glandula parotidea*, *G. ad Aures*, *Parotis*, *Antimellæ*, *Alimclæ*, *Lacticiu'ia*; from *para*, 'about,' and *os*, 'the ear.' The largest of the salivary glands, seated under the ear, and near the angle of the lower jaw. It is composed of many separate lobes, giving rise to excretory ducts, which unite to form one canal, called the *Parotid duct*, *Steno's canal*—the *Ductus superior* or *Superior salivary canal* of some. This duct, after having advanced horizontally into the substance of the cheek, proceeds through an opening in the buccinator muscle, and terminates in the mouth opposite the second upper molaris. About the middle of its course, it sometimes receives the excretory duct of a glandular body, situate in its vicinity, and called the *Accessory Gland of the Parotid*, *So'cia Parotidis*, *Glandula so'cia parotidis*. In the substance of the parotid are found—a number of branches of the facial nerve, of the transverse arteries of the face, and the posterior auricular. It receives, also, some filaments from the inferior maxillary nerve, and from the ascending branches of the superficial cervical plexus. Its lymphatic vessels are somewhat sinuous, and pass into ganglions situate at its surface or behind the angle of the jaw. The parotid secretes saliva, and pours it copiously into the mouth.

PAROTID, ACCESSORY GLAND OF THE, see *Parotid*.

PAROTID APONEUROSIS. A sheath of great thickness, continuous, below, with the cervical fascia. It forms a frame-work to the parotid by means of fibrous prolongations from its deep surface. Its density accounts for the pain of parotitis, and for the difficulty with which pus makes its way to the surface.

PAROTID ARTERIES, see *Parotid*—p. *Duct*, see *Parotid*—p. *Veins*, see *Parotid*.

PAROTIDE, *Parotia*.

PAROTIDON'GUS, *Tumor parotidis*, *T. glandulae parotidæ*, from *parotic*, 'the parotid,' and *gus*, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the parotid.

PAROTIS, *Phlegmonè parotidea*, *Inflammatio parotidum*, *Cynanchè parotidea*, *Parotitis*, *Dysœri*, (F.) *Parotide*, is the name of a tumour seated under the ear; which is reddish, hard, and attended with obtuse pain; the progress to suppuration being slow and difficult. Sometimes it is of a malignant character, sloughing, and long protracted. Some French pathologists restrict the term *parotide* to symptomatic parotitis—as to that which occurs in plague; whilst they ap-

ply the terms *Orcillons* or *Ourles* to *Cynanche parotidæa* or *Mumps*.

PAROTIS CONTAGIOSA, *Cynanche parotidæa*—p. *Epidemica*. *Cynanche parotidæa*—p. *Seroso glutine tumens*. *Cynanche parotidæa*—p. *Spuria*, *Cynanche parotidæa*.

PAROTITIS, *Cynanche parotidæa*, *Parotis*—p. *Epidemica*, *Cynanche parotidæa*—p. *Erysipelatosa*, *Cynanche parotidæa*—p. *Polymorpha*, *Cynanche parotidæa*—p. *Specifica*, *Cynanche parotidæa*.

PAROVA'RIUM: from *para*, 'near;' and *ovarium*, 'the ovary.' A body closely analogous in structure to the epididymis, which is seated between the Fallopian tube and the ovary in the broad ligament. The *Corpus Wolfianum* concurs in its formation.—Kobelt.

PAROXYSM, *Paroxysmus*, from *παροξυω*, (*para*, and *ὄξυω*, 'to render sharp.')

'I irritate;' *Impetus*, *Insultus*, *Invasio*, *Exacerbatio*, *Accessio*, *Accessus*, (F.) *Exacerbation*, *Redoublement*, *Accès*. The augmentation which supervenes at equal or unequal intervals in the symptoms of acute diseases. Also, a periodical exacerbation or fit of a disease.

PAROXYSMAL, *Paroxysmalis*; same etymon. (F.) *Paroxystique*. Of or belonging to a paroxysm;—as a *paroxysmal* day, (F.) *Jour paroxystique*; a day on which a paroxysm of disease occurs.

PAROXYSMUS FEBRILIS, *Pyrexia*.

PAROXYNTIQUE, *Paroxysmal*.

PARS, Genital organs—p. *Corporis*, *Genital organs*—p. *Inferior Pedis*, *Sole*—p. *Intermedia*, see *Corpus spongiosum urethre*—p. *Mastoidea* of *Temporal Bone*, *Mastoid process*—p. *Naturalis medicina*, *Physiology*—p. *Obscena*, (*Genital organs*—p. *Petrosa*, see *Temporal Bone*—p. *Prima asperæ arteriæ*, *Larynx*—p. *Pyramidalis ossis temporis*, see *Temporal Bone*—p. *Squamosa*, see *Temporal Bone*—p. *Urethre membranacea*, see *Urethra*—p. *Vaga*, *Pneumogastroic*—p. *Virilis*, *Penis*.

PARSLEY, COMMON, *Apium petroselinum*—p. *Fool's*, *Æthusa cynapium*—p. *Macedonian*, *Bubon Macedonicum*—p. *Mountain*, *black*, *Athamanta aureoselinum*—p. *Poison*, *Conium maculatum*—p. *Spotted*, *Conium maculatum*—p. *Water*, *Cicuta maculata*.

PARSNEP, COW, *Heracleum spondylium*, *Heracleum lanatum*—p. *Garden*, *Pastinaca sativa*—p. *Meadow*, *Thaspium Barbinode*—p. *Water*, *common*, *Sium latifolium*.

PART, see *Parturition*—p. *Légitime et illégitime*, see *Parturition*.

PARTES GENERATIONI INSERVIENTES, *Genital organs*—p. *Genitales*, *Genital organs*—p. *Laterales nasi*, *Scapulæ nasi*—p. *Nervosæ*, see *Nerve*—p. *Obscena*, *Genital organs*.

PARTHENEIA, *Virginity*.

PARTHENIUM FEBRIFUGA, *Matricaria*—p. *Mas*, *Tanacetum*.

PARTHENIUS, (*Morbis*;) from *παρθενος*, 'a virgin,' and *γενεαις*, 'generation.' A disease in a young female. Also, chlorosis.

PARTHENOGENESIS: from *παρθενος*, 'a virgin,' and *γενεαις*, 'generation.' The successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum.—Owen.

PARTHENOLOGY, *Parthenology'ia*, from *παρθενια*, 'virginity,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

PARTHENUS, *Virgin*.

PARTIALIS, *Local*.

PARTICLES, PRIMITIVE, OF MUSCLES, *Sarcous Elements*.

PARTIES, LES, Genital organs — *p. Génitales*, Genital organs — *p. Honteuses*, Genital organs — *p. Génitoires*, Genital organs — *p. Naturelles*, Genital organs — *p. Nobles*, Genital organs — *p. Sexuelles*, Genital organs.

PARTIO, Parturition.

PARTRIDGE-BERRY, *Gaultheria*, *Mitchella repens*.

PARTS, THE, Genital organs.

PARTURA, Parturition.

PARTURIENT, *Parturiens*, from *parturire*, itself from *parere*, 'to bring forth.' Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, or having recently brought forth. — Young.

The *Parturient*, *Puerperous*, *Childbed*, or *Lying-in-state*, *Puerperium*, requires careful management, and is subject to various diseases.

A *Parturient* or *Parturifacient* is a medicine which induces or promotes labour; as ergot, and, perhaps, borate of soda, see Abortive.

PARTURIFACIENT, Parturient.

PARTURIGO, Parturition.

PARTURITION, *Puerperium*, *Partus*, *Partio*, *Parturitio*, *Parturigo*, *Partura*, *Tocos*, *To'ctos*, *Tezia*, *Lochi'a*, *Apocye'sis*, *Maceu'sis*, *Mateu'sis*, *Nego'tium* seu *Actus parturitionis*, *Enix'us* seu *Enix'io fetûs*, *Expul'sio fetûs*, *Apol'yis*, *Labour*, *Child-bearing*, *Child-birth*, *Travail*, (F.) *Accouchement*, *Couche*, *Travail d'Enfant*. The delivery of the fetus and its appendages. Labour is the necessary consequence of conception, pregnancy, and the completion of gestation. It does not take place, at the full time, until after nine months of utero-gestation,—the causes producing it being the contraction of the uterus and abdominal muscles. By different authors, the stages of labour have been variously divided. We may, perhaps, admit of four. The *first stage* comprises the precursory signs. One, two, or three days before labour, a mucous discharge, streaked with blood, takes place from the vagina, which is called the *Signum*, *Leucorrhœ'a Nabothi*,

thi, *Hæmorrhag'ia Nabothi*, *Labour-shew*, or *Show*; and, along with this, trifling grinding-pains, called by the French *Mouches*, are felt in the loins and abdomen. *Second stage*:—Peculiar pains, which extend from the lumbar region towards the uterus; tension and dilatation of the neck and orifice of that organ; protrusion into the vagina of the envelopes of the fetus, forming the *bag of waters*, (F.) *Poche des eaux*; and rupture or breaking of the waters. *Third stage*:—Contractions of the uterus and abdominal muscles; forcing pains; the head of the fetus becomes engaged in the pelvis; the occiput being commonly situate above the left acetabulum, passes beneath the arch of the pubis. *Fourth stage*:—the head now presents at the vulva, the perineum being considerably distended; at length it clears the external parts, and the rest of the body is easily disengaged. The child still continues attached to the mother by the umbilical cord, which has to be divided. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, trifling pains occur, and the secundines are expelled. This completes delivery. In by far the majority of cases, the head is the presenting part, the occiput directed anteriorly, and the face posteriorly. Of 12,633 children, born at the Hospital *La Maternité*, in Paris, from the 10th of December, 1797, to the 31st of July, 1806, the following were the presentations:

The head, with the face posteriorly...	12,120
The head anteriorly.....	63
The breech.....	196
The feet.....	147
The knees.....	3
Other positions.....	102

12,633

The following table, drawn up from data furnished by Velpeau, gives an approximative view of the comparative number of presentations, according to the experience of the individuals mentioned:

TABLE, EXHIBITING THE RATIO OF PRESENTATIONS IN 1000 CASES.

	ACCORDING TO							
	Merriman.	Bland.	Madame Boivin.	Madame Lachapelle.	Nægler.	Lovati.	Hospital of the Faculté.	Boer.
Regular, or of the vortex.....	924	944	969	933	933	911	980	
I. <i>Occipito-anterior</i>	908		944	910		895		
a. <i>Occipito-cotyloid</i> (left).....			760	717		537		
Do. (right).....			179	209				
b. <i>Occipito pubian</i>			0.29					
II. <i>Occipito-posterior</i>			9.4	9				
a. <i>Fronto-cotyloid</i> (left).....			5.3	7.3				
Do. (right).....			4.4	2.9				
Face presentation.....	2.2	2.6	3.6	4.6				6.8
Mento-iliac (right).....				2.6				
Of the pelvis.....	36	28	29	36	47			29
Of the foot.....	12.7	9.4		14				10.3
Of the knees.....			0.19	0.40				
Of the breech.....	23	13	18	22				19
Of the trunk.....			4.6	5.3				
Requiring Forceps.....	6.6	4.7	4.6	3.4	36			5.7
" Turning.....	16	4.7		7.8	7.2			5.9
" Cephalotomy.....	3.3	5.2	4.77	0.53	2.4			1.5

Labour has received different names, according to the period of pregnancy at which it occurs, and the mode in which it takes place. It is called *miscarriage* or *abortion*, prior to the seventh month; *premature labour*, *Omotoc'ia*, *Partus præcox* seu *præmaturus*, between this and eight months and a half; and *labour at the full period*, (F.) *Accouchement à terme*, when it happens at the end of nine months. Labours have likewise been variously divided by different authors. Perhaps the one into *Natural*, *Preternatural*, and

Laborious, is as common as any; — *natural Labour* meaning that which would occur without manual assistance; *preternatural*, requiring the assistance of art, but by the hand solely; and *laborious*, requiring instrumental assistance; which M. Capuron calls *Accouchement Mécanique*, *Powerless labour*, the *Inertia par épuisement* of Madame La Chapelle, is that in which the muscular powers from exhaustion are unable to accomplish delivery.

The French use the term *Part*, *Partus*, &c.

synonymously with *delivery*; at others, *Maieus'ma*, *Maceu'ma*. *Suppression* means concealment of delivery; *Part* a fetus which comes into the world with

the condition necessary for its enjoying advantages granted by law; and *Part illegitime*, one that does not fall under those conditions.

TABLE OF THE COURSE AND MANAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF LABOURS.

NATURAL LABOURS,		
<i>Or those in which Delivery can be effected without Assistance.</i>		
PRESENTING POSITIONS.)	1. Occiput towards the Left Acetabulum.	The head with the chin bent upon the breast clears the brim of the pelvis. Motion of rotation produced by the inclined planes of the pelvis; the occipital protuberance is carried behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum.
	2. Occiput towards the Right Acetabulum.	The head attains the outlet: clears it: the occiput being first disengaged, and the face afterwards, which passes successively along the whole of the hollow of the sacrum. The shoulders enter the brim diagonally; and execute the movement of rotation. The one behind first clears the outlet. The same thing occurs with the nates.
	3. Occiput towards the Right Sacro-iliac Symphysis.	The same course is here followed: except that after the rotary movement, the face passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the occiput into the hollow of the sacrum. The occiput is first extruded;—the face next.
	4. Occiput towards the Left Sacro-iliac Symphysis.	When the chin presents and is turned forwards, the face is first expelled; the head is thrown backwards. This presentation is uncommon. If the chin present and be thrown backwards, natural delivery cannot be effected.
EXTREMITY PRESENTING POSITIONS OF FOOT, KNEES, BREECH.)	1. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Left Acetabulum.	The nates enter the brim diagonally; movement of rotation: the one passes behind the symphysis pubis; the other towards the hollow of the sacrum. The one behind is first extruded.
	2. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Acetabulum.	The same thing happens to the shoulders. The chin is bent upon the chest to clear the brim: movement of rotation: the occiput passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum. The face clears the outlet first; the occiput last.
	3. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Sacro-iliac Symphysis.	The same progress, except that after the movement of rotation, the face is towards the pubis, and the occiput towards the sacrum. The face is here again delivered first.
	4. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Left Sacro-iliac Symphysis.	
II. PRETERNATURAL LABOURS,		
<i>Or those which require Manual Assistance only.</i>		
PRESENTATION OF THE HEAD, UPPER EXTREMITIES, BACK, ABDOMEN,	1. When the labour is without any serious complication, and the head is not in a good position at the brim of the pelvis, endeavours are to be made to place it in its natural position: the hand to be introduced with the fingers united, and the long diameter of the head to be placed diagonally in the brim, if possible. Or the lever may be fixed over the occiput, and, by drawing it down, a closer approximation of the chin and chest may be effected; the position of the head to the pelvis being at the same time attended to.	
	2. If complicated with syncope, convulsions, hemorrhage, want of uterine action, &c., the feet must be laid hold of, and the child turned. For this purpose, empty the rectum and bladder; and turn, if possible, prior to the escape of the liquor amnii. The female may be placed on her back or left side, with the breech over the edge of the bed. Use the right or left hand, according as the feet of the child are to the right or left side of the pelvis; always so introducing the hand, that the child shall be in its palm, and the back of the hand opposed to the inner surface of the uterus. The hand and arm to be introduced during an interval of pain; and they must be flattened and tranquil whilst the uterus is contracting forcibly. If both feet cannot be readily brought down, seize one, and tie a fillet around it.	
	3. If the toes point to the vertebral column, or to the abdomen of the mother, the head, in its descent, will not enter the pelvis: the chin and occiput will be hitched on the pubis and promontory of the sacrum. In such case, grasp the nates as soon as they have passed the os externum; and, during a pain, endeavour to direct the toes towards either sacro-iliac synchondrosis. When the fingers can be passed along the body of the child, and over the shoulders to the bend of the elbows, draw down the arms successively. When the body is expelled, and the head filling up the brim, the termination of labour must be accelerated by passing two fingers over the shoulder of the child; using moderate and steady extracting power, whilst one finger of the other hand, passed into the mouth, depresses the chin on the sternum. In this way, the head may be extracted.	
III. INSTRUMENTAL LABOURS,		
<i>Or those requiring the Assistance of appropriate Instruments.</i>		
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	If the pains become feeble, or inadequate from any cause;—or if the presenting part be firmly wedged in the pelvis; or the woman be becoming exhausted, instrumental assistance may be required. In all such cases, place the female on the back or left side, empty the bladder and rectum; wait till the os uteri is in a fit state; afford assistance during the pains; introduce the instrument during the intervals between the pains; have the patient on her left side (generally); and extract according to the axes of brim and outlet, as the case may be.	

1. <i>Short Forceps.</i>	Apply these to the sides of the head of the child, so that the ears and parietal protuberances may be within the fenestræ. Introduce the left-hand blade first; the index and middle fingers of the right hand guiding it to the ear. With the right hand pass the other in an opposite line, corresponding with the course of the first blade, guided by the fore and middle fingers of the left hand; the third and little fingers being employed to retain the left-hand blade in place; humour the instrument so as to allow the blades to lock. The handles may now be tied gently together. The force used must be from blade to blade, with a gentle, tractile effort.
2. <i>Long Forceps.</i>	Applicable where the head does not enter the brim. The long forceps must be applied, in most cases, over the occiput and face of the child, so that the convex edges of the blades may be towards the hollow of the sacrum. When used, the power may be exerted from side to side, with moderate traction.
3. <i>Lever or Vectis.</i>	The lever is applicable to the same cases as the forceps. It must not be used strictly as a lever, but as a hook with which to draw downwards. It may be applied to any part of the head, but is generally hitched on the occiput.
4. <i>Fillet and Blunt Hook.</i>	In certain cases of breech and knee presentation, where the hand is insufficient, it may be necessary to pass over the joint a fillet, or the blunt hook, with which to exert some force of traction. The operation is very simple.
EMBRYULCIA.	Disproportionate size of head, or distorted or deformed pelvis, may require the child to be destroyed, and its bulk lessened; or the Cæsarean section or symphysotomy, or the induction of premature labour may be called for. The instruments required here, are the <i>Perforator, Crotchet, and Craniotomy Forceps</i> . Make a steady pressure on the abdomen; pass two fingers of the left hand up to the head: feel for a suture or fontanelle; introduce the perforator and bore through, until the progress of the instrument is arrested by its <i>shoulders</i> . Open the handles, and turn the instrument in different directions, so that the opening may be large enough to admit the perforator, with which the brain must be broken down. If, after this, delivery cannot be accomplished without further aid, pass up the craniotomy forceps; open the handles slightly, and introduce the blade without teeth within the cranium. On closing the forceps, a bold is obtained; and a tractile force can now be exerted during the pains, and the extrusion of the child be effected. Should great difficulty exist at the brim, the bones at the top of the head may have to be removed, until the base alone remains. The chin must then be brought through first. The crotchet is often used instead of the craniotomy forceps, being passed into the opening made by the perforator, and hooked upon some bony projection in the interior of the skull; but it is not a good instrument. In presentations of the face demanding perforation of the cranium, the perforator should be introduced just above the nose, in the sagittal suture. When it is necessary to open the head after the lower extremities have been expelled, the perforation must be made behind the ear.
SYMPHYOTOMY AND CÆSAREAN SECTION.	In cases of great narrowness of the pelvis, the operation of <i>Symphysotomy</i> has been adopted by French practitioners.—rarely by British or American; and, in extreme cases, recourse has been had to the <i>Cæsarean Section</i> .
SEPARATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FŒTUS FROM THE BODY.	If the body of the fœtus has been forcibly separated, and the head left in the uterus, it must be laid hold of with one hand, and the forceps be applied; or the head be opened and delivered, as under embryulcia. Should the head have been brought away, and the body left behind, the feet must be brought down.
INDUCTION OF PREMATURE LABOUR.	In cases of narrowness of the pelvis, where the fœtus, at the full term, cannot be born alive, delivery may be brought about at an earlier period, or as soon as the child is capable of carrying on its functions independently of the mother. The most advisable plan for accomplishing this object is merely to pass the finger round and round within the os and cervix uteri, so as to detach the decidua;—the membranes being thus left entire, and the life of the child not so much endangered, as where the membranes are punctured, and the waters evacuated. Parturition usually follows within forty-eight hours.

The laying of eggs by animals is termed in French *ponde*. The term has been applied to the periodical discharge—*ponde périodique*—of ova, (F.) *Chute des Œufs*, which is supposed to take place from the ovaries at each menstrual period.

PARTURITION, DRY, Partus Siccus.

PARTURIUM VANUM, *Fausse couche*.

PARTUS, Parturition — p. Abactio, Abortion — p. Abactus, Abortion — p. Cæsareus, Cæsarean section — p. Difficilis, Dystocia — p. Laboriosus, Dystocia, Laborious labour — p. Præcox, Parturition (premature) — p. Præmaturus, Parturition (premature) — p. Serotinus, Opsiocotia.

PARTUS SICCUS, *Dry labour* or *parturition*. Labour, which is neither preceded nor attended by a discharge of the liquor amnii.

PARU'LIS, from *para*, 'near,' and *ουλον*, 'the gum.' *Apostema parulis* vel *parulie*, *Phlegmonè Parulis*, *Gum Boil*. Small abscesses are so called which form in the gums, sometimes without any known cause, but which often depend upon carious teeth.

PARU'RIA, from *para*, 'defectively,' and *ουρα*,

'I pass urine.' Morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

PARURIA INCONTINENS, Enuresis — p. Incontinenens aquosa, see Diabetes — p. Inops, Ischuria, false — p. Mellita, Diabetes — p. Retentionis, Ischuria — p. Retentionis renalis, Ischuria — p. Retentionis vesicalis, Retention of urine — p. Stillatitia, Strangury — p. Stillatitia mucosa, Cystirrhœa.

PARVITAS MORBOSA PARTIUM ORGANICARUM, Microtesia.

PAR'YGRON, from *para*, and *υγρος*, 'humid.' A liquid or moist preparation for allaying topical inflammation.

PAS D'ANE, Tussilago.

PASMA, Catapasma.

PASQUEFLOWER, Anemone pulsatilla.

PASSA, Paronychia.

PASSÆ CORINTHIACÆ, see *Vitis Corinthica*.

PASSAGES, DIGESTIVE, Ways, digestive — p. Second, Ways, second.

PASSE-PIERRE, *Crithmum maritimum*.

PASSERAGE, *Iberis amara*—p. *Savage*, *Cardamine pratensis*.

PASSIBILITY, GREAT, *Hyperæsthesia*.

PASSIFLORA LAURIFOLIA, *Bay-leaved Passion Flower*. A native of Surinam. The fruit has a delicious smell and flavour, and quenches thirst, abates heat of the stomach, increases the appetite, &c.

PASSIFLORA MALIFORMIS, *Apple-shaped Gracelandia*. The fruit of this species is esteemed a delicacy in the West Indies, where it is served up at table in desserts.

Some of the genus are said to possess narcotic and emetic properties.

PASSIO, Disease, Passion—p. *Æmoptica*, *Hæmoptysis*—p. *Cadiva*, *Epilepsy*—p. *Cardiaca*, *Cardialgia*—p. *Cœliaca*, *Cœliac flux*—p. *Cholerica*, *Cholera*—p. *Fellidua*, *Cholera*—p. *Hæmoptica*, *Hæmoptysis*—p. *Hypochondriaca*, *Hypochondriasis*—p. *Hysterica*, *Hysteria*—p. *Iliaca*, *Ileus*—p. *Ischiadica*, *Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa*—p. *Pleuritica*, *Pleuritis*—p. *Stomachica*, *Dyspepsia*—p. *Ventriculosa*, *Cœliac flux*—p. *Vomica*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

PASSION, *Passio*, *An'imi Pathe'ma*, *Affectus*, *Emotio*, from *patior*, *passus*, 'to suffer.' An active affection or emotion of the mind; as rage, terror, love, hatred, &c.

PASSION FLOWER, BAY-LEAVED, *Passiflora laurifolia*—p. *Hysterique*, *Hysteria*—p. *Iliac*, *Ileus*.

PASSIONES ANIMI, Affections of the mind.

PASSIVE, *Passivus*. Same etymon as *Passion*. An epithet for diseases which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of the strength, or which are without apparent reaction. Thus, passive hemorrhages are such as supervene in debilitated individuals, or under conditions in which increased action of the arteries can scarcely be presumed. The term *passive* has, also, been given to aneurisms of the heart with extension of the parietes; in opposition to *active* aneurisms, with thickness of the parietes—*hypertrophy*.

PASSULÆ MAJORES, see *Vitis vinifera*—p. *Minoræ*, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

PASSULA'TUM, *Uva passa*, 'raisins, dried grapes.' A medicine in which the pulp of raisins is a chief ingredient.

PASSY, MINERAL WATERS OF. This village is in the vicinity of Paris. There are several springs, containing sulphates of lime, iron, and magnesia, alum, common salt, carbonate of iron, carbonic acid, &c. They are employed as a tonic and astringent.

PASTA DE ALTHÆA, Paste, marshmallow—p. *Amygdalina*, Confection (almond)—p. *de Dactylis*, Paste, date—p. *Emulsiva*, Confection (almond)—p. *de Jujubis*, Paste of jujubes—p. *Regia*, Confection (almond).

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ GUMMA'TA ET ANISA'TA seu *Massa de extracto glycyrrhizæ*. A compound of extract of liquorice, gum Senegal, sugar, Florence orris-root, and volatile oil of aniseed. Demulcent.

PASTE, *Pasta*, (F.) *Pâte*. A compound medicine, like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous.

PASTE, DATE, *Massa seu Pasta de dactylis*. Composed of dates, sugar, gum Arabic, water, and orange-flower water.—Ph. P. Demulcent.

PASTE OF JUJUBES, *Pasta de jujubis*, *Massa de zizyphorum fructu*. Composed of jujubes, gum Senegal, sugar, water, and tincture of lemon-peel. Demulcent.

PASTE, MARSHMALLOW, *Massa de gummi Arabico*, *Pasta de althæa*. A compound of gum Arabic, sugar, white of egg, and orange-flower water.—Ph. P. It is demulcent.

PASTE, TOOTH, Dentifricium—p. *Vienna*, see *Powder*, *Vienna*—p. *Ward's*, *Confectio piperis nigri*.

PASTEL, *Pastillus*, *Diocrea*, *Aricula Cipria*, *Candelæ fumaris*, *Phthois*, *Phthoisæus*. A compound of aromatic substances in various shapes; used as a fumigating material when set fire to. See *Fumigation*.

The French use the term *Pastille*, (L.) *Pastillus*, for a solid, dry, round, oblong, square, or triangular compound, whose base is essential oil, and sugar the excipient. These pastilles are in fact small lozenges, and only differ from the *tablette* in their smaller size.

PASTEL, *Isatis tinctoria*.

PANTÈQUE, *Cucurbita citrullus*.

PASTILLE, see *Pastel*.

PASTILLES DIGESTIVES D'HAUTE-RIVE-VICHY, see *Trochisci Sodæ bicarbonatis*—p. *Fumigating*, see *Fumigation*—p. *de Vichy*, see *Trochisci Sodæ bicarbonatis*.

PASTILLI DIGESTIVI DARCETII, see *Trochisci Sodæ bicarbonatis*—p. *Emetinæ Pectorales*, *Trochisci emetinæ pectorales*.

PASTILLI DE MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, *Peppermint drops*. (*Succ. alb.*, *aqua mentha pip.*, *aq. destillat.* aa $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Boil to the consistence of an electuary. Take of fine white sugar in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$; volatile oil of peppermint, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. Mix, and add the electuary whilst warm. Drop it then on marble, and dry the drops.—Ph. P.)

PASTILLUS, *Pastel*.

PASTINACA ALTISSIMA, P. *opopanax*—p. *Anethum*, *Anethum graveolens*—p. *Graveolens*, *Anethum graveolens*—p. *Opuca*, P. *sativa*.

PASTINACA OPOPANAX. The name of the plant which furnishes the *Opopanax*. The plant, whence the gum resin is obtained, has, also, been called *Ferula opopanax*, *Pastinaca altissima*, *Laserpitium chironium*, *Selinum opopanax*, *Opopanax cum*, *Panax heracleum*, *Panax cotinum*, *Pastinacra*, *Kyna*, *Hercules-all-heal*, *Opopanaxroot*.

Opopanax, *Opopanaxis gummi-resina*, *Gezir*, *Popanax*, *Gummi Panacis*, exudes from the roots when wounded. Its odour is strong and peculiar; taste, bitter and acrid. It is met with in the shops, in lumps of a reddish-yellow colour, without; white within. It has been recommended as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue; but is seldom used. Dose, gr. x. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ in powder.

PASTINACA PRATENSI, P. *sativa*.

PASTINACA SATIVA, *Elaphobolus cum*, *Pastinaca alycestris* seu *opa'ca* seu *pratensis*, *Anethum pastinaca*, *Selinum pastinaca*, *Ban'ica*, *Garden parsnep*. The root is sweet and nutritious, and is in esteem as an article of food. It has been used as a diuretic and demulcent in calculous affections, &c.

PASTINACA SYLVESTRIS, P. *sativa*—p. *Sylvestris tenuifolia officinarum*, *Daucus carota*.

PÂTE, Paste—p. *Arsenicale*, *Arsenical paste*.

PATELLA, *Rotula*, R. *genu*, *Epiyon'atis*, *Epiyon'tis*, *Acromy'le*, *Epiyon'nis* seu *Epiyon'nis* seu *Epiyon'is*, *Mola* seu *Caneha* seu *Oculus seu Orbis* seu *Scutum genu*, *Os acutiforme* seu *disciforme* seu *thyroides*, *Supergenu'lis*, *Caucaloides*, *My'lacris*, *My'le*, *Gamba*, *Ole'ranon mol'ile*, (F.) *Rotule*. Diminutive of *patina*, 'a dish,' so called from its shape. A sort of sesamoid, flat, short, thick, rounded bone, situate in front of the knee, and enveloped in the substance of the tendon common to the extensor muscles of the leg. The posterior surface of the patella is divided into two *facettes*, united angularly, which are encrusted with cartilage, and each of which is articulated with one of the condyles of the femur. The pa-

tella is developed by a single point of ossification. When the patella is fractured, it is difficult to produce bony union. This can only be accomplished by keeping the fractured extremities closely in apposition.

PATELLA, Cup—*p.* Fixa, Olecranon.

PATENT MEDICINE, *Médecine brevetée* ou *patentée*, *Remède breveté* ou *patenté*. A medicinal compound, for the sale of which the proposer obtains from government an exclusive privilege. A specification of his *invention* must be registered in the Patent Office, and, hence, it differs from a secret medicine.

PATER OMNIUM VIVENTIUM, Penis.

PATERA DIOGENIS, Palm.

PATHEMA, Affection, Disease.

PATHEMATOLOGY, Pathology.

PATHET'IC, *Pathet'icus*, from *παθεω*, 'to feel.' That which moves the passions. A name given to the *superior oblique muscle of the eye*, and, also, to a nerve.

PATHETIC MUSCLE, Oblique superior of the eye.

PATHETIC NERVE, *Nervus Pathet'icus*, *N. trochlearis* seu *trochleatorius* seu *trochlea'tor*, the 4th pair of nerves, (F.) *Oculo-musculaire interne* (Ch.) *Nerf pathétique*, is the smallest encephalic nerve. It arises behind the inferior part of the tubercula quadrigemina (*testes*) at the lateral parts of the valvula Vieussenii. Its roots unite into one thin round cord, which makes a turn upon the peduncles of the brain, and passes into a canal of the dura mater near the posterior clinoid process. It enters the orbit by the broadest part of the sphenoidal fissure, and terminates in the superior oblique muscle of the eye, by dividing into several filaments.

PATHETISM, Magnetism, animal.

PATHIC, Morbid.

PATHICAL, Morbid.

PATHICUS, Morbid.

PATHNE, Alveolus.

PATHOGENET'IC, *Pathogenet'icus*, *Pathogen'icus*. Same etymon as the next. Relating to pathogeny.

PATHOGENETIC PHYSIOLOGY, *Physiolog'ia pathogenet'ica*. That part of physiology which relates to the origin of disease.

PATHOGENICUS, Pathogenetic.

PATHOG'ENY, *Pathogen'ia*, *Nosogen'esia*, *Nosogen'ia*, from *παθος*, 'a disease,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' The branch of pathology which relates to the generation, production and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMON'IC, *Pathognomon'icus*, *Signum conjunctum* seu *characteris'ticum* seu *morbi essentia'lè*; from *παθος*, 'an affection,' and *γινωσκω*, 'I know.' A characteristic symptom of a disease.

PATHOG'RAPHY, *Pathograph'ia*, from *παθος*, 'disease,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' A description of disease.

PATHOLOGIA, Pathology — *p.* Humoralis, Humorism — *p.* Solidaris, Solidism.

PATHOLOG'ICAL, *Patholog'icus*, *Patholog'us*; same etymon as pathology. Relating to pathology. Often used in the sense of pathical.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, see Anatomy.

PATHOL'OGIST, *Patholog'us*. Same etymon. One versed in pathology.

PATHOL'OGY, *Pathematol'ogy*, *Patholog'ia*, *Pathematolog'ia*, *Patholog'icè*, from *παθος*, 'a disease,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The branch of medicine whose object is the knowledge of disease. It has been defined *diseased physiology*, and *physiology of disease*. It is divided into *general* and *special*. The first considers diseases in common; — the second, the particular history

of each. It is subdivided into *internal* and *external*, or *medical* and *surgical*.

PATHOLOGY, HUMORAL, Humorism.

PATHOMA'NIA, *Parapath'ia*, *Moral Insanity*, from *παθος*, 'a disease,' and *μανία*. *Mania sine Delir'io*. A morbid perversion of the natural feelings, affections, inclinations, temper, habits, moral disposition, and natural impulses, without any remarkable disorder or defect of the intellect or knowing and reasoning faculties, and particularly without any insanity or hallucination.

PATHOMYOTOM'IA; from *παθος*, 'affection,' *μυς* or *μυων*, 'muscle,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' The title of a work by Dr. John Bulwer (1649), being "a dissection of the significant muscles of the affections of the mind."

PATHOPATRIDALGIA, Nostalgia.

PATHOS, Affection, Disease.

PATIENCE, *Rumex patientia* — *p.* *Ææu*, *Rumex hydrolopathum* — *p.* Garden, *Rumex patientia* — *p.* *Rouge*, *Rumex sanguineus* — *p.* *Sauvage*, *Rumex acutus*.

PATIENT, see Sick.

PATIENTIA, *Rumex patientia*.

PATIENTIÆ MUSCULUS, *Levator scapulae*.

PATNE, Alveolus.

PATOPATRIDALGIA, Nostalgia.

PATOR NA'RIUM. The cavity or the opening of the nostrils.

PATRATIO, Ejaculation, (of sperm.)

PATTE D'OIE (F.), 'Goose's foot.' An aponeurotic expansion, which covers the internal surface of the tibia at its upper part, and consists of the expansion formed by the tendons of the sartorius, gracilis, and semi-tendinosus muscles.

PATURSA, Syphilis.

PAU, (CLIMATE OF.) Pau is the capital of the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and is about 150 miles from Bordeaux, and 50 from Bayonne. The climate corresponds with that of the south-west of France generally; its great quality is the comparative mildness of its spring, and exemption from cold winds. It is regarded as a favourable winter residence for invalids labouring under chronic affections of the mucous membranes. It is too changeable for the consumptive; and to be avoided by the rheumatic.

PAULLIN'IA. This is an extract from a plant of the same name in Brazil. It is prepared by the Indians, and appears to possess excitant powers. In Brazil, and the neighbouring countries, it is given in the form of tisane—the powder being mixed with cocoa—in diarrhoea and dysentery. It has been employed also as a tonic. An extract is prepared in Brazil from *Paullinia sor'bilis*, known there under the name of *Guarana*, which is administered in similar pathological cases.

PAUME DE LA MAIN, Palm.

PAUNCH, Ingluvies.

PAUONTA, Sedatives.

PAUPIÈRE, Palpebra.

PAUSIME'NIA, from *παυσις*, 'cessation,' and *μηνες*, 'menses.' Cessation of the menses.

PAVANA WOOD, *Croton tiglium*.

PAVILION. The French give the name *parillon*, to the expanded extremity of a canal or cavity,—for example, of a catheter, sound, &c.

PAVILION OF THE EAR, *Auric'ula*, *Pinna*, *O'tium*, *Ala*, (F.) *Auricule* ou *O'ricule*. *Parillon de l'oreille*, is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple, and anterior to the mastoid process. Its size varies in individuals. It is free above, behind, and below. Anteriorly and within, it is continuous with the neighbouring parts. Its outer surface has several prominences, the *Helix*,

Anthelica, *Tragus*, *Antitragus*, and *Lobe*; and several cavities—the groove of the *Helix*, the *fossa navicularis* seu *scaphoides*, and the *Concha*. The skin which covers the pavilion is very fine, and studded with a number of sebaceous follicles. The auricle is fixed to the head by three fibro-areolar ligaments;—a superior, anterior, and posterior.

PAVILLON DE L'OREILLE, Pavillon of the ear—*p. de la Trompe*, see *Tuba Fallopiana*.

PAVIMENTUM CEREBRI, Base of the brain.

PAVINA, *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

PAVITA'TIO, *Tremor*; from *pavor*, 'dread.' Trembling for fright.

PAVOPHOBIA, *Panophobia*.

PAVOR, (L.), *Dread*. Great fright. *Panophobia*.

PAVO'RES NOCTUR'NI SEU DORMIEN'TIUM. Fear during sleep.

PAVOT, *Papaver*.

PAW, *Manna*.

PAXWAX, see *Nucha*.

PAXYWAXY, see *Nucha*.

PAZHAR, *Bezoar*.

PEA, *Pisum*—*p. Garden*, *Pisum*—*p. Ground Squirrel*, *Jeffersoniana Bartoni*—*p. Hoary*, *Galega Virginiana*—*p. Love*, *Abrus precatorius*—*p. Nut*, *Arachis hypogea*—*p. Partridge*, *Cassia chamaecrista*—*p. Pisum*—*p. Turkey*, *Galega Virginiana*.

PEACH BRANDY, *Amygdalus Persica*—*p. Tree*, *Amygdalus Persica*—*p. Wood*, see *Cæsali-pinia*.

PEAGLE, *Primula veris*.

PEAR, see *Pyrus malus*.

PEARL, *Perla*, *Margaron*, *Margari'ta*, *Margellium*, *Margelis*, *U'nio*, (F.) *Perle*. A roundish concretion of a silvery white colour, and brilliant polish, found in several shells, and especially in the *Avic'ula margaritif'era*, which has, hence, been called *Mater perlarum*, *Margari'ta*, and *Mother of pearl*, and is much used in the fabrication of handles for surgical instruments, &c. Pearls were formerly given in powder as astringents and antacids. They consist of lime and an animal matter.

PEARL ASH, *Potash of commerce*—*p. Mother of*, see *Pearl*—*p. White*, *Bismuth*, *subnitrate of*.

PEAU, *Cutis*.

PEAUCIER, *Platysma myoides*.

PECAN or **PECCAN NUT**, see *Hickory*.

PECCANT, *Peccans*, from *peccare*, 'to sin.' Morbid, not healthy. An epithet given by the humourists to the humours when erring in quality or quantity. See *Materia Morbosa*.

PECHEDON, *Perineum*.

PECHER, *Amygdalus Persica*.

PECHIAGRA, *Pechyagra*.

PECHU'RIM seu **PICHU'RIM CORTEX**. A highly aromatic bark, the produce of a species of *laurus*. It is extremely fragrant, like that of cinnamon, which it greatly resembles in its properties. In Portugal it is used in the cure of dysentery, &c. See *Pichurim beans*.

PECH'YAGRA, *Pech'iagra*, *Ancon'agra*, *Pechiagra*, from *πεχυσ*, 'the elbow,' and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.' Gout affecting the elbow.

PECHYS, *Elbow*.

PECHYTYRBE, *Porphyrta nautica*.

PECTE, *Cheese*.

PECTEN, *Pubes*. Also, a comb.

PECTEN DENTIUM, *Sepes dentium*—*p. Veneris*, *Scandix cerefolium*.

PECTIHAGRA, *Pechyagra*.

PECTIN, from *πεκτις*, 'a coagulum.' A name given by Braconnot to a principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly. It is extensively

diffused in the juices of pulpy fruits and roots, especially when they are mature; and occasions these juices to coagulate when they are mixed with alcohol or boiled with sugar.

It is the basis of one of the classes of elementary principles of Dr. Pereira—the *pectinaceous*. **PECTINACEOUS**, *Pectinosus*.

PECTINALIS, from *pecten*, 'the pubes;' *Pectina'us*, *Mus'culus liv'idus*, *Pectina'tus*, (F.) *Pubio-fémoral*, *Suspubio-fémoral* (Ch.), *Pectiné*. This muscle is situate at the inner and upper part of the thigh. It is long, flat, and triangular; is attached, above, to the space which separates the ileo-pectineal eminence from the spine of the os pubis; and, below, by a flat tendon, to the oblique line which descends from the lesser trochanter to the *linea aspera*. The pectinalis bends the thigh on the pelvis, and carries it outwards in adduction and rotation. It may also bend the pelvis on the thigh.

PECTINATED, *Pectina'tus*, *Pectin'iform*, *Pectinate*, (F.) *Pectiné*, from *pecten*, 'a comb.' Having the shape of the teeth of a comb.

PECTINATED MUSCLES, *Pectina'ti mus'culi*. The fascicular texture observed in the right auricle of the heart:—*Mus'culi Auric'ule Pectina'ti*. Their main use probably is—to prevent the over dilatation of the auricles.

PECTINATUS, *Pectinalis*.

PECTINÉ, *Pectinalis*, *Pectinated*.

PECTINEUS, *Pectinalis*.

PECTINIFORM, *Pectinated*.

PECTINGUS, *Pectina'ceus*, *Pectino'us*, *Pectina'ceus*, from *pectin*. Of or belonging to pectin or vegetable jelly,—as a *pectinous* or *pectinaceous* vegetable principle.

PECTORAL, from *pectus*, 'the breast.' Relating to the breast. See *Pectorals*.

PECTORAL, *GRAND*, *Pectoralis major*.

PECTORALE, *Corset*.

PECTORALIS INTERNUS, *Triangularis sterni*.

PECTORALIS MAJOR, from *pectus*, 'the breast.' *Pectora'lis*, *Sterno-cleido-brachia'lis*, (F.) *Sterno-costo-clavio-huméral*, *Sterno-huméral* (Ch.), *Grand Pectoral*. A large, flat, triangular muscle, situate at the anterior part of the chest, before the axilla. It is attached, on the one hand, by means of aponeurotic fibres, to the inner half of the anterior edge of the clavicle; to the anterior surface of the sternum, and to the cartilages of the first six true ribs;—on the other, by a strong tendon, which is inserted at the anterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus. The use of this muscle is, to move the arm in various directions. If it be hanging by the side of the body, it carries it inwards and a little forwards. When the arm is raised, it depresses it and carries it inwards. It can, also, move it in rotation inwards. If the humerus be raised and fixed, the pectoralis major draws the trunk towards the upper extremity.

PECTORALIS MINOR, *Serra'tus anti'cus minor*, (F.) *Costo-coracoïdien* (Ch.), *Petit Pectoral*, *Petit dentéllé antérieur*. This muscle is situate beneath the preceding, at the anterior and upper part of the chest. It is flat and triangular; is attached by its base, which appears digitated, to the upper edge and outer surface of the 3d, 4th, and 5th true ribs, and is inserted at the anterior part of the coracoid process. The pectoralis minor draws the scapula forwards and downwards, and makes it execute a rotatory motion, by virtue of which its inferior angle is carried backwards, and the anterior depressed. When the shoulder is fixed, it elevates the ribs to which it is attached, and aids in the dilatation of the chest.

PECTORALS, *Pectora'lia*, *Thorac'ica*. Me-

dicines considered proper for relieving or removing affections of the chest.

PECTORAL DROPS, BATEMAN'S, consist chiefly of tincture of castor, with some camphor and opium, flavoured by aniseed. Gray gives the following formula: *Castor*, ℥j; *ol. anisi*, ℥j; *camph.* ℥v; *cocci*, ℥ss; *opii*, ℥vj; *proof spirit*, a gallon.

A form, advised by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, is the following:—*Alcohol. dil. cong.* iv; *Santal. rubr. ras.* ℥j; *digere* per horas xxiv; *cola*, et adde *Pulv. opii*, *Pulv. catechu*, *Camphoræ*, ʒʒ ℥ij; *Ol. anisi*, ℥iv. Digest for ten days.

PECTORILIQUE, from *pectus*, 'the chest,' and *loqui*, 'to speak.' Laënnec calls thus one who presents the phenomenon of *Pectoriloquism*. Also, a stethoscope.

PECTORILIQUE, *Pectoriloquy*—*p. Chérotante*, Egophony.

PECTORILIQUE, *Pectoriloquism*, *Cavernous voice*, *Pectoriloquia*, (F.) *Pectoriloquie*, *Voix caverneuse*, *V. articulé*. Same etymon. Speech or voice coming from the chest. Laënnec has designated, by this name, the phenomenon often presented by consumptive individuals, when their chests are examined with the stethoscope. The voice seems to issue directly from the chest, and to pass through the central canal of the cylinder,—a phenomenon owing to the voice resounding in the anfractuous cavities, produced in the lungs by the supuration or breaking down of tubercles, which constitute abscesses or ulcers of the lungs.

PECTUS, Sternum, Thorax—*p. Carinatus*, see *Carina*.

PECULIUM, Penis.

PEDAGRA, Potassæ supertartaras impurus.

PEDAL, *Peda'lis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, 'the foot,' Relating to the foot:—as

PEDAL APONEURO'SIS, (F.) *Aponévrose pédieuse*. A thin, aponeurotic layer, which invests the extensor brevis digitorum pedis, and separates the tendons of the foot from each other.

PEDES, Genital Organs.

PEDESIS, Pulsation.

PEDETHMOS, Pulsation.

PEDIAL'GIA, *Pedional'gia*, *Pedioneur'al'gia*, from *πῆδον*, 'the sole of the foot,' and *ἀλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the sole of the foot. Neuralgia of the foot in general.

PEDICLE, **VITELLINE**, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

PEDICULARIA, *Delphinium staphisagria*.

PEDICULATIO, Phtheiriasis.

PEDICULUS, *Phtheir*, the *Louse*, (F.) *Pou*. A genus of parasitic insects. The human body is infested with three kinds: the *Body-louse*, or *Clothes-louse*, *Pediculus vestimen'ti*, (F.) *Pou de corps*; the *Head-louse*, *Pediculus cap'itis*, (F.) *Pou de la tête*, which lives in the hair; the *Crab-louse*, *Mor'pio*, *Fera'lis pedic'ulus*, *Plat'ula*, *Phthi'rius inguina'lis*, *Pediculus Pubis*, (F.) *Mor'pion*, which infests the hair of the pubes. Infusion of tobacco, or mercurial ointment, or ointment of white precipitate of mercury, or the white or red precipitate of mercury, readily destroys them. The louse occurring in phtheiriasis, *pedic'ulus tabescen'tium*, differs from the common louse.—Vogel.

PEDICULUS CAPITIS, see *Pediculus*—*p. Pubis*, *Crab-louse*—*p. Tabescen'tium*, see *Pediculus*—*p. Vestimen'ti*, see *Pediculus*.

PÉDICURE, Chiropodist.

PEDICUS, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

PÉDEUX (*muscle*), Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

PEDIGAMBRA, *Ysambræ*.

PEDILU'VIUM, from *pedes*, 'the feet,' and *lavo*, 'I wash.' *Lavip'e'dium*, (F.) *Bain de pied*. A bath for the feet. See *Bath*.

PEDION, Sole.

PEDIONALGIA, *Pedialgia*.

PEDIONEURALGIA, *Pedialgia*.

PEDIUM, Tarsus.

PÉDONCULES DU CERVELET, *Corpora restiformia*.

PEDORA. The sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PED'UNCLE, *Pedun'culus*. This term has been applied to different prolongations or appendices of the encephalon, from *pes*, *pedis*, 'a foot.' Thus, the *Peduncles of the brain* are the *Crura cerebri*; the *Peduncles of the cerebellum*, the *Crura cerebelli*.

PEDUNCLES OF THE BRAIN, *Pedun'culi cer'e'bri*, called, also, *Crura anterio'ra medull'æ oblongat'æ*, are two white cords, about ʒths of an inch in diameter, on the outside of the corpora albicantia. They arise from the medullary substance of the brain, and gradually approach, till they join the tuber annulare, internally, of a mixture of cineritious and medullary matter; the former of which, being of a darker colour at one part than in any other part of the brain, has been called *Locus niger crurum cerebri*.

PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM, *Pedun'culi cerebell'i*, called, also, *Crura posterio'ra*, are six in number, three on each side—a *superior*, a *middle*, and an *inferior*. The superior peduncles are generally known as the *Processus cerebelli ad testes*, *Crura cerebell'i ad cor'pora quadrigem'ina*, *Bra'chia copulati'va*; the inferior are the *Processus cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam*; and the middle are called, also, *Cerebell'ar ped'uncles*—*Processus seu Crura cerebell'i ad pontem*, *Bra'chia pontis*.

PEDUNCLES, INFERIOR OF THE CEREBELLUM, *Corpora restiformia*—*p. of the Medulla Oblongata*, *Corpora restiformia*.

PEDUNCLES OF THE PINEAL GLAND are two medullary bands or strips, which seem to issue from the pineal gland, and proceed on each side upon the upper and inner region of the optic thalami.

PEDUNCULI CEREBELLI, *Peduncles of the Cerebellum*—*p. Cerebri*, *Peduncles of the Brain*—*p. Medullæ Oblongatæ*, *Corpora restiformia*.

PEDUNCULUS, *Peduncle*.

PEGA, Canthus (lesser).

PEGANELÆON, *Oleum ruta'ceum*, *Oleum ruta'*, from *ῥύζαρον*, 'ru'e.' Oil of Rue.

PEGANUM, *Ruta*.

PEINE, Hunger.

PEINOTHERAPIA, *Limotherapia*.

PEIRA, Effort, Experience, Nisus.

PELADA. A word of uncertain origin, applied to alopecia, especially to that resulting from syphilis.

PELA'GIA. A kind of scaly erysipelas of the hands—sometimes of the legs, at others, of the face. *Pellagra*.(?)

PELAGRA, *Pellagra*.

PELARGONIUM ANCEPS, *Peris'tera anceps*. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. Geraniaceæ*; the decoction of which is used by the Malays in amenorrhœa, and to promote parturition and abortion.

PELARGONIUM ANTIDYSENTER'ICUM, *Jenkinso'nia antidysenter'ica*. This South African plant is used by the natives in dysentery. It is boiled in milk.

PELARGONIUM CUCULLA'TUM. Common along the side of the Table Mountain. It has been recommended in decoction as an enema in colic, nephritis, and suppression of urine. It is an ex-

cellent emollient, and was formerly exported to Holland under the name *Herba Althææ*.

PELAGO'STUM TRISTE, *Polyac'tium tristè*. The root of this plant, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope, is somewhat astringent, and is used there in diarrhœa and dysentery, and as an anthelmintic.

PELICAN, *Pelica'nus, Peleca'nus, Pel'ecan, Pel'ecæ*. An instrument, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. Its use is to extract teeth.

PELICIDE, *Pelu'dè, Mel coctum*. Boiled honey.—Ruland and Johnson.

PELICOMETER, Pelvimeter.

PELIDNOMA, Ecchymoma, Pelioma.

PELIO'MA, *Peli'dno'ma*, from *πελος*, 'black.' A livid ecchymosis.—Forestus. See Ecchymoma.

PÉLIOSE, Purpura.

PELIOSIS, Purpura hæmorrhagica—p. Rheumatica, see Purpura simplex.

PELLA, Cutis, Prepuce.

PELLAGRA, *Pel'agra, Ichthyo'sis Pellagra, Ephem'eri'sis Ital'ica, Tuber Pellagra, Lepra Mediolanen'sis, L. Lombard'ica, Scorbu'tus alpi'nus, Ma'n'ia pella'gria, Eryth'e'ma endem'icum seu Pellagrum, Insolazione de Primavera, Mal del Sole, Dermat'agra, Erysi'p'elas period'ica nervo-m'ichron'ica, Mal de misère, Paral'ysis scorbu'tica, Scary of the Alps, Impeti'go Pellagra, (F.) Scorbu'tus des Alpes; from *πella*, (?) 'skin,' and *αγρα*, 'scurvy.' A disease, particularly noticed among the Milanese, which consists in the skin becoming covered with wrinkles, and assuming a scaly appearance, especially in the parts exposed to the air. The strength diminishes, the intellectual faculties and sensations become obscure, and cramps, convulsions, and other lesions of muscular contractility supervene. It is a singular endemic affection, and has been supposed to follow every where the introduction of Indian corn: hence the name *Rapha'nia ma'is'tica*, given to it by some of the Italian physicians.*

PELLENS, from *pellere*, 'to drive.' Driving; impelling.

PELLEN'TIA MEDICAMEN'TA are medicines that promote the occurrence of the menstrual or hæmorrhoidal flux.

PELLICULA SUMMA, Epidermis—p. Superior, Epidermis.

PELLICULÆ CORDIS, Ostiola cordis.

PELLIS, Cutis—p. Summa, Epidermis.

PELLITORY, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*—p. American, *Parietaria Pennsylvanica*—p. Bastard, *Achillea ptarmica*—p. of Spain, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—p. Wall, *Parietaria*.

PELMA, Sole.

PELOR, Monster.

PELORIA, Monster.

PELORIUM, Monster.

PELORUM, Monster.

PELOTE DE MER, Pila marina.

PELTALIS seu PELTATUS CARTILAGO, Thyroid cartilage, Xiphoid cartilage.

PELTAN'DRA VIRGIN'ICA, *Arum Virgin'icum, Leon'tia, Renssela'ria, Arroio Arum, Tarako, Wampee*; indigenous; of the Order Aracæ. The fresh roots and seeds are acrid stimulants, like *Arum*.

PELTIDEA AMPLISSIMA, Lichen caninus—p. Canina, Lichen caninus—p. Leucorrhiza, Lichen caninus—p. Malacea, Lichen caninus—p. Spuria, Lichen caninus.

PELTIGERA CANINA, Lichen caninus.

PELUDE, Pelicidae.

PELVIC, *Pel'vicus, Pelvi'nus*. Belonging or relating to the pelvis.

PELVIC APONEUROSIS, (F.) *Aponévrose pelvienne*. A tendinous lamina, given off from the sides of the pelvis, and from the entire circumference of the

brim, which passes into and lines the pelvis, and is soon divided into two distinct layers;—one external, the lateral pelvic or obturator fascia, which continues to line the sides of the pelvis, and covers the obturator internus muscle; the other, internal or superior, which passes inwards upon the side of the prostate, bladder, and rectum in the male, and of the bladder, vagina, and rectum in the female, in order to form the floor of the pelvis.

PELVIC CAVITY, (F.) *Cavité pelvienne*. The cavity of the pelvis.

PELVIC MEMBERS. The lower extremities.

PELVIC SURFACE OF THE ILIUM. That which faces the pelvic cavity.

PELVICULA OCULI, Orbit.

PELVI-TROCHANTERIAN, *Pelvi-trochanteria'nus*. That which relates to the pelvis and great trochanter. The *Pelvi-trochanteria'nus* region is formed by the muscles—*pyramidalis, two obturators, gemini, and quadratus femoris*, which pass from the pelvis to the digital cavity of the great trochanter.

PELVIMETER, *Pelycom'eter, Pelyom'eter, Pelicom'eter, Pyelom'eter*, from *pelvis*, and *μετρον*, 'a measure.' A barbarous hybrid. This name has been given to different instruments, invented for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, and particularly the antero-posterior or fore-and-aft diameter of the brim. Two have been chiefly employed, especially by French practitioners:—the *Compas d'épaisseur*, and the *Pelvimeter* of Coutouly. 1. The *Compas d'épaisseur* or *Callipers* of Baudeloque, is formed like a pair of compasses—with blunt extremities—the branches of which can be moved at will. One of these is applied to the symphysis pubis, and the other on the sacrum. About three inches must be deducted from this measurement for the thickness of the mons veneris, pubis, and the base of the sacrum. 2. The *Pelvimeter* of Coutouly resembles the instruments used by shoemakers for measuring the length of the foot. The two branches are introduced, in a state of approximation, into the vagina; and then separated, so that one touches the promontory of the sacrum, the other comes behind the os pubis. It is a barbarous contrivance, and its introduction ought never to be attempted on the living subject. It does not, indeed, seem possible to introduce it without mischief.

The finger is, decidedly, the best pelvimeter, and by it we can judge whether the base of the sacrum be unusually prominent. Measurement of the pelvis by the hand has been called *Pelycochirometre'ria*; from *πελος*, 'the pelvis,' *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.'

PELVIS, *Ch'ana, Py'elos, (F.) Bassin*; so called, because fancied to be shaped like an ancient basin. The part of the trunk which bounds the abdomen below. It is a large, bony, irregular, canal cavity,—open above and below,—which supports and contains a part of the intestines, and the urinary and genital organs; and serves, at the same time, as a fixed point for the articulation of the lower limbs, the attachment of their muscles, and the execution of their movements. The pelvis supports, behind, the vertebral column, and is sustained, before, by the ossa femorum. It is situate, in the adult, near the middle part of the body, and is composed of four broad, flat, unequally thick bones, differing much in their shape, size, and arrangement, which touch, are articulated at some part of their surface, and intimately united by means of a number of ligamentous fasciæ. Of these bones, two are behind, on the median line,—the sacrum and the coccyx; the two others are before and at the

sides,—the ilia. They are fellows, and unite, before, with each other. The most important parts of the pelvis, in an obstetrical point of view, are the *brim* and the *outlet*. The *BRIM*, *Angustia abdominalis*, *Intra'itus*, *Apertura pelvis superior*, *Upper Opening or strait of the Cavity of the Pelvis*, (F.) *Détroit supérieur*, *D. abdominal*, is the narrow part which separates the greater pelvis from the less—the *false* from the *true*, *Pelvis vera seu minor*. In the well-formed woman it is elliptical, and slightly inclined forwards. Its antero-posterior or sacro-pubic diameter, in a standard pelvis, measures 4½ inches, but with the soft parts, 3½ inches; its transverse or iliac or lateral, 5½ inches, but with the soft parts 4 inches; and its oblique with the soft parts, 4½ inches. The *OUTLET*, *Ex'itus*, *Inferior opening or strait*, *Angustia perinaealis*, (F.) *Détroit inférieur*, *D. périnéal*, forms the lower aperture of the pelvis. The antero-posterior diameter is here, on account of the mobility of the coccyx, 5 inches: the lateral, 4 inches. The *AXIS OF THE PELVIS* is important to be known in obstetrics. The *Axis of the Brim* is indicated by a straight line drawn from the umbilicus to the apex of the coccyx;—the *Axis of the Outlet* by a line drawn from the first bone of the sacrum to the entrance of the vagina. An imaginary curved line which indicates the direction of the canal of the pelvis, has occasionally been termed the *curve of Carus*, in consequence of its having been pointedly described by the German obstetrician.

PELVIS AURIUM, Cochlea—p. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.

PELVIS OF THE KIDNEY, *Pelvis renalis seu renum*, *Sinus*, *Venter seu Alveus Renum*, (F.) *Bassinet*. This is a small, membranous pouch, occupying the posterior part of the fissure of the kidney. It is placed behind the renal artery and vein; is elongated from above to below; flattened from before to behind; irregularly oval in figure; and, below, contracts considerably, to be continuous with the ureter. It receives the orifices of the infundibula, which pour the urine secreted in the kidney into its cavity.

PELVIS MINOR, *Pelvis*—p. Ocularis, Scaphium oculare—p. Renalis, *Pelvis of the kidney*—p. Renum, *Pelvis of the kidney*—p. Vera, *Pelvis*.

PELYCOMETER, Pelvimeter.

PELYOMETER, Pelvimeter.

PEMMICAN. Meat cured, pounded, and mixed with fat. It has been much used as nutriment on long overland journeys.

PEMPHIGUS, *Emphly'is Pem'phigus*, *Pem'pholyr*, from *κνίσις*, 'a blister'; *Febris bullo'sa*, *vesicula'ris*, *ampullo'sa seu pemphigo'des seu pemphingo'des*, *Eranthe'ma serosum*, *Morta*, *Pemphigus morta*, *Pemphigus Helveticus*, *Pemphigus major*, *Pemphigus minor*, *Morbus bullosus seu vesicula'ris seu ampulla'ceus*, *Pem'phinx*, *Pemphix*, *Pemphyx*, *Typhus vesicula'ris*, *Vesicular Fever*, *Bladdery Fever*, (F.) *Fèvre bulleuse*, *F. Vésiculaire*. A disease, defined to consist of vesicles, scattered over the body; transparent, filbert-sized, with a red, inflamed edge, but without surrounding blush or tumefaction; on breaking, disposed to ulcerate; fluid, pellucid or slightly coloured; fever, typhous. It is doubtful whether any such idiopathic fever have ever existed: the probability is, that the fever and vesications have been an accidental complication. Cullen thinks the *Pemphigus Helveticus* must have been malignant sore throat. If, however, such a distinct disease did exist, it was probably only as an endemic-epidemic.

PEMPHIGUS HUNGARICUS, see Anthrax—p. Major, *Pemphigus*—p. Minor, *Pemphigus*—p. Morta, *Pemphigus*—p. Variolodes, see Variella.

PEMPHIX, *Pemphigus*.

PEMPHIX, *Pemphigus*.

PEMPHYX, *Pemphigus*.

PEMPTÆA FEBRIS, Quintan.

PENÆA MUCRONATA, see *Sarcocolla*—p. *Sarcocolla*, *Sarcocolla*.

PENCIL-LIKE PROCESSES, *Styloid processes*.

PENDULOUS ABDOMEN, *Physconia*.

PENDULUM PALATI, *Velum pendulam palati*.

PEN'ETRATING, *Pen'etrans*, from *penetrare*, (*penitus intrare*,) 'to go into.' A wound is so called which penetrates one of the great splanchnic cavities—*Vulnus penetrans*.

A medicine is, also, so called, which is supposed to pass through the pores, and stimulate.

PENICILLUM, *Compress*, *Penicillus*.

PENICIL'LUS, *Penicill'um*, 'a painter's brush;' diminutive of *penis*, 'a tail.' A tent or pledget. The secreting glandiform extremities of the *vena portæ*, (*Ac'ini bilio'si*) have been so termed, as well as the villous textures.

PENICILLUS, *Tent*.

PENICULUM, *Compress*.

PENICULUS, *Tent*.

PENIDES, *Saccharum hordeatum*.

PENID'IUM, *Penidium saccharatum*. A kind of clarified sugar, made up into rolls. *Barley sugar*. It is demulcent; see *Saccharum hordeatum*.

PÉNIL, *Mons veneris*.

PENIS, 'a tail,' from *pendere*, 'to hang down,' *Caulis*, *Coles*, *Caules*, *Caulos*, *Men'tula*, *Menta*, *Phall'us*, *Posthè*, *Proct'hium*, *Crihè*, *Cor'ynè*, *Vomer*, *Pater omnium viventium*, *Pria'pus*, *Virga*, *V. viri'lis*, *V. genita'lis*, *Vere'trum*, *Sathè*, *Membrum viri'le*, *Membrum*, *Verbus*, *Viri'le*, *Parte Viri'lis*, *Membrum seminalè seu genita'le viror'um*, *Morion*, *Cyon*, *Sic'ula*, *Tentum*, *Haeta*, *H. nuptia'lis*, *H. viri'lis*, *Vas*, *Vas'culum*, *Pecul'ium*, *Virgula*, *Vir*, *Thyrsus*, *Tensus*, *Clavus*, *Cauda salax*, *Cauda*, *Fas'cinum*, *F. viri'le*, *Muto*, *Nerrus*, *N. fistulo'sus seu fistula'ris seu juven'lis*, *Per'rica per se*, *Scapus*, *Leco*, *Curcu'lio*, *Vena*, *Contus*, *Talum*, *Gurgu'lio*, *Scep'trum*, *Arma*, *Glu'dius*, *L'abricum Caput*, *Muti'nus*, *Palus*, *Pen'se'vius*, *Radius*, *Ramus*, *Rutab'ulum*, *Arma Ventris*, *Columna edetans inguin'ibus*, *Columna*, *Pyr'amis*, *Trabe*, *Spina*, *Catapulta viri'lis*, *Verpa*, *Mack'ra*, *Taurus*; the *Yard*, *Male organ*, &c. (F.) *Verge*, *Membre viril*. This organ, the use of which is to carry the seminal fluid into the female organs of generation, is cylindrical, long, and erectile, and situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis. In the ordinary state, it is soft and pendent in front of the scrotum. During erection, it becomes elongated, upright, and assumes a triangular shape. Its upper surface is called the *Dorsum penis*, (F.) *Dos de la verge*; and, at its anterior surface, there is a longitudinal projection formed by the canal of the urethra. The two sides of the penis are round, and its posterior extremity or root is attached to the pelvis. Its anterior extremity is free, and presents the *glans*, *prepuce*, and orifice of the urethra. The penis is formed of the *corpora cavernosa*, the principal seat of erection; the *corpus spongiosum* of the urethra for the conveyance of the urine and sperm, and of the *glans*, which terminates the canal. The *Arteries* of the penis are branches of the internal pudic. The *Veins* correspond with the arteries. The *Nerves* are from the internal pudic.

PENIS CEREBRI, *Pineal gland*—p. *Femineus*, *Clitoris*—p. *Lipodermus*, *Paraphimosis*—p. *Meliebris*, *Clitoris*.

PENNATUS, *Penniform*.

PEN'NIFORM, *Pennifor'mis*, *Penna'tus*, from *pena*, 'a pen,' and *forma*, 'form.' An epithet for muscles whose fleshy fibres are inserted on each side of a middle tendon, like the feathers of a pen on their common stalk.

PENNYCRESS, *Thlaspi*.

PENNYROYAL, *Mentha pulegium*, *Hedeoma pulegioides*—p. Hart's, *Mentha cervina*.

PENSACOLA, see Saint Augustine.

PENSÉE, *Viola tricolor*—p. *Sawage*, *Viola tricolor*.

PENSILIA, *Pudibilia*.

PENTAMYRON, *Pentama'ron*, from *πεντε*, 'five,' and *μαρον*, 'ointment.' An ancient ointment, consisting of five ingredients. These are said to have been—storax, mastich, wax, opobalsam, and unguentum nardinum.—Paulus, and Aëtius.

PENTAPHAR'MACON, from *πεντε*, 'five,' and *φαρμακον*, 'remedy.' Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLLUM, *Potentilla reptans*.

PEN'TATEUCH, (SURGICAL,) *Pentateu'chus*, from *πεντε*, 'five,' and *τευχος*, 'a book,' which signifies the five books of Moses—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. By analogy, some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes:—wounds, ulcers, tumours, luxations, and fractures.

PENTATH'ETUM, from *πεντε*, 'five,' and *θησει*, 'to place.' An ancient plaster consisting of five ingredients.

PENULA, *Ingluvies*.

PENZANCE, CLIMATE OF. This is the chief residence of invalids in Cornwall, England, during the winter. It is situated on Mount's Bay, about ten miles from the Land's End. It is 5½° warmer in winter than London; 2° colder in summer; scarcely 1° warmer in the spring, and only about 2¼° warmer in the autumn. It is a very favourable winter residence for the phthisical invalid.

PEONY, *Pæonia*.

PEPANSIS, *Coction*, *Maturatio*.

PEPANTICOS, *Maturative*.

PEPASMOS, *Coction*, *Maturatio*.

PEPAS'TIC, *Pepas'ticus*, from *πεπασω*, 'I concoct.' A medicine supposed to have the power of favouring the concoction of diseases. *Maturative*.

PEPEIRUS, *Concocted*.

PEPINO, (S.) A *cucurbitacea*, which is cultivated in great abundance in the fields of Peru. The pulp or edible part is solid, juicy, and well flavoured; but is apt to disagree.

PEPO, *Cucurbita pepo*—p. *Lagenarius*, *Cucurbita lagenaria*—p. *Vulgaris*, *Cucurbita pepo*.

PEPPER, BLACK, *Piper nigrum*—p. *Cayenne*, *Capicum annuum*—p. *Cubeb*, *Piper cubeba*—p. *Guinea*, *Capicum annuum*—p. *Jamaica*, *Myrtus Pimento*—p. *Long*, *Piper longum*—p. *Poor-man's*, *Polygonum hydropiper*—p. *Tailed*, *Piper cubeba*—p. *Turnip*, *Arum triphyllum*—p. *Water*, *Polygonum hydropiper*—p. *Water*, of America, *Polygonum punctatum*—p. *Wall*, *Sedum*—p. *White*, *Piper album*.

PEPPERWORT, *Lepidium*.

PEPSIN, *Peps'inum*, *Chymosin*, *Gast'erase*, *Digestive Principle*, from *πεψις*, 'coction.' A peculiar organic matter, which in combination with the gastric acids, is considered to form the proper digestive solvent. Its chemical constitution is unknown. It would appear that its presence is necessary to induce changes in the elements of the food, which may enable the gastric acids to act upon them so as to form chyme.

PEPSINUM, *Pepsin*.

PEPSIS, *Coction*, *Digestion*.

PEPTIC, *Pep'ticus*, from *πεπτω*, 'I ripen.' An agent that promotes digestion, or is digestive. Also, applied adjectively to an article of food that is easy of digestion.

PEPTIC PERSUADER, see *Pilulæ aloes et Kinnæ Kinnæ*.

PERACUTUS, *Catoxys*.

PERARTICULATIO, *Diarthrosis*.

PERATODYNIA, *Cardialgia*.

PERCE-CRANE, *Perforator*.

PERCE-FEUILLE, *Dupleurum rotundifolium*.

PERCE-MOUSSE, *Polytrichum*.

PERCE-PIERRE, *Critimum maritimum*.

PERCEP'TA, from *percipere*, 'to perceive,' 'receive.' A word used by some writers on hygiene to indicate, in a general manner, the effects of the nervous action on the animal economy; in other words, the sensations, the functions of the mind, and their deterioration or privation.

PERCEPTION, *Perceptio*. The appreciation which the brain has of an impression made upon an organ of sense.

PERCEPTIV'ITY. Same etymon. The power of perception.

PERCOLATIO, *Filtratio*, *Percolation*.

PERCOLA'TION, *Percola'tio*, from *percolare*, (*per* and *colare*.) 'to strain through.' The terms *percolation* and *displacement* are applied in pharmacy to an operation which consists in placing any substance, the virtues of which have to be extracted by a menstruum, in a funnel-shaped instrument, having a septum perforated with holes, or its tube stuffed with cotton or tow, and pouring fresh portions of the menstruum upon it until all its virtues have been extracted. The operation is used in the formation of certain infusions, extracts, tinctures, &c.

An instrument used for this purpose is called a *displacer* or *perculator*.

PERCOLATOR, see *Percolation*.

PERCUSS, *Percu'terē*, (F.) *Percuter*, *Frap-per*. Same etymon as the next. To strike upon with the view of appreciating the resulting sound. To practise percussion.

PERCUSS'ION, *Epicru'sis*, *Percu'sio*, from *percutere*, (*per*, and *quaterē*.) 'to strike.' When immediate or direct percussion is made on the chest or abdomen, the more or less perfect resonance is an index of the state of the contained organs; and the physician is thus aided in his diagnosis. For this purpose the chest may be struck with the fingers, gathered into a bundle, and their tips placed upon a level. It is better, however, to employ *mediate percussion*, which consists in interposing, between the point of the fingers and the chest, the finger of the other hand, or a *Plexim'eter*, and striking this instead of the naked chest.

PERCUSSION ASCULTATORY, see *Acouophonia*.

PERCUTEUR, *Percussor*.

PERCUTEUR COURBE À MARTEAU, (F.) An instrument used by Baron Heurteloup in the operation of lithotomy, in which a hammer is employed instead of a screw, to force together the blades of the instrument on the foreign body.

PERDO'NIUM. A medicated wine of herbs.—*Paracelsus*.

PERETERIUM, *Trepan*.

PERETORIUM, *Trepan*.

PER'FORANS, from *perforare*, (*per*, and *forare*.) 'to bore through.' A name given to different muscles, whose tendons pass through intervals between the fibres or tendons of other muscles; thence called *perforated*. See *Flexor*

Longus Digitorum, &c. Under the name *Perforating Arteries*, are included, 1. *In the hand*—arterial branches, given off by the profound palmar arch, which traverse the muscles and interosseous spaces. 2. *In the thigh*—three or four arteries, furnished by the profunda, which pass through the openings of the abductor magnus. 3. *In the foot*—the anterior and superior branches of the plantar arch.

PERFORANS CASSERII, see Cutaneous—p. Mands, Flexor profundus perforans—p. Profundus, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PERFORATED SPOT, Locus perforatus.

PERFORATING ARTERIES, see Perforans.

PERFORATIO, Perforation—p. Cranii, see Perforator—p. Intestinorum, Enterobrosis—p. Ventriculi, Gastrobrosis.

PERFORATION, *Perforatio*, *Anatre'sis*, *Diatre'sis*, from *perforare*, 'to pierce.' An accidental opening in the continuity of organs, either from an external or internal cause.

PERFORATION, Paracentesis—p. de l'Estomac, Gastrobrosis—p. des Intestins, Enterobrosis—p. Uteri, Uterus, rupture of the.

PERFORATOR, *Perforatorium*, (F.) *Percecrane*. An instrument for opening the head of the fetus in utero, when it is necessary to diminish its size. The operation is called *Cephalotomia*, *Perforatio cranii*.

PERFORATORIUM, Perforator.

PERFORATUS. That which is pierced. Anatomists have given this name to muscles whose fibres or tendons separate to suffer other parts to pass through them. Such are the *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*, *F. sublimis perforatus*, and *Coraco-brachialis*. Also, to parts that are perforated for any purpose—as the *substantia perforata* of the brain.

PERFORATUS CASSERII, Coraco-brachialis.

PERFRIGATIO, *Perfrigerium*, *Oatapsyz'is*, *Peripsyz'is*, from *perfrigere*, (*per*, and *frigere*), 'to shiver with cold.' Considerable refrigeration. Great sense of cold:—shivering.

PERFRIGERATIO, see Rigor.

PERFRIGERIUM, Perfrictio.

PERFUSIO, Fomentation—p. Frigida, see Afusion.

PERI, *περι*, 'about, on all sides, round about.' An augmentative prefix. Hence:

PERIÆRESIS, from *περι*, 'about,' and *αιρω*, 'I take away.' A sort of circular incision, which the ancients made in the neighbourhood of large abscesses. The periæresis is now only practised in some cases of tumours.

PERIAL'GIA, from *περι*, 'on all sides,' and *αλγες*, 'pain.' A very violent pain.

PERIAMMA, Amuletum.

PERIAPTON, Amuletum.

PERIBLEMA, Catablema.

PERIBLEP'SIS, from *περι*, 'around,' and *βλεπω*, 'I look.' The wild look that accompanies delirium.—*Foësius*.

PERIB'OLE, from *περιβαλλω*, 'I surround.' The dress of a person. The pericardium. Also, the translation of morbid matters towards the surface of the body.

PERIBRO'SIS, *Pericra'sis*, from *περιβρωσκω*, (*περι*, and *βρωσκω*, 'I eat,') 'I eat around.' Ulceration or erosion at the corners of the eyelids.

PERICAR'DIAC, *Pericard'ial*, *Pericard'i'acus*; same etymon as the next. Relating to the pericardium,—as 'pericardial murmur,' 'pericardial effusion,' 'pericardial arteries, veins,' &c., &c.

PERICARDIAL, Pericardiac.

PERICARDITIS, from *περικαρδιον*, 'the pericardium,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation; *In-*

flamma'tio Pericar'dii, *Pleurit'is pericar'dii*, *Cardit'is exter'na* seu *serosa* seu *membranos*, *Exocardi'tis*, *Inflammatio* of the pericardium, (F.) *Péricardite*, *Inflammation du Péricarde*. This is, probably, the proper appellation for most of those cases which have received the names of *Carditis*, *Cardipericardi'tis*, and *Cardiopericardi'tis*. Along with signs of pyrexia, the local symptoms resemble those of pneumonia. Those which point out that the pericardium is the seat of disease, are the following:—pain, referred to the region of the heart, or *scrobiculus cordis*,—sometimes pungent, at others, dull and heavy; palpitation, accompanied with spasmodic twitches in the neighbourhood of the heart, shooting up to the left shoulder; pulsation, and sometimes soreness of the carotids, with tinnitus aurium and vertigo; the breathing is by catches; dyspœa considerable; pulse jarring, jerking, peculiar; the tongue white, covered with a mucous coat, and the skin often bathed in sweat, as in acute rheumatism. The *physical signs* during the first period are as follows. The action of the heart is generally evident to the eye, and may be felt by the hand. There is soreness to the touch over the intercostal spaces, and over a small surface in the epigastric region, when the pressure is directed upwards towards the pericardium. Percussion is usually natural, but at times there is dulness. On auscultation, the cardiac movements are found to be frequent, abrupt, jerking, and tumultuous; often irregular and intermittent. The pulse presents corresponding characters. When effusion of lymph has occurred, percussion may be negative, or be but slightly affected. On auscultation, in addition to the preceding signs, there may be one or more of the rubbing or friction *bruits* resembling the rustling of parchment, or of a sawing or rasping character. In some cases, the sound is like the creaking of new leather. This has been supposed to be pathognomonic of effused lymph. The most important point in the pathology of pericarditis is its connexion with acute rheumatism; and it forms one of the most dangerous occurrences in the latter disease. It may be *acute* or *chronic*: in either case, it is, of course, formidable. The most active depletion must be used; with large doses of opium, counter-irritants, and all the means required in the most violent internal inflammations.

PERICARDITIS EXUDATORIA SANGUINOLENTA, *Hæmopericardium*.

PERICAR'DIUM, *Pericar'dion*, *Perib'olâ*, *Membr'na Cor circumplex'a*, *Involucrum* seu *Ar'cula* seu *Capsa* seu *Cap'sula* seu *Cam'era* seu *Indumentum* seu *Pannic'ulus* seu *Membr'na* seu *Theca* seu *Saccus* seu *Sac'culus* seu *Seratum* seu *Vagi'na* seu *Vesi'ca* seu *Arca* seu *Thal'amus regalis* seu *Amphico'ma* seu *Bursa Cordis*, *Sac* or *Capsule of the Heart*, (F.) *Péricarde*; from *περι*, 'around,' and *καρδια*, 'the heart.' The pericardium is a membranous sac, which envelops the heart, and the arterial and venous trunks that pass from or into it. It is seated in the separation of the mediastinum, above the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm, to which it strongly adheres. Its shape is triangular, like that of the heart; to which it is fitted. The pericardium is composed of two membranes:—the one—*external*—fibrous; the other—*internal*—serous. The latter, having lined the inner surface of the external layer, is reflected over the heart, and covers it entirely; without, however, having the heart within it; in which arrangement it resembles other serous membranes. The pericardium envelops the heart; retains it in position, and facilitates its movements by means of the serous

fluid, Lignor seu Aqua seu Humor seu Lympa seu Urina Pericardij, Hydrocardia, which it contains in greater or less quantity.

The *arteries* of the pericardium are small, and derived from the superior phrenic, anterior mediastinal and bronchial. The *veins* accompany them, and open into the brachio-cephalic. No nerves have been traced to it. The *lymphatics* enter the lymphatic glands that surround the *vena cava superior*.

PERICARPIUM, Epicarpium.

PERICHOLIA, Polycholia.

PERICHONDRI'TIS, *Inflammati'o perichondrii*, from *perichondrium*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the perichondrium: hence *Perichondri'tis laryngea*; — Inflammation of the perichondrium covering the larynx.

PERICHON'DRIUM, from *περι*, 'around,' and *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage.' A membrane of a fibrous nature, which covers cartilages that are non-articular, and bears considerable analogy to the peritoneum in organization and uses.

PERICHRISIS, Circumlitio, Liniment.

PERICHRISTON, Circumlitio, Liniment.

PERICLA'SIS, from *περι*, 'about,' and *κλαω*, 'I break.' A comminuted fracture, with denudation of the bone. — Galen, *Foësius*.

PERICLYMENUM, *Lonicera periclymenum* — *p. Vulgare*, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

PERICNE'MIA, from *περι*, 'about,' and *κνημη*, 'the leg.' The parts surrounding the tibia; — the tibia itself.

PERICRANIOEDE'MA, from *pericranium*, and *œdema*, 'a swelling.' Œdema of the head, owing to fluid effused under the pericranium.

PERICRANIUM, *Pericra'nion*, *Pericra'nia*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *κρανιον*, 'the cranium.' The periosteum, which covers the cranium externally.

PERICRASIS, Peribrosis.

PERIDER'IA, from *περι*, 'around,' and *δερμ*, 'the neck.' Twisting of the cord round the neck of the child.

PERIDES'MIC, *Perides'micus*; from *περι*, 'around,' and *δεσμος*, 'a ligament.' Some nosologists have given this name to ischuria caused by a ligature round the penis or by stricture of the urethra.

PERIDES'MIUM; from *περι*, 'around,' and *δεσμος*, 'ligament.' The delicate areolar tissue covering a ligament.

PERIDIASTOLE, see Diastole.

PERID'ROMUS, from *περι*, 'about,' and *δρομος*, 'a course.' The extreme circumference of the hairs of the head. — *Gorræus*.

PERIESTICOS, Salutory.

PERIGLOTTIS, Epiglottic gland: see Tongue.

PERIG'RAPHÉ, from *περιγραφω*, (*περι*, and *γραφω*, 'I write,') 'I circumscribe.' The aponeurotic intersections of the rectus abdominis are so called. — *Vesalini*.

PERILYMPH, Cotunnus, liquor of.

PERIMYELITIS, Meningitis, spinal.

PERIMYS'IUM, *Fascia*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *μυς*, 'a muscle.' The areolar membrane or sheath — *vagina muscularis* — that surrounds a muscle, or its fasciculi. The sheath of the whole muscle is termed *Perimysium externum*; of the fasciculi, *Perimysium internum*.

PERIN, *Peria*, from *περα*, 'a sac or pouch.' With some, this means the scrotum; with others, the testicle; with others, the vagina; with others, the peritonæum; and with others, the anus.

PERINŒCELE, Hernia, perineal.

PERINŒ'UM, *Interfemin'eum*, *Interfemin'*

eum, *Interfemin'ium*, *Interfem'ina*, *Iter femin'eum*, *Peria*, *Perin*, *Perineum*, *Greas'ra*, *Plechas*, *Am'philes*, *Peche'deon*, *Mesos'celon*, *Mesos'celus*, *Perine'on*, *Perine'um*, *Perine'on*, *Tranis*, *Taurus*, *Interforamine'um*, *Cochlo'nē*, *Plichos*, *Menone'rion*, *Fumen*, *Re'gio Perina'i*, (F.) *Périnée*. The space at the inferior region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genital organs. It is smaller in the female than in the male; has a triangular shape, and is divided into two equal parts by a median line, called *Raphé*. It is occasionally ruptured in labour. At times, it has been made to extend posteriorly as far as the os coccygis. The part between the pudendum and anus is sometimes called *ante'rior perina'um*, to distinguish it from that which extends from the anus to the coccyx, called *post'e'rior perina'um*.

PERINŒUS, Perineal.

PERINE'AL, *Perina'us*, *Perina'lis*, *Perine'alis*. That which relates or belongs to the perineum; as *Perineal artery*, *P. hernia*, &c.

PERINEAL APONEUCROSIS, P. Fascia.

PERINEAL ARTERY, *Arteria perina'alis*, *Superficial artery of the Perina'um*. A branch of the internal pudic distributed to the perineum.

PERINEAL CUTANEOUS NERVE, see Sciatic nerve, lesser.

PERINEAL FAS'CIA, *F. Perina'i*, *Perine'al aponeuro'sis*. The fascia, — *superficial and deep-seated* — *Perine'al ligament* — *Cumper's ligament*, *Triangular ligament*, — which belong to the perineum.

PERINE'AL FOSSA, *Fossa perina'i*, *Ischio-rectal fossa*. A conical fossa, the base of which corresponds with the skin; is formed anteriorly by the transversus perinaei muscle; behind, by the inferior border of the glutæus maximus; internally, by the levator ani; and externally, by the tuber ischii. It is filled up with fat and fibrous stric.

PERINEAL ISCHURIA, *Ischuria Perine'alis*. A name given by Sauvages to retention of urine, caused by a tumour seated in the perineum.

PERINEAL LIGAMENT, see P. fascia.

PERINEAL NERVE. A branch of the internal pudic; which is mainly distributed to the perineum and scrotum of the male; and to the vulva and perineum of the female.

PERINEAL REGION, Perineum.

PÉRINÉE, Perineum.

PERINEPHRI'TIS, (F.) *Phlegmon périnephrique*, from *περι*, 'around,' *νεφρος*, 'kidney,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the external areolar and fibrous membranes of the kidney, or of their investing adipose areolar tissue.

PERINEPHRUS, see Kidney.

PERINEURION, Neurilemma.

PERINYC'TIDES, *περι*, and *νύξ*, 'night.' An eruption appearing at night and disappearing by day. — *Brotian*.

PERIOD, *Periodus*, *Periode'ia*, *Periode'usis*, *Stad'ium*, *Circu'itus*, from *περι*, 'about,' and *odos*, 'way.' *Circuit*. *Periods* are the different phases or revolutions of a disease, — the epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease. Three periods are commonly enumerated. 1. The *augmentation*, *increase*, or *progress*, (*Incrementum*;) 2. The *acme* or height, (F.) *État* (*Status*;) and, 3. The *decline* (*Decrementum*.) Some authors reckon only the *invasion* and *termination*.

Period is sometimes used in describing an intermittent, for the time between the commencement of a paroxysm and that of the next, including the fit as well as interval.

PERIODS, MONTHLY, Menses.

PERIODEIA, Period.

PERIODEUSIS, *Period.*

PERIODEUTES, *Charlatan.*

PERIODICITY, *Periodic'itas, Rhythm*; same etymon. The aptitude of certain physiological and pathological phenomena, in health or disease, to recur at particular periods, after longer or shorter intervals, during which they cease completely. Diseases, thus recurring, are called *Periodical or rhyth'mical*—*Typo'es.*

PERIODOL'OGY, *Periodolog'ia*; from *περιόδος*, 'a course or circuit,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The doctrine of periodicity in health and disease.

PERIODONTITIS, (F.) *Périodontite, Inflammation de la Membrane alvéolo-dentaire*, from *περι*, 'about,' and *όδον*, 'a tooth.' Inflammation of the membrane that lines the socket of a tooth.

PERIODONTITIS GINGIVARUM, *Ulitis.*

PERIODOSCOPE; from *περίοδος*, 'a period,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.' An instrument, proposed by Dr. Tyler Smith, for the ready calculation of the periodical functions of the sex. It consists of a movable circular dial, upon which the months and days are engraved, fixed on a pivot in the centre of a large plate on which are numbered the different conditions of the reproductive system, as conception, abortion, premature labour, hemorrhage, labour, &c. By a knowledge of the date of conception, say November 14th, and fixing the movable plate opposite the point on the fixed plate which indicates conception, the observer is enabled, at once, to see, that, allowing 280 days for gestation, labour may be expected about the 20th of August. The dial is made of card-board, and is affixed to a small volume, in which its uses and applications are explained.

PERIODUS MORBI, *Type*—*p. Sanguinis, Circulation.*

PERIODYN'IA, from *περι*, and *δύνη*, 'pain.' A violent and extensive pain.

PÉRIONE, *Decidua.*

PERIORBITA, *Perios'teum or'bitæ*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *orbita*, 'the orbit.' An appellation used, by some, for the periosteum lining the orbit, which is a continuation of the dura mater. The inflammation of this periosteum is termed *Periorbitis* or *Periorbititis*, and *Inflammat'io perios'tei or'bitæ*.

PERIORBITIS, see *Periorbita*.

PERIORBITITIS, see *Periorbita*.

PERIOSTEITIS, see *Periostitis*.

PERIOS'TEUM, *Perios'teon, Periosteos, Perios'tium, Circumosa'le, Membra'na ossis, Omen'tum os'sium, Circumosa'lis Membra'na*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *στέον*, 'a bone.' The periosteum is a fibrous, white, resisting medium which surrounds the bones every where, except the teeth at their coronæ, and the parts of other bones that are covered with cartilage. The external surface is united, in a more or less intimate manner, to the neighbouring parts by areolar tissue. Its inner surface covers the bone, whose depressions it accurately follows. It is united to the bone by small, fibrous prolongations; and, especially, by a prodigious quantity of vessels, which penetrate their substance. The periosteum unites the bones to the neighbouring parts. It assists in their growth, either by furnishing, at its inner surface, as M. Béclard demonstrated, an albuminous exudation, which becomes cartilaginous, and at length ossifies;—or by supporting the vessels, which penetrate them to carry the materials of their nutrition. See *Medullary membrane*.

PERIOS'TEUM INTERNUM, *Medullary membrane*—*p. Orbitæ, Periorbita*.

PERIOSTITIS, *Periostai'tis, Inflammat'io*

perios'tei, from *periosteum* and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the periosteum.

PERIOSTO'SIS, Tumour of the periosteum.—Tumours are so called which are developed on bones, and formed by their outer membrane. These tumours are more rapidly developed, have a less degree of consistence, and sooner disperse than exostoses, which they resemble greatly.

PERIPHERAL, see *Peripheral aspect*.

PERIPH'ERAL, *Periph'eric, Peripher'ical*; from *περι*, 'around,' and *φέρω*, 'I bear.' Relating of appertaining to the periphery or circumference.

PERIPHERAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the circumference of an organ.—*Barclay.* *Periph'erad* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify 'towards the peripheral aspect.'

PERIPHERAL VASCULAR SYSTEM, *Capillary system.*

PERIPHIMOSIS, *Paraphimosis.*

PERIPLEUMONIA, *Peripneumonia.*

PERIPLOCA INDICA, *Hemidesmus Indicus.*

PERIP'LYSIS, from *περι*, and *λύσις*, 'the act of washing;' *Prosta'vium*. A copious discharge from any part, especially from the bowels.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA, *Peripneumo'nia, Peripneumoni'tis, True peripneumony*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *πνεύμων*, 'the lung.' Inflammation of the substance of the lungs.—See *Pneumonia*.

PERIPNEUMONIA BILIO'SA, Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with bilious fever.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA CATARRH'ALIS, Bronchitis or pulmonary catarrh, with pain in some part of the chest. *Peripneumonia notha.*

PERIPNEUMO'NIA NOTHA, *P. spu'ria, P. pituitosa, P. catarrh'al'is, Pneumo'nia notha, Pseudo-peripneumonia, Pseudo-pneumonia, Pseudo-pneumoni'tis, Broncho'e'acæ, Blennotho'r'rax, Obstruc'tio pulmo'num pituitosa febr'il'is, Bronchi'tis asthen'ica, False or Bastard Peripneumony*, (F.) *Péripneumonie bâtarde ou fausse*. An inexact name, under which some affections are comprised that resemble pneumonia; and, especially chronic bronchitis with pleurodynia.—See *Bronchitis (chronic)*.

PERIPNEUMONIA PITUITOSA, *P. notha.*

PERIPNEUMONITIS, *Peripneumonia.*

PERIPNEUMONY, *Pneumonia*—*p. Bastard, Peripneumonia notha.*

PERIPNEUMONY, LATENT. *Peripneumony* whose symptoms are so obscure as to be recognised with difficulty.

PERIPSYXIS, *Cataplexis, Perfrictio.*

PERIPYE'MA, from *περι*, 'about,' and *πύω*, 'pus.' Suppuration around an organ;—a tooth, for example.

PERIRRHŒ'A, *Perir'rhœ'*, from *περι*, 'about,' and *ρῆω*, 'I flow.' Afflux of fluids from every point of the body towards an organ which has to remove them from the economy. Also, *enuresis*.

PERIS, *Perin.*

PERISCELIS, *Jarretière.*

PERISCYPHISMUS, *Periscythismus.*

PERISCYTHIS'MUS, *Periscy'this'is, Pery'scythis'mus, Periscy'this'is, Periscy'phism'us, Scalping*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *Σκυθης*, 'a Scythian,' that is, 'scalping after the manner of the Scythians.' An operation described by Paulus of Ægina. It consisted of an incision made around the cranium, and was employed in habitual weakness of the eyes, pains of the head, &c.

PERISPAL'SIS, *Circumduc'tio*, from *περι*, 'about,' and *σπάλω*, 'I move.' A circular motion impressed on a luxated bone, for the purpose of reducing it.

PERMOTIO, Motion.

PERNICIEUX, Deleterious.

PERNICIOSUS, Deleterious.

PERNIO, Chilblain.

PERNOCTATIO, Insomnia.

PEROCEPH'ALUS, from *προς*, 'deficient,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.' A monster with a defective head.

PEROCOR'MUS, *Oligospondylus*, from *προς*, 'defective,' and *κόρμος*, 'trunk.' A malformation in which the trunk is defective, and too short, from the absence of one or more vertebrae,—the head and limbs being normal.

PERODACTYLEUS, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PERODYNIA, see Cardialgia.

PEROMEL'IA, from *προς*, 'wanting,' and *μέλος*, 'a limb.' Congenital misconstruction, or mutilation of the limbs. A genus in the nosology of Good.

PEROM'ELUS. A monster possessed of the deformity mentioned above.

PÉRONÉ, Fibula—*p. Col du*, Collum fibulae.

PERONE'AL, *Perona'us*, *Fibula'ris*, *Fib'ular*, from *περονή*, 'the fibula.' Belonging or relating to the fibula.

PERONEAL ARTERY, *Fib'ular A.*, arises from the popliteal, and is situate deeply in the posterior and outer part of the leg. It gives off branches of little importance. Near the outer ankle, it divides into two branches. 1. The posterior peroneal, which descends behind the lower joint of the fibula, on the outer surface of the calcaneum. 2. The anterior peroneal, which crosses the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament, to be distributed on the dorsal surface of the foot.

PERONEAL MUSCLES are three in number. 1. *Peronaus Brevis*, *P. Secundus*, *P. anti'cus*, *P. Me'dius*, *Semi-fibula'us*, (*F.*) *Grand-péronéo-sus-métatarsien*, *Courti péronéo-latéral*, *Moyen Péronier*. A muscle, situate beneath the peronaus longus. It is attached above, to the outer surface of the fibula, and terminates, below, at the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone, after having been reflected beneath the malleolus externus. It extends the foot upon the leg, at the same time raising a little the outer edge. It may, also, act upon the leg, and extend it upon the foot. 2. *Peronaus Longus*, *Peronaus primus* seu *post'cus*, *P. maximus* seu *posterior*, (*F.*) *Tibi-péronéo-tarsien*, *Long péronier latéral*, *Péronéo-sous-tarsien*, (*Ch.*) *Muscle grand péronier*. This muscle is situate at the outer part of the leg. It is long, thick, and triangular above; thin, narrow, and flat below. It is attached above to the outer edge of the upper extremity of the fibula, and to the upper third of the outer surface of that bone. Below, it terminates at the outer part of the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, turning its point outward, and raising its outer edge. It acts, also, upon the leg, which it extends on the foot. 3. *Peronaus Tertius*, *Nonus* *Yea'lii*, (*F.*) *Péronier antérieur*, *Petit péronéo-sus-métatarsien* (*Ch.*) *Petit Péronier*. A muscle, situate at the anterior, outer, and inferior part of the leg. It is long and flat, and is attached, above, to the inferior third of the anterior margin and inner surface of the fibula; terminating, below, at the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, by raising its outer edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot.

PERONEAL NERVE, see Popliteal nerves.

PERONEAL VEIN follows the same course as the artery.

PERONE DACTYLIIUS, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PÉRONÉO-LATÉRAL COURT, *Peronaus brevis*—*p. Phalanginien du gros orteil*, Flexor longus pollicis pedis—*p. Sous-phalangettien du pouce*, Flexor longus pollicis pedis—*p. Sous-tarsien*, *Peronaus longus*—*p. Sus-métatarsien*, *Peronaus tertius*—*p. Sus-métatarsien, grand*, *Peronaus brevis*—*p. Sus-phalangettien du pouce*, Extensor proprius pollicis pedis—*p. Tibi euphalangettien commun*, Extensor communis digitorum pedis—*p. Sus-phalangien du pouce*, Extensor proprius pollicis pedis.

PERONEUM, Fibula.

PÉRONIER, GRAND, *Peronaus longus*—*p. Latéral, long*, *Peronaus longus*—*p. Moyen*, *Peronaus brevis*—*p. Petit*, *Peronaus tertius*.

PERONODACTYLIEUS, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PERONODACTYLIUS, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PEROSO'MUS, from *προς*, 'mutilated,' and *σῶμα*, 'body.' A monster, whose whole body is imperfectly developed.—Gurli.

PEROSPLANCH'NICA, from *προς*, 'wanting,' and *σπλῆγγον*, 'a viscus.' Congenital misconstruction of the viscera. A genus in the nosology of Good.

PERPENDICULUM HEPATIS, Suspensory ligament of the liver.

PERPERAC'UTUS. 'Extremely acute.' An epithet applied to very violent and rapid diseases.

PERPLEXI MORBI, see Complication.

PERPLIC'ATION, *Perplicatio*; from *per*, 'through,' and *plico*, 'I fold.' A method of tying arteries, which consists in making a small incision in the side of the artery, near its bleeding orifice, introducing a small pair of forceps, seizing the open extremity, and drawing it backward, through the aperture made in the side of the vessel, so as to form a kind of knot.

PERROSIN, see Pinus abies.

PERSEA CAMFORA, See Camphor—*p. Cassia*, *Laurus cassia*—*p. Cinnamomum*, *Laurus cinnamomum*—*p. Cubeba*, *Piper cubeba*.

PER'SEA GATIS'SIMA, *Palta tree*. A slender, very high tree of Peru, with a small dome-like top, which grows on the eastern declivity of the Andes, and rises, at times, to the height of more than 60 feet. Its fruit,—(*S.*) *Palta*—which is pear-shaped, is generally much liked. It dissolves, like butter, on the tongue, and hence is called, in some of the French colonies, *beurre végétale*.

PERSEA PICHURIN, see Pichurim beans—*p. Sassafras*, *Laurus sassafras*.

PERSIAN FIRE, Anthracion.

PERSICA VULGARIS, Amygdalus Persica.

PERSICAIRE DOUCE, Persicaria.

PERSICARIA, Polygonum Persicaria—*p. Minor*, *Polygonum Persicaria*—*p. Mitis*, *Polygonum Persicaria*—*p. Urens*, *Polygonum hydropiper*—*p. Wandspiked*, *Polygonum Virginianum*.

PERSIL, Apium petroselinum—*p. d'Asie*, *Cherophyllum sylvestre*—*p. Fax*, *Ethusa cynapium*—*p. de Macédoine*, *Bubon Macdonicum*—*p. de Montagne*, *Athamanta aureolinum*.

PERSIMMON, Diospyros Virginiana.

PERSOLLATA, Aretium lappa.

PERSOLLATA, Aretium lappa.

PERSOLLATA, Aretium lappa.

PERSPICILLUM, see Spectacles.

PERSPIRABILE SANCTORIANUM, Perspiration.

PERSPIRA'TION, *Perspira'tio*, *Transpira'tio*, *Diffusa'tio*, *Diapno'sis*, *Diapno'sis*, *Diapno'sis*, *Perspirabilis Sanctorianum*, from *per*, 'through,'

'breathe, exhale.' The *insensible* exhalation continually going on of the skin and membranes. Sen-
sation is called *sweat*. The perspi-
rated by an appropriate glandular
sed by *Broschet diapnog'enus*,
e glands, *Gland'ula sudorip'ara*,
s'ara, sweat glands, consisting of
mchyma, situate beneath the true
sral ducts, which open obliquely
as of the epidermis. A certain
perspired fluid is thrown off by
al evaporation.

ry exhalation or transpiration is
e place into the bronchia, and is
e expired air.

IO, Diapedesis.

TIO, Diapedesis.

etrorrhagia — p. d'Appetit, Ano-
Mémoire, Amnesia — p. de l'Odo-
p. de Sang, Hæmorrhagia — p. de
ia — p. de la Vue, Cæcitas.

BRANT, *Perter'ebrans*; from *per*,
terebrare, 'to bore.' The French
t to an acute pain — *Douleur perie*
ich occasions a sensation like that
s produced by an instrument pe-
acerating a part; — the pain from
ample.

LANCHES, Leucorrhœa — p. de
agia — p. Séminales, Spermator-
rines, Metrorrhagia — p. Utrines
hagia — p. Utrines blanches, Leu-

ER SE, Penis.

TIONES ANIMI, Affections of

'TRIX, (*Medici'na*) *Per'turba-*
(F.) *Méthode ou Médecine per-*
mode of treatment in which very
e employed, and such as impress
different course from that natural
the antithesis to the *Medicinu ex-*
evil has resulted from such treat-
y in febrile diseases.

S, from *per*, a prefix denoting ex-
s, 'a cough.' *Tussis feri'na*, *T.*
pu'eros strang'ulans, *T. quinta*, *T.*
an'hela clamo'sa, *T. stran'gulans*,
T. suff'ocans, *T. amphemer'ina*, *T.*
spasmod'ica, *T. asini'na*, *T. cani-*
convulsi'va, *Bronchocephali'tis*,
'eis, *Amphemer'ina*, *Orthopnœ'a*
lango'sa, *suffocati'va*, *clamo'sa*,
torbus Cucul'tus, *Morbus cuculla'-*
techorthopnœ'a, *Bex convulsi'va*,
Hooping-cough, *Whooping-cough*,
Kim-cough, *Kind-cough*, (Germ.
ld.) (F.) *Coqueluche*, *Catarrhe* ou
ulsoire, *Toux convulsive*, *T. quin-*
Maladie cuculaire. A violent
ph, returning by fits, (F.) *Quintes*,
rter intervals; and consisting of
ions, followed by a sonorous in-
oop. The fits of coughing gene-
re frequently during the night,
svening, than in the day. It is
contagious, and attacks the young
ty. It is rare for it to affect an
e second time. The duration is
r eight weeks or more. Although
are very violent, it is not a dan-

It may, however, give rise to
s, as convulsions, pneumonia, &c.,
plication is very dangerous, as the
s removed. Those children suffer
evacuate the contents of the sto-
he fit. In the treatment, all that

can be done is to palliate. It must be borne in
mind, that the disease will, in time, wear itself
out. If there be much tensive pain of the head, or
fever, bleeding may be required, but it is seldom
necessary. Narcotics occasionally afford relief,
but it is temporary. Gentle emetics, given occa-
sionally, when the paroxysms are long and dry,
give decided relief, and aid in the expectoration
of the morbid secretions. After the disease has
continued for some weeks, and persists in part
from habit, change of air is essential, and this,
even should the change be to an atmosphere
that is less pure.

PERU, see Lima.

PERUNCTIO, Inunction.

PERVENCHE, *Vinca minor*.

PERVER'SION, *Perver'sio*, from *per* and *ver-*
tere, 'to turn.' *Dia'trophè*, *Dia'trem'ma*. One
of the four modifications of function in disease:
the three others being augmentation, diminution,
and abolition. The humourists used this term
also to designate disorder or morbid change in
the fluids.

PERVERSION DE LA TÊTE DES OS
ET DES MUSCLES, *Loxarthrus*.

PERVIGILIUM, *Insomnia*, *Coma vigil*.

PES, *ros*, *Ichnus*, (F.) *Pied*, 'the foot.' The
inferior extremity of the abdominal member,
representing a bony arch, an elastic vault, which
transmits the weight of the body to the ground.
It is divided into three parts;—the *tarsus*, *meta-*
tarsus, and *toes*.

PES ALEXANDRINUS, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—
Anserinus, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, *Facial*
nerve—p. *Cati*, *Antennaria Dioica*—p. *Equinus*,
see *Kyllosis*—p. *Hippocampi major*, *Cornu am-*
monis—p. *Hippocampi minor*, *Hippocampus mi-*
nor—p. *Hippopotami major*, *Cornu ammonis*—p.
Hippopotami minor, *Cornu ammonis*—p. *Leonis*,
Alchemilla.

PÉSANTEUR, *Weight*—p. *Spécifique*, *Gra-*
vity, *specific*.

PÈSE-ACIDE, *Acidometer*—p. *Liqueur*, *Aro-*
ometer—p. *Sirop*, *Saccharometer*.

PES'SARY, *Pessa'rium*, from *psos*, 'a small
stone.' *Pessus*, *Pessum*, *Pes'ulus*, *Supposito'rium*
uteri'num, *Glans*, *Lemnia'cus*. A solid instrument,
composed of cork, ivory, or elastic gum, which is
introduced into the vagina to support the uterus,
in cases of prolapsus or relaxation of that organ;
to keep vaginal hernia reduced, &c. The an-
cients made use of medicated pessaries, which
they distinguished into emollient, astringent,
aperient, &c. The form of pessaries is very va-
riable;—round, oval, &c., according to circum-
stances.

PESSARY, EGYPTIAN, *Ægyptius pessus*.

PESSULUS, *Pessary*, *Penis*.

PESSUM, *Pessary*.

PESSUS, *Pessary*.

PEST, *Plague*.

PESTE, *Plague*.

PESTICILÆ, *Petechiæ*.

PESTICILÆ, *Petechiæ*.

PESTILENCE, *Pestilen'tia*, *Pestil'inas*, from
pestis, 'a pest.' A malignant spreading disease;
—applied especially to plague.

PESTILENCE, CHOLERIC, *Cholera spasmodica*—
p. *Glandular*, *Plague*—p. *Hæmagastric*, *Fever*,
yellow—p. *Septic*, *Plague*.

PESTILENT-WORT, *Tussilago petasitica*.

PESTILENTIA, *Plague*—p. *Hæmagastrica*,
Fever, *yellow*.

PESTILENTIAL, *Pestilentia'lis*, *Pestilentia'-*
rius, *Pestilentio'sus*, *Pestilen'tus*, from *pestis*, 'a
pest.' Relating to the plague. *Pestilential dia-*
eses are those that bear some resemblance to the

plague, in respect to mode of propagation, symptoms, danger, &c.

PESTILITAS, Plague.

PESTIS, Plague—p. Acutissima, Plague—p. Adeno-septica, Plague—p. Americana, Fever, yellow—p. Bellica, Typhus—p. Britannica, Sudor Anglicus—p. Bubonaria orientalis, Plague—p. Contagiosa, Plague—p. Glandulosa, Plague—p. Glossanthrax, Glossanthrax—p. Inguinaria, Plague—p. Intertropica, Fever, yellow—p. Occidentalis, Fever, yellow—p. Orientalis, Plague—p. Septica, Plague—p. Variolosa, Variola.

PESTLE, Pilum—p. Spring, see Pilum.

PET, Fart.

PETALE, Phtheiriasis.

PETASITES, Tussilago petasites—p. Hybrida, Tussilago petasites—p. Officinalis, Tussilago petasites—p. Vulgaris, Tussilago petasites.

PETAURUM. A seat suspended by ropes, in which a person taking the exercise sat, and was tossed about by assistants.—Juvenal and Martial.

PETE'CHLÆ, *Petic'ula*, *Pestic'ia*, *Pestic'ia*, *Punctic'ula*, *Pur'pura malig'na*, *Por'phyra Graeco'rum*. Small spots, similar in shape and colour to flea-bites, which occur spontaneously upon the skin, in the course of severe fevers, &c. They are, under such circumstances, signs of great prostration.

PETECHLÆ SINE FERRE, *Purpura simplex*.

PETECHIAL SCURVY, *Purpura simplex*.

PETECHIANOSIS, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

PET'ELA TRIFOLIATA, *Shrubby Tre'foil*, *Stump dogwood*, *Stinking Pra'irie Bush*, *Stinking ash*, *Wing-seed*. A tall indigenous shrub—family, *Xanthoxyloaceæ*—which flowers in June. It has been used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

PETER'S PILLS, *Pilulæ Aloes et Cambogio*—p. Worm lozenges, see Worm lozenges, Sherman's.

PETICULÆ, *Petechiæ*.

PETIGO, *Impetigo*.

PETINA, Sole.

PETIOLUS, *Pediolus*, diminutive of *pes*, 'a foot. A footstalk or leafstalk of a plant. A petiole.

PETIOLUS EPIGLOTTIDIS. The root of the epiglottis.

PETIOLUS MALLEI, *Manubrium mallei*.

PETIT COURIER, *Influenza*—p. *Lait*, *Serum lactis*—p. *Lait d'Hoffmann*, *Serum lactis Hoffmanni*—p. *Mal*, see *Epilepsy*—p. *Sus-maxillabialis*, *Levator anguli oris*.

PETITE POSTE, *Influenza*.

PETRÆLEUM, *Petroleum*.

PETRÆUM, *Solidago virgaurea*.

PETRAPICUM, *Bubon Macedonicum*.

PÉTRÉOLE, *Petroleum*.

PÉTRÉUX, (*OS*.) see *Temporal bone*.

PETRO DEL PORCO, *Bezoar of the Indian porcupine*.

PÉTROLE, *Petroleum*.

PETRO'LEUM, *Petrolæ'um*, *Petræleum*, *Petræoleum*, *Bitu'men Petrolcum*, *Piscinæ'um Indicum*, *Rock Oil*, *Petroleum Barbado'n'se*, *Barbadoes Tur.* (*F.*) *Pétrole* ou *Pétréole*, from *πέτρος*, 'rock,' and *ελαίον*, 'oil.' A bituminous substance of a fetid odour, and bitter, acrid taste. It is semi-liquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish-brown colour; insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils and sulphur; and is partially soluble in ether. The petroleum found at Gabian, near Béziers, in France, has been called *Oleum Gabianum*, (*F.*) *Huile de Gabian*, *Petroleum rubrum*.

PETRO-OCCIPITAL, *Petro-occipitalis*. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone.

PETRO-OCCIPITAL SUTURE is formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal the occipital bone. It is a deep groove separating the bones, which have between them a thin layer of cartilage.

PETRO-SALPINGO-PHARYNGEUS, fleshy fasciculus, which extends from the sphenoid bone, from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and from the Eustachian tube to the upper part of the pharynx. See *Constrictor*.

PETRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS, *Cumflexus*—p. *Salpingo-staphylinus*, *Levator palati*—p. *Staphylin*, *Levator palati*.

PETRO-SPHENOID'AL, *Petro-sphenoid'alis*. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.

PETRO-SPHENOIDAL SUTURE;—a name given to the small suture which is between the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid.

PETROLEUM BARBADENSE, *Petroleum*.

PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM, *Balsamum Sulphuræ Barbado'n'se*,—(Composed of *petrol. Barbado.* ℞xvj, *stor. Sulph.* ℞iv) has been used as a pectoral; and as a detergent to ulcers. It has been accounted antispasmodic and sudorific. Dose, grt. x to xxx. Externally, it is used as a stimulant and discutient.

PETROSAL, *Petrous*.

PETROSELINUM, *Apium petroselinum*—p. *Macedonicum*, *Bubon Macedonicum*.

PETROSCUM, *OS*, see *Temporal*.

PETROUS, *Petro'sus*, *Petro'sal*, from *πέτρος*, 'a stone.' Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone.

PETROUS GANGLION, *Petro'sal Ganglion*, *Ganglion of Anderach*, is formed by the glossopharyngeal nerve, shortly after it emerges from the jugular fossa. From this ganglion, M. Jacobson of Copenhagen traced an anastomosing loop through the cavity of the tympanum, which left branches there, and was thence reflected downwards to join the Vidian nerve.—See *Otic Ganglion*. This has been called the *Nerve of Jacobson*, *Tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal*, and the innervation, *Jacobson's Anastomosis*.

PETROUS PORTION OF TEMPORAL BONE, see *Temporal Bone*—p. *Process*, see *Temporal Bone*.

PETROUS SINUSES, *Petro'sal Sinuses*, are two venous sinuses of the dura mater, connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and distinguished on each side, into:—1. The *superior petrosal sinus*. It arises from the cavernous sinus; follows the upper edge of the petrous portion which affords it a gutter; passes into the great circumference of the tentorium cerebelli, and opens into the lateral sinus where the latter experiences a bend near the base of the pars petrosa. Its form is triangular. 2. The *inferior petrosal sinus* arises from the cavernous sinus at the same point as the last, with which it communicates at the moment of its origin. It descends between the inferior edge of the pars petrosa and the basillary process; and terminates in the lateral sinus, at the sinus or gulf of the internal jugular vein. It is triangular, and broader at its extremities than at the middle.

PETUM, *Nicotinna tabacum*.

PEUCE, *Pinus sylvestris*.

PEUCEA BALSAMEA, see *Pinus abies*.

PEUCEDANUM, *P. officinale*, *P. albat'ense seu altis'simum seu panicula'tum seu ternu'tum*, *Selli'um peuced'anum*, *Mar'athrum sylvestre*, *Marathrophyl'lum*, *Pinastel'lum*, *Fornic'ulum porci'um*, *Bonus Ge'nus*, *Hog's Fennel*, *Sulphurwort*, (*F.*) *Quene de Pourceau*, *Fenouil de Porc*. Family, *Umbelliferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Digyna*. The root has a strong, fetid smell—somewhat re-

sembling that of sulphureous solutions—and an acrid, unctuous, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as antihysterical and nervine.

PEUCEDANUM ALSATICUM, Peucedanum—p. Altissimum, Peucedanum—p. Officinale, Peucedanum—p. Oreoselinum, Athamanta aureoselinum—p. Paniculatum, Peucedanum—p. Pratense, P. silaus.

PEUCEDANUM SILAUS, *P. pratense*, *See'eli pratense*, *Sium silaus*, *Ligusticum silaus*, *Cnidium silaus*, *Saxifraga vulgaris*, *S. Anglica*, *Hippomarathrum*, *Feniculum erraticum*, *English or Meadow Saxifrage*, (*F.*) *Stéti des prés*. The roots, leaves, and seeds have been recommended as aperients, diuretics, and carminatives. Rarely used.

PEUCEDANUM TERNATUM, Peucedanum.

PEUPLIER NOIR, Populus.

PEXIS, Concretion.

PEY'ERI GLAN'DULÆ, *G. Peyeria'na*, *Pey'eri Plexus glandulosi*, *Glandulæ mucosæ coagminatæ* seu *agminatæ* seu *muciparæ racematim congestæ intestino'rum*, *G. intestinal'es* seu *plexiformes* seu *spuriæ*, *Corpuscula glandularum similia* seu *Glandulæ in agmen congregatæ intestino'rum*, *Enteraden'es*, *Peyer's Glands*, *Agminated or aggregate glands*. Small glands or follicles, situate beneath the villous coat of the intestines. They are clustered together, having a honey-comb appearance—*Plaques gaufrées*—and are extremely numerous. They occur most numerous in the lower portion of the ileum. Their structure and functions are not well known.

PEZA, *πεζα*, Doric and Arcadian for *πους*, 'a foot.' The foot: according to some, the sole of the foot; and to others, the astragalus. The ankle.

PEZI'ZA seu PEZE'ZA AURIC'ULA, *Tremella auricula*, *Auricula Judæ*, *Auricularia sambuci* seu *sambucina*, *Ezidi'ia auricula Judæ*, *Mercurialis auricula*, *Fungus sambucinus*, *Agaricus Auricula formæ*, *Jew's Ear*. This fungus is said to be astringent; but has chiefly been used as a gargle in relaxed sore throat.

PFEFFERS or PFÄFFERS, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Therma Piperinæ*, *Th. fabaricæ*. These springs, which are in the Swiss Alps, are simply thermal: temperature 100° of Fahrenheit.

PHACÆ, *Phacæa*, *Phacus*, *φακη*; a grain of the lentil, *Ervum lens*. Also, chloasma; the crystalline lens; and a flask for the application of heat, so called owing to its flattened lens-like shape.

PHACELLUS, Fasciculus.

PHACELUS, Fasciculus.

PHACHYMENTITIS, Phacohyementitis.

PHACI, Ephelides.

PHA'CICUS, *Phaco'tus*, *Phaco'des*; from *φακη*, 'lens.' Lens-shaped, lenticular.

PHACI'TIS, *Phacoides'tis*, *Lenti'tis*, *Crystallit'is*, *Gleni'tis*, from *φακος*, 'a lens,' and *itis*, a termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the crystalline lens. Inflammation of the capsule of the lens is termed *Capsul'itis*, *Capsulit'is*, and *Crystallino-capsulit'is*.

PHACO'DES, Phaciens.

PHACHYMENTITIS, *Phakomen'itis*, *Phachymenti'tis*, *Inflammat'io capsulæ lentis*; from *φακος*, 'a lens,' *μην*, 'a membrane,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline.

PHACODEITIS, Phacitis.

PHACOMALACIA, Cataract, soft.

PHAC'OPIS, *Phaco'tus*; from *φακη*, 'lens,' and *οπισ*, 'a knife;' *Scalpel'ium lenticular'æ*. A lenticular-shaped knife.

PHACOPS'IS, from *φακη*, 'lens,' and *οπισ*, 'vi-

sion.' The state of one who has chloasma or freckles on the face.

PHACOPTIS'ANA, *Phac'ium*; from *φακη*, 'lens,' and *πρωτη*, 'drink.' A drink of lentils. A poultice of lentils.

PHACOS, *Ervum lens*.

PHACOSCOTOMA, Cataract.

PHACOTUS, Phacicus, Phacopsis.

PHACUS, Phace.

PHADARODES, Trachoma tuberculosum.

PHADAROSIS, Trachoma tuberculosum.

PHÆNIGMUS, Phenigmus.

PHÆNOMENOLOGIA, Semiology.

PHÆNOMENON, Phenomenon.

PHAGÆNA, Boulimia.

PHAGEDÆNA, Boulimia, Phagedenic ulcer—p. Sloughing of the mouth, Cancer aquaticus—p. Gangrænosa, Hospital gangrene.

PHAGEDEN'IC, *Phagedæ'nicus*, *Depas'cens*, from *φαγω*, 'I eat.'

PHAGEDENIC ULCER, *Nomæ*, *Phagedæ'na*, *Ulcus depas'cens* seu *obambulans* seu *ferinum*, is one which rapidly eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

Phageden'ic, in *Materia Medica*, is a substance used for destroying fungous granulations in ulcers, &c.

PHAKOHYMENTITIS, Phacohyementitis.

PHALACRA, Cavities.

PHALACROMA, Cavities.

PHALACROSIS, Cavities.

PHALACROTIS, Alopecia.

PHALÆNA PINGUINALIS, see *Ectozoa*.

PHALAI'A. A barbarous term, employed by Basil Valentine to designate a universal medicine or panacea.

PHALAN'GAL, *Phalan'gian*, *Phalangia'nus*. Having relation to a phalanx.

PHALANGARTHRTIS, from *φαλαγγ*, 'a phalanx,' *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Gout in the fingers. Inflammation of the joints of the fingers.

PHALANGE, Phalanx.

PHALANGES DES DOIGTS, see *Phalanx*—p. of the Fingers, see *Phalanx*—p. *desorteils*, see *Phalanx*—p. of the Toes, see *Phalanx*.

PHALANGETTES, see *Phalanx*.

PHALANGETTEN. Professor Chaussier uses this term for any thing relating to the third phalanx of the fingers or toes,—*Phalangien*, for what relates to the first,—and *Phalangienien*, to the second.

PHALANGIAN, Phalangal.

PHALANGIEN, see *Phalangettien*.

PHALANGINES, see *Phalanx*.

PHALANGINIEN, see *Phalangettien*.

PHALANGIUM ESCULENTUM, *Scilla esculenta*.

PHALANGO'SIS, *Hispid'itas*, from *φαλαγγ*, 'a row of soldiers.' An affection of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in two or three rows. See *Trichiasis*. Also, drooping of the upper eyelid, from paralysis of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle.

PHALANX, *Phalan'gæ*, *Phalango'ma*. Same etymon. A name given to the small bones which form the fingers and toes, because placed alongside each other like a phalanx. They are distinguished into the *Phalanges of the fingers*, *Ossa seu Ag'mina seu Articuli seu Scutic'ula seu Scutula seu Nodi seu Interno'dia seu Scy'tal'ides seu Con'dyli Digo'torum Manûs*; and the *Phalanges of the Toes*, *Ossa seu Articuli seu Interno'dia Digo'torum Pedis*. I. *Phalanges of the fingers*, (*F.*) *Phalanges des doigts*. They are, in each hand, fourteen,—three to each finger, and two to the thumb; and are situate one above the other. They are distinguished, numerically, reck-

oning from the base towards the tip of the finger. 1. The *first* or *metacarpal*, *Procon'dyli*, (F.) *Pre-mièrès phalanges* on *Phalanges métacarpiennes*. 2. The *second* or *middle phalanges*, (F.) *Secondes phalanges* ou *Phalanges moyennes*, *Phalangines*, (Ch.) 3. The *third phalanges*, *Métacon'dyli*, *Phalan'ges un'guinum*, (F.) *Troisièmes phalanges* ou *Phalanges unguéales*, *unguifères*, *unguinales*, *Phalangettes* (Ch.), which terminate each finger, and support the nail. II. *Phalanges of the Toes*, (F.) *Phalanges des Orteils*. They are the same in number as those of the fingers, but much smaller, and of a very different shape.

The phalanges of a finger or toe are united with each other; and the first with the metacarpal or metatarsal bone. They are developed from two points of ossification; one for the superior extremity, and the other for the body and inferior extremity.

PHAL'ARIS CANARIEN'SIS, *P. ova'ta*, *Cultivated Canary Grass*, (F.) *Alpiste*. Family, Gramineæ. *Sec. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. The seed of this grass, *Canary seed*, (F.) *Graines d'aspic*, afford a nourishing meal. The ancients recommended them for allaying pains in the kidney and bladder.

PHALLA'L/GIA, *Phalldyn'ia*, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the male organ.

PHALLANCYLOSIS, Chordee.

PHALLITIS, *Priapit'is*, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the male organ.

PHALLOCAMPSIS, Chordee.

PHALLOCARCINO'MA, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' and *καρκίνωμα*, 'cancer.' Carcinoma or cancer of the penis.

PHALLODYNIA, Phallalgia.

PHALLON'CUS, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'swelling.' Tumefaction of the male organ.

PHALLOPSOPH'IA, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' and *ψοφος*, 'a noise.' Discharge of wind from the male urethra.

PHALLORRHAG'IA, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' and *ρρηγμα*, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the male urethra. Stomatosis.

PHALLORRHŒA, Gonorrhœa.

PHALLORRHOÏS'CHESIS, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' *ρροη*, 'discharge,' and *σχησις*, 'to withhold.' Sudden arrest of a gonorrhœal discharge.

PHALLUS, Penis.

PHANEROG'AMOUS, *Phanerogam'ic*, *Phanerogam'icus*, from *φανερως*, 'evident,' and *γαμος*, 'marriage.' An epithet used by botanists for plants whose sexual organs are apparent. It is, consequently, the opposite to *cryptogamous*.

PHANTASIA, Delirium, Imagination.

PHANTASM, *Phantas'ma*, *Phanto'ma*, *Phasma*, from *φανταζω*, 'I make appear.' A phantom, false appearance, apparition. Hallucination. Derangement of the sense of sight or of the intellectual faculties, causing objects to be perceived, which are not before the eyes.

PHANTASMA; Pseudoblepsia.

PHANTASMATICUS, Phantasticus.

PHANTASMATOSCOPIA, Metamorphopsia.

PHANTASMOSCOPIA, Metamorphopsia.

PHANTAS'TICUS, Inebriant. Creating phantasms—*phantasmat'icus*.

PHANTOM, Fantom.

PHANTOMA, Phantasma — p. Obstetricium, Fantom.

PHARMACEIA, Poisoning.

PHARMACEUM, Apotheca.

PHARMACEUS, Apothecary.

PHARMACEUTA, Apothecary.

PHARMACEU'TIC, *Pharmacœuticus*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine.' An epithet for every thing belonging to pharmacy. Thus, we say, *Pharmaceutical preparations*, &c.

PHARMACEUTICE, Pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTIST, Apothecary.

PHARMACIEN, Apothecary.

PHARMACOCATAGRAPHOLOG'IA, *Catagrapholog'ia*, *Are formulæ concinnan'di*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' *κατα*, 'beneath,' *γραφω*, 'a writing,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The art of writing prescriptions. — J. J. Plenck.

PHARMACOCHYMIA, Chymistry, pharmaceutical.

PHARMACODYNAM'ICS, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *δυναμις*, 'power.' *Pharmacodynam'icæ*, *Dynam'ical Materia Medica*, *Pharmacodynam'ica doctrina*, *Pharmacodynam'icolog'ia*. A division of pharmacology, which considers the effects and uses of medicines.

PHARMACODYNAMIOLOGIA, Pharmacodynamics.

PHARMACOGNOS'IA, *Accognos'ia*, *Accognos'ia*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *γνωσις*, 'knowledge.' A division of pharmacology, which treats of simples, or unprepared medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIA, *Materia medica*.

PHARMACOMA'NIA, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *μανια*, 'mania.' One who has a mania for prescribing or for taking medicine.

PHARMACON, Poison.

PHARMACOPŒ'IA, *Pharmacopœ'a*, (F.) *Pharmacopœe*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' A work, containing a collection of formulæ for the preparation, &c., of medicines: generally published by authority. Formerly, a chemical laboratory, *Laborator'ium chym'icum* seu *pharmaceut'icum*.

PHARMACOPŒUS, Apothecary, Druggist.

PHARMACOPOLA, Apothecary, Druggist.

PHARMACOPOLE, Apothecary, Druggist.

PHARMACOPOLI'UM, *Apotheca*, *Offici'na*, *Taber'na Med'ica*. The shop of the druggist or apothecary, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *πωλειν*, 'I sell.'

PHARMACOPOS'IA, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *ποσις*, 'a potion.' A liquid medicine, especially one that is cathartic.

PHARMACO'SA MEDICAMEN'TA, from *φαρμακον*, 'a poison.' Medicines that contain poisonous substances. — Fallopius.

PHARMACOTHE'CA, *φαρμακοθηκη*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *τιθημι*, 'I place.' A case for medicines.

PHARMACOTHERAP'IA, from *φαρμακον*, and *θεραπεια*, 'treatment.' Cure of diseases by remedies.

PHARMACTER, Apothecary.

PHARMACUM, Medicament, Poison — p. *Ægyptiacum*, *Ægyptiacum*—p. *Amatorium*, *Philter*.

PHAR'MACUM AD AURES, *Ægyptium Medicamen'tum ad Aures*. A name given to a medicine, composed of bitter almonds, white pepper, saffron, myrrh, opium, frankincense, castor, verjuice, sulphate of iron, vinegar, pomegranate-bark, unguentum nardinum, &c. It was believed to be useful for cleansing fetid ulcers in the ears.

PHARMACURGICUS, Apothecary.

PHARMACURGUS, Apothecary.

PHAR'MACY, *Pharmac'ia*, *Pharmaceut'icæ*, *Pharmax'ia*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine.' The art which teaches the knowledge, choice, preser-

vation, preparation, and combination of medicines. It was formerly divided into *Galenical* and *Chymical*. The former, called after Galen, embraced the operations undertaken on medicines without chymistry;—the latter, *Chymical Pharmacy* or *Pharmaceutic Chymistry*, *Pharmacochymia*, comprised the preparation of medicines, founded on the chymical action of their principles.

PHARMAXIS, Pharmacy.

PHARNA'CEUM LINEA'RE. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Paronychiaceae, employed at the Cape in pulmonary affections. It is generally given in infusion.

PHARUS, Pharynx.

PHARYGATHRON, Pharynx.

PHARYGETHRUM, Pharynx.

PHARYNGÆ'UM (SAL.), from *pharynx*. A compound of cream of tartar, nitrate of potassa, burnt alum, and distilled vinegar. It was formerly employed, united with honey and plantain-water, to make gargles, which were advised in quincy.

PHARYNGÉ, Pharyngeal.

PHARYNGE'AL, *Pharyngæ'us*, (F.) *Pharyngé*, *Pharyngien*. That which relates to the pharynx. A name given to the muscles, vessels, and nerves of the pharynx.

PHARYNGEAL ARTERIES. These are two in number. The one—*superior* or *pterygo-palatine*, *Ramus Pharyngæ'us superior* of Haller—arises from the internal maxillary at the base of the zygomatic fossa, passes through the pterygo-palatine canal, and proceeds to be distributed to the pharynx and the corresponding part of the Eustachian tube. The other—the *inferior*—*Pharyngæ'a ascendens* of Haller—arises from the external carotid, on a level with the facial. It ascends along the lateral and posterior part of the pharynx, and divides into two branches: the one—the *pharyngeal*, properly so called—is distributed to the pharynx; the other—the *meningeal*—gives its branches particularly to the dura mater.

PHARYNGEAL NERVE. A branch sent by the pneumogastric to the pharynx. It descends behind the internal carotid; communicates with the glosso-pharyngeal; and divides, opposito the middle constrictor of the pharynx, into a great number of filaments, which anastomose, in a multitude of different directions, with filaments of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, of the superior laryngeal branch, and of the first cervical ganglion. These different nervous filaments united constitute the *pharyngeal plexus*, the irregular meshes of which send numerous ramifications to the pharynx.

PHARYNGEAL VOICE, see Voice.

PHARYNGEMPHRAXIS, from *φάρυξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *εμπραξις*, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the pharynx.

PHARNGETHRON, Pharynx.

PHARYNGEURYSMA, Pharyngocoele.

PHARYNGICUS, Pharyngeal.

PHARYNGIEN, Pharyngeal.

PHARYNGITE, Cynanche pharyngea—*p. tonsillaire*, Cynanche tonsillaris.

PHARYNGITIS, Cynanche pharyngea.

PHARYNGITIS APOSTEMATOSA. Abscess of the pharynx.

PHARYNGITIS, DIPHTHERITIC, *Angi'na pseudo-membrana'cea*, *A. membrana'cea*, *A. pellicula'ris*, *A. plastica*, *A. diphtheritica*, *A. maligna*, *A. pseudo-membrana'ea*, *A. peptilentia'lis*, *Pharyngo'acé*, *Pseudo-membranous Inflammation of the Throat*, (F.) *Angine couenneuse*, *A. gutturale couenneuse*, *A. pseudo-membraneuse*, *A. plastique*, *A.*

diphthéritique. Diphtheritic inflammation of the pharynx. See Cynanche maligna.

PHARYNGITIS, FOLLICULAR, *Follicular Inflammation of the Pharynx*, *Angi'na folliculo'ea* of the *Pharynx*, *Aene of the Throat*. Inflammation and enlargement of the follicles of the pharynx, occasionally extending to the larynx. Sometimes termed *Clergyman's Sorethroat*, *Tubercles of the Larynx* and *Fauces*, and *Tubercular Sorethroat*.

PHARYNGITIS, GANGRENOUS, Cynanche maligna.

PHARYNGOCACE, Pharyngitis, diphtheritic.

PHARYNGOCE'LE, *Pharyngeury'sma*, *Di-vertic'ulum seu Hernia seu Prolap'sus Œsoph'agi vel pharyng'is*, *Œsoph'agus succenturiatus*, from *φάρυξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *κελη*, 'a tumour.' An enlargement at the upper part of the gullet, in which the food sometimes rests in considerable quantity.

PHARYNGODYN'IA, from *φάρυξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *δύνη*, 'pain.' Pain in the pharynx.

PHARYNGOLOGLOSSAL, *Glossopharyngeal*, *Pharyngoglossia'nus*. That which belongs to the pharynx and tongue.

PHARYNGOGLOSSAL NERVE, *Glossopharyngeal Nerve*, *Lingualis lateralis*, (F.) *Nerf Glossopharyngien*, *Pharyngoglossien*—a portion of the eighth pair—arises from the superior and lateral parts of the spinal marrow, between the facial and pneumogastric nerves, by several filaments, which soon unite into a single cord, that passes out of the cranium by the foramen lacerum anterius; goes downwards and forwards, and gains the posterior and inferior part of the tongue. Immediately after its exit from the cranium, it gives a branch to the meatus auditorius externus, and receives a filament from the facial, and another from the pneumogastric nerve. It then furnishes two other filaments, which descend upon the carotid artery, and unite at the bottom of the neck with branches from the cervical ganglions and cardiac nerves, and give two filaments to the stylo-pharyngeus muscle. The glossopharyngeus, after sending a twig or two to the tonsil, to the upper part of the pharynx and membrane of the epiglottis, divides into many branches, which run partly to the margin, and partly to the middle of the root of the tongue; supplying, especially, the papillæ majores, and the parts in their neighbourhood.

By some, this nerve is regarded as the controller of the associated motions of the tongue and pharynx. By others, it is esteemed to be the special nerve of gustation.

PHARYNGOG'RAPHY, *Pharyngogra'phia*, from *φάρυξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOL'OGY, *Pharyngolog'ia*, from *φάρυξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOLYSIS, Pharyngoplegia.

PHARYNGOPARALYSIS, Pharyngoplegia.

PHARYNGOPLE'GIA, from *φάρυξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' *Dysph'agia paralytica*, *D. tor'pida*, *D. aton'ica*, *Angi'na paralytica*, *Atheni'a Deglutitio'nis*, *Pharyngol'ysis*, *Pharyngoparal'ysis* *Paral'ysis Œsoph'agi*, *Gula Imbecillitas*. Paralysis of the pharynx or œsophagus: commonly a symptom of general paralysis, or of approaching dissolution.

PHARYNGORRHAG'IA; from *φάρυξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *ρρηγν*, 'rupture.' Hemorrhage from the vessels of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSPASMUS; from *φάρυξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *σπασμος*, 'spasm.' Spasm or cramp of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSTAPHYLINUS, Palato-pharyngeus.

PHARYNGOTOME, *Pharyngotomus*, from *φαρυγί*, 'the pharynx,' and *τομή*, 'I cut.' An instrument, invented by J. L. Petit, used to scarify inflamed tonsils, and to open abscesses, which form in the parietes of the pharynx. It is composed of a long, narrow blade with a lancet point, enclosed in a sheath or canula of silver slightly curved. This instrument is carried to the part to be cut, and the point of the blade is made to pass out of the sheath, by pressing on a button at the end of the pharyngotome. A spring causes the blade to re-enter as soon as the pressure is removed.

PHARYNGOTOMY, *Pharyngotomia*; same etymon. Some authors have used this word synonymously with œsophagotomy. It means, also, scarification of the tonsils, or an incision, made for opening abscesses there, &c.

PHARYNX, *Pharyx*, *Pharus*, *Gula*, *Lēmos*, *Fauces*, *Pharyg'ethrum*, *Pharyng'ethron*, *Pharyng'ethros*, *Pharyngathron*, *Isthmos*, *Isth'mion*, *Inglu'vies*, *Princip'ium Gulae*, *Os posterum*, (F.) *Arrière-bouche*, *Gosier*. A species of musculo-membranous, symmetrical canal, on the median line, irregularly funnel-shaped, and situate between the base of the cranium and the œsophagus, in front of the vertebral column. It is very narrow above; but dilates in the middle, and again contracts below, at its junction with the œsophagus. Into the anterior paries of the pharynx open, successively, from above to below,—the posterior orifices of the nasal fossæ; the Eustachian tubes; the posterior aperture of the mouth, and the top of the larynx. The pharynx is formed, externally, of a muscular coat, and, internally, of a mucous membrane, which is continuous, above, with the Schneiderian membrane; and in the middle, with that of the mouth; below, with that of the œsophagus; and, at the sides, with that of the Eustachian tubes. This membrane has no villi, and presents only a few inequalities, which are owing to the presence of muciparous follicles. The muscular coat of the pharynx is composed of the constrictor muscles, stylopharyngei, and pharyngostaphylini. The vessels and nerves are called *pharyngeal*. The pharynx serves as a common origin for the digestive and respiratory passages. It gives passage to the air, during respiration; and to the food at the time of deglutition.

PHARYNX, FOLLICULAR INFLAMMATION OF THE, Pharyngitis, follicular.

PHARYX, Pharynx.

PHASELUS, Phaseolus.

PHASEOLUS, *P. Vulgaris*, *Phaseolus*, *Phaseolus*, *Faseolus*, *Faseolus*, *Bona*, *Boona*, *Faba*; the *Kidney Bean*; the *French Bean*, (F.) *Haricot*. Family, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. When young and well boiled, this is easy of digestion, and delicately flavoured. It is less flatulent than the pea.

PHASEOLUS CRETICUS, *Cajan*, *Cayan*. A decoction of the leaves, according to Ray, restrains the hemorrhoidal flux when excessive.

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS, Phaseolus.

PHASIANUS GALLUS, so called from the river *Phasis*, in Colchis, near the Black Sea: (F.) *Cog*. The parts of generation of the cock, dried and pulverized, were formerly regarded as proper for increasing the quantity of semen. The fat was used as emollient and resolvent; the brain, in diarrhœa; the gall, in freckles and diseases of the eyes. These phantasies are now abandoned.

PHASIOLUS, Phaseolus.

PHASMA, Phantasm.

PHATNE, Alveolus.

PHATNION, Alveolus.

PHATNORRHAG'IA, *Stomatorrhag'ia alveolorum*, from *φαρτιον*, 'an alveolus,' and *αγγιον*, 'I break forth.' Hemorrhage from the alveoli.

PHAUSIN'GES, *φαισινγες*, plural of *φαισινγί*, from *φαισιν*, 'I roast.' Spots or blisters on the legs, produced by heat; and, in a more extensive signification, by any other cause. Also, a pustule.—*Foësius*.

PHELLANDRE, *Phellandrium aquaticum*.

PHELLAN'DRIUM AQUAT'ICUM, *Phellandrium*, *Enan'thë phellan'drium seu aquat'ica*, *Ligusticum phellan'drium*, *Fœniculum aquat'icum*, *Cicuta'ria aquatica*, *Water Fennel*, *Fine-leaved Water Hemlock*, (F.) *Phellandre*, *Fenouil d'eau*, *Cigüe d'eau*. Family, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. This plant is stimulant and narcotic. It has been used in intermittents and dyspepsia. It has, also, been given in phthisis pulmonalis, and in cases of scrofulous atonic ulcers.

PHENIG'MUS, *Phœnig'mus*, *Phœnig'mus*, from *φαινί*, 'red.' *Red Jawndice*. A cutaneous affection, consisting of redness diffused over the skin, without fever. Sauvages makes it a genus of his order *Ictericæ*. Also, the act of irritating a part by a stimulating application.

PHÉNOMÈNE, Phenomenon.

PHENOM'ENON, *Phœnomenon*, (F.) *Phœnomène*, from *φαινομαι*, 'I appear. An extraordinary and unexpected event. In *Medicine*, it means any change, appreciable by our senses, which supervenes in an organ or function:—as the *phenomena* of the circulation, respiration, &c. It is used in pathology, synonymously with symptom.

PHEUGOPHOBIA, Hydrophobia.

PHEUGYDRON, Hydrophobia.

PHIALA, A *Phial* or *Vial*, (F.) *Firole*. A small bottle, in which apothecaries are in the habit of sending out their mixtures, draughts, &c.: hence called *Medicine Vial*, (F.) *Fioles de Médecine*. They are usually sold in grosses, and assorted into vials of oz. 8; oz. 4; oz. 3; oz. 2; oz. 1½; oz. 1; and oz. ½.

PHILADYNAMICA, Debilitants.

PHILANTHROPUS, *Gallium aparine*.

PHILETRON, Philter.

PHILETRUM, *Lacuna labii superioris*.

PHILIATROS, *φιλιατρος*, from *φίλω*, 'I love,' and *ιατρον*, 'medicine.' An amateur of medicine. One who studies medicine; *Studio'sus medicinæ*.

PHILOBIO'SIS, (F.) *Philobiosis*: from *φίλω*, 'I love,' and *βίος*, 'life.' The love of life.

PHILGE'NIA, from *φίλω*, 'I love,' and *γενε*, 'wine.' Love of wine. Addition to wine.

PHILOGYNIA, *Muliebricitas*.

PHILONIUM LONDINENSE, *Confectio opii*.

PHILOPATRIDALGIA, *Nostalgia*.

PHILOPATRIDOMANIA, *Nostalgia*.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, see *Alchymy*.

PHILOSOPHIA CORPORIS VIVI, *Physiology*—p. *Hermetica*, *Alchymy*—p. per *Ignem*, *Chymistry*.

PHILTER, from *φίλω*, 'I love.' *Philtrum*, *Phil'tron*, *Phar'macum* vel *Poc'ulum amato'rium*, *Amato'rium cœnosc'ium*, (F.) *Philtre*. A medicine or drink considered capable of causing love.

PHILTRUM, *Lacuna labii superioris*.

PHILYRA, *Tilia*.

PHIMA, *Phyma*.

PHIMOS, *Capistrum*.

PHIMO'SICUS. Relating to *Phimosis*.

Sauvages calls *Iachu'ria phimo'sica*, *Iachu'ria urethra'lis à phimo'si*, the retention of urine which depends upon *phimosis*.

PHIMO'SIS, *Phymo'sis*, *Capistra'tio*, *Epygo'gium*, *Ligatu'ra glandis*, *Strictu'ra præputii*,

Reductio præputii impedita, from φειμω, 'I bind up.' A disease which consists in a preternatural narrowness of the opening of the prepuce, so that it cannot be carried behind the corona glandis. This affection is most commonly congenital. Sometimes it is accidental, and dependent upon tumefaction of the glands, or of the prepuce, as occurs in syphilis. To remedy this state, the prepuce may be divided by means of a bistoury and director; or circumcision may be practised.

PHIMOSIS ADNATA seu CONGENITA seu PUERILIS, Congenital phimosiis—p. Circumligata, Paraphimosis—p. Congenita, P. adnata.

PHIMOSIS ŒDEMATO'DES, *Hydrophimosis*. Phimosiis with œdematous swelling of the prepuce.

PHIMOSIS PUERILIS, Ph. adnata.

PHLASMA, Contusion.

PHLEBARTERIODIALYSIS, see Aneurism.

PHLEBECTASIA, *Phlebec'tasis*, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and τερασις, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of a vein, or of a portion of a vein.—Alibert.

PHLEBECTIARCTIE. A mongrel term, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and αρτετο, 'I contract.' Contraction of a vein.

PHLEBES, (Arteries.) See Artery.

PHLEBEURYSMA, Varix.

PHLEB'ION, diminutive of φλεψ, 'a vein.' A vein.—Hippocrates. A small vein,—*Ve'nula*.

PHLEBIS'MUS; from φλεψ, φλεβις, 'a vein.' A term employed by Dr. Marshall Hall for the turgescence of veins, produced by impeded return of the blood. See Trachelismus.

PHLEBITIS, *Inflamma'tio venu'rum*, (F.) *Inflam'mation des veines*, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and ιτις, the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein, which sometimes follows blood-letting, and extends from the small wound made in that operation to the neighbouring parts of the venous system. The symptoms are, first, inflammation in the punctured part; and, afterwards, a knotty, tense, painful cord, following the direction of the vessel, and accompanied with more or less fever, according to the extent of the inflammation, the nervous symptoms, &c. Phlebitis, also, sometimes supervenes on the ligature or excision of varices; after amputation, gun-shot wounds, delivery (*Uterine Phlebitis*, *Metro-phlebitis puerperalis*, *Phlebitis uteri'na*, *Metricitis veno'ea*), the ligature of the umbilical cord, &c. It may terminate by resolution, suppuration, ulceration, or gangrene.

PHLEBITIS, CAURAL, Phlegmatia dolens—p. Uterina, see Peritonitis, and Phlebitis.

PHLEBOG'RAPHY, *Phlebogra'phia*, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the veins.

PHLEB'OLITE, *Phlebol'ithus*, *Vein stone*, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' A loose concretion, varying in size from that of a currant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins. It would seem to be formed in the blood.

PHLEBOLITHUS, Phlebolite.

PHLEBOL'OGY, *Phlebolog'ia*, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the veins.

PHLEBOPALIA, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and παλλω, 'I palpitate.' With the ancients, *pulsation*, which they conceived to be produced by the veins. See Pulsus venarum.

PHLEBOPHTHALMOTOM'IA, *Ophthalmop'hebotom'ia*, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' οφθαλμος, 'the eye,' and τυμνω, 'I cut.' Blood-letting in the eye.

PHLEBOPLERO'SIS ECPHRACTICA, *Inflam'mation*.

PHLEBORRHAG'IA, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and ρηγνμι, 'I break out.' Rupture of the veins;

and, in a more extensive sense, venous hemorrhage.

PHLEBORRHEX'IS, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and ρρηξις, 'rupture.' Rupture of a vein. Also, hemorrhage from a vein, *Phleborrhag'ia*.

PHLEBOSTENO'SIS; from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and στενωσις, 'contraction.' Constriction or contraction of a vein.

PHLEBOTOMIST, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and τυμνω, 'I cut.' A bleeder. One who practises particularly the art of phlebotomy. See Blood-letting.

PHLEBOTOMUM, Fleam.

PHLEBOTOMY, see Blood-letting.

PHLEBS, Vein.

PHLEDONIA, Delirium.

PHLEGM, *Phlegma*, *Pituita*, *Pituite*, *Mucus*, (F.) *Pituite*. One of the four natural humours of the ancients, which, according to them, was cold and moist, as atrabillis was cold and dry. It predominated, especially, in winter.

Pituita was afterwards applied to every aqueous or excrementitious humour, such as the saliva, nasal and intestinal mucus, serum, &c. The terms *phlegm* and *pituita* are no longer used in physiology,—the different humours having received particular names; but the vulgar still use *phlegm* to designate a stringy mucus, expectorated, or rejected by vomiting. The ancient chymists gave the name 'phlegm' to aqueous, insipid, and inodorous products obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matters to the action of heat.

PHLEGMA NARIUM CRASSUM, Nasal mucus—p. Vitrioli, Sulphuric acid (very dilute.)

PHLEGMAGOGUE, *Phlegmago'gus*; from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' and αγω, 'I expel.' A medicine, formerly believed capable of "cutting" or removing phlegm.

PHLEGMAPYRA, Fever adeno-meningeal.

PHLEGMASIA, Inflammation, Phlegmon—p. Adenosa, Adenitis—p. Alba dolens puerperarum, Ph. dolens—p. Cellularis, Induration of the cellular tissue—p. Glandulosa, Adenitis—p. Myoica, Myositis—p. of the Peritoneum, Peritonitis.

PHLEGMAT'IA, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' Œdema, Anasarca, Hydrops.

PHLEGMAT'IA DOLENS, *P. lactea*, *P. dolens puerperarum*, *P. alba dolens puerperarum*, *Leucop'hegmasia dolens puerperarum*, *Scelon'cus*, *Scelal'gia puerperarum*, *Anasar'ca sero'ea*, *Echyma œdemat'icum*, *Spargano'sis puerperarum*, *Ëchymo'ma lymphat'icum*, *Ich'ias a spargano'si*, *Ëde'ma puerperarum*, *Ëd. lacteum*, *Infar'ctus lac'tei extremitatum*, *Metas'tasis lactis*, *Hyster'al'gia galact'ica*, *Hydrophlegma'sia text'is cellul'o'si*, *Crural Phlebi'tis*, *White leg*, *Swelled leg*, *Milk leg*, *White swelling of lying in women*, (F.) *Ëdème des nouvelles accouchées*, *Ëdème douloureux des femmes en couche*, *Dépot lacteux sur la cuisse*, *Ëdème actif des nouvelles accouchées*, *Enflure ou Engorgement des jambes et des cuisses de la femme accouchée*, *E. lacteux des membres abdominaux*. It occurs, for the most part, in the second or third week after delivery:—is limited to the lower extremity, and chiefly to one side; exhibiting to the touch a feeling of numerous irregular prominences under the skin. It is hot, white, and unyielding; and is accompanied, sooner or later, with febrile excitement. After a few days, the heat, hardness, and sensibility diminish, and the limb remains œdematous for a longer or shorter period. The disease frequently, if not generally, consists in the obstruction of the iliac or other veins. Owing to the pressure of the gravid uterus—the flow of blood being obstructed—the serous part of it is thrown out into

the cellular membrane of the limb. Sometimes the vein is found completely obliterated.

The treatment consists in the use of antiphlogistics:—the application of leeches or cupping-glasses near the groin: fomentations to the limb, &c.; and, when the active state has subsided, the use of a roller, applied gently at first, but, afterwards, gradually tightened.

PHLEGMATIA LACTEA, P. dolens.

PHLEGMATIE, see Empresma—p. Membranose et parenchymatose, Empresma.

PHLEGMATOPYRA, Fever, adeno-meningeal.

PHLEGMATORRHAG'IA, *Phlegmatorrhœa*, *Catarrh*, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' and ρυα, 'I flow.' Stahl and his partisans gave this name to a copious secretion, by the nostrils, of a limpid and thin mucus, without inflammation. It is the *Coryza Phlegmatorrhag'ia* of Sauvages. See Coryza.

PHLEGMHYMENTIS, Phlegmymentis.

PHLEGMON, from φλεγο, 'I burn.' *Phlegmonis phlegmone*, *Phlegmonè*, *Phlegma'ria*, *Incedium*, *Inflamma'tio*. Inflammation of the areolar texture accompanied with redness, circumscribed swelling, increased heat and pain; which is, at first, tensile and lancinating; afterwards, pulsatory and heavy. It is apt to terminate in suppuration. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment, until suppuration seems inevitable, when the suppuration must be encouraged as the next favourable termination to resolution.

PHLEGMON PÉRINÉPHRÉTIQUE, Périphrenitis.

PHLEGMONE, Inflammation—p. Mammæ, Mastodynia apostematosa—p. Mastodynia, Mastodynia apostematosa—p. Parotidæ, Parotis—p. Peritonæi, Peritonitis—p. Parulis, Parulis—p. Musculorum, Myositis—p. Ventriculi, Gastritis.

PHLEGMONODES, Phlegmonous.

PHLEGMONOID, Phlegmonous.

PHLEGMONOUS, *Phlegmonodes*, *Phlegmonoid*, from φλεγμων, 'a phlegmon,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' That which relates or belongs to or resembles phlegmon.

PHLEGMONOUS INFLAMMATION is the active inflammation of the areolar membrane; in contradistinction to erysipelatous inflammation, or that of the skin.

PHLEGMOPYRA, Fever, adeno-meningeal.

PHLEGMORRHAGIA, Biennorrhœa.

PHLEGMORRHAGIE PULMONAIRE, Bronchorrhœa.

PHLEGMORRHŒA, Biennorrhœa.

PHLEGMYMENTIS, *Phlegmymentis*, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' μνη, 'a membrane,' and itis, the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

PHLEGMYMENTIS ENTERICA, see Enteritis.

PHLEPS, Vein.

PHLOGIA, Inflammation.

PHLOGICUS, Inflammatory.

PHLOGISTIC, Inflammatory.

PHLOGISTICI, Empresma.

PHLOGISTON, Hydrogen.

PHLOGMUS, Verbascom thapsus.

PHLOGO'DES, from φλογ, 'flame,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' *Infla'med*, *Inflamma'tus*, *Inflamato'rius*, Inflammatory. An epithet employed particularly to express the red colour of the face.

PHLOGOPYRUS, Synocha.

PHLOGOSED, Inflamed.

PHLOGO'SIS, *Incedium*, *Inflamma'tion*.

Some writers use this word exclusively for external inflammation—phlegmon; others, for that which is superficial or erysipelatous.

PHLOGOTICA, *Inflammations*. The second order in the class *Hæmatics* of Good.

PHLOIOS, Cortex.

PHLOMUS, Verbascom thapsus.

PHLOOS, Cortex.

PHLOR'IDZINE, *Phloridz'ina*, *Phloridzin*, from φλωρ, 'inner bark,' and ριζα, 'root.' The bitter or active principle of the root had trunk of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It is deposited from the decoction on cooling; crystallizes in silky spicula of a dead white colour, when in masses, or in long slender prisms or tables, when crystallized with care. 1000 parts of water, at a temperature of from 32° to 71°, only dissolve about one part; but at from 70° to 212°, it is dissolved in all proportions. It is very soluble in pure alcohol, but only slightly so in ether; s. g. 1.429. It has been administered successfully in intermittents,—10 to 20 grains being generally required to arrest the paroxysm. It may be given either in the form of pill or powder.

PHLOUS, Cortex.

PHLOX, Verbascom thapsus.

PHLYCTÆ'NA, *Phlyctæ'nia*, *Phlyctis*, *Phlyctæ'cion*, *Ampulla*, *Holophlyctides*, *Phlyctides*, *Phlyctis*, from φλυξ, 'I boil.' Tumours formed by the accumulation of a serous fluid under the epidermis.

PHLYCTÆNULA, see Hydatid.

PHLYCTENOID, *Phlyctenoides*. Resembling phlyctænæ. An epithet for a variety of herpes.

PHLYCTENULAR, same etymon as Phlyctæna. Of or belonging to phlyctænula,—as *phlyctenular ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye, accompanied with phlyctænula on the cornea.

PHLYCTIDES, Phlyctæna.

PHLYCTIDIUM, same etymon. A circular or annular spot of inflammation of the corium, encircled by a red ring or zone, within which suppuration takes place. The genuine small-pox pustule, and that produced by the application of tartar emetic ointment, are examples of it.

PHLYCTIS, Phlyctæna.

PHLYSIS, from φλυξ, 'I am hot,' 'I boil.' A cutaneous eruption. An ulcerative, subcutaneous tumour: flat, tensile, glabrous; diffused, hot, throbbing; at length fluctuating, with an acrid ichor.—Good.

PHLYSIS, Phlyctæna—p. Ecthyma, Ecthyma—p. Impetigo, Impetigo—p. Porrigo, Porrigo—p. Scabies, Psora.

PHLYZACIA, Ecthyma.

PHLYZACION, Phlyctæna.

PHOBODIPSON, Hydrophobia.

PHOCOM'ELES, from φωκ, 'a seal,' and μελος, 'a limb.' A genus of monsters, in which the limbs are shortened; the hands and feet appearing to exist alone, and to be inserted immediately on the trunk, as in the seals and the herbivorous cetacea.—J. G. St. Hilaire.

PHENICISMUS, Rubeola.

PHENIGMUS, Phenigmus—p. Petechialis, Purpura simplex.

PHENIX DACTYLIFERA, Date tree—p. Excelsa, Date tree.

PHONA'TION, *Phona'tio*, from φωνη, 'voice.' The physiology of the voice.

PHONE, Voice.

PHO'NICA, *φωνικα*, from φωνη, 'voice.' The first order of the class *Pneumatica*, in Good's Nosology. Defined: diseases affecting the vocal avenues:—the passage of the voice impeded, or its power suppressed or depraved.

PHONON'OSI, *Phonon'osi*, from φωνη, 'the voice,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' *Phonopath'ia*, *Morbi vocis*. Diseases of the voice.

PHONOPATHIA, Phononosi.

PHORA, Gestation.

PHORBE, Fabulum.

PHORONOM'IA, from *φορομαι*, or *φερομαι*, 'I put myself in motion,' and *νομος*, 'law.' The doctrine of muscular motion.

PHOROUS, from *φωρ*, 'I carry.' A suffix denoting conveyance. Hence, *Galactophorous*, &c.

PHOS, Light.

PHOSPHAS CALCICUM STIBIATUM, Antimonial powder—p. *Calcis stibiatus*, Antimonial powder—p. *Natricum*, *Soda*, phosphate of.

PHOSPHAT'IC, *Phosphat'icus*, from *Phosphorus*. Relating to the phosphates; hence the *Phosphat'ic Diath'esis* is the habit of body which favours the deposition of the phosphates from the urine.

PHOSPHENE, Photopsia.

PHOSPHORE, Phosphorus.

PHOSPHORENÆSES. M. Baumes unites, under this generic name, diseases which he attributes to disordered phosphorisation; i. e. to excess or deficiency of calcareous phosphate or its decomposition. Amongst these affections he ranks rachitis, osteo-malacia, and gout.

PHOSPHORES'CENCE, *Phosphorescen'tia*. The properties possessed by certain bodies of being luminous in obscurity, or under particular circumstances.

PHOSPHORIC ACID, *Ac'idum phosphor'icum*, (F.) *Acide phosphorique*. A solid, colourless compound; highly sapid; very soluble in water, and vitrifiable by fire. It exists in bones combined with lime. It has been employed in medicine in the form of lemonade, in passive hemorrhage, typhus, phthisis, marasmus, &c., and in injection in cases of cancer of the uterus. It does not seem preferable to other acids.

PHOSPHORURIA, Urine, phosphorescent.

PHOSPHORUS, *Phosphorum*, *Autophosphorus*, *Ignis philosoph'icus*, *Lumen constans*, from *φωσ*, 'light,' and *φωρ*, 'I carry.' (F.) *Phosphore*. 'A light carrier.' An elementary or undecomposed substance; not metallic; solid; transparent or semitransparent; colourless; brilliant; flexible; of a sensible garlic odour; very inflammable, and susceptible of combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere, at even the ordinary temperature. It does not exist pure in nature, but is found frequently united to other bodies. Its fumes in the manufacture of lucifer and congrue matches have caused, it is said, necrosis of the lower jaw—'*phosphorus jaw disease*.'

Phosphorus has been used in medicine, dissolved in ether or suspended in the yolk of egg, as a stimulant; but the greatest precautions are necessary in its administration: hence it is rarely employed.

PHOSPHORUS JAW DISEASE, see Phosphorus.

PHOSPHURIA, Urine, phosphorescent. See Urine.

PHOTODAMPISIS, Refraction.

PHOTOMAN'IA, from *φωσ*, 'light,' and *mania*. Insane delirium induced by light.

PHOTOPHOB'IA, from *φωσ*, *φωρος*, 'light,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' Aversion to light:—intolerance of light. Nyctalopia.

PHOTOPHOBICUS, Lucifugus.

PHOTOPHOBOPHTHALMIA, Nyctalopia.

PHOTOPHOBUS, Lucifugus.

PHOTOP'SIA, *Visus lucidus*, from *φωσ*, 'light,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye.' (F.) *Phosphène*. A false perception of light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, &c., occasioned by certain conditions of the retina and brain, and by pressure on the eyeball. When pressure does not induce the luminous appear-

ance, the existence of amaurosis may be inferred. See *Metamorphopsia*.

PHOTU'RIA, from *φωσ*, 'light,' and *ουρον*, urine.' A luminous condition of the urine.

PHRAGMOS, *φραγμος*, from *φρασσω*, 'I enclose.' A row of teeth.

PHRASIS, Voice, articulated.

PHRASUM, Marrubium.

PHREN, *φρην*, 'the mind.' Also, the diaphragm and scrobiculus cordis.

PHRENAUX'E, *Hypertroph'ia cer'ebr'i*; from *φρην*, 'the mind, the organ of mind,' and *αυξη*, 'increase.' Hypertrophy of the brain.

PHRENATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia cer'ebr'i*; from *φρην*, 'the mind, the organ of mind,' a, priv., and *τροφη*, 'nourishment.' Wasting or atrophy of the brain.

PHRENES, Diaphragm.

PHRENESIA, Phrenitis.

PHRENÉSIE, Phrenitis.

PHRENESIS, Delirium, Phrenitis.

PHRENETIASIS, Delirium, Phrenitis.

PHRENETISMUS, Phrenitis.

PHRENIC, Diaphragmatic.

PHRENICA, from *φρην*, 'the mind.' Diseases affecting the intellect; characterized by error, perversion, or debility of one or more of the mental faculties, (*Phrenopath'ia*.) The first order of the class *Neurotica* of Good. Also, remedies that affect the mental faculties—*Phren'ica*. Pereira.

PHRENICS, see Phrenica.

PHRENICULA HYDROCEPHALICA, Hydrocephalus internus.

PHRENISMUS, Phrenitis.

PHRENITIS, *Phren'esis*, *Phrene'sia*, *Phreneti'asis*, *Phrenis'mus*, *Phrenetis'mus*, *Cephalit'is*, *Cephalalgia inflammato'ria*, *Karabitus* (Arab.), *Sibare*, *Sphacelis'mus cer'ebr'i*, *Empres'ma cephalit'is*, *Siri'asis*, *Sciri'asis*, *Sidera'tio*, *Inflammat'io phrenit'is*, *Encephalit'is*, *Cama phrenit'is*, *Phreny*, *Delirium*, *Brain Fever*, (F.) *Phrénéis*, *Inflammation du cerveau et du cercelet*, from *φρην*, 'the mind,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. A disease characterized by violent pyrexia, pain in the head, redness of the face and eyes, intolerance of light and sound, watchfulness, and delirium, either furious or muttering. Its causes are the same as those of other inflammations: sometimes, however, it is induced by a *Coup de soleil*; by inebriation; violent mental emotions, &c. Some authors have given the name *Phrenitis* and *Meningitis* to inflammation of the membranes of the brain; and that of *Cephalitis*, *Encephalitis*, or *Cerebritis* to inflammation of the substance of the brain; but there are no pathognomic symptoms, which can lead us to refer the seat of the disease to either of those parts exclusively. Phrenitis is, of course, a very dangerous affection, from the importance of the organ concerned. The most active treatment must necessarily be pursued. Repeated bleeding; purging; the application of ice to the shaved head; a position in which the head is raised; and the avoiding of irritation of every kind;—form the remedial means during the violent stage. After this has yielded, counter-irritants to the nape of the neck or to other parts of the body will be useful adjuvants. When the brain and meninges were affected only symptomatically, as in inflammation of the diaphragm, the disease was formerly called *Paraphrenitis*.

Hydrocephalus acutus is a variety of phrenitis.

PHRENITIS CALENTURA, *Coup-de-soleil*—p. *Larans*, *Hydrophobia*—p. *Potatorum*, *Delirium tremens*—p. *Verminosa*, *Vercocquin*.

PHRENOLOGY, Craniology.

PHRENO-MAG'NETISM, *Phreno-mesmer-*

sem. A term applied to the condition of a mesmerized person, in which, when any cerebral or phrenological organ—so called—is touched, the functions of the organ are manifested. It has been established, that no such phenomena can be elicited in children, or in those who have never seen a phrenological cast or picture.

PHRENOPARALYSIS, see Paralysis.

PHRENOPATHIA, see Phrenica.

PHRENOPATHIA ÆTHÉREA. The aggregate of encephalic phenomena induced by the inhalation of ether.

PHRENSY, Phrenitis.

PHRICASMUS, Horripilation.

PHRICE, Horripilation.

PHRICIA, Horripilation.

PHRICIASIS, Horripilation.

PHRICO'DES (FEBRIS,) from φρικη, 'a shivering;' *Horri'fica.* A fever in which the chill is very intense and prolonged.

PHRYAGMA, Shuddering.

PHRYCTE, Colophonias.

PHRYG'IUS (LAPIS.) An earthy matter, found in Phrygia and Cappadocia, and formerly employed as an astringent.—Gorræus.

PHTHARMA CALIGO, Caligo—p. Cataracta, Cataract—p. Glaucoma, Glaucoma.

PHTHEIR, Pediculus.

PHTHEIRE'MLIA; from φθειρω, 'I corrupt,' and αἷμα, 'blood.' A state in which the plastic powers of the blood are deteriorated.

PHTHEIRI'ASIS, *Phthiriasis*, from φθειρω, 'a louse;' *Morbus pediculus, M. pedicula'ris, Prurigo pedicula'ris, Pedicula'tio, Malis pediculi, Peta'le, Lousiness, Lousy disease, (F.) Maladie pediculaire, Phthiriasis.* A disease which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body, under conditions in which it does not ordinarily take place, and in spite of cleanliness. It has been asserted that the affection has often caused death. Simple and medicated baths have been recommended for its removal; lotions of the decoction or infusion of tobacco and stavesacre, mercurial frictions, &c.

PHTHERIUM, Delphinium staphisagria.

PHTHEROCTONUM, Delphinium staphisagria.

PHTHINAS, Phthisis.

PHTHINODES, Phthisicus.

PHTHIRIASE, Phthiriasis.

PHTHIRIASIS, Malis, Phthiriasis.

PHTHIRIUM SCABIEI, see Psora.

PHTHIRIUS, Antiparasitic—p. Inguinalis, see Pediculus.

PHTHIROCTONUS, Abortive.

PHTHIROPORON, Autumn.

PHTHISES: same etymon as Phthisis. In the classification of Fuchs, diseases attended with ulceration, hectic fever, and emaciation.

PHTHISIC, Phthisis.

PHTHISICAL, Phthisicus.

PHTHISICUS, *Phthino'des, Phthis'ical, Tis'ical, (F.) Poitrinaire*; same etymon as phthisis. Belonging to phthisis. Also, one labouring under phthisis.

PHTHISIE, Phthisis pulmonalis—p. *Calculeuse, Calculi, pulmonary, see Lithiasis pulmonum—p. Carcinomateuse, Phthisis, cancerous—p. avec Mélanose, Anthracosis pulmonum—p. Mésentérique, Tabes mesenterica.*

PHTHISIOLOGY, *Phthisiolog'ia*, from φθισις, and λογος. A treatise on phthisis.

PHTHISIOSIS, Tubercular consumption.

PHTHISI-PNEUMONIA, Phthisis pulmonalis.

PHTHISIS, *Phtho'z, Phthinas, Tabes, Te'cedon, Consumption, Decline, Phthis'ic, Tis'ic*; from

φθισις, 'I dry, I fade.' This word, taken in a general sense, means progressive emaciation of every part of the body. It is usually, however, restricted to phthisis pulmonalis.

PHTHISIS, BLACK, see Anthracosis.

PHTHISIS, BRONCHIAL, *Phthisis bronchia'lis.* Phthisis occasioned by the pressure of enlarged tuberculous bronchial glands, which, not unfrequently, communicate with caverns in the lungs, or with the bronchia.

PHTHISIS CALCULOSA, Lithiasis pulmonum.

PHTHISIS, CANCEROUS, *Scirrhus, Carcinoma et Fungus Pulmo'num, Med'ullary or Encephaloid Tumour of the Lung, (F.) Cancer du Poumon.* Cancer of the lung, which gives rise to carcinomatous phthisis, (F.) *Phthisis carcinomateuse*, of Bayle.

PHTHISIS CONSUMMATA, see Ph. pulmonalis—p. Dorsalis, Tabes Dorsalis—p. Dyspeptic, see Phthisis—p. Exulcerata, Ph. pulmonalis—p. Hepatica, Hepato-phthisis—p. Ischiadica, Ischiophthisis.

PHTHISIS LARYNGEA, *Chronic Laryngit'is, Laryngit'is et Tracheit'is chron'ica, Tuberculo'is laryng'is et trache'æ, Laryngo et Tracheophthisis, Laryngophthisis, Ul'cera seu Helco'is Laryngis, (F.) Phthisis laryngæ, Ulcère du larynx, Laryngite avec sécrétion de Pus*, is a species of consumption analogous to phthisis pulmonalis, produced by inflammation and ulceration of the interior of the larynx, and sometimes by caries of the cartilages. *Phthisis trache'æ'lis, Tracheophthis'is*, is a similar affection, seated in the trachea. Chronic inflammation of the larynx and trachea may exist, however, without tubercles or phthisis.

PHTHISIS MESSERICA, Tabes mesenterica—p. Nodosa, Ph. pulmonalis—p. Notias, Tabes dorsalis.

PHTHISIS PULMONA' LIS, *Ph. pulmo'num, Ph. pulmona'lis vera seu tuberculo'osa seu scrophulo'osa seu tuberculo-ulcera'ta seu purulen'ta exulcera'ta seu exulcera'ta, Marasmus phthisis, Hect'ica phthisis, Hæmopt'ysis phthisis, Ph. Pulmona'ris seu nodo'osa, Passio vomico'f'lua, Phthisi-pneumo'nia, Tabes pulmona'lis seu pulmo'num, Ulcus pulmonum, Helco'is pulmona'lis, Pneumonophthis'is, Pneumonoph'tho'z, Phthisis scrophulo'osa, Pneumoph'tho'z, Pulmo'nia, Phthisis tuberculo'osa, Tuberculo'is Pulmo'num, Gongrophthis'is, Tuberculous disease of the lungs, Pulmonary consumption, Consumption, Decline, Phthisic, Tisic, (F.) Phthisic, P. pulmonaire, Crachement de pus.* Occasionally, this formidable disease occurs accidentally: but, usually, it is caused by a conformation obtained from progenitors. This, at least, predisposes to it; and but a slight exciting cause may be required to rouse the predisposition into action. It is less a disease of the torrid zone; and, in the temperate regions of the globe, its pathology is often intimately allied with that of scrofula. It consists in the formation of tubercles in the lungs, which sooner or later inflame and break down. In such a constitution, ulcerations of the lungs do not readily heal; and hectic fever—the universal attendant upon irritability and debility—is established. This persists, and gradually wears down the patient, till he ultimately expires, exhausted by the irritable fever. The chief symptoms are the following. The patient feels a sense of uneasiness in the chest, with severe fits of coughing, or a short and dry cough with dyspnoea. This may be considered the incipient stage. The cough then becomes extremely troublesome, especially in the morning; and dyspnoea is increased on the slightest exertion. The expectoration is evidently purulent, with fever in the evening, and circumscribed redness of the cheeks; wasting and colliquative sweats early in the morning. This must

be considered the confirmed stage.—*Phthisis consummata*, *Pneumophthisis*. In the third, or last stage, the hectic is constant, with small pulse, pungent heat, colliquative sweats, and diarrhoea. The weakness becomes extreme, and the patient exhausted. *Physical Signs*.—1. In the first stage, whilst there are yet scattered miliary tubercles,—the only appreciable change at the exterior of the chest, and this is not constant, is a want of freedom in the movements under one or both clavicles. Percussion will generally discover a slight diminution of sound corresponding to the summit of one lung. In the same situation, auscultation shows that the inspiratory murmur is either weaker, rougher, or confused. The sound of expiration is more distinct. The voice and cough are rather more resonant, and wheezing or mucous râles are occasionally heard in the same region. 2. When the tubercular deposition has become more abundant, the motion of the chest is more markedly diminished under one or both clavicles. The loss of sound on percussion is more distinct, the inspiration, on auscultation, is bronchial, the expiration louder and more superficial, and the resonance of the voice and cough is increased. The rest of the lung is perhaps healthy, or the respiration may be puerile. 3. When the tubercles are undergoing softening,—in addition to the preceding signs, auscultation exhibits a subcrepitant râle around the apex of the lung, decreasing from above downwards. It is most distinct during or after the cough, and at the close of a deep inspiration. As the disease proceeds, the bubbling becomes successively larger, and ultimately *gargouillement* is heard. The inspiration and expiration are cavernous or tracheal. The voice and cough indicate unusual resonance and pectoriloquy. The intercostal spaces are often depressed locally, and percussion may become gradually clearer and even tympanic as the cavern increases.

It is only in the incipient state of this formidable disease, that advantage can be expected from any plan of treatment; and of all means that can be devised, that of removing to a climate in which air and exercise can be daily enjoyed during the autumnal, winter, and spring months is the best. See Climate. If this be impracticable, the patient must be kept in a regulated temperature, taking care that the chamber be duly ventilated; and gestation in the open air be used, whenever the atmosphere, although cold, is dry. The other indications will be: 1. To moderate inflammatory action; 2. To support the strength; and, 3. To palliate urgent symptoms. The whole treatment indeed is palliative. Counter-irritants relieve pain: demulcents and mild opiates alleviate the cough: the mineral acids, united with opium, relieve the colliquative sweats; and chalk and opium the diarrhoea.

Dr. Wilson Philip has pointed out a particular species of phthisis, which is characterized, in the early stage, by a deranged state of the digestive organs; flatulent, irregular bowels; furred tongue; impaired appetite; unnatural fæces; and the epigastric region more or less full and tender on pressure. The affection of the lungs is here secondary. He calls it *Dyspeptic phthisis*.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS PURULENTA EXULCERATA, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—p. *Pulmonalis serofulosa*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—p. *Pulmonalis tuberculosa*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—p. *Pulmonalis tuberculosa-ulcerata*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—p. *Pulmonalis vera*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—p. *Pupillæ*, *Synezisis*—p. *Pupillaræ*, *Myosis*—p. *Scrophulosa*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—p. *Sicca*, *Tabes dorsalis*—p. *Tuberculosa*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—p. *Uterina*, *Metrophthisis*—p. *Vesicalis*, *Cystophthisis*.

PHTHISURIA, Diabetes.

PHTHISURIE, Diabetes—p. *Sucrée*, Diabetes mellitus.

PHTHOË, Phthisis.

PHTHOIS, Pastil, Trochiscus.

PHTHOISCOS, Pastil, Trochiscus.

PHTHONGODYSPHORIA, Hyperæcusis.

PHTHORA, Abortion, Corruption, Plague.

PHTHORIUS, Abortive.

PHTHORCTONUS, Abortive.

PHUCAGROSTIS MINOR, Pila marina.

PHUSCA, Oxycrate.

PHYGANTHROPIA, Misanthropia.

PHYGETH'LON, *Panus*, *Phypella*, from *φύγω*, 'I broil.' Inflammation of the superficial lymphatic glands, not ending in suppuration.

PHYLACTERION, Amuletum.

PHYLACTE'RIUM, from *φύλασσω*, 'I preserve.' A *Phylactery*. An amulet:—a prophylactic.

PHYLAXIS, Conservation.

PHYLLAN'THUS URINA'RIA, *Binkohumba*. A plant employed in Ceylon, in decoction, as a diuretic.

PHYLLITIS, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—p. *Muraria*, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—p. *Rotundifolia*, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

PHYMA, *Phima*, from *φύμαί*, 'I spring up.' With the ancients, this word was used with great latitude: sometimes, in the sense of phlegmon, for tumours larger than a boil, and perfectly suppurative. In the nosology of Sauvages, *Phymata* is an order of diseases, to which he refers erysipelas, œdema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhus, &c. In that of Dr. Good it is a genus, including hordeolum, furunculus, syccosis, and anthrax.

ΦΥΜΑ ΑΝΘΡΑΧ, Anthrax—p. Anthrax terminthus, *Terminthus*—p. *Sycosis*, *Sycosis*.

PHYMATO'SES, from *φύμα*, 'a hard tumour.' Tuberculous diseases.—*Fuchs*.

PHYMATOSIS, Excrecence—p. *Cerebri*, *Encephalophymata*—p. *Elephantiasis*, *Elephantiasis*—p. *Lupus*, *Lupus*—p. *Verrucosa*, *Verruca*.

PHYMOSIS, Phimosia.

PHYPELLA, *Phygethlon*.

PHYSA, Crepitation.

PHYSAGOGA, Carminatives.

PHY'SALIS, *P. Alkekengi* seu *halicac'abum*, *Sola'num vesicarium*, *Alchachen'gè*, *Alkekengi*, *Halicac'abum*, *Winter Cherry*, (F.) *Alkekenge*, *Coqueret*. Family, Solanææ. *Sez. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The berries are recommended as a diuretic, from 6 to 12 for a dose, in dropsical and calculeous cases.

PHYSALIS ALKEKENG, *Physalis*—p. *Halicacabum*, *Physalis*—p. *Stramonium*, *Anisodus luridus*.

PHYSICIA ISLANDICA, *Lichen islandicus*—p. *Nivalis*, *Lichen caninus*.

PHYSCO'NIA, from *φύσσω*, 'a bladder.' *Ventrositas*, *Ephy'ma physco'nia*, *Hyposar'ca*, *Emphrac'tica*, *Visco'nia*, *Hyperarchid'ios*, *Potbelly*, *Pendulous abdo'men*, *Swagbelly*. A generic term, under which Sauvages has comprised every large tumour developed in the abdomen, that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous. Linnæus calls it *Hyposarca*.

PHYSCO'NIA ADIPO'SA, *Ober'itas* seu *Polysar'cia vis'cerum*. Accumulation of fat in the intestines.

PHYSCONIA BILIOSA, *Turgescencia vesiculæ fellæ*.

PHYSCONIA EMPHYSEMA'TICA. Accumulation of air in the areolar tissue, or between the coats of particular viscera.

PHYSCONIA LIENS, *Splenoncus*—p. *Mesenterica*, *Tabes mesenterica*—p. *Splenicum*, *Ague cake*.

PHYSCONIA STRUMO'SA, *Scrof'ula abdomina'tis*

inter'na. Tumid abdomen from scrophulous enlargement of the glands.

PHYSICONIE MÉSENTÉRIQUE, *Tabes mesenterica*.

PHYSEMA, *Tympanites*, *Physesis*.

PHYSE'SIS, *Physe'ma*, from *φυσαι*, 'I inflate.' An emphysematous tumour. *Tympanites*.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS, see *Cetaceum*.

PHYSIATRICE, *Vis medicatrix naturæ*.

PHYSIAUTOCRATIA, *Vis medicatrix naturæ*.

PHYSIC, *Medicament*, *Medicina* — p. Indian, *Euphorbia corollata*, *Gillenla trifoliata* — p. Root, *Leptandria purpurea*.

PHYSICAL, *Medical*.

PHYSICIAN, *Med'icus*, *Iatro*, *Aces'tor*, *Aces'ter*, *Althæus*; from *φύσις*, 'nature.' (F.) *Médecin*. One who has received his degree from an incorporated Institution, as Doctor of Medicine. The French formerly used the word *physicien* in the same sense. It is now appropriated to the natural philosopher.

PHYSICIAN, FAMILY. One regarded as the regular attendant on a family.

PHYSICIAN, LEARNED, *Iatrosophista* — p. Practical, *Iatrotechna* — p. Priest, see *Asclepiadæ*.

PHYSICIEN, *Physician*.

PHYSICS, MEDICAL, *Iatrophys'ics*. Physics directly applied to medicine, — either to the explanation of the vital phenomena, the preservation of individuals, or the treatment of disease.

PHYSIOAUTOCRATIA, *Vis medicatrix naturæ*.

PHYSIOGNOMY, *Physiognom'ia*, *Physiognom'ica*, *Physiognom'icæ*, *Physiognom'ia*, *Physiognomon'ia*, *Physiognom'onè*, *Physiognomos'ynè*, *Physiognomonia*, *Anthroposcop'ia*, *Prosopomanti'a*, *Prosopolog'ia*, *Semiot'icâ facièi*, *Physiognomon'ica*, *Physiognom'ony*, *Metopos'copy*, *Prosop'is*, from *φύσις*, 'nature,' and *γνῶσις*, 'knowledge.' The art of knowing the dispositions of men from their external appearance; especially from the features. Every inference of this kind must necessarily be extremely fallacious, and cannot be reduced to rule, as was attempted by Lavater and others. In infantile diseases, numerous shades of expression are evident, which experience teaches how to appreciate; and which afford useful guides in understanding the pathology of that period of existence.

PHYSIOLOGIA PATHOGENETICA, see *Pathogenetic*.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY, see *Anatomy* — p. Doctrine, *Broussaism*.

PHYSIOLOGICE, *Physiology*.

PHYSIOLOGY, *Physiolog'ia*, *Biol'ogy*, *Bion'omy*, *Biot'ics*, *Biophænomenolog'ia*, *Physiolog'icæ*, *Cœonom'ia anima'lia*, *Anatom'ia viva*, *Anat'onè anima'ta*, *Anthropolog'ia*, *Microcosmograp'hia*, *Microcos'mica scient'ia*, *Cognit'io physiolog'ica*, *Pars natura'lis medic'inæ*, *Philosoph'ia cor'poris vivi*; from *φύσις*, 'nature,' and *λόγος*, 'a description.' Formerly, *Physiology* meant the same as *Physica*, in its extensive signification, now does. At the present day, it includes the science which treats of the functions of animals or vegetables; an acquaintance with the phenomena the aggregate of which constitute life. It is the science of life. It is divided into *animal* — *Zoöphysiologia*, and *vegetable* — *Phytophysiolog'ia*, according as it considers the life of animals or of vegetables singly. *Comparative physiology* comprises both. *Physiology* is, also, *general* or *special*, according as it treats of life in the abstract or in some particular species. To the latter belongs the *Physiology of Man*, — called also, *Hygienic Phy-*

siology to distinguish it from *Pathological Physiology* or *Pathology*.

PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOGENETIC, see *Pathogenetic*.

PHYSIONOMIA, *Physiognomy*.

PHYSIONOMIE ÉGARÉE, see *Wild*.

PHYSIS, *Natura*, *Sex*.

PHYSOCÆLE, *Pneumatocœlè*, *Hernia vent'osa*; *Oscheocœlè flatulenta*, *Emphyse'ma Scroti*, from *φυσαι*, 'I insufflate,' and *επλη*, 'a tumour.' An emphysematous tumour of the scrotum; probably a case of intestinal hernia, containing much flatus.

PHYSOCEPH'ALUS, from *φυσαι*, 'I inflate,' and *κεφαλή*, 'the head.' *Physocœph'alius*. Emphysematous tumefaction of the head.

PHYSOCELIA, *Tympanites*.

PHYSODES; from *φυσαι*, 'I inflate,' and *είδος*, 'resemblance.' Full of air; apparently full of air — applied to tumours, &c.

PHYSOME'TRA, *Emphyse'ma Uteri*, *Hystero-ph'ysè*, *Hystero-opsoph'ia*, *Hystere-mphyse'ma*, *Hystremphyse'ma*, *Metremphyse'ma*, *Ædæosopoph'ia uteri'na*, *Emphyse'ma uteri'num*, *Inf'lat'io Uteri*, *Tym'pany of the Womb*, *U'terine tympan'ites*, from *φυσαι*, 'I inflate,' and *μῆτρα*, 'the womb.' A light, tense, circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium, obscurely sonorous, with wind occasionally discharged through the os uteri.

PHYSON, *Flatulence*.

PHYSONCUS, *Emphysema*.

PHYSOPSOPH'IA; from *φυσαι*, 'I inflate,' and *ψοφος*, 'a noise.' A discharge of air with noise.

PHYSOSPASMUS, *Colica flatulenta*.

PHYSOTHORAX, *Pneumothorax*.

PHYTIVOROUS, *Phytobagous*.

PHYTOALOPECIA, *Porrigo decalvans*.

PHYTO-CHEMISTRY, see *Chemistry*.

PHYTOLAC'CA DECAN'DRA, *P. vulgaris*, *Poke Weed*, *American Night Shade*, *Cancer root*, *Poke*, *Skoke*, *Jucato Calceolæ*, (?) *Jalap*, *Pigeon Berries*, *Jalap cancer root*, *Sola'num racem'osum America'num*, *S. magnum Virginia'num rubrum*, *Blitum America'num*, *Garget*, (F.) *Raisin d'Amérique*, *Phytolaque à dix étamines*, *Morrelle en grappes*, *Méchoacan du Canada*. Family, *Chenopodæa*. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Decagynia. The leaves, berries, and roots are employed. The young stems, when boiled, are sometimes eaten at table; but when old, they must be cautiously used, as the plant is emetic and cathartic. It is most celebrated as a remedy in chronic rheumatism; and is given in the form of tincture of the ripe berries. It is, also, used in cutaneous eruptions; tinea capitis, itch, cancerous ulcers, &c. The root is gathered and dried in the fall.

PHYTOLAQUE À DIX ÉTAMINES, *Phytolacca decandra*.

PHYTOLOGIA MEDICA, *Botany*, *medical*.

PHYTOPH'AGOUS, *Phytoph'agus*; *Phytiv'orous*, *Phytiv'orus*; from *φάγω*, 'a plant,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' Feeding or subsisting on vegetables.

PHYTOPHYSIOLOGIA, see *Physiology*.

PHYTOSPERM'A, (F.) *Phytosperme*; from *φάγω*, 'a vegetable,' and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm.' Particles similar to the spermatozooids of animals, observed in vegetables, and presumed to possess a similar agency in reproduction.

PHYTOTOMY, see *Anatomy*, (vegetable.)

PHYTOZON, *Zoophyte*.

PIA MATER, *Pia seu mollis seu ten'uis Mater*, *Pia mening*, *Mening interior*, *Mening choroides*, *Inner lam'ina of the Meningeæ*, (Ch.) *Membra'na vasculo'sa Cerebri*, *Membra'na Cerebri ten'uis seu mollis seu pro'pria*, (F.) *Pia mère*, *Méningette*. The pia mater is a very deli-

case membrane, which covers the brain immediately, penetrates into its anfractuositics, and envelops, also, the cerebellum and the spinal prolongation, &c. Biehat does not regard it as a membrane, properly so called, but as a network of blood-vessels, united by a lax areolar tissue. The *Pia Mater exterior* is the portion of membrane which covers the exterior of the encephalon, and faces the arachnoid externally. The *Pia Mater interior* is that which lines the cerebral fossæ, into which it penetrates by a cleft situated between the posterior part of the corpus callosum and the fornix; and by two other fissures, situated between the corpora fimbriata and thalami nervorum opticorum. The pia mater contains a great number of granulations similar to the *Glandula Pacchioni*.

PIA MATER TESTIS, *Tunica vasculosa*—p. Menz. P. Mater.

PIAN, *Framboesia*.

PIANS, MOTHER OF, *Mama-pian*.

PIAR, *Fat*.

PIARHÆMIA; from *πιᾶρ*, 'fat,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Fat in the blood.—Simon.

PICA, *Malacia*—p. Africanorum, *Chthonophagia*.

PICAC, *Euphorbia corollata*.

PICACISM'US, *Pica'tio*, from *πιρ*, 'pitch.' Depilation by means of a pitch plaster. Also, *Malacia*.

PICATIO, *Malacia*, *Picacismus*.

PICEA, *Pinus abies*.

PICERION, *Butter*.

PICHU'RIM BEANS. The seed of a tree, supposed to be *Persea pichurim*, *Ocotea pichurim*, which grows in Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela, and other parts of South America. They are of an elliptical shape; flat on one side, convex on the other; of an aromatic odour between that of nutmegs and saffras, and of a spicy, pungent taste. The medical properties are the same as those of other aromatics. For the bark, see *Pedarim cortex*.

PICKERELWEED, SHOVEL, *Unisema deltoides*.

PICOTE, *Variola*.

PICOTEMENT, *Pricking*.

PICRÆNA EXCELSA, *Quassia*.

PICRIA, *Bitterness*.

PICRIUM SPICATUM, *Coutoubea alba*.

PICROCHOLOS, *Bilious*.

PICROMEL, *Bilis*; from *πιρρος*, 'bitter,' and *μέλι*, 'honey.' A name given by Thénard to a colourless, soft substance, of an acrid, bitter, saccharine taste, nauseous smell, and very soluble in water.

It forms part of the bile, and is classed amongst the animal immediate principles.

PICROPE'GÆ, from *πιρρος*, 'bitter,' and *πηγή*, 'a spring.' Mineral waters: bitter from the presence of chloride of magnesium.

PICROS, *Amarus*.

PICROTOX'INE, *Picrotox'ina*, *Picrotox'in*, from *πιρρος*, 'bitter,' and *τοξικον*, 'poison.' A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. Boullay in the *Menispermum Cocculus*. It crystallizes in quadrangular, white, brilliant, semitransparent prisms: which are excessively bitter, soluble in three parts of alcohol, and in fifteen of boiling water.

The *Cocculus Indicus* owes its poisonous properties to this principle.

PIE MÈRE, *Pia mater*.

PIE-MÉRITE, *Inflamma'tio piæ matris*. A miserably compounded term, employed by M. Grisolle, to express inflammation of the pia mater:—from (F.) *pie mère*, 'the pia mater,' and *ite*, *itis*; a termination denoting inflammation.

PIÈCE, *Hepatitis*.

PIÈCEN D'ANATOMIE ARTIFICIELLES, see *Artificial*.

PIED, *Pes*—p. *d'Alexandre*, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—p. *d'Alouette des champs*, *Delphinium consolida*—p. *Bot*, see *Kyllosis*—p. *de Chat*, *Antennaria dioica*—p. *de Cheral marin*, *Corru ammonis*—p. *de Griffon*, *Gryphius pes*, *Helleborus foetidus*—p. *de Lion*, *Alchemilla*—p. *de Lit*, *Origanum*—p. *d'Ours*, *Acanthus mollis*—p. *Plat*, see *Kyllosis*—p. *de Veau*, *Arum maculatum*—p. *de Veau Triphylle*, *Arum triphyllum*.

PIEIRON, *Fat*.

PIERRE, *Calculus*—p. *d'Aigle*, *Ætites*—p. *d'Azur*, *Lapis lazuli*—p. *Calaminaire*, *Calamine*—p. *à Cautère*, *Potassa cum calce*—p. *Infernale*, *Argenti nitras*—p. *Judaïque*, *Judeus (lapis)*—p. *au Lait*, *Morochthus*—p. *Médicamentense*, *Medicamentosus lapis*—p. *Néphrétique*, *Nephreticus lapis*—p. *Ponce*, *Pumex*.

PIERRES CRAËU'NES, *Calculi*, *arthritic*—p. *au Fiel*, *Calculi*, *biliary*—p. *Stercorales*, *Calculus of the Stomach and Intestines*—p. *Urinaires*, *Calculi*, *urinary*.

PIESTER, *Press*.

PIESTERION, *Press*.

PIESTRON, from *πιέσο*, 'I press.' An instrument recommended by Hippocrates for breaking the bones of the fetal head when too large to be extracted otherwise.

PIGAMON JAUNÂTRE, *Thalietron*.

PIGEON BERRIES, *Phytolacca decandra*—p. *Breasted*, see *Lordosis*—p. *Tree*, *Aralia spinosa*.

PIGMENT CELLS, see *Cell*, *pigment*.

PIGMENT'AL, from *pigmentum*, 'paint.' Having relation to pigment or colouring matter.

PIGMENTAL APPARAT'US, (F.) *Appareil pigmental*. The apparatus concerned in the coloration of the skin of the coloured varieties of man.—Flourens.

PIGMENTARI'US, *Apothecary*, *Unguentarius*. **PIGMENTUM**, *Paint*—p. *Indicum*, *Indigo*—p. *Nigrum*, see *Choroid*—p. *Uracu*, *Terra Orleana*.

PIGMY, *Pygmy*.

PIGNERÔLE, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

PIGNON DE BARBARIE, *Jatropha curcas*—p. *d'Inde*, *Jatropha curcas*.

PIGNUT, *Earthnut*, *Groundnut*. The bulbous root of *Bunium Bulbocastanum*. Called *pignuts*, from the fondness of the pig for them. They have been considered to possess a styptic quality; and are deemed serviceable in atonic affections of the kidney.—Hooper.

PIGNUT, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

PIG'S FLARE, *Adeps suillus*.

PILA, *Sphæra*, *Ball*. A gymnastic exercise, much used by the ancients as well as moderns.—Galen. Also, a mortar and a pestle—*Ac'one*.

PILA, *Mortar*, *Pillar*—p. *Damarum*, *Ægagropila*—p. *Rupicaprarum*, *Ægagropila*.

PILA MARI'NA, *Sphæra Marina*, *Sphæra Thalassia*, *Halegonium rotundum*, (F.) *Pelote de Mer*. Certain light, round, depressed, or oblong masses—inodorous and insipid—in which rushes, hairs, and the debris of shells are met with. These are found on the sea-shores, and have been regarded by Spielmann as consisting chiefly of the roots of the *Zosteria Mari'na* seu *Marit'ima*, *Alga Mari'na*, *Phucagrostis minor*. Iodine is detected in the ashes, which accounts for their success in goitre. They have, also, been given as a vermifuge.

PILARE MAL'UM, *Trichosis*.

PILA'TIO, from *pilus*, 'a hair.' Fracture of the cranium in which the fissure is narrow, and has the appearance of a hair—a *capillary fissure*, (F.) *Fente capillaire*.

PILE, Hair.

PILEA PUMILA, *Richweed, Clearweed, Coolweed*; indigenous; *Order, Urticaceæ*; flowering from July to September; has been used as a wash in poisoning by Rhus. It has a strong, grateful smell.

PILEOLUM, *Catotte*.

PILEOLUS, *Caul, Pileus*.

PILEOUS, *Pilo'us, Pilose, Pilous, (F.) Pileux*.

That which relates to the hair. Hairy.

PILEOUS SYSTEM of Bichat is that formed by the hair. It comprises the different species of hair of the human body.

PILES, BLIND, *Cæcæ hæmorrhoides*, see *Hæmorrhoids*.

PILEUS, 'a hat, cap, or bonnet for the head.' *Pile'olus*. A shield. A nipple-like instrument, formed of various materials, and used by females for protecting the nipple during the child's sucking, when the part is painful. Also, a caul.

PILEUS, *Cucupha*—p. *Hippocraticus, Bonnet d'Hippocrate*.

PILEUX, *Pileous*.

PILEWORT, *Ranunculus acris*, and *R. ficaria*.

PILI CAPITIS, see *Capillus*—p. *Cutis, Lunugo*—p. *Palpebrarum, Cilia*—p. *Pudendorum, Pubes*.

PILIER, *Pillar*.

PILIMICTIO, see *Trichiasis*.

PILL, Pilula—p. *Abernethy's*, see *Pilulæ hydrargyri*—p. of *Aloes* and *Camboge*, *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*—p. of *Aloes* and *cinchona*, *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. of *Aloes* and *colocynth*, *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis*—p. of *Aloes* and *fetid gums*, *Pilulæ de aloë et foetidis*—p. of *Aloes* and *ginger*, *Pilulæ aloes et zingiberis*—p. *Aloes* and *myrrh*, *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*—p. *Aloetic*, *Pilulæ aloeticæ*—p. *Aloetic* and *assafoetida*, *Pilulæ aloes et assafoetidæ*—p. *Aloetic* compound, *Pilulæ aloes compositæ*—p. of *Ammoniuret* of *copper*, *Pilulæ ammoniuretî cupri*—p. *Analeptic*, *James's*, see *Analeptica*—p. *Anderson's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et jalapæ*—p. *Anodyne*, *Pilulæ opiatæ*—p. *Antibilious*, *Barclay's*, *Pilulæ antibiliosæ*—p. *Antibilious*, *Dixon's*, *Pilulæ antibiliosæ*—p. *Asiatic*, *Pilulæ Asiaticæ*—p. *Assafoetida*, *Pilulæ Assafoetidæ*—p. *Bacher's*, *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*—p. *Barbarossæ's*, *Barbarossæ pilulæ*—p. *Barthez*, see *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*.

PILL, BLAIR'S. An empirical preparation of *colchicum*, much used in England in cases of *gout*.

PILL, BLAUD'S. These pills, proposed by M. *Blaud* as *antichlorotic*, are formed as follows:—Take of *gum tragacanth*, in powder, six grains; *water*, one drachm. Macerate in a glass or porcelain mortar, until a thick mucilage is formed, and if it be desired to prevent the formation of peroxide of iron, and to make the pill similar to those of *Vallet*, substitute a drachm of powdered sugar for the mucilage. Add afterwards of *sulphate of iron*, in powder, half an ounce. Beat well until the mixture is homogeneous, and add *subcarbonate of potass*, half an ounce. Beat until the mass becomes of a deep-green colour, and of a soft consistence. Divide into 48 (?) pills. Dose, one a day; gradually increasing to two, and afterwards to three.

PILL, BLUE, *Pilulæ hydrargyri*—p. *Brandreth's*, *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*—p. *Calomel*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi mitis*—p. *Camboge*, *Pilulæ cambogæ compos.*—p. *Camboge*, compound, *Pilulæ cambogæ compositæ*—p. of *Carbonate* of *iron*, *Pilulæ ferri carbonatis*—p. *Cathartic*, compound, *Pilulæ catharticæ compositæ*—p. *Common*, *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*—p. *Dinner*, see *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*.

PILL, DINNER, OF MR. MAYO. This is composed of *F. Rhej*, gr. iv; *Sodæ Carb.* gr. j.

PILL, EVERLAST'ING. A pill once in vogue, and said to be composed of metallic antimony. It was believed to have the property of purging as often as it was swallowed. A lady having swallowed one of these pills, became seriously alarmed at its not passing. "Madam," said her physician, "fear not; it has already passed through a hundred patients without any difficulty."—Paris.

PILL, FEMALE, *Pilulæ de aloë et foetidis*—p. *Ferruginous*, of *Vallet*, see *Ferri protocarbonas*—p. *Fothergill's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis*—p. *Frank's* see *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *Fuller's*, see *Pilulæ de aloë et foetidis*—p. *Galbanum*, compound, *Pilulæ galbani compositæ*—p. *Griffitt's*, see *Pilulæ rhej compositæ*—p. *Gum*, *Pilulæ galbani compositæ*—p. of *Hellebore* and *myrrh*, *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*—p. *Hooper's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*—p. of *Iodide* of *Iron*, *Pilulæ ferri iodidi*—p. *James's* *Analeptic*, see *Analeptica*—p. *Keyser's*, see *Hydrargyrus acetatus*—p. *Lady Crespigny's*, *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *Lady Hesketh's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *Lady Webster's*, *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*.

PILL, LARTIGUES', Pilulæ Colchici et Digitalis. (*Ext. Coloc. c. ʒss*; *Ext. Sem. Colchic. alcoholic.*, *Extract. Digital. alcohol. ʒi gr. iis*; *℥ massa in pilul. x dividend.*) Dose, two, three, or more, in the 24 hours, in *gout*.

PILL MACHINE, Pilulier—p. *Matthews's*, see *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*—p. *Mercurial*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri*—p. of *mild chloride* of *Mercury*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi mitis*—p. *Mofat's*, *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*—p. *Morrison's*, *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*, see *Pilulæ cambogæ compositæ*—p. *Moseley's*, *Pilulæ rhej compositæ*—p. *Night*, common, *Pilulæ opiatæ*—p. *Opiate*, *Pilulæ opiatæ*—p. *Peter's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*—p. *Plummer's*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ*—p. of *Sulphate* of *Quina*, *Pilulæ quiniæ sulphatis*—p. *Red*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ*—p. *Red*, *Boerhaave's*, see *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*—p. of *Rhubarb*, *Pilulæ rhej*—p. of *Rhubarb*, compound, *Pilulæ rhei compositæ*—p. *Rufus's*, *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*—p. *Rush's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*—p. *Scotch*, *Pilulæ de aloë et foetidis*—p. of *Soap* and *opium*, *Pilulæ saponis cum opio*—p. *Speediman's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*—p. *Squill*, compound, *Pilulæ scillæ compositæ*—p. *Starkey's*, see *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*—p. *Storax*, *Pilulæ e styrace*—p. of *Strychnia*, *Pilulæ strychniæ*—p. of *Submuriate* of *mercury*, compound, *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ*—p. *Tanjore*, *Pilulæ Asiaticæ*—p. *Turpentine*, *Pilulæ de terebinthinâ*—p. *Vallet's*, see *Ferri protocarbonas*, and *Pilulæ ferri carbonatis*—p. *Webster's*, *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *Whytt's*, see *Pilulæ de aloë et foetidis*.

PILLAR, Pi'la, Colum'na, Columella, (F.) Pillier. A name given to several parts; as the *pillars of the velum palati, diaphragm, &c.*

PILON, *Pilum*.

PILOSELLA, *Hieracium pilosella*—p. *Alpina*, *Hieracium pilosella*.

PILOSUS, *Pileous*.

PILOUS, *Pileous*.

PIL'ULA, plural *Pilulæ*. Diminutive of *pila*, 'a ball.' *Sphærid'ion, Catap'ot'ion, Catop'otum, Sphæ'rion, Gongyl'ion, Gon'gylis, Gongylid'ium*. A pill. (F.) *Pilule*. A simple or compound medicine, weighing from one to five grains, of a firm consistence and spherical form; intended to be swallowed at once, without chewing. The *Pill* differs from the *Bolus*, the latter being softer and larger.

Medicines are often given in the form of *pill*,

on account of their disagreeable taste and odour. *Pilula*, also, means a *Pilular mass*.

PILULÆ EX ALOE, *P. aloes compositæ*—*p. de Aloe et cambogiâ*, *P. aloes et cambogiæ*.

PILULÆ ALOËS, *P. Aloeticæ*, *Pilulæ ex Aloë et Supo'næ*, *Aloëtic Pill*, (F.) *Pilules d'aloës ou aloëtiques*. (*Aloës in pulv.*; *saponis*, sing. ʒj; *styr.* q. s. to form 240 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. x to xx, in habitual costiveness.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFÆTIDÆ, *Aloetic and Assafetida Pills*. (*Aloës, assafetidæ, saponis*, sing. ʒss; *aquæ*, q. s. to form 180 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Purgative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x.

PILULÆ ALOES ET CAMBO'GIÆ, *P. de Aloë et Cambog'giâ*, *P. Hydrargo'gæ Bon'tii*, *Pill of Aloes and Camboge*. (*Aloës, cambog, gum. ammoniat.*, ʒā p. s. Make into a powder. Dissolve in vinegar; pass through a cloth; express the residuum strongly; and afterwards evaporate, in a water-bath, to a pilular consistence.—Ph. P.) Purgative; used in dropsy. Dose, gr. xij to xxx.

Peter's Pills—a nostrum—are formed of *aloës, jalap, scammony, and camboge*, of each equal parts.

The basis of *Morrison's Pills*, often called *Hygiene Pills*, of *Brandreth's Pills*, and *Moffat's Pills*, is said to be *aloës*, with *camboge, scammony, &c.*

Rush's Pills were formed of *calomel, aloës, and camboge*, with *oil of mint*.

PILULÆ ALOES ET COLOCYNT'HDIS, *P. ex Colocynth'idè cum aloë*, *P. Aloës cum Colocynthidè*, *P. coc'cinea*, *P. cocchii*, *P. colocyn'thidis compos'itæ*, *P. coaciæ mino'ra*, *Pill of Aloës and Colocynth.* (*Pulp. coloc. ʒss; aloës hepat.*, scammon, ʒā ʒj; *sapon. ʒij; ol. caryoph. ʒj; syr.* q. s.—Ph. D.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. v to x or more.

Foith'ergill's Pills consist of *aloës, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony*.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ, *Pilulæ ex Aloë, Compound Aloetic Pills*. (*Aloës epic. extract. cont. ʒj; ext. gentiana, ʒss; olei carui, gt. xl; syr.* q. s.—Ph. L.) These are sometimes, also, called *Family pills, Antibilious pills, &c.*

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET FÆ'TIDIS, *P. Benedic'tæ Fullerii*, *Pill of aloës and fetid gums*, *Pilulæ ecephrac'ticæ, Female pills, Pilulæ aloës martia'les*, (F.) *Pilulæ bénites de Fuller.* (*Aloës socotr., senæ, assafetidæ, galbani*, ʒā ʒj; *myrrh, ʒiv; croci, mucis, ʒā ʒj; ferri sulphat. ʒiss*. Reduce to powder separately, and add *ol. succin. gt. viij; syr. artemisiæ, q. s.*—Ph. P.) Purgative, and given in hysteria. Dose, gr. xv to xx.

Whyte's Pills, given in similar cases, consisted of *chloride of iron, aloës, extract of horehound, and assafetida*.

PILULÆ ALOES ET JALAP'Æ, commonly called *Anderson's pills, Anderson's Scots' pills, Scotch pills*. (*Aloës Barbad. lbj; rad. helleb. nigr., rad. jalapæ, potassæ subcarb. ʒā ʒj; ol. anisi, ʒiv; syr.* simpl. q. s.—Gray.) Dose, gr. x to xxx.

A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following: *Aloës Barbadens. ʒxxiv; saponis, ʒiv; colocynthid. ʒj; cambogiæ, ʒj; ol. anis. ʒʒss*.

PILULÆ ALOES ET KINÆ KINÆ, *P. stomach'icæ P. ante cibum*, *Pill of aloës and cinchona*, (F.) *Pilules gourmandes*. (*Aloës socotr. ʒvj; ext. cinchon. ʒij; cinnam. ʒj; syr.* pulv. absinth. q. s.—Ph. P.) Stomachic and laxative. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Lady Crepigny's pills, Lady Webster's pills, Lady Hesketh's pills, and the Pilulæ stomach'icæ Meniæ (Ph. L. 1635), resemble these.

Frank's pills, much employed, also, as 'dinner pills,' or, — to use the language of the eccentric Kitchener — as 'peptic persuaders,' are said to

be much used, under the name *Graines de santé*, in various parts of Europe. They consist of *aloës, jalap, and rhubarb*, with *syrup of worm-wood* as an excipient.

PILULÆ ALOES MARTIALES, *P. de aloë et foetidis*.

PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ, *P. aloës cum myrrhâ*, *P. de aloë et myrrhâ*, *Rufus's or Rufus's pills, Common pills, Pilulæ Rufi seu Rufi*, *P. commu'nes*, *Pills of aloës and myrrh.* (*Aloës, ʒij; croci*, in pulv. ʒss; *myrrh, ʒj; syr.* q. s. to form 480 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Cathartic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Hooper's pills—possessed of similar properties—according to one of Gray's formulæ, are made as follows; *Ferri sulph.*, *aquæ*, ʒā ʒviij. Dissolve. Add *aloës Barbad. lbj* and ʒviij; *canellæ albæ, ʒvj; gum myrrh, ʒij; opopanax, ʒiv*. The committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form: *Aloës Barbadensis, ʒviij; ferri sulphatis exsiccat. ʒij, ʒiss, vel ferri sulph. crystall. ʒiv; ext. helleb. nigr. ʒij; myrrh, ʒij; saponis, ʒij; canellæ, in pulv. tritæ, ʒj; zingib. in pulv. tritæ, ʒj*.

Speediman's pills consist of *aloës, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and essential oil of chamomile*; and the *Pills of Barthez, of aloës, myrrh, musk, camphor, and balsam of Peru*.

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET SAPONE, *P. aloeticæ*.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIB'ERÆ, *Pill of aloës and ginger*. (*Aloës hepat. ʒj; rad. zingib. in pulv. ʒj; sapon. Hispan. ʒss; ol. ess. menthæ pip. ʒss.*—Ph. D.) In habitual costiveness. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ AMMONIURE'TI CUPRI, *Pills of Ammoniu'ret of copper, Pilulæ cupri*, (F.) *Pilules d'ammoniu're de cuivre*. (*Ammoniu'r. cupri, in pulv. ten. trit. gr. xvj; micæ panis, ʒiv; aquæ carbonatis ammoniæ, q. s.* Beat into a mass, and divide into xxxij pills.—Ph. E.) Tonic and antispasmodic, in epilepsy, &c. Dose, one pill twice daily; gradually increasing the dose.

PILULÆ ANTE CIBUM, *P. aloës et kinæ kinæ*.

PILULÆ ANTIBILIO'SÆ, *Barclay's Antibil'ious pills*. (*Extract de colocynth, ʒij; resin of jalap, ʒj; almond soap, ʒiss; guaiac, ʒij; emetic tart. gr. viij; oils of juniper, carraway, and rosemary, ʒā iv drops; syr.* of buckthorn, q. s. to form 64 pills.) Dose, two or three.

Dixon's Antibilious pills are formed of *aloës, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony*.

PILULÆ ANTIHERPETICÆ, *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis comp.*—*p. Antihystericæ, P. galbani compositæ*.

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULO'SÆ, *P. ex ox'ido stib'is et hydrar'gyri sulphure'to nigro compos'itæ*. (*P. scammon., hydrarg. sulphur. nigr. ʒā ʒij; anti-moni oxidi albi, milleped., sapon. amygdalin. ʒā ʒij; extract. glycyrrh. ʒv*. Make into a mass.—Ph. P.) Dose gr. iv to xx.

PILULÆ ANTISPASTICÆ, *P. galbani compositæ*—*p. Assafetidæ compositæ, P. galbani compositæ*.

PILULÆ ASIAT'ICÆ, *Asiat'ic pills, Tanjore pills*. (*Acid. arsenios. gr. lv; piper. nigr. pulv. ʒix; acaciæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. 800*. Each pill contains about one-fifteenth of a grain of arsenious acid. These pills are employed in India for the cure of syphilis and elephantiasis.

PILULÆ ASSAFÆTIDÆ, *Assafet'ida pills*. (*Assafetid. ʒiss; saponis, ʒss*. Beat with water sē as to form a mass to be divided into 240 pills.—Ph. U. S.)

PILULÆ BALSAM'ICÆ, *P. Docto'ris Mortom.* (*Milleped., pulverisat. ʒxviij; gum. ammon. ʒxj; acid. benzoic. ʒvj; croci, balsam. Peruv. ʒā ʒj; balsam. sulph. anisat. ʒvj*. Mix.—Ph. P.) Tonic, expectorant, and balsamic.

PILULÆ BENEDICTÆ FULLERI, P. de aloes et fœtidis.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ, P. de guttâ gaman'drâ, P. hydrago'gæ, Gamboge pills, Pilulæ gummi guttæ aloet'ica, Compound camboge pills, (F.) Pilules de gomme gutte composées. (Cambogia contrita, aloes epicat. extrat. contriti, pulv. cinnam. comp. sing. ℥j; saponis, ℥ij. — Ph. L.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Morrison's pills are said by Dr. Paris to be nothing more than the above, with the addition of a small portion of cream of tartar.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ, Compound cathartic pills. (Ext. colocynth. comp. in pulv. ℥ss; ext. jalapæ, in pulv., hydrarg. chlorid. mit. ℞ ℥ij; gambog. in pulv. ℥ij. M. Form into a mass with water, and make into 180 pills. — Ph. U. S.) Three for a dose.

PILULÆ COCCII, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Coccinæ minores, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Coccinæ, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Colchici et digitalis, P. Lartigues'—p. Colocynthidis compositis, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. ex Colocynthide cum aloes, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Communes, P. aloes et myrrhæ—p. Cupri, P. ammoniuretî cupri.

PILULÆ COPAIBÆ, Pills of copaiba. (Copaib. ℥ij; magnesie, recentis præpar. ℥j. Mix, and set aside till it concretes into a pilular mass, to be divided into 200 pills. — Ph. U. S.) Each pill contains nearly five grains of copaiba. Two to six for a dose.

PILULÆ DE CYNOSLOS'SO, P. de extracto o'pii. (Pulv. rad. cynoglossæ, semina hyoscyam. alb., extract. opii vinos. ℞ ℥iv; pulv. myrrh. ℥vj; oliban. ℥v; croci, castor, ℞ ℥lss; syrup opii, q. s. — Ph. P.) Anodyne. In cough, &c. Dose, gr. iv to gr. viij.

PILULÆ DEPURANTES, P. hydrargyri submuriatis compos. — p. Ephrasticæ, P. de aloes et fœtidis.

PILULÆ FERRI CARBONATIS, Pills of carbonate of iron, Vallet's pills, Vallet's ferruginous pills. (Ferri sulph. ℥viij; sodæ carbonat. ℥x; Mel. despumat. ℥ij; sacchar. ℥ij; aquæ bullientis, Oij; syrup. q. s. Dissolve the sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda, each in a pint of the water, and to each solution add a fluidounce of syrup; then mix the two solutions in a bottle just large enough to contain them; close it accurately with a stopper, and set it by, that the carbonate of iron may subside. Pour off the liquid, and having washed the precipitate with warm water, sweetened with syrup in the proportion of f℥j of the latter to Oj of the former, until the washings no longer have a saline taste, place it upon a flannel cloth, and express as much water as possible; then mix it with the honey and sugar. Lastly, heat the mixture in a water-bath, until it attains a pilular consistence. — Ph. U. S.)

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ, Compound pills of iron, Pilulæ ferri cum myrrhâ, (F.) Pilules de fer composées. (Myrrh. in pulv. ℥ij; sodæ subcarb., ferri sulph. ℞ ℥j; syrup. q. s. Mix, to form 80 pills. — Ph. U. S.) Tonic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ FERRI IODIDI, Pills of iodide of iron. (Ferri sulphat. ℥j; Potass. iodid. ℥iv; tragacanth. pulv. gr. x; sacchar. pulv. ℥ss. Beat with syrup into a mass, to form 40 pills. — Ph. U. S.) Dose, one to three, where a tonic and eutrophic is indicated.

PILULÆ FERRI CUM MYRRHÂ, P. Ferri compositis—p. Fœtidæ, P. galbani compositis.

PILULÆ GAL'BANI COMPOSITÆ, P. asafoetida compositis, P. fœtidæ, P. gummo'sæ, P. e gummi, Compound gal'banum pill, Pilulæ antispa'stica, P. antihyster'ica, P. myrrhæ compositis, Gum

pill. (Galban., myrrhæ, ℞ ℥vj; asafoetida, ℥ij; syrup. q. s. to form 240 pills. — Ph. U. S.) Antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ GUMMI, P. galbani compositis—p. Gummi guttæ aloet'icæ, P. cambogis compositis—p. Gummosæ, P. galbani compositis—p. de Gutta gamandrâ, P. cambogis compositis.

PILULÆ EX HELLEB'ORO ET MYRRHÂ, P. ton'ica, Bacher's pills, Tonic pills of Bacher, Pills of hellebore and myrrh. (Ext. helleb. nig. myrrh. ℞ ℥j; fol. cardui benedict. in pulv. ℥ij. M. — Ph. P.) Tonic and emmenagogue. In dropsical, cutaneous, and verminous affections. Dose, gr. iv to gr. viij.

Matthew's pills, — Starkey's pills, are formed of rad. helleb. nigr., rad. glycyrrh., sapon. Castill., rad. curcumæ, opii purif., syrup. croci, ℞ ℥iv; ol. tereb. q. s. ut fiat massa. — Gray.

PILULÆ HYDRAGOGÆ, P. cambogis compositis—p. Hydragogæ Bontii, Pilulæ aloes et cambogis.

PILULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI, P. mercurial'es, Mercurial pill, Blue pill, (F.) Pilules de Mercure. (Hydrarg. purif. ℥j; conf. rosæ, ℥lss; glycyrrh. pulv. ℥ss. Rub the quicksilver with the confection, until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass, to be divided into 480 pills. — Ph. U. S.) Antisyphilitic; mercurial; — in large doses, purgative.

A purgative pill, much prescribed by Mr. Abernethy, and called Abernethy's pill, consisted of pil. hydrarg. gr. x; jalap. pulv. gr. xx; syrup rhamni, q. s. ut fiat pil. vj. Two were given at night, and the next morning a wineglassful of infusum sennæ.

PILULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI CHLO'RIDI MITIS, Pills of mild chloride of mercury, Calomel pill. (Hydrarg. chlorid. mit. ℥ss; acacia, in pulv. ℥j; syrup. q. s. ut fiat pil. 240. — Ph. U. S.) Each pill contains one grain.

PILULÆ DE HYDRARGYRO, SCAMMO'NIO ET ALOE, vulgo MERCURIAL'ES, (F.) Pilules Mercurielles ou de Mercure, Scammonie et Aloe. (Hydrarg. purif. ℥j; mellis, ℥xj. Rub until the globules disappear; then add aloes Socot., scammon. ℞ ℥ij; mastic, cinnam. ℞ ℥ij. Make into a mass. — Ph. P.) Uses, same as the last, but they are more purgative. Dose, gr. viij to lxx. These pills are nearly the same as the Pastilles de Renaudot.

PILULÆ EX HYDRARGYRO MURIATICO MITI CUM SULPHURE STIBIATO AURANTIACO, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositis.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS COMPOSITÆ, Pilulæ ex stib'io et hydrar'gyro, P. antihyster'ica, P. ex hydrargyro muriat'ico miti cum sulphure stib'io aurantiaco, P. resolventes cum mercurio, P. depurantes, P. hydrargyri submuriatis, Compound pills of submuriate of mercury, Calomel pills, Plummer's pills, Red pill. (Hydrarg. submur., antimon. sulphur. precipitat. sing. ℥ij; guaiac. gum resin. contrit. ℥iv; spirit. rect. ℥ss. Beat together. — Ph. L.) Mercurial, and reputed to be diaphoretic and alterative. Dose, gr. v to x.

Leake's pilula saluta'ria resembles these. It is used in syphilis.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES, P. hydrargyri, P. de hydrargyro, scammonio et aloë—p. Doctoris Morton, P. balsamicæ—p. Myrrhæ compositis, P. Galbani compositis.

PILULÆ OPIA'TÆ, P. Theba'ica, Opiate pills, Common night pills, Anodyne pills, Nepen'thes opiatum, (F.) Pilules opiacées. (Opii, p. 1; ext. glycyrrh. p. 1; fruct. myrt. piment. p. 2. Mix. — Ph. E.) Five grains contain gr. ss of opium.

PILULÆ OPII, P. saponis cum opio—p. de Extracto opii, P. de cynoglossa—p. ex Oxido stibii et hydrargyri sulphureto nigro compositæ, Pilulæ antiscrophulosæ—p. Resolventes cum mercurio, P. hydrargyri submuriatis compos. — p. de Rhabbaro, Pilulæ rhei compositæ.

The stomachic nostrum, sold under the name of *Moseley's pills*, consists merely of *rhubarb* and *ginger*.

PILULÆ QUINÆ SULPHATIS, *Pills of sulphate of quinia*. (Quin. sulph. ℥j; acacia, in pulv. ℥ij; mel. q. s. ut fiat pilulæ 480.—Ph. U. S. Each pill contains a grain of the sulphate of quinia.

PILULÆ RHEI, *Pills of rhubarb*. (Rhej, pulv. ℥vj; saponis, ℥ij. M. et fiat pil. 120.—Ph. U. S.) Each pill contains three grains of rhubarb.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ, *P. de Rhabar'baro, Compound rhubarb pills*. (Rhei, pulv. ℥j; aloes, pulv. ℥vj; myrræ, pulv. ℥iv; ol. mentha pip. f℥ss. Beat into a mass, with *syrup of orange-peel*, to form 240 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Laxative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Griffitt's pills, so called after Dr. S. P. Griffitts, of Philadelphia, who prescribed them as a tonic aperient, were formed as follows:—Rhej, pulv. ℥ias; ferri sulph. ℥ss; saponis, ℥ij; aquæ, q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. xl dividenda. Dose, three or four at bedtime.

PILULÆ RUFÆ, P. aloes et myrrhæ—p. Salutaris, Leake's, see Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Saponaceæ, P. saponis cum opio—p. Saponis compositæ, P. saponis cum opio.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO, *P. saponis cum opio, Pills of soap and opium, P. saponis compositæ, (F.) Pilules de savon et d'opium*. (Opii, ℥ss; sapon. ℥ij. M.—Ph. U. S.) Five grains contain one of opium.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States has a form for the *Pilulæ opii*, *Opium pills*, as well as for the *Pilulæ saponis compositæ*; the only difference between them being in the proportion of the ingredients. The following is the formula for the *Pilulæ opii*:—Opii, pulv. ℥j; saponis, gr. xij. Beat with water into a mass to form 60 pills.

PILULÆ S SCILLÆ, P. scillæ compositæ.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ, *P. scillit'icæ, P. scillæ cum sinid'ere, P. e scillâ, Compound squill pill*. (Scillæ, pulv. ℥j; zingib. pulv., ammoniac. pulv. ʒā ℥j; saponis, ℥ij; syrup. q. s. ut fiat pil. 120.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, two pills. Expectorant and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ CUM ZINGIBERE, P. scillæ compositæ—p. Scilliticæ, P. scillæ compositæ—p. ex Stibio et hydrargyro, P. hydrargyri submur. compos.—p. Stomachicæ, P. aloes et kinæ kinæ.

PILULÆ STRYCHNINÆ, *Pills of Strychnia*. (Very pure strychnine, 2 gr.; conserve of roses, ℥ss. Make into 24 pills.) One or two for a dose.

PILULÆ S STYRACIS, *Storax Pills*. (Styracis pur. ℥ij; opii purif., mellis, croci, sing. ℥j. Ph. D.) Six grains contain one of opium.

PILULÆ SUBLINGUALES, Hypoglotides.

PILULÆ DE TEREBINTHINÆ, *Turpentine Pills*. Made of turpentine boiled in 3 times its weight of water, until, when thrown into cold water, it forms a soft paste, which has the properties of turpentine, and has been administered in gleet, &c.

PILULÆ THEBAICÆ, P. opiatæ—p. Tonicæ, P. ex Helleboro et myrrhâ.

PIL'ULAR, *Pilularia*; from *pilula*, 'a pill.' Relating to pills,—as 'a *pilular mass*,' 'pilular form,' &c.

PILULES, Pilulæ—p. *Agrégatives*, see *Aggregate*—p. *d'Aloes ou aloétiques*, Pilulæ aloeticæ—p. *d'Ammoniaque de cuivre*, Pilulæ ammoniuretii cupri—p. *Bénites de Fuller*, Pilulæ de aloes et fatidias—p. *de Fer composées*, Pilulæ ferri compo-

sitæ—p. *Ferrugineuses de Vallet*, see *Ferri proto-carbonas*—p. *Gourmandes*, Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ—p. *de Mercure*, Pilulæ hydrargyri—p. *de Mercure, &c.*, Pilulæ de hydrargyro, et scammonio et aloes—p. *Mercurielles*, Pilulæ de hydrargyro, scammonio et aloes—p. *Opiacées*, Pilulæ opiatæ—p. *de Savon et d'Opium*, Pilulæ saponis cum opio.

PILULIER (F.) *Pill Machine*. An instrument invented by the Germans for rolling and dividing pills. Also, the earthen pot in which pills are preserved.

PILUM, *Pistillum, Pistillum, Hyperos, Cer'cis*, (F.) *Pilon*. A pestle. A wooden, iron, bell-metal, marble, agate, porcelain, or glass instrument for beating or dividing substances in a mortar.

A *spring pestle* is one attached above to a spring, so as to take off the weight, and thus lessen the labour of pounding.

PILUS, Capillus, Caul, Hair.

PIMELE, Fat.

PIMELECCHYSIS, *Pimelorrhœa*.

PIMELICIOUS, Fatty.

PIMELITIS, from *πικελη*, 'fat,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the adipous tissue.

PIMELODES, Fatty.

PIMELO'MA, from *πικελη*, 'fat.' A fatty swelling.

PIMELORRHŒA, *Pimelec'chysis*, from *πικελη*, 'fat,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' A morbid discharge or disappearance of fat.

PIMELORTHOPNŒA, *Piorthopnœa*; from *πικελη*, 'fat,' *ορθος*, 'upright,' and *πνευν*, 'to breathe.' Dyspnœa, practicable only in the erect attitude, owing to fat.

PIMELO'SIS, *Obes'itas nim'ia*, from *πικελη*, 'fat.' Conversion into, or formation of, fat,—as *Pimelo'sis hepatic'a*, 'fatty degeneration of the liver.'

PIMELOBIS HEPATICA, *Adiposis hepatica*—p. *Nimia*, see *Polysarcia*.

PIMENT, Capsicum annum—p. *Royal*, *Myrica gale*.

PIMENTA, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIMENTO, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIMIACULA, *Labia pudendi*.

PIMPERNEL, BLUE, *Scutellaria lateriflora*—p. Red, *Anagallis*—p. Scarlet, *Anagallis arvensis*—p. Water, *Veronica beccabunga*.

PIMPILIM, *Piper longum*.

PIMPINEL, see *Pimpinella*—p. Italian, *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

PIMPINELLA ALBA, P. saxifraga—p. *Angelicefolia*, *Ligusticum podagraria*.

PIMPINEL'LA ANI'SUM, *Anise plant, Anisum, A. officinal'is seu vulgare, Sion ani'sum, A'pium ani'sum, Sola'men intestino'rum, An'esum*, (F.) *Anis. Family, Umbelliferae. Ser. Syst. Pentandria Digynia*. A native of Egypt. The seeds, *Ani'sum*, (Ph. U. S.) *Sem'ina Ani'si, An'iseed*, have an aromatic odour; and a sweetish, warm, grateful taste. They are carminative, and used in dyspepsia and in tormina of infants. Dose, gr. xv to ℥j, bruised. The oil,—*OLEUM ANI'SI*, (F.) *Huile d'anis*—is officinal. Dose, gtt. v to xv. Most of the oil used in this country under the name of *Oil of Anise* is said to be obtained from *Illicium Anisatum*.

PIMPINELLA, GREATER, P. magna—p. *Hircina*, P. Saxifraga—p. *Laterifolia*, *Sion anni*.

PIMPINEL'LA MAGNA seu *nigra seu major seu rubra*; *Greater Pimpinella*; *Tragoselinum magnum seu majus, Daucus, Cyan'opus*, (F.) *Boucage majeur*. The root has been extolled as diuretic

and resolvent, as well as in erysipelatous ulcerations, tinea capitis, rheumatism, &c.

PIMPINELLA MAJOR, *P. magna*—*p. Nigra*, *P. magna*—*p. Nostras*, *P. saxifraga*—*p. Officinalis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*—*p. Rubra*, *P. magna*.

PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA, *Saxifraga*, *Burnet saxifraga*, *Poterium sanguisorba*, *Sorbastrel'la*, *Tragoselinum*, *T. saxifraga*, *Pimpinella hirci'na* seu *umbellifera* seu *alba* seu *nostras*, (*F.*) *Boucage mineur*, *Petit B.*, *Pimprenelle*. The root has an unpleasant smell, and hot, pungent, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as a stomachic; and as a stimulating gargle in paralysis of the tongue.

PIMPINELLA UMBELLIFERA, *P. saxifraga*.

PIMPLE, Papula.

PIMPLED, Papulose.

PIMPRENELLE, *Pimpinella saxifraga*—*p. Noire*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

PIN. Perhaps from *pennum*, low Latin; or from *spina*; *Spina ferrea*, *Acus capita'ta*, (*F.*) *Épingle*. An iron or brass instrument, generally of a small size, pointed at one extremity, and having a head at the other. It is used, in Surgery, to fix rollers and dressings; and occasionally in sutures.

PIN À PIGNON, see *Pinus picea*.

PINASTELLUM, *Peucedanum*.

PINASTER, *Pinus sylvestris*.

PINCÉ, Pinched.

PINCE LITHODRASSIQUE, see *Lithodrassee*.

PINCÉE, Pugillus.

PINCERS, Forceps.

PINCETTES, Forceps.

PINCHED, *Contractus*, (*F.*) *Pinct*, *Grippé*.

An epithet applied to the face, when the features are contracted or shrunken; as in violent abdominal affections, or during intense pain.

PINCKNEYA PUBENS, *P. Pubescens*, *Georgia Bark*, *Bitter Bark*, *Florida Bark*, *Feever tree*. This bark has been used in Georgia in the cure of intermittents, and successfully. It is a powerful bitter. Dose of the powder, ℥i.

PINDARS, *Arachis Hypogea*.

PINE APPLE, *Bromelia ananas*—*p. Apherousii*, *Pinus cembra*—*p. Ground*, *Lycopodium complanatum*—*p. Ground*, stinking, *Camphorosma Monspeliaca*—*p. Mountain*, see *Pinus mughos*—*p. Mugho*, see *Pinus mughos*—*p. Sap. American*, *Hypopitys lanuginosa*—*p. Stone*, *Pinus pinea*—*p. Sugar*, see *Arrow Root*.

PINEA, *Pinus pinea*.

PINE'AL, *Pinea'tis*, from *pinus*, 'a pine.' That which resembles a pine-apple.

PINEAL GLAND, *Glandula pinea'tis*, *Cerebral epiph'ysis*, *Cona'rium*, *Cono'des corpus*, *Penis cerebri*, *Corpus turbina'tum*, *Virga seu Turbo cerebri*, is a small body, of a conical shape; pale red or grayish colour; and soft consistence; situate between the fornix and the tubercula quadrigemina. It almost always contains sabulous particles, *Sab'ulum cona'rii*: when these are grouped together over the base of the gland, they form the *Acer'vulus Cerebri* of Sömmerring, *A. seu Lapi'di glan'dula pinea'tis*. From its anterior part arise two medullary strim, which proceed over the posterior commissure; coast along the optic thalami, and unite at the anterior pillar of the fornix,—the *habe'nae* or *reins of the pineal gland*.

The uses of the pineal gland are unknown. Descartes supposed it to be the seat of the soul!

PINEL, see *Pinus pinea*.

PINEOLI, see *Pinus pinea*.

PINEUS PURGANS, *Jatropha curcas*.

PINGUIC'ULA, *Pterygium pinguis* seu *lar-*

da'cesum, from *pinguis*, 'fat,' 'fatty.' A small, whitish-yellow tumour in the sclerotic conjunctiva and subjacent areolar tissue, close to the margin of the cornea on its nasal or temporal side; so called from its being supposed, but erroneously, to be of a fatty nature.

PINGUE'DO, Fat—*p. Renalis*, *Nephridion*.

PINGUIC'ULA VULGARIS, *P. alpi'na*, *Sanic'ula monta'na*, *S. Eboracensis*, *Vi'ola palu'tris*, *Dodecath'eon Plin'ii*, *Butter-wort*, *Yorkshire San'icle*. Family, Personneæ. *Sex. Syst.* *Dianthria Monogynia*. The unctuousity of this plant has caused it to be applied to chaps, and as a pomatum to the hair. Decoctions of the leaves, in broths, are used by the common people in Wales as a cathartic.

PINGUID, Fatty.

PINGUIDINOSUS, Fatty.

PINGUIN, *Bromelia pinguin*.

PINGUITUDO, *Polysarcia adiposa*.

PINHOLE PUPIL, see *Pupil*, pinhole.

PINHONES INDICI, *Jatropha curcas*.

PINK, CAROLINA, *Spigelia Marilandica*.

PINK DYE. *Stripped safflower*, ℥i, *subcarb. of potass.* gr. xvij, *spirit of wine* ℥vij; digest for two hours; add *distilled water* ℥ij; digest for two hours more, and add *distilled vinegar* or *lemon juice* q. s., to reduce it to a fine rose-colour. Used as a cosmetic.

PINK, GROUND, *Silene Virginica*—*p. Indiana*, *Spigelia Marilandica*—*p. Wild*, *Silene Virginica*.

PINNA, Ala, Pavilion of the ear—*p. Marina*, see *Bissus*.

PINNACULUM FORNICIS GUTTURALIS, Uvula.

PINNÆ HEPATIS, Lobes of the liver—*p. Naris*, see *Nasus*.

PINNULA, *Aileron*.

PINNULÆ HEPATIS, Lobes of the liver.

PINO'LI. (*S.*) A preparation used for subsistence on long journeys in the West. It is parched corn, beaten or ground very fine, and sweetened with sugar, to be used with water, and drunk on the march. It is the cold flour of the Indiana, and early Western pioneers.

PINONCILLO TREE, *Castillognia lobata*.

PINUS ABIES, *P. excelsa* seu *picea*, *Abies*, *Abies rubra* seu *excelsa* seu *picea*, *El'at' thele'ia*, *Pice'a*, *Norway Spruce Fir*, *Yew-leaved Fir*. *Nat. Ord.* *Conifere*. *Sex. Syst.* *Monococia Monadelphica*. The tops are used in making *Spruce Beer*.

Essence of Spruce, *Essentia Abie'tis*, is a fluid extract, prepared by decoction from the twigs of this species of fir. From this is made *Spruce Beer*.

This fir affords the Burgundy pitch and common frankincense. 1. *Burgundy Pitch*, *White pitch*, *Pix Burgundica*, *Pix alba*, *Res'na abie'tis humida*, *Res'na alba humida*, *Pini abie'tis resina spontè concre'ta*, *Pix ar'ida*, *Pix abie'tis*, *P. abietis* (*Ph. U. S.*) (*F.*) *Poiz blanche*, *Poiz grasse*, *P. jaune*, *P. de Bourgogne*. This prepared concrete juice is of a close consistence, rather soft, of a reddish-brown colour, and not unpleasant smell. It is very adhesive to the skin; and, consequently, forms excellent plasters for remaining upon the part for some time;—as in cases of affections of the chest. 2. *Abie'tis Res'na*, (*Ph. L.* since 1809.) *Thus*, *Common Frankincense*, *Perrosin*, *Thus femininum*, *T. vulg'nt*, *Olib'anum vulgare* seu *cylo'stra*, *Resina abietis sicca*, *Resin of the Spruce Fir*. It is solid, dry, brittle; externally, brownish-yellow; internally, whitish. Used in plasters like the last.

PINUS ABIES, see *P. picea*—*p. Alba*, *P. picea*.

PINUS BALSAMÆ, *Abies balsamæ* seu *bal-*

samifera, *Peucea balsamea*. The tree which affords the *Canada Balsam*, *Balsamum Canadense* seu *de Can'ada*, *Resina strobil'ina*, *Terebinth'ina Canadensis*, *Pini balsamea*, *Canada Turpentine* or *Balsam*, *Balsam of Fir*, (F.) *Baume de Canada*, is one of the purest turpentine. It has the common properties of those substances.

PINUS CANADENSIS, *Abies Canadensis*, *Hemlock Spruce*. A tree, which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of New England, and is found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle States. The pitch—*Pix Canadensis*, *Canada Pitch*, *Hemlock Pitch*—obtained from it is commonly known under the name *Hemlock Gum*.

PINUS CANDICANS, *P. Picea*.

PINUS CEMERA, *P. Montana*, *Aphernous'li Pine*. It yields an agreeably scented turpentine:—the *Carpathian Balsam*, *Balsamum Carpathicum*, *B. Libani*, *Carpathicum*, *Briançon Turpentine*. The nuts, *Cembro nuts*, *Nu'dei Cembra*, have an eatable kernel, and yield oil. The shoots yield *Riga Balsam* by distillation.

PINUS DAMARRA, *Ag'athis Damarra*, grows in the East India Islands. The juice speedily concretes into a very hard resin,—the *Damarra turpentine*.

PINUS EXCELSA, *P. abies*—*p. Gallica*, *P. picea*.

PINUS LARIX *Abies larix*, *Larix*, *L. communis* seu *decidua* seu *Europæa* seu *pyramidalis*. The Larch, (F.) *Mélèze*. From this tree exudes *Or'emberg gum*, *Briançon manna*, *Gummi laricis* seu *Oremburgen'se* seu *Uralen'se*, *Manna Briançon'ina* seu *laricea*. It also yields, by boring, *Common Venice Turpentine*, *Resina Laricis*, *Terebinthina Veneta* seu *laric'ina*, *Pini Laricis resina liquida*, (F.) *Térébenthine de Venise*, *M. de Mélèze*. It is usually thinner than the other sorts of turpentine.

PINUS MUGHOS. The *Mountain* or *Mugho Pine*, *Pinus Pumilio*. From the extremities of the branches exudes the *Resina Strobil'ina*, of the Germans, or *Hungarian Balsam*. It is also obtained, by expression, from the cones. By distillation, the Hungarian balsam affords the *Krumholz oil*, *Oleum Templinum*.

PINUS PALUSTRIS, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

PINUS PICEA, *P. Abies*, *Abies*, *A. picea* seu *pectinata* seu *Gallica* seu *alba* seu *can'dicane* seu *vulgaris* seu *taxifolia*, *European Silver Fir Tree*, *Év'ate*, (F.) *Sapin communis*. By piercing the tubercles of the bark of this fir, the *Strasburg Turpentine* is obtained:—the *Resina Abietis*, (Ph. L. before 1809), *Oleum Abietis*, *Terebinth'ina Argentoratensis*.

PINUS PINASTER, see *P. sylvestris*.

PINUS PINEA, *Stone Pine*, *Pinea*, *Pinus*, *P. uberima* seu *sativa*. The nuts, *Zirbel nuts*, *Pine nuts*, *Nu'clei Pineæ*, *Pinei*, *Pine'oli*, (F.) *Pin à pignons*, are eaten raw, or preserved like almonds. They are, also, used in emulsions.

PINUS PUMILIO, see *Pinus mughos*—*p. Sativa*, *P. pinea*.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS, *Pinaster*, *Peuce*, *Scotch Fir*. This pine, as well as *P. maritima*, (*P. Pinaster*) and other species of *Pinus*, affords common turpentine and its oil, resin, tar, and pitch. 1. *Common Turpentine of Europe*, *Terebinth'ina*, *T. vulgaris*, *T. communis*, *Resina pini*, *Bijon*. *Horse Turpentine*, *Bordeaux Turpentine*, (F.) *Térébenthine de Bordeaux*, *Térébenthine commune*, is obtained by wounding the tree in hot weather. It is used, chiefly, as a dressing for wounds, &c., in horses, and for the distillation of the oil, (see *Oleum Terebinthine*.) The *White Turpentine*, or *Common Turpentine of America*—*Terebinth'ina*, Ph. U. S.—is produced chiefly from *Pinus palustris* and *P. taeda*, and perhaps

from other species inhabiting the Southern States. When the oil is distilled with water, yellow resin, or *Rosin*, (*Resina*, Ph. U. S.)—*Resina flava*—is left, which is only used in the formation of ointments and plasters: if without the addition of water, the residuum is common resin or *Colophony*. 2. When the cold begins to check the exudation of the common turpentine, part of it concretes in the wounds. This is called, in France, *Gallipot*, *Barras*; and *White Rosin*, *Resina alba*, when hardened after long exposure to the air. 3. When the old trees are subjected to distillation, in a coarse manner, Tar is obtained—*Hygropisios*, *Pisæ*, *Pix cedria*, *Resina pini empyreumatica liquida*, *Terebinth'ina empyreumatica*, *Alchitram*, *Alchit'ura*, *Cedria*, *Pix liquida*, (F.) *Goudron*, *Brai liquide*. Tar water, *Aqua Picea*, *A. Piceis*, *Infusum Piceis liquida* seu *Piceis empyreumatica liquida*, *Po'tio picea*, (F.) *Eau de Goudron*, was, at one time, a fashionable remedy in numerous complaints, and its use has been revived, since its virtues have been presumed to be owing to creosote. It is employed chiefly in pulmonary affections, and the vapour has been recommended in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs. It is used externally as a detergent. 4. *Common Pitch*, *Pix nigra*, *Black Pitch*, *Burnea*, *Burnia*, *Stone Pitch*, *Pix sicca*, *P. atra*, *P. navelis*, *Topissa*, *Palimpis'ea*, *P. arida* (Ph. L. before 1809), (F.) *Pois navale*, *P. noire*, is obtained by inspissating tar. It is used only as a resolvent in plasters.

PINUS TAEDA, see *P. sylvestris*—*p. Taxifolia*, *P. picea*—*p. Uberrima*, *Pinus pinea*—*p. Vulgaris*, *P. picea*.

PIONE, *Pæonia*.

PIONY, *Pæonia*.

PIORTHOPNŒA, *Pimelorthopnæa*.

PIOULQUES, (F.) A kind of sucking-pump, invented by Louis, for extracting water that had entered internal cavities, in cases of drowning. A useless instrument.

PIPE-PLANT, *Monotropa uniflora*.

PIPER, see *Piper nigrum*.

PIPER ALBUM *Leucopiper*, *White Pepper*, is black pepper freed from its cuticle.

PIPER AUGUSTIFOLIUM, *Matico*—*p. Aromaticum*, *P. nigrum*—*p. Betel*, *Betel*—*p. Brazilianum*, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. Calecuticum*, *Capsicum annuum*.

PIPER CAPENSE, a South African species, has all the properties of the peppers, and, in appearance and taste, greatly resembles cubeba. It possesses, too, similar virtues.

PIPER CARYOPHYLLATUM, see *Myrtus pimenta*—*p. Caudatum*, *P. cubeba*—*p. Chiapæ*, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIPER CUBEBA, *Per'sea cubeba*, *Laurus cubeba*, *Litæa cubeba* seu *piper'ita*. A native of Java and Guinea. The odour of these berries—*Cubeba*, *Com'peper*, *Compeba*, *Cubal sini*, *Piper caudatum*, *Bacca Piperis glabri*, *Cubeb Pepper*, *Tailed Pepper*, *Cuma'mus*, (F.) *Poivre-à-gueue*, *Quabebe*—is aromatic; taste at first cooling, afterwards pungent. The active principle is an essential oil—*Oleum Cubebæ*, oil of cubebs—which is officinal in the Pharm. U. S. The properties of the cubeb are stimulant and purgative. It is used only in gonorrhœa. Dose, from ℥j to ℥j, in powder, three or four times a day; of the volatile oil, 10 or 12 drops.

'Turkey yellow berries,'—the dried fruit of the *Rhamnus Catharticus*—are often substituted for cubebs.

PIPER GUINEENSE, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. Hispanicum*, *Capsicum*—*p. Indicum*, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. Jamaicense*, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIPER LONGUM, *Macropiper*, *Acapat'li*, *Caturip'ali*, *Pim'pilim*, *Long Pepper*, (F.) *Poivre*

long. As we receive the berries, they consist of the unripe fruit dried in the sun; and are small, round grains, disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle. They are stimulant, carminative, and tonic, like the other peppers. Dose, gr. v to ℥j.

PIPER LUSITANICUM, Capsicum annuum—p. Murale, Sedum.

PIPER METHISTICUM, see Ava.

PIPER NIGRUM, *Melanopiper*, *Molagoco'di*, *Lada*, *Piper aromaticum*, *Piper* (Ph. U. S.), *Black Pepper*, (F.) *Poivre noir*. Black pepper is the unripe fruit dried in the sun. Virtues, same as those of the other peppers.

PIPER ODORATUM JAMAICENSE, see Myrtus pimenta—p. Tabascum, see Myrtus pimenta—p. Turcicum, Capsicum annuum.

PIPERINA, *Piperinum*, *Pip'erine*, *Piperin*. A resinoid substance, obtained from the piper nigrum by M. Gerstadt, in which a part of the virtues of the pepper resides. It has been employed, like the quinia, in intermittents, and successfully.

PIPEROID, *Piperoidum*, *Zingiberin*. A yellow syrupy mass obtained by exhausting ginger root by ether. It is soluble in ether, alcohol, and oils, and may be given in tincture, sugar, lozenge, or syrup, in cases where ginger is indicated.

PIPEROPASTUS; from *πικρῶν*, 'pepper,' and *πασσῶν*, 'to strew.' Strewed with pepper,—socks, for example, where it is desirable to excite the surface of the feet.

PIPETTE. 'A small pipe.' In Pharmacy, a small tube terminating in a perforated point, which is passed into a liquid to be removed, from the surface of a precipitate, for example. The liquid is drawn into the tube by applying the mouth to the free extremity.

PIPINA, *Men'tula parva*. A small penis.

PIPPERIDGE BUSH, see *Oxycantha Galeni*.

PISSISEWA, *Pyrola umbellata*—p. Spotted, *Pyrola maculata*—p. White, *Pyrola maculata*.

PIPTONYCHIA, Onychoptosis.

PIQUETE, see *Sablé*.

PIQUIRE, Puncture, Wound, punctured.

PISA, (CLIMATE OF.) Pisa has long been celebrated as one of the most favourable climates in Italy for the consumptive. It is genial, but somewhat oppressive and damp. It is softer than that of Nice, but not so warm; less soft, but less oppressive than that of Rome.

PISCIARELLI, MINERAL WATERS OF. A spring at Monte Secco, in Italy, between Lake Agnano and Solfatara. It is thermal (100° Fahr.), sulphureous, and carbonated, and is chiefly used in old ulcers, leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and in cutaneous affections.

PISCID'IA ERYTHRI'NA, *Jamaica Dog-wood*. A small branching tree, common in most of the West India Islands;—*Diadelphia Decandria* of Linnæus. It is used in the West Indies to poison fish. It appears to be an acro-narcotic, and has been used in the form of a tincture of the bark of the root in toothach.

PISCINA, *Baignoire*.

PISCIV'OROUS, *Pisciv'orus*, *Ichthyoph'agous*, *Ichthyoph'agus*, from *piscis*, 'a fish,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' Feeding or subsisting on fish.

PISIFORM, *Pisiformis*, from *pisum*, 'a pea,' and *forma*, 'shape.'

PISIFORM'E, OS, *Os lenticularè*, *Os orbicularè*, *Os extra ordinem carpi*, (F.) *Os hors du rang*, is the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus. It is round, and gives attachment to the tendon of the cubitalis anterior, and to the anterior transverse ligament of the carpus. It is articulated, behind, with the os cuneiforme.

PISO, Mortar.

PISSA, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

PISSASPHAL'TUS, *Pissasphaltum*, *Mineral Pitch*, from *πίσσα*, 'pitch,' and *ασφαλτος*, 'bitumen.' (F.) *Pois minérale*. A thicker kind of *Petroleum* or *Rock oil*; formerly employed as a vulnerary. It is synonymous with *Glaucious bitumen*, *Malta bitumen*, and *Mineral tar*.

PISSELE'UM, *Oleum Pici'num*, from *πίσσα*, 'pitch,' and *ελαίον*, 'oil.' An oily matter obtained from boiling pitch, and used for the same purposes as tar.

PISSELEUM INDICUM, *Petroleum*.

PISSEMENT DE SANG, *Hæmaturia*.

PISSENLIT, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

PISSE'ROS, from *πίσσα*, 'pitch.' Ancient name of a cerate, prepared of olive oil, oil of roses, and dried pitch. It was, also, called *Cera'tum pica'tum*, and *C. tetraphar'macum*.—*Hippocrates*.

PISSE'TES, *Vinum pica'tum*. Same etymon. A wine prepared from tar and the must of the grape. It was regarded to be stomachic.

PISSE'OSIS, *Malacia*.

PISSEWEED, *Anthemis cotula*.

PISTACHIO NUTS, see *Arachis hypogæa*, *Pistacia vera*.

PISTACIA CHIA, *P. lentiscus*.

PISTACIA LENTIS'CUS, *P. Chia*, *Terebin'thus lentiscus*, *Lentiscus vulgaris*; the *Mastic Tree*. Family, *Terebinthaceæ*. The wood of this tree abounds with the resinous principles of mastic; and a tincture made from it has been used in the cure of dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery. It yields, by incision, the resin *Mastic*, *Res'na Lentisci'na*, *Men'frige*, *Mastic'hè*, *Mastix*, *Pistacia Lentis'ci Resi'na*. This resin has an agreeable smell when heated: is almost insipid: in globular, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent masses; soluble in ether; partially so in alcohol. It is stimulant, and has been used in old coughs, and gleet, and is chewed to sweeten the breath. It is sometimes, also, employed, to stop holes in carious teeth.

PISTACIA NARBONENSIS, *P. lentiscus*—p. *Reticulata*, *P. lentiscus*.

PISTACIA TEREBIN'THUS, *P. Narbonensis* seu *reticulata* seu *vera*, *Turpentine Tree*, *Hab-el-Kalimat*, *Terebinthus vulgaris*, *Terminthos*. The tree which affords the *Cyprus Turpentine*, *Res'na Terebin'thi*, *Terebinth'ina vera*, *T. Chia*, *T. Cyp'ria*, (F.) *Térébinthine de Chio*. This substance is classed amongst the resins. It is procured by wounding the bark of the trunk. The best Chio turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; very tenacious, clear, and almost transparent; of a white colour inclining to yellow, and of a fragrant smell; moderately warm to the taste, but free from acrimony and bitterness. It resembles in virtues the other turpen-tines.

PISTACIA VERA. Name of the tree which affords the *Nux Pistacia*. *Pista'chio nuts* have a sweetish, unctuous taste, resembling that of sweet almonds. Like these, they afford an oil, and may be formed into an emulsion.

PISTILLUM, *Pilum*.

PISTOLOCHIA, *Aristolochia pistolochia*.

PISTORIENSIS GLADIUS, *Bistouri*.

PISUM, *Pisum sativum*, *Pea*, *Garden pea*, (F.) *Pois*, *P. cultivè*. The seeds of the pea, *Fam. Leguminosæ*, *Sex. Syst. Diadelphia decandria*, are much employed as an aliment, both in the fresh and dried state. They are farinaceous, and, when dried, not easy of digestion.

PIT, Pock mark—p. of the Stomach, *Fæcette de cowæ*.

PITAY'A BARK. This bark is preferred in Colombia to any other. It contains a new vegetable alkali, to which the name *Pitayine* has been given.

PITAYINE, see *Pitaya* bark.

PITCAITHLEY, MINERAL WATERS OF. These saline springs, at Pitcaithley, about four miles from Perth, Scotland, contain chlorides of sodium and calcium.

PITCH, Colophonia—p. Black, see *Pinus sylvestris*—p. Burgundy, see *Pinus abies*—p. Canada, see *Pinus Canadensis*.

PITCH CAP, see *Depilatory*.

PITCH, COMMON, *Pinus sylvestris*—p. Hemlock, see *Pinus Canadensis*—p. Jew's, Asphaltum—p. Mineral, Pissasphaltum.

PITCH PASTER, see *Depilatory*, *Emplastrum picis*.

PITCH, STONE, see *Pinus sylvestris*—p. White, see *Pinus abies*.

PITHYRIASIS, *Pityriasis*.

PITHYRINUS, *Acerosus*, *Furfuraceus*.

PITTA'CIUM. A pitch plaster, from *terres*, 'pitch.'

PITTING, Pock mark.

PITTOSIS, *Malacia*.

PITTO'TA. Medicines in which pitch is the chief ingredient.

PITTSBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate mineral spring, situate about four miles south-west of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. It contains chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, oxide of iron, sulphate of lime, and carbonic acid.

PITUITA, Mucus, Phlegm—p. Narium, *Nasal mucus*.

PITU'ITARY, *Pituitarius*, from *pituita*, 'phlegm.' Concerned in the secretion of mucus or phlegm. A name given to several parts.

PITUITARY BODY, P. Gland.

PITUITARY FOSSA, *Fossa Pituitaria*. A depression on the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone, which lodges the pituitary gland. It is called, on account of its shape, *Sella Turcica*, *Epithypium*. Chausnier calls it *Fossa supra-sphenoidalis*, from its situation.

PITU'ITARY GLAND, *Glandula Pituitosa* vel *pituitaria*, *Glandula basilaris*, *Lacuna* vel *Appendicula cerebri*, *Hypophysis* seu *Appendix cerebri*, *Pituitary body*, *Corpus pituitaria*;—*Appendix sub-sphenoidale du cerveau*, (Ch.) A small, round body; the anterior portion of which is of a cineritious yellow hue, and the posterior, which is smaller, is whitish and pulpy. Its functions are unknown.

PITUITARY MEMBRANE, *Schneiderian Membrane*, *Membrana pituitaria*, *M. olfactoria*. The mucous membrane which lines the nasal bone, and extends to the different cavities communicating with the nose. In the nasal fossae, the membrane appears formed of two layers, intimately united;—the one in contact with the bone is fibrous;—the other is free at one surface. The latter is a mucous membrane, on which papillae are not easily distinguishable, but which contains them, as well as a number of very small mucous follicles, that open into the cavity of the nares. On penetrating the maxillary, frontal, sphenoidal, and ethmoidal sinuses, the membrane becomes very thin, transparent, less vascular, and seems reduced to its mucous layer. The pituitary membrane receives the impression of odours, by means of the expansion of the olfactory nerves upon it. It is the seat of smell.

PITU'ITOUS, *Pituitosus*; from *pituita*, mucus or phlegm. Consisting of, or resembling, or full of mucus or phlegm.

PITYRI'ASIS, from *πυρρος*, 'bran'; *Lepidosis Pityriasis*, *Pityriasis*, *Pityriasis*, *Herpes*

furfuraceus, *H. farinosus*, *Porri'go* (of some), *Tinea furfuracea*, *T. porriginosa*, *Furfuratio*, *Furfuris*, *ca*, *Dandriff*, *Dandruff*, (F.) *Teigne*, *Dartre*, *Dartre furfuracee volante*;—a very superficial affection; characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur; but which never form crusts, or are accompanied with excoriations. It is not contagious. It occurs under three or four varieties of form.

PITYRIASIS, *Porri'go*—p. *Nigra*, *Melasma*—p. *Versicolor*, *Chloasma*.

PITYRISMA, *Pityriasis*.

PITYROIDES, *Furfuraceus*.

PITYRON, *Furfur*.

PIVOINE, *Paeonia*.

PIV'OTING. In dentistry, an operation, which consists in fastening in a new crown upon the root of a tooth by means of a piece of gold wire, called 'a pivot.'

PIX, Sperm—p. *Abietina*, see *Pinus abies*—p. *Abietis*, see *Pinus abies*—p. *Alba*, see *Pinus abies*—p. *Anda*, see *Pinus abies*, and *Pinus sylvestris*—p. *Atra*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—p. *Brutia*, *Brutia*—p. *Burgundica*, see *Pinus abies*—p. *Canadensis*, see *Pinus Canadensis*—p. *Cedria*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—p. *Græca*, *Colophonia*—p. *Liquida*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—p. *Navalis*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—p. *Nigra*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—p. *Sicca*, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

PLACE'BO, 'I will please.' A medicine, prescribed rather to satisfy the patient than with any expectation of its effecting a cure.

PLACEN'TA. A Latin word, signifying a *Cake*. *P. uteri* seu *uterina* seu *uteri carnea*, *Hepar* seu *Jecur uterinum*, *Caro* seu *Affusio orbicularis*, *Maza*. A soft, spongy, vascular body, adherent to the uterus, and connected with the fetus by the umbilical cord. It is not in existence during the first period of the embryo state, but its formation commences perhaps with the arrival of the embryo in the uterus. It is generally considered to have two portions, one *fœtal*, and the other *maternal*. The *fœtal* consists of highly vascular villi and tufts, which contain the insulating loops of the umbilical arteries and umbilical vein of the fetus. The maternal portion is considered by Dr. Reid to consist, essentially, of a large sac formed by the inner coat of the vascular system of the mother, into which the maternal blood is poured by the curling arteries of the uterus, and from which it is returned by the utero-placental veins. The tufts and villi of the fetal placenta are ensheathed by this inner coat of the maternal vascular system; and, according to Prof. Goodair, two distinct sets of nucleated cells—one maternal and the other fetal—separate the maternal and fetal portions where they come in contact, one set of which are probably, he thinks, concerned in the separation of nutritive matter from the maternal blood, and the other destined to convey it into the vessels of the fetus. The placenta is formed of several *lobes* or *cotyledons*, which can be readily distinguished from each other on the uterine surface; but towards the fetal surface are confounded into one mass. It is composed of the umbilical vessels, areolar tissue, and whitish, resisting filaments, which are vascular ramifications obliterated. Lymphatic vessels have also been presumed to exist in it; and nerves have been traced, proceeding from the great sympathetic of the fetus.

The main function of the placenta appears to be like that of the lungs in the adult. It admits of the blood of the fetus being shown to that of the mother, and undergoing requisite changes. It may, also, be an organ for nutritive absorption, as observed above.

PLACEN'TA CRUORIS, see *Blood*—p. *Fœbrilla*,

Ague cake — p. Oblata, P. prævia — p. Obvia, P. prævia.

PLACEN'TA PRÆ'VIA, (from præ, 'before,' and via, 'way,') P. ob'via, P. obla'ta. Presentation of the placenta; a condition which gives rise to unavoidable hemorrhage from the uterus. The safety of the female depends upon speedy delivery.

PLACENTA SANGUINIS, see Blood — p. Uteri Succenturiata, Decidua.

PLACEN'TAL, *Placenta'lis*. Relating, or appertaining to, the placenta.

PLACENTI'TIS, *Placunti'tis*, *Placoi'tis*, *Inflamma'tio placen'tæ*. A hybrid word — from *placenta*, and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the placenta.

PLACEN'TULA, 'a little cake.' A rudimental placenta. The placenta of an abortion.

PLACOITIS, Placentitis.

PLACUNTITIS, Placentitis.

PLADAROMA, Pladarosis.

PLADARO'SIS, *Pladaro'ma*, *Pladar'otes*, from *πλαδαρος*, 'soft.' A soft tumour on the eyelid, unaccompanied with redness or pain.

PLADARÔTES, Pladarosis.

PLAFOND DES VENTRICULES DU CERVEAU, Corpus callosum.

PLAGA, Ictus, Wound.

PLAGIOL'IA, *Planobol'ia*, from *πλαγιος*, 'to one side,' and *βαλλειν*, 'to throw.' Imperfect emission of sperm into the vagina. Emission to one side; sometimes practised to render impregnation less probable.

PLAGUE, from *πληγη*, *plaga*, 'a stroke.' *Pestis*, P. orientalis, P. bubona'ria orientalis seu inguina'ria, P. contagio'sa, P. acutiss'ima, P. septic'a, P. Glandulo'sa, P. Ade'no-septic'a, P. inguina'ria, *Pestil'itas*, *Ephem'era pestilentia'lis*, *E. mortif'era*, *Lues inguina'ria*, *Clades glandula'ria*, *Phthora*, *Pestilen'tia*, *Lues*, *Loimos*, *Febris ade'no-nervo'sa*, *Læmos*, *Læmè*, *Læ'mia*, *Læmop'gra*, *Chaoada*, *Anthra'cia Pestis*, *Anthraco'typhus*, *Febris pestilens*, *Syn'ochus pestilentia'lis*, *Typhus pestis*, *T. pestilentia'lis*, *T. gravis'simus*, *T. anthra'cticus*, *T. Bubon'icus*, *Eranthe'ma pestis*, the *Pest*, *Levant plague*, *Septic* or *glandular pestilence*, (F.) *Peste*, *Typhus d'Orient*, *Fiebre du Levant*. An eminently malignant disease; endemic in the Levant; frequently epidemic, and destroying at least two-thirds of those it attacks. It is a fever of the most aggravated kind, with affection of the lymphatic glands of the groin or axilla, and carbuncles. Its miasmata — it has been conceived — adhere to different organic textures, to woollen goods, clothing and furniture; and may thus be transported to a considerable distance; but this is not certain. The mean duration of the disease is six or seven days; some die in twenty-four hours, others not till ten or twelve days. Pathological anatomy has afforded little light with respect to it. Various means have been used for arresting it, but none have seemed to be pre-eminently distinguished. The great point is, to watch the indications as they develop themselves; and to treat the case, in general, like one of typhus gravior. It is universally agreed that the suppuration of the buboes should be aided as far as practicable. For preventing the importation and spread of the plague, the *Quarantine Laws* have been instituted; and when the disease has actually appeared, a *cordon sanitaire* has been drawn round the infected district, so as to prevent all communication.

PLAGUE, COLD. A severe form of congestive fever, seen in the Southern States. Biliary pneumonia, in which there is no reaction, has been, also, so called.

PLAGUE MARK, Plague token.

PLAGUE, PALL. A malignant fever, greatly resembling Plague, which prevailed in Rajpootana after July, 1836.

PLAGUE SPOT, Plague token.

PLAGUE TOKEN, *Plague mark*, *Plague spot*. A mark by which one struck with the plague was known. Perhaps the early stage of carbuncle in unfavourable cases. It is described as a small tubercle — *Bossa* — somewhat resembling a wart, callous and more or less deficient in sensibility, varying in size from that of a millet-seed to that of a bean.

PLAGULA, Compress, Pledget, Splint.

PLAIE, Wound — p. d'Arme & feu, Wound, gunshot — p. d'Arquebuaude, Wound, gunshot — p. Contuse, Wound, contused — p. Envenimè, Wound, poisoned — p. par Arrachement, Wound, lacerated — p. d' Lambeaux, see Flap.

PLANANTHUS FASTIGATUS, Lycopodium selago — p. Selago, Lycopodium selago.

PLANARIA LATIUSCULA, Distoma hepaticum.

PLANCHER (F.), 'floor.' In anatomy, the inferior wall or boundary of a cavity.

PLANCHER DU CERVEAU, Tentorium.

PLANCUS, Leiopus.

PLANE, Plexus — p. Mesial, see Mesial.

PLANET-STRUCK, see Sideratio.

PLANETES, *Planè'tis*, *Plan'icus*, *Errun'dus*, *Errat'ic*. An epithet given to diseases, whose returns are irregular — especially to intermittent fever; *Planetes Febris*, F. *Errat'ica*, F. *Erronea*, F. *Vaga*.

PLANETICA ARTHRITIS, Gout, wandering.

PLANICUS, Planetes.

PLANIPEDES, Steganopodes.

PLANITIES PEDIS, Sole.

PLANOBOLIA, Plagiobolia.

PLANTA NOCTIS, Hydros, Sudamina — p. Pedis, Sole — p. Prima pedis, Tarsus.

PLANTA'GO, P. Major, *Centine'cia*, *Arnglos'sum*, *Septiner'cia*, *Polymer'on*, *Heptapedron*, *Planta'go latifolia* seu *major* seu *rupe'ris*, (F.) *Plantain commun*. Family, Plantaginæ. *Sc. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The leaves have been said to be refrigerant, attenuant, substyptic, and diuretic.

PLANTAGO AQUATICA, Alisma plantago.

PLANTAGO CORONOPES, *Coronopo'dium*, *Corsu cervi'num*, *Stella terra*, *Plantago*, *Buckshorn Plantain*. Properties like the last.

PLANTAGO NITIDA, P. psyllium.

PLANTAGO PSYLLIUM, P. nit'ida, *Psyllium*, P. *erectum*, *Pulica'ris herba*, *Crystal'lion*, *Cynmoi'a*, *Branching Plantain*, *Fleawort*, (F.) *Herba que puces commune*. The seeds have a nauseous, mucilaginous taste, and no remarkable smell. The decoction of the seeds is recommended in hoarseness and roughness of the fauces.

PLANTAGO VULGARIS, Plantago.

PLANTAIN, BRANCHING, *Plantago psyllium* — p. Buckshorn, *Plantago coronopus* — p. *Commun*, *Plantago* — p. d'Eau, *Alisma plantago* — p. Rattlesnake, *Goodyera pubæscens* — p. Robin's, *Erigeron bellidifolium* — p. Tree, *Musa paradisiaca* — p. Water, *Alisma plantago*, *Unisema deltifolia*.

PLANTAIRE, *Plantar muscle* — p. *Grilis*, *Plantar muscle*.

PLANTAR, *Planta'ris*, from *planta*, 'the sole of the foot.' That which relates or belongs to the sole of the foot. This name has been given to several parts.

PLANTAR APONEURO'SIS, P. *fas'cia*. A thick, dense, resisting aponeurosis; of a triangular shape, and superficially situate, which occupies

the middle and sides of the sole of the foot, and furnishes insertions to several of the muscles of the region, either directly or through the medium of septa, which it sends between them.

PLANTAR ARCH, see **Plantar arteries**.

PLANTAR ARTERIES. These are two in number, and arise from the extremity of the posterior tibial artery. They are distinguished into:—The *internal plantar artery*, situate above the abductor pollicis pedis. It extends from the termination of the posterior tibial to the trunk of one of the collaterals of that toe. The *external plantar artery* is larger than the preceding, and ought to be considered as the termination of the posterior or tibial. Situate above the flexor communis digitorum pedis, it extends from beneath the calcaneum to the posterior extremity of the last metatarsal space. When it has reached this part, it turns from without inwards; advances towards the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone, and anastomoses with the perforating branch of the *dorsalis tarsi*. In the first part of its course, it furnishes calcaneal, articular, muscular, and adipous branches. The second portion of the artery is called the *Plantar Arch* or *Cross*. It gives branches in all directions. The inferior and posterior have received no name. The superior—three in number—are the *posterior perforating arteries*. The anterior branches are larger, and there are commonly four. They furnish the *anterior perforating*, and the *collateral* of the last four toes.

PLANTAR CROSS, see **Plantar arteries**—p. **Fascia**, **P. aponeurosis**.

PLANTAR LIGAMENTS. A name given to the inferior ligaments, which unite the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, to distinguish them from the superior, called *dorsal*.

PLANTAR MUSCLE, *Plantaris*, *P. gracilis*, *Tibiae gracilis*, *Extensor tarsi minor*, (F.) *Plantaire*, *P. Grêle*, *Jambier grêle*, *Petit fémoro-calcanien*, (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the leg. It is long, thin, and narrow. Above, it is attached to the posterior part of the external condyle of the os femoris: below, it terminates by a long tendon, which is attached to the posterior and inner part of the calcaneum. This muscle extends the leg on the foot, and conversely. It can, also, assist in the flexion of the leg on the thigh.

PLANTAR NERVES. These are two in number, and are furnished by the termination of the posterior tibial nerve. They are distinguished into—1. The *internal plantar nerve*, which extends from the inferior part of the tibial nerve to both sides of the first three toes, and the inner side of the fourth. It furnishes, also, branches to the abductor of the great toe; to the short flexor of the toes; to the accessory; to the short flexor of the great toe, the lumbricales, &c. 2. The *external plantar nerve* proceeds from the termination of the posterior tibial to the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone, and gives branches to the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, the accessory and the abductor of the little toe. This trunk subsequently divides into two branches;—the one—*profunda*—is distributed to the short flexor of the great toe: the interosseus and abductor pollicis pedis: the other—*superficialis*—sends filaments to the short flexor of the little toe, the two sides of that toe, the outer side of the 4th, and the last lumbricales.

PLANTAR REGIONS OR SURFACES are different regions or surfaces of the sole of the foot. Three are generally reckoned,—the *internal*, *middle*, and *external*.

PLANTAR VEINS follow a similar arrangement. **PLANTARIA**, Dengue.

PLANTARIS, **Plantar**, **P. muscle**—p. **Superficies pedis**, **Sole**—p. **Verus**, see **Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans** (accessorius.)

PLANTARIUM, **Pubes**.

PLANTE DU PIED, **Sole**.

PLANTI-SOUS-PHALANGIENS, **Lumbricales pedis**—p. *Tendino-phalangiens*, **Lumbricales pedis**.

PLANUM AFONEUROTICUM DIAPHRAGMATIS. The tendinous expansion of the diaphragm.

PLANUM OS, from *planus*, 'soft, smooth.' The papyraceous or orbital plate of the ethmoid bone was formerly so called.

PLANUM PDIS, **Sole**.

PLANUM SUPERIORIS LINGUÆ. The upper surface of the tongue.

PLANURIA, from *πλανος*, 'wandering, false,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Discharge of urine through unwonted ways.

PLAQUEMINIER D'EUROPE, **Diospyros lotus**.

PLAQUES GAUFREES, **Peyeri glandulae**—p. *Laitueuse*, see *Taches laitueuse*.

PLASMA, **Liquor sanguinis**.

PLASMEXHIDROSIS, from *plasma*, the *liquor sanguinis*; *εξ*, 'out of,' and *ιδρωσις*, 'perspiration.' Exudation of the plasma of the blood from the vessels.

PLASTER, **Emplastrum**—p. **Adhesive**, **Emplastrum resinæ**, **Sparadrapum adhesivum**—p. **Adhesive**, **Baynton's**, see **Emplastrum resinæ**—p. **Adhesive**, of pitch and resins, **Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans**—p. **Ammoniacum**, **Emplastrum ammoniaci**—p. **Ammoniacum with mercury**, **Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro**—p. **Argmatic**, **Emplastrum aromaticum**—p. **Asafoetida**, **Emplastrum asafoetidæ**—p. of **Belladonna**, **Emplastrum belladonnæ**—p. **Bliaster**, **Bliaster**—p. **Bliastering**, **Emplastrum lyttæ**—p. of **Bliastering fly**, **Emplastrum lyttæ**—p. **Calefacient**, **Emplastrum calefaciens**—p. of **Cantharides**, compound, **Emplastrum lyttæ compositum**—p. **Cephalic**, **Emplastrum picis comp.**—p. **Corn**, **Sparadrapum viride**—p. **Corn**, **Kennedy's**, **Sparadrapum viride**—p. **Court**, **English**, see **Ichthyocolla**, **Sparadrapum adhesivum**—p. **Cummin**, **Emplastrum cumini**—p. **Defensive**, **Sparadrapum Galteri**—p. **Diachylon**, **Emplastrum plumbi**—p. **Fly**, **Emplastrum lyttæ**—p. **Frankincense**, **Emplastrum thuris**—p. **Galbanum**, **Emplastrum galbani**—p. **Galbanum**, compound, **Emplastrum galbani compositum**—p. **Gum**, **Emplastrum gummosum**—p. of **Gum-resins**, **Emplastrum cum gummi-resinis**—p. **Hemlock**, **Emplastrum cicutæ**—p. **Iron**, **Emplastrum ferri**—p. **Isinglass**, see **Sparadrapum adhesivum**—p. **Issue**, **Sparadrapum pro fonticulis**—p. **Lead**, **Emplastrum plumbi**—p. **Machine**, **Sparadrapier**—p. **Mercurial**, **Emplastrum hydrargyri**—p. of **Mercury**, compound, **Emplastrum hydrargyri compositum**—p. **Nuremberg**, **Emplastrum Norimbergense**—p. **Opium**, **Emplastrum opii**—p. **Pitch**, see **Depilatory**—p. **Pitch**, comp., **Emplastrum picis compositum**—p. **Resin**, **Emplastrum resinæ**—p. of **Red oxide of iron**, **Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri**—p. **Soap**, **Emplastrum saponis**—p. of **Spanish flies**, compound, **Emplastrum lyttæ compositum**—p. **Stickling**, **Emplastrum resinæ**—p. **Strengthening**, **Emplastrum ferri**, **Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri**—p. **Warm**, **Emplastrum calefaciens**—p. **Wax**, **Emplastrum cereæ**.

PLASTIC, *Plasticus*, *Formativus*, *Formative*, from *πλασσω*, 'I form.' That which forms, or serves to form.

PLASTIC ELEMENT. One which bears within it the germs of a higher form.—Gerber.

PLASTIC FORCE. The generative or formative power in organized bodies. It is also called *Nivus formativus*, *Vis seu Virtus plastica seu formativa*, *Vis essentialis seu reproductiva*, *Facultas formatrix seu nutritrix seu auctrix seu vegetativa*; *Bias alterativum*, *Motus assimilationis*, *Anima vegetativa*, *Plasticismus*, *Virtus formatrix*, *Plasticitas*, *Plasticity*, *Force of Nutrition*, *F. of assimilation*, *Force of Formation*, *Force of vegetation*, *Puissance du moule intérieur* (Buffon), *Bildungstrieb*, *Germ-force* of the Germans.

PLASTIC LYMPH, *Liquor Sanguinis*—p. Surgery, *Morioplastics*.

PLASTICIMUS, *Plastic Force*.

PLASTICITAS, *Plastic Force*.

PLASTICITY, *Plastic Force*.

PLASTILYTIC, *Antiplastic*.

PLASTILYTICUM (HÆMATOLYTICUM), *Spanemic*.

PLATA, *Scapula*.

PLATANO, *Musa Sapientum*.

PLATANTHE'RA ORBICULA'TA, *Large round-leaved Orchis*; indigenous. *Order Orchidaceæ*; flowering in July. The leaves are large, soft and fleshy, and are used, in certain places, for dressing blisters.

PLATANUS, *Musa paradisiaca*.

PLATEA, *Bothriocephalus latus*.

PLATES, MANSFORD'S, see *Galvanism*.

PLATIAS'MUS, from *πλατος*, 'broad.' Excessive development of the lips, causing the articulation to be imperfect.

PLATINA, *Platinum*.

PLAT'INUM, *Plat'ina*, from (S.) *plata*, 'silver.' The preparations of platinum resemble in their therapeutical properties those of gold. The *BICHLORIDE*, *Plat'ini Bichlor'idum*, made by dissolving platinum in *agua regia*, and the *DOUBLE CHLORIDE* of PLATINUM and SODIUM, *Sodii chloroplat'inas*, *Chloroplat'inat' of Sodium*, prepared by dissolving bichloride of platinum and pure chloride of sodium, in proper proportions, in water, evaporating and crystallizing, — are the preparations used. They are not much prescribed.

PLATULA, see *Pediculus*.

PLATYBREGMATE, see *Cranium*.

PLATYCORIA, *Mydriasis*.

PLATYCORIASIS, *Platycoria*.

PLATYNO'SIS, from *πλατος*, 'broad.' *Amplifcat'io*. Morbid extension of parts.

PLATYOPHTHALMON, *Antimonium*.

PLATYPOLIA, see *Kyllosis*.

PLATYPUS, see *Kyllosis*.

PLATYS'MA, from *πλατος*, 'broad.' Any thing broadly extended. A spread plaster.

PLATYS'MA MYOIDES, *P. Myo'des*, *Musculus cutaneus*, *M. subcutaneus* (Winslow), *Quadratus genæ vel latissimus colli*, *Expansio musculo'sa*, *Tetragnus*, *Stomoman'icon*, (F.) *Thoraco-maxillofacial*, *Thoraco-facial* (Ch.), *Peaucier*. A muscle situate superficially on the lateral parts of the neck. It is flat, broad, and quadrilateral. Its fibres, which are all parallel to each other, pass obliquely downwards, and from without inwards. They arise from the areolar tissue, which covers the anterior and superior part of the chest; pass before the clavicle, and proceed to attach themselves at the interior part of the symphysis menti, at the external oblique line of the jaw, and at the commissure of the lips. The fibres of this last insertion form a distinct fasciculus, called by some anatomists *Musculus Risorius Santorini*. The platysma myoides depresses the commissure of the lips, and carries it outwards. It contributes, also, to the depression of the lower jaw. When it contracts, it wrinkles the skin of the neck transversely.

PLATYSTER'NOS, from *πλατος*, 'broad,' and *στερον*, 'the sternum.' One who has a broad well developed chest.—D. Pechlin.

PLATYS'TOMUS; from *πλατος*, 'broad,' and *στομα*, 'mouth.' One who has a broad mouth.

PLAUTUS, *Leipus*.

PLECHAS, *Perinæum*.

PLECTANÆ, *Cornua uteri*.

PLECTANE, *Plica*, *Plegma*, *Plexus*. A fold; a plexus. Also, a cornu of the uterus.

PLECTRUM. The styloid process of the temporal bone. Also, the uvula, and the tongue.—Castelli.

PLEDGET, (D.) *Plagghe*, *Plumace'olis*, *Lintea'men*, *Plag'ula*, (F.) *Plumace'olis*, *Plumaseau*. A small compress or *gâteau* of lint—(the filaments arranged parallel to each other)—fastened between the hands after the extremities have been cut off or folded down. It is applied over wounds, ulcers, &c., to preserve them from the contact of the air, to retain dressings in situ, and to absorb the discharges.

PLEGE, *Blow*, *Ictus*.

PLEGMA, *Plectane*, *Plexus*.

PLEGOMETER, *Pleximeter*.

PLEIN, (F.) 'Full.' The middle part of a roller.

PLEIOMASTHUS, *Polymasthus*.

PLEIOMAZIA, see *Polymasthus*.

PLENA MULIER, *Pregnant*.

PLENITUDE, *Fulness*.

PLENITUDE, *Plethora*.

PLENCK'S DEPLILATORY, see *Depilatory*, *Colley's*.

PLEONEC'TICA ATHYM'IA *SEU MELANCHOLIA*. A form of insanity characterized by a desire for gain or by covetousness.

PLEONEC'TICUS, from *πλεον*, 'more,' and *εχειν*, 'to have.' Covetous. Desirous to acquire: hence *mania pleonectica*.

PLERO'SIS, from *πληρης*, 'full'; also *Repletio*, *Refectio*, *Repletio*. Restoration of flesh after sickness. *Plethora*.

PLEROTICUS, *Incarname*.

PLES'MONE, *Plenitudo*, *Sati'etas*, *Sati'ety*. Intemperance. A condition the opposite to that of hunger.

PLESSER, *Plexor*.

PLESSIMETER, *Pleximeter*.

PLETHOMER'IA, from *πληθος*, 'many,' and *μερος*, 'a part.' Superabundance of parts, as in the case of six fingers to one hand.

PLETHO'RA, from *πληθω*, 'I fill.' *Poly'mia*, *Polyhyperhæ'mia*, *Panhyperhæ'mia*, *Polyhæ'mia sanguinea*, *Angiopleuro'sis*, *Angiopleuro'sis*, *Erythro'mia*, *Erythro'sis*, *Hæmatopletho'ra*, *Hæmopletho'ra*, *Plenitudo*, *Multitudo*, *Redundantia*, *Repletio*, *En'chyma*, *Comple'tio*, *Pletho'ry*, *Repletio*, *Sanguineness*, *Fulness*, (F.) *Abundantia*, *Rédondance*. The word *plethora*, which means repletion, *Pleto'sis*, expresses a superabundance of blood in the system, or in some part of it:—hence the division of plethora into *general* and *local*; the latter being called, according to its seat, *cerebral*, *pulmonary*, *uterine*, &c. The principal symptoms of plethora exist in the circulatory system; such as redness of the surface, swelling of the veins, increase in the fulness of the pulse, in the strength of the heart's pulsations, &c., with spontaneous hemorrhages occasionally. With these are usually united general heaviness, torpor, lassitude, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, flushes of heat, &c. The blood of plethoric persons differs from healthy blood in the ratio of water which it contains, and especially in the augmentation of the red corpuscles.

The tendency to plethora, or its actual existence, must be obviated by purgatives, prope-

exercise, &c.; and, if the danger from it be pressing, by blood-letting. This is, however, a doubtful remedy for general plethora, as it increases hæmatisis.

PLETHORA, LOCAL, Hyperæmia.

PLETHORIC, *Plethoricus*, *Polyæmic*, *Polyæmicus*, *Sanguine*, *Sanguineous*, (F.) *Pléthorique*. Same etymon. Full of blood. Relating to or affected with plethora.

PLETHORICUS, Plethoric.

PLETHORY, Plethora.

PLETHOS, Satiety.

PLEUMON, Pulmo.

PLEUMONIA, Pneumonia.

PLEURA, *Pleurum*, *Pleuro'ma*, 'the side, a rib.' *Membra'na pleurit'ica succin'gens seu costæ succin'gens*, *Membra'na seu Tu'nica costalis seu subcosta'lis*, *Hypopleu'rios*, (F.) *Plèvre* ou *Pleure*. The pleuræ are two thin, diaphanous, perspirable membranes, which line each side of the chest, and are reflected thence upon each lung. Like all serous membranes—to which class they belong—each represents a sac without aperture. From the junction of the pleura of each side the mediastina are formed. That portion of the pleura which lines the parietes of the chest is called *Pleura Costa'lis*; the portion that covers the lungs, *Pleura Pulmona'lis*. The arteries of the pleuræ are from the the intercostals, internal mammaries, phrenic, inferior thyroid, &c. The veins correspond with the arteries. They are, also, supplied with lymphatics, but nerves are not traceable in them.

Pleura is also used for *Cavity of the Pleura*, *Saccus Pleuræ*.

PLEURÆ, The sides of the chest.

PLEURAL, *Pleura'lis*, *Pleu'ricus*, *Pleu'rites*. That which concerns the pleura;—as a *pleural fistula*;—*pleural cavity*, *pleural hemorrhage*, &c.

PLEURALGIA, Pleurodyne.

PLEURAPOPHYSES, *Costæ versæ*, see *Costa*.

PLEURAPOSTEMA, Empyema.

PLEURARTHRO'ACE, from *ἄρσπα*, 'a rib,' *ἄρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *κακός*, 'bad.' Caries of the ribs.

PLEURE, Pleura.

PLEURESIA, Pleuritis.

PLEURÉSIE, Pleurisy.

PLEURESIS, Pleuritis.

PLEURÉTIQUE, Pleuritic.

PLEURICUS, Pleural.

PLEURIS, Pleuritis.

PLEURISY, Pleuritis.

PLEURISY, BILIOUS, *Pleuri'tis bilio'sa*. Pleurisy accompanied with bilious symptoms;—the effect of duodenitis or duodeno-hepatitis.

PLEURISY, FALSE, Pleurodynia.

PLEURISY, HEAD. A ridiculous term, occasionally used by the vulgar, in the Southern States especially, for bilious pneumonia before the pneumonic phenomena are developed, and whilst the head is prominently affected.

PLEURISY, HEMORRHAGIC, Hæmatothorax—p. Rheumatic, Pleurodynia—p. Root, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

PLEURISY, TYPHOID, *Pleuri'tis typho'ides seu typho'ides seu typho'sa*. Pleurisy accompanied by adynamic symptoms.

PLEURITES, Pleural.

PLEURIT'IC, *Pleurit'icus*, *Pleurit'ical*, (F.) *Pleurétique*; same etymon as *pleuritis*. Relating or appertaining to pleuritis—as '*pleuritic pain*.'

PLEURIT'IS, from *ἄρσπα*, 'the pleura;' *Morb'us latera'lis*, *M. pleurit'icus*, *M. Costa'lis*, *Empres'ma pleuritis*, *Pleuris*, *Pleur'e'sis*, *Pleur'e'sia*, *Pleuritis costa'lis seu vera*, *Pleurit'ica Feb'ris*, *Caussa Pleuri'tis*, *Passio pleurit'ica*, *Inflamma'tio Pleuræ*, *Pleurisy*, *Inflamma'tion of the Pleura*,

(F.) *Pleuréna*, *Fidere pleurétique*, *Inflammati'o de la Plèvre*, may be acute or chronic. Perhaps the most violent of all internal inflammations is the active form; known by acute, lancinating pain in one side of the chest, increased by inspiration, by coughing, and often by pressure; dyspnoea, the inspirations short and frequent; cough dry, or with little expectoration; and difficulty of lying on the affected side. Symptoms, attending the phlegmasis in general, strongly marked.

Physical Signs. There is seldom any perceptible alteration in the exterior of the chest. When effusion has taken place to a great extent, the signs will be similar to those of chronic pleurisy. The motion of the affected side is diminished, and the vibrations of the voice cannot be detected by the hand. There is more or less dullness of sound on percussion, the dullness diminishing or disappearing by change of position. On auscultation, the inspiration is feeble, distant, or inaudible; but change of position modifies it. Egophony is usually present, when the effusion is in moderate quantity, and is best heard over a portion of the thoracic parietes, represented by a band of three inches, running from below the inferior margins of the scapula in the direction of the ribs to the sternum. Simple pleurisy rarely attacks both sides at once: when such is the case, the presence of tubercles may be suspected.

Formerly, a *true pleurisy* meant one seated in the pleura: a *mediastinal pleurisy*, one situated in the anterior mediastinum; and *false pleurisy* or *rheumatismal pleurisy*, that which occupies the intercostal muscles. The last has received the name *Pleurodyn'ia*; that of *pleurisy* being exclusively appropriated to inflammation of the pleura. Pleurisy has also been distinguished into *dry* and *humid*, according as it is or is not accompanied by expectoration. *Humid* or *moist pleurisy* is now properly regarded as a complication of pleurisy with pulmonary catarrh. It is the *catarrhal pleurisy* of some. The majority of the species of pleurisy, admitted by Sauvages, consist of complications.

The causes of pleurisy are like those of other internal inflammations. It may terminate by resolution, effusion, or suppuration.

CHRONIC PLEURISY, which has been particularly described by Bayle, Broussais, and Laënnec, most commonly terminates by a serous or purulent effusion, which sometimes simulates hydrothorax; at others, phthisis pulmonalis. It may form slowly, without evident symptoms; or it may succeed acute pleurisy. In the former case, vague pains are felt in the chest, with small, dry cough, oppression at intervals, shivering, irregular febrile symptoms, and hardness of pulse.

Physical Signs. The affected side is smoother, more rounded and motionless; the intercostal spaces are dilated and filled up, or may even protrude slightly. In very chronic cases, however, the affected side may be smaller. The triangular space above the clavicle and the depression immediately above the sternum are often drawn downwards on the diseased side. No vibration is experienced by the hand when the patient speaks. The parietes of the thorax are sometimes œdematous, and fluctuation may be occasionally felt between the ribs. On percussion the sound is dull, or if clear, only so in the upper portions of the chest. On auscultation, there is an absence of the usual sounds over the affected parts, excepting occasionally transmitted sounds. There are no physical signs that can enable us to know whether pus or serum is effused into the chest. The introduction of a grooved needle through the intercostal space, a recom-

mended by Dr. Thomas Davies, would of course settle the question.

On dissection of those who have died of pleurisy, the pleura is found thickened, red, inflamed, and covered with membranous exudations or false membranes. Sometimes it seems cartilaginous and ossified. Its cavity frequently contains serous or sero-purulent effusions.

The acute form of the disease requires the most active treatment. General blood-letting, to such an extent as to make a very decided impression on the system, and repeated if necessary. This is the most important agent. After the violence of the disease has been got over, counter-irritants will be found highly beneficial; as well as when it has passed into the chronic state. The cough may be relieved by demulcents.

Sauvages has given the name ΠΛΕΥΡΙΤΙΣ ΒΕΝΤΟΨΑ, and Pringle that of ΠΛΕΥΡΟΔΥΝΙΑ ΒΕΝΤΟΨΑ, to a pain behind the false ribs, attributed to the presence of air in the intestines.

ΠΛΕΥΡΙΤΙΣ ΒΡΟΧΙΑΛΙΣ, Bronchitis—p. Costalis, Pleuritis—p. Diaphragmatica, Diaphragmitis—p. Humida, Bronchitis—p. Muscularis, Pleurodynia—p. Notha, Pleurodynia—p. Pericardii, Pericarditis—p. Pulmonis, Pleuropneumonia—p. Rheumatica, Pleurodynia—p. Spuria, Pleurodynia—p. Spuria simulata, Pleurodynia—p. Typhoides, see Pleuritis, (biliosa)—p. Vera, Pleuritis.

PLEUROCELE, from πλευρα, 'the pleura,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the pleura, Hernia pleurica et pulmonalis.* This name, employed by Sagar, is inaccurate, as the pleura never protrudes alone. It only forms a hernia, when it serves as an envelope to the lung, to tumours, or to purulent collections, which have protruded from the thoracic parietes.

PLEUROCOLLE'SIS, from πλευρα, 'the pleura,' and κολληω, 'I glue.' An adhesion between the pleura costalis and pleura pulmonalis.

PLEURODYNE, Pleurodynia.

PLEURODYNIA, Pleural'gia, Pseudo-pleuritis, Pseudo-pleurisy, Pleurodyne, Aural'gia dolorosa, A stitch, Pain in the side, Stitch in the side, Parapleuritis; Stethorrhœma, Rheumatismus pectoris, Pleuritis rheumatica, P. muscularis, P. spuria, False Pleurisy, Rheumatic or rheumatismal pleurisy, Pleuritis notha seu spuria seu spuria simulata, Pneumonia externa, Lagonoponos, Thoracoodynê, Dolor Pectoris externus, (F.) Point de côté, Douleur de côté; from πλευρα, 'the side or pleura,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' A spasmodic or rheumatic affection, generally seated in the muscles of the chest, and, ordinarily, in the intercostals. It is usually augmented by outward pressure, inspiration, coughing, exertion, moving the thorax, and sometimes even the corresponding arm. It is unaccompanied by fever, cough, or dyspnoea, excepting under the form of a stitch, when dyspnoea exists. It is, generally, by no means obstinate, and yields promptly to warm applications and to cupping or leeches. If it still resist, a blister will, almost always, remove it.

PLEURODYNIA VENTOSA, Pleuritis ventosa.

PLEUROMA, Costa, Pleura.

PLEUROPATHIA, from πλευρα, 'the pleura,' and παθος, 'a disease.' A disease of the pleura.

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONY, Pleuropneumonia, Pleuropneumonia, Pneumonopleuritis, Pneumonopleuritis, Pleuritis pulmonis, Pneumonia pleuritis. Inflammation occupying the pleura and the lung at the same time. Pleurisy and peripneumony existing simultaneously. *Physical signs.* A dull sound is yielded by percussion for a variable extent over the more depen-

dent portions of the affected side. The loss of sound is partially modified by change of position. The respiratory murmur on auscultation is very feeble or absent inferiorly; higher up, the crepitation or bronchial respiration of pneumonia may be detected; round the root of the lung, and near the inferior angle of the scapula, egophony is generally present. There is seldom much enlargement of the affected side, or displacement of the adjacent organs, as in the case of simple chronic pleurisy.

PLEUROPNUEMA, Pneumothorax.

PLEUROPNUEMONIA, Pleuropneumonia.

PLEUROPNUEMONITIS, Pleuropneumonia.

PLEUROPYESES, Empyema.

PLEURORRHŒA, from πλευρα, 'the side,' and ρευω, 'I flow.' Accumulation of fluid in the pleura.

PLEURORRHŒA CHYLOSA, Chylothorax—p. Lymphatica, Hydrothorax—p. Purulenta, Empyema—p. Sanguinea, Hæmatothorax—p. Scrota, Hydrothorax.

PLEURORTHOPNŒA, from πλευρα, 'the side,' ορθος, 'erect,' and πνεω, 'I respire.' Pain of the side, which does not permit the patient to breathe, except when in the vertical position.

PLEUROSO'MUS, from πλευρα, 'side,' and σωμα, 'body.' A malformation in which the fissure is somewhat lateral, with evagination extending chiefly upon the upper part of the abdomen and upon the chest; the upper extremity of the fissured side being more or less atrophied.—Vogel.

PLEUROSTO'SIS, from πλευρα, 'the pleura,' and οσσειω, 'a bone.' Ossification of the pleura, or in the cavity of the pleura. *Osteopleuria.*

PLEUROTETANUS, Pleurothotonos.

PLEUROTHOTONOS, Pleurothotonos, Pleurotetanus, Tetanus lateralis, from πλευρα, 'laterally,' and τονος, 'tension.' A variety of tetanus, in which the body is curved laterally by the stronger contraction of the muscles of one side of the body.

PLEUROTONOS, Pleurothotonos.

PLEURUM, Costa, Pleura.

PLÈVRE, Pleura.

PLEXIM'ETER, Plexom'eter, Plegom'eter, Plexim'eter, from πλησσω, 'I strike,' and μετροω, 'measure,' 'a measure of percussion.' An ivory plate of a circular or ovoid shape, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter, and about one-sixth of an inch in thickness. It has either a raised rim or edge, or projecting handles on its upper side, to permit its being held between the finger and thumb of the left hand, whilst it is struck with the right. It is used in percussion of the chest. A piece of metal, a coin, or the finger of the left hand may be used with equal advantage.—See Percussion, mediate.

PLEXOMETER, Pleximeter.

PLEXOR, from πλησσω, 'I strike.' *Plexor.* Any instrument employed in percussion. The ends of the fingers of the right hand brought together are the best *plexor*; as the finger of the left is, perhaps, the best *pleximeter*.

PLEXUS, Plegma, Plectanê, Planê, Retê, from plecto, 'I interlace,' 'I entwine,' (F.) *Lacia.* A network of blood vessels or of nerves. The nervous plexuses, *Implicatio nes reticular es seu Textus nervorum* belong—some to the system of cephalic nerves—others to that of the great sympathetic; whilst some, as the pharyngeal, seem to be formed of the two sets. The plexuses represent complex networks, with more or less

loose meshes, formed by the numerous and diversified anastomoses of the nervous filaments; from which proceed other branches, that are distributed to organs, or to other plexuses.

PLEXUS, CARDIAC, Cardiac plexus—p. Carotid, see Carotid nerve—p. Choroides, see Choroid—p. Ciliaris, Ciliary ligament—p. *Cœliacque*, Cœliac plexus—p. Coronarius ventriculi, Gastric plexus—p. Coronary, see Cardiac plexus, and Coronary plexus—p. Gangliiformis semilunaris, Cœliac plexus—p. Gangliiformes, Ganglions, nervous—p. Glandiformes, Ganglions, nervous—p. Glandulosi Peyerii, Peyerii glandulæ—p. Hederaceus, Corpus pampiniforme—p. Hepaticus, Hepatic plexus—p. Infra-thyroïdeale, see Thyroïdeale veina—p. *Lombo-abdominal*, Lumbar plexus—p. Median, Cœlic plexus—p. Mesenterii proprius et maximus, Cœliac plexus—p. Nervorum anserinus, Facial nerve—p. *Opistogastricque*, Cœliac plexus—p. Pampiniformis, Corpus pampiniforme—p. Pharyngeal, see Pharyngeal nerve—p. Pneumogastrius, see Pneumogastic nerves—p. Reticularis, Corpus cavernosum vaginæ—p. Reticularis, Bulbus vestibuli, Choroides plexus—p. Solar, Cœliac plexus—p. *Sous-mésentérique*, Hypogastriac plexus—p. Testicularis, Spermatic plexus—p. *Trachélo-sous-cutané*, Cervical plexus—p. Vasculosus funiculi spermatici pampiniformis, Corpus pampiniforme.

PLICA, from *plicari*, 'to be knit together.' *Tricho'sis plica*, *Tricho'ma*, *Trica*, *T. Incuborum*, *T. Scrofo'rum*, *Plica Polonica*, *P. Polonica Judaica*, *P. Cachectica*, *P. Saxonica*, *Affectio Sarmatica*, *Matted hair*, *Plaited hair*, *Trichomatose hair*, *Lues Sarmatica*, *L. Polonica*, *L. Trichomat'ica*, *Helo'sis*, *Helo'tis*, *Cir'ragra*, *Cir'rha-gra*, *C. Polono'rum*, *Ecephy'ma tricho'ma*, *Morbus Cirrho'rum*, *Plica caput Medusæ*, *Plica longicauda lateralis*, *Coma Cæsa'rea*, *Kolto*, *Rhopato'sis*, *Plicatio*, *Plicatura*, (F.) *Plique*, *P. Polonaise*. A disease endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe; so called on account of its being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair. By some it has been regarded as a disease; by others, as the want of attention to cleanliness. However this may be, it generally appears upon the hair of the head, but sometimes in that of other parts, as the beard, the hair on the axilla, pubes, &c. Alibert admits three species of plica. 1. *Plica multiformis* or *Plica caput Medusæ*, in which the hairs are mixed and agglutinated in greater or less masses; and this has been again subdivided into two varieties, according as the meshes are almost straight (*P. C. M. lacinia'ta*, (F.) *Plique en lanières*) or much twisted (F.) *P. en vrilles*.) 2. *Plica longicauda*, (F.) *Plique solitaire ou à queue*; when the hair is united into a single long mass, and 3. *Plica cespitosa*, (F.) *Plique en masse*, in which the hairs are matted into one large, shapeless mass. Pinel places this disease amongst the *Outaneous phlegmasiæ*; but it is far from demonstrated, that it is the result of inflammation of the skin. Certain it is, however, that the tangling of the hair is symptomatic of an affection—*enl' generis*—of the dermoid system. The idea that it is entirely owing to want of cleanliness, as has been conceived by some, is not tenable.

PLICA, *Plectane*—p. *Cachectica*, *Plica*—p. *Caput Medusæ*, *Plica*—p. *Longicauda lateralis*, *Plica*—p. *Lunata*, *Valvula semilunaris*—p. *Polonica Judaica*, *Plica*—p. *Saxonica*, *Plica*—p. *Semilunaris*, *Valvula semilunaris*.

PLICATIO, *Plica*.

PLICATURA, *Plica*.

PLICATURÆ CEREBRI, *Gyri cerebri*.

PLICIOSUS, *Perineum*.

PLIN'THIUM, *πλινθιον*. A machine invented by one Nileus, which was formerly employed in the reduction of fractures and luxations. Scultetus describes it in his *Armamentarium Chirurgicum*.

PLIQUE, *Plica*—p. *Polonaise*, *Plica*.

PLOCARIA CANDIDA, *Fucus amyloaceus*.

PLOMB, *Plumbum*.

PLOMB, (F.) The sulphuretted gas disengaged from privies, which proves fatal at times to the nightmen, (F.) *Vidungens*, engaged in emptying them.

PLOMB, ACÉTATE ACIDE DE, *Plumbi superacetat*—p. *Blanc*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. *Blanc de*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. *Carbonate de*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. *Chlorure de*, *Plumbi chloridum*—p. *Iodure de*, *Plumbi iodidum*—p. *Nitrate de*, *Plumbi nitras*—p. *Oxide de*, *foudu*, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*—p. *Oxide rouge de*, *Plumbi oxydum rubrum*—p. *Oxide semi-vitreux de*, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

PLOMBAGINE, *Graphites*.

PLOMBIÈRES, *MINERAL WATERS OF*, *Fontes medica'ti Plumba'rii*, *Therma Plumbaria*. *Plombières* is a town in the department of the Vosges, 17 leagues from Nancy, and two from Remiremont. Here are several sources of thermal water. That which is called *Saponaceus* (F.) *Savonnause*, is formed of the subcarbonate and sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, silica, carbonate of lime, and much vegeto-animal matter. This last component, when held in solution by means of the subcarbonate of soda, gives to the water an unctuous character. This is the origin of its name. The waters of *Plombières* are employed as solvents in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, and as alteratives in chronic diseases of the skin.

PLORATIO, *Lachrymatio*.

PLORATUS, *Lachrymatio*.

PLOTUS, *Leiopus*.

PLUGGING (Sw.) *Plugg*, (F.) *Tamponnement*. The act of stopping a hole. The introduction of a plug of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity—as the uterus or vagina—to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache.

PLUM, *Prunum*, *Prunus domestica*—p. *Assyrian*, *Sebestina*.

PLUMA, *Lanugo*.

PLUMACEAU, *Pledget*.

PLUMACEOLUS, *Pad*, *Pledget*.

PLUMASSEAU, *Pledget*.

PLUMBAGO, *Graphites*, *Persicaria*.

PLUMBA'GO EUROPE'Æ, *P. lapathifolia* seu *undulata*, *Denta'ria*, *Crepanel'la*, *Squama'ria*, *Dentela'ria*, *Leadwort*, (F.) *Dentelaire*, *Herbe au Cancer*. *Family*, *Plumbaginæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Monogynia*. The root was formerly much esteemed as a cure for the toothache, like the *Pellitory of Spain*, which is also called *Dentaria*.

PLUMBI ACETAS, *P. superacetat*—p. *Acetas dilutum alcoholicum*, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*—p. *Acidulus siccus*, *Plumbi superacetat*—p. *Carbonas*, *P. Subcarbonas*.

PLUMBI CHLO'RIDUM, *Chloride of Lead*, (F.) *Chlorure de Plomb*. This salt of lead has been used in the form of lotion and ointment in cancerous ulcerations.

PLUMBI DEUTOXYDUM RUBRUM, *P. oxydum rubrum*—p. *Hydriodas*, *P. Iodidum*—p. *Iodhydrias*, *P. Iodidum*.

PLUMBI IOD'IDUM, *Plumbi Iodure'tum* seu *Hydriodas* seu *Hydroi'odas* seu *Iodhydrias*, *Plumbum ioda'tum* seu *Hydroiod'icum*, *Iodide* or *Iod'uret of Lead*, (F.) *Iodure de Plomb*, *Iodure plombique*. This salt is formed by the double decomposition of *iodide of potassium* and *nitrate*

of lead. It is used in scrofulous affections internally and externally. Dose, three or four or more grains. It is official in the Pharmacopœia U. S. for 1851.

PLUMBI IODURETUM, P. Iodidum.

PLUMBI NITRAS, *Plumbum nitricum, Nitras plumbicus, Nitrum saturninum, Nitrate of lead, (F.) Nitrate de Plomb.* A salt formed by the action of diluted nitric acid on litharge. Nitrate of lead has the same medical action as the other soluble salts of lead, and is a valuable antibrucic. It has been used, also, as an excitant antiseptic to wounds, ulcers, &c., and is the basis of Ledyoy's disinfecting liquid.

PLUMBI NITROSACCHARAS, *Nitrosaccharate of lead.* (*Sacchar.* p. j; *Acid. nitric.* p. ij; *Aque* p. x.) Beat together in a porcelain dish as long as chemical action continues: dilute the liquor with water, neutralize with chalk, and to the filtered solution add acetate of lead so long as a precipitate is formed. Collect, wash, and dry the precipitate, which is saccharate of lead. Dissolve in dilute nitric acid, (one part acid to nineteen of water), filter and evaporate to form crystals, which are transparent, of an amber colour, and in regular hexagonal plates or prisms. Advised as a solvent of phosphatic calculi.

PLUMBI OXYDUM ALBUM, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. Oxydum carbonatum per acidum acetosum, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. Oxydum fusum, *Pl. oxydum semivitreum.*

PLUMBI OXYDUM RUBRUM, *Min'ium, Miltus, Deutoxydum plumbi rubrum, Superoxydum Plumbosum, Plumbum oxydatum rubrum, Sandix, Sandyx, Red lead, (F.) Oxide de plomb rouge.* It is sometimes used to kill vermin.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM, *Lithargyrus, Lithargyrum, Lithargyrum, Oxydum plumbi fuscum, Spuma argenti, Semi-vitrified oxyd of lead or litharge, Calciteo'sa, Cath'mia, (F.) Oxide de plomb fondu, Oxide de plomb semivitreux,* (a yellow protoxyd of lead, prepared by heat, combined with carbonic acid.) It occurs in scales of a whitish-red colour, and semi-vitrified. It is employed for pharmaceutical purposes, as in the *Liquor plumbi acetatis, Emplastrum plumbi, &c.* Formerly, the *Litharge of gold, Chrysi'tis, Mart'sicor,* and *Litharge of silver, Almariah,* were distinguished in commerce. These were merely ordinary litharge, resembling gold or silver in colour.

PLUMBI SUBCARBONAS, *Car'bonas plumbi, Plumbi Carbonas* (Ph. U. S.), *Plumbum carbonicum, Magisterium plumbi, Oxydum plumbi album, Cerussa, Eru'go plumbi, Peimyth'ion, Peym'mythion, Simmitium, Flake white, Blanca, Geras, If'ides, Subcarbonate of lead, Cerusse, White lead, (F.) Carbonate de plomb, Blanc de plomb, Plomb blanc,* (prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar, in vessels placed in dung.) It is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is brittle; friable; snow white, and of a minute, scaly texture. It is astringent and sedative, and is sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation, or to prevent chafing in children. It is also used in the formation of ointments and plasters.

PLUMBI SUPERACETAS, *Cerussa acetata, Plumbi acetalis siccus, Plumbi acetatis* (Ph. U. S.), *Sal vel saccharum Saturni, Superacetate of lead, Plumbum aceticum, Dulce de Saturni, Acetas plumbicum crystallisatum, Sal plumbi, Sugar of lead, Protoacetate of lead, (F.) Acetate acide de plomb, Sel ou sucre de Saturne.* (*Plumb. carb. B.*) *Acid acetic.* cong. 1½. Boil the lead with the acid till it is saturated; then strain through paper, and evaporate to a pellicle, that crystals may be formed. Wash the crystals and dry on

blotting-paper. *PA. L.*) The acetate of lead has a sweet, styptic taste; a very white colour, and silky lustre. It is astringent; and, in weak solution, cooling and sedative; in strong, stimulant. It is given internally, in visceral and other hemorrhages, combined with opium, and is used externally, in solution, in inflammation, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c. Dose, gr. ss to iss.

PLUMBI TANNAS, see Tannin.

PLUMBICUM ACETAS CRYSTALLISATUM, *Plumbi superacetatis.*

PLUMBOSUM SUPEROXYDUM, *Plumbi oxydum rubrum.*

PLUMBUM, *Molyb'dos, Molib'dus, Saturn'us, Capricor'nus, (F.) Plomb.* Lead. A solid metal of a bluish white colour; more malleable than ductile; soft enough to be scratched by the nail; very fusible and oxydizable, when heated in the air, and existing, in nature, under a number of different shapes; the principal of which are those of sulphuret and oxyd. *S. g.* 11.352.

Its use is to form oxides and salts. In its metallic state, it has no action upon the body; but when oxydised or united with an acid, it acts, in large doses, as a powerfully astringent poison.

PLUMBUM ACETICUM, *Plumbi superacetatis*—p. Album, Tin—p. Candidum, Tin—p. Carbonicum, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. Cinereum, Bismuth, subnitrate of—p. Hydroiodicum, *Plumbi Iodidum*—p. Iodatium, *Plumbi Iodidum*—p. Nitricum, *Plumbi nitras*—p. Oxydatum rubrum, *Plumbi oxydum rubrum.*

PLUMS, SEEDED, see *Diospyros Virginiana*—p. Winter, see *Diospyros Virginiana*—p. Yellow, see *Diospyros Virginiana.*

PLUNGE BATH, see Bath.

PLUNGING SIPHON, see Siphon.

PLUNKETT'S CAUSTIC FOR CANCERS, *Plunkett's Ointment.*

PLUNKETT'S OINTMENT, *Plunkett's Caustic for Cancers.* This empirical cancer remedy consists of *Arsenious acid, Sulphur,* and the powdered flowers of the *Ranunculus flammula* and *Coriaria fetida*;—levigated and made into a paste with the white of egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer.

PLURAL BIRTH, see Multiparous.

PLUTEA. Avicenna gives this name to duplicatures of the dura mater, such as the *Fals cerebri.*

PLUTONIUM, Barium.

PNEOBOMANTIA, *Docimasia pulmonum.*

PNEOBOMANTICA, *Docimasia pulmonum.*

PNEUMA, Air, Life. See *Pneumatic Physicians.*

PNEUMAPOSTEMA, *Pneumapostema, Abscessus pulmonum;* from *πνευμα,* 'the lung;' and *αποστημα,* 'abscess.' Abscess of the lung.

PNEUMATELECTASIS, *Atelectasis pulmonum.*

PNEUMATHORAX, *Pneumothorax.*

PNEUMATIC, *Pneumaticus, Pneumatical,* from *πνευμα,* 'life, air.' Relating to pneuma, air or health.

PNEUMATIC PHYSICIANS, *Pneumatici.* Name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called *Pneuma, πνευμα*—to those of the other elementary principles. This *πνευμα* was a fancied spiritual principle, which the Stoics regarded as an element, different from water, air, earth and fire;—the sole elementary principles previously admitted.

PNEUMATICA, from *πνευμα,* 'air.' Appertaining to the breathing. Diseases of the respiratory function;—the second class in Good's

system of nosology. Agents that act on the respiratory organs.—Pereira.

PNEUMATICAL, Pneumatic.
PNEUMATOCELE, Physocoele.
PNEUMATO'DES, from *πνευμα*, 'wind,' and *αδωσ*, 'resemblance.' One distended with air, or who breathes with difficulty, owing to an accumulation of flatus in the digestive tube; or, according to others, owing to emphysema.
PNEUMATOMETER, Spirometer.
PNEUMATOMPHALOCÉLE, Pneumatomphalus.

PNEUMATOM'PHALUS, *Pneumatomphalocèle*, from *πνευμα*, 'flatus,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical intestinal hernia, containing a considerable quantity of flatus.

PNEUMATOSE, Pneumatosis—*p. Péritonéale*, Tympanites.

PNEUMATO'SIS, *Aérose*, from *πνευμα*, 'air.' *Flatus*, (F.) *Maladie ventreuse*, *Pneumatose*. Flatulence. Flatulent distention of the stomach or bowels, or both. Sauvages uses the word synonymously with emphysema. It is now generally employed for every abnormal collection of gaseous matters in any part of the body.

PNEUMATOSIS, Emphysema—*p. Abdominis*, Tympanites—*p. Enterica*, Colica flatulenta—*p. Pulmonum*, Emphysema of the lungs—*p. Ventriculi*, et *Pneumatosis enterica*, Flatulence.

PNEUMATOTHORAX, Pneumothorax.

PNEUMECTASIS, Emphysema of the Lungs.

PNEUMOCACE, Necropneumonia.

PNEUMOCHOLYSIS, Pneumonia (bilious).

PNEUMOCHYSIS, Œdema of the lungs.

PNEUMOECTASIS, Emphysema of the lungs.

PNEUMOGAS'TRIC, *Pneumogastrius*, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *γαστρον*, 'the stomach.' Belonging to the lungs and stomach.

PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVES, *Eighth pair of nerves* (Tenth pair of some), *Par vagum*, *Para vaga*, *Nervus vagus seu ambulato'rius seu pneumogastrius seu dec'imus seu sympathicus med'ius*, *Middle sympathic*; because it is distributed especially to the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. This nerve arises from behind the eminentia olivaris and near the corpora testiformia by one or two rows of filaments, regularly arranged. These filaments unite to form a flat cord, which issues from the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius; behind the glossopharyngeal nerve. At its exit from the cranium, the pneumogastric nerve has the appearance of a very compact plexus—*Plexus gangliiformis*, *Ganglion of the superior laryngeal branch*, of Sir Astley Cooper. It then descends along the neck, deeply seated on the outside of the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein. When it has attained the lower part of the neck, it enters the chest, gliding behind the subclavian vein, and passing on the right side, in front of the subclavian artery, and, on the left, before the arch of the aorta. It proceeds, at first, backwards, increasing in size. Afterwards, it passes from behind the bronchia to the œsophagus, which it accompanies through the diaphragm, and terminates on the stomach. In the neck, the pneumogastric nerve anastomoses with the spinal, glosso-pharyngeal, great hypo-glossal, and great sympathetic nerves; and furnishes, 1, a *pharyngeal branch*, 2, a *superior laryngeal*, 3, *cardiac branches*. In the chest, it gives off, 1, the *inferior laryngeal or recurrent*, 2, the *pulmonary plexus*, and, 3, the *œsophageal branches*. On entering the abdomen, the œsophageal branches, which terminate the pneumogastric, are distributed upon the stomach, and give numerous filaments to that viscus, to the hepatic, coeliac, gastro-epiploic, and solar plexuses.

Some go, also, to the pancreas, liver, gall-bladder, duodenum, &c.

PNEUMOG'RAPHY, *Pneumographia*, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *γραφη*, 'a description,' The part of anatomy that describes the lungs.

PNEUMOL'OGY, *Pneumologia*, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' An anatomical treatise on the lungs. An anatomical description of the lungs.

PNEUMOMETER, Spirometer.

PNEUMOM'ETRY, *Pneumometria*, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air. See Spirometer.

PNEUMON, Pulmo.

PNEUMONALGIA, Angina pectoris.

PNEUMONATELECTASIS, Atelectasis pulmonum.

PNEUMONECTASIS, Emphysemapulmonum.

PNEUMONEMPHRAX'IS, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction.' Congestion and infarction of the lungs.

PNEUMO'NIA, *Empres'ma pneumon'itis*, *Pleumo'nia*, *Peripneumo'nia*, *Pneumo'nia peripneumo'nia*, *Pneumon'itis*, *Pulmo'nia*, *Pulmona'ria*, *Inflammat'io pneumon'ica*, *I. pectoris acuta*, *I. pulmo'num*, *Pneumos'tasis*, *Pneumony*, *Peripneumony*, *Inflammation of the lungs*, *Lung-fever* (vulgarly), *Feb'ris pneumon'ica*, (F.) *Inflammation des poumons*, *Fiebre pneumonique*, *F. peripneumonique*, *Fluxion de poitrine*, *Inflammation du parenchyme pulmonaire*. The chief symptoms of pneumonia are:—pyrexia, accompanied by pain, sometimes obtuse, at others pungent,—in some part of the thorax; pulse more or less quick and hard, according to the violence and extent of the local disorder; pain, aggravated by the cough, which, with dyspncea, exists throughout the disease. At first, the expectoration is difficult and painful; but, in the course of a few days, it becomes free, and the oppression of breathing is mitigated. When the inflammation, instead of going off by resolution, passes on to suppuration, rigors are experienced; the respiration becomes more oppressed, but less painful, and a sense of weight is felt on one of the pleuræ. Pneumonia may, also, terminate by gangrene—but this rarely happens,—by induration and by hepatization.

Physical Signs. **FIRST STAGE**, (F.) *Engouement*. Diminution of the sound is generally observed over the affected part on percussion; auscultation exhibits an equal, dry, crepitating *râle*, which is best heard at the close of a deep inspiration, and on coughing. The respiratory murmur is intermingled with the crepitant *râle*, or it may be absent. In the neighbourhood of the affected parts it is natural or puerile. The voice and cough are rather more resonant than usual. **SECOND STAGE**, (F.) *Hépatisation rouge*. When *hepatization* has occurred, the motion of the affected side is impeded, and immediately above the sternum and in the corresponding triangular space on either side, there is often an evident depression. Percussion is dull over the affected part in every position of the patient. On auscultation, the crepitation is found to be replaced by bronchial respiration. The respiratory murmur is louder in the other portions of the lung, the voice and cough are more resonant, and the heart's action is more distinct. **THIRD STAGE**, (F.) *Hépatisation grise*. When suppuration supervenes, the same signs persist; but usually the voice and cough are less resonant, and a coarse, mucous *râle* is heard. When gangrenous or suppurative cavities are formed, they present the ordinary signs.

The prognosis must be guarded. It is not a

disease which we can always subdue. Great extent of inflammation; very considerable oppression; orthopnea, and difficult expectoration are unfavourable symptoms. The most active treatment is of course necessary. General bleeding forms the sheet-anchor,—employed so as to make a decided impression on the system, and repeated, if necessary; local blood-letting; nauseating doses of antimonials; purgatives; and when the violence of the inflammation has been got under,—counter-irritants, &c. Chronic pneumonia sometimes succeeds the acute, and, at others, occurs accidentally. It must be managed on general principles. Small bleedings, especially locally; and counter-irritants of all kinds are indicated.

PNEUMONIA BILIOSA, *P. biliosa*.

PNEUMONIA BILIOUS, *Pneumonia biliosa*, *Pneumocholosis*. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by gastric fever, and not uncommonly by typhoid symptoms:—*Pneumotyphus*, *Pneumonia typhoides* seu *typhoides* seu *typhosa*, *Putrid*, *typhoid*, *adynamic*, or *erysipellatous pneumonia*.

PNEUMONIA ERSIPELATOUS, *P. biliosa*—*p. Gangrenosa*, *Necropneumonia*—*p. Hypostatica*, *Pneumonypostasis*—*p. Intermittens*, *Pneumotyphosis*—*p. Lobular*, see *Lobular*—*p. Notha*, *Peripneumonia notha*—*p. Pleuritis*, *Pleuripneumonia*—*p. Putrid*, *P. biliosa*—*p. Typhodes*, *P. biliosa*—*p. Typhoid*, *P. biliosa*—*p. Typhosa*, *P. biliosa*, *Necropneumonia*—*p. Vesicular*, *Bronchitis*, *vesicular*.

PNEUMONIC, *Pulmonic*.

PNEUMONICA. Diseases affecting the lungs, their membranes or motive power; characterized by irregular, impeded, or painful respiration. The second order of the class *Pneumatica* of Good.

PNEUMONIC'ULA, diminutive of *pneumonia*. A slight inflammation of the lung.

PNEUMONICUS, *Pulmonic*.

PNEUMONIE, *Pneumonia*—*p. Disséminée*, see *Lobular*—*p. Lobulaire*, see *Lobular*—*p. Mamelonnée*, see *Lobular*.

PNEUMONIE DES AGONISANTS, *Pneumonie hypostatique*. The hyperæmic engorgement, which takes place in the lungs during the last moments of life, has been so termed. It would seem to be hyperæmia rather than inflammation.

PNEUMONIT'IC, *Pneumoniticus*. Of, or belonging to pneumonitis, or inflammation of the lungs.

PNEUMONITIS, *Pneumonia*.

PNEUMONOCARCINO'MA, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Cancer of the lungs.

PNEUMONOCE'LE, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *κηλη*, 'rupture.' Hernia of the lung.

PNEUMONOCE'LE DIAPHRAGMAT'ICA INTER'NA. Hernia of the lung through the diaphragm.

PNEUMONOCELE EXTER'NA seu **THORAC'ICA**, Hernia through the parietes of the chest.

PNEUMONOCELE THORACICA, *Pn. externa*.

PNEUMONCEDEMA. Oedema of the lungs.

PNEUMONOMELANOSIS, see *Melanosis*.

PNEUMONOPHTHISIS, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

PNEUMONOPHTHOE, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

PNEUMONOPLEURESIS, *Pleuriperipneumony*.

PNEUMONOPLEURITIS, *Pleuriperipneumony*.

PNEUMONORRHAGIA, *Hæmoptysis*.

PNEUMONORRHGEA, *Hæmoptysis*.

PNEUMONOSCIR'RHUS, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *σκιρρος*, 'induration.' Induration of the lungs.

PNEUMONOSES, *Pneumoses*.

PNEUMONY, *Pneumonia*.

PNEUMONYPOS'TASIS, *Pneumonia hypostatica*. Pneumonia in a depending portion of the lung, caused by lying on the back.

PNEUMOPÉRICARDE, *Pneumo-pericardium*.

PNEUMO-PERICARD'IUM, *Pneumo-pericarditis*, (*F.*) *Pneumo-pericarde*, from *πνευμα*, 'air,' and *περικαρδιον*, 'pericardium.' *Laënnec* designates, under this name, the effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

PNEUMOPHTHISIS, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

PNEUMOPHYMATA, *Tubercles of the lungs*.

PNEUMOPLEURESIS, *Pleuriperipneumony*.

PNEUMOPHTHOE, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

PNEUMORRHAGIA, *Hæmoptysis*—*p. Interna*, *Hæmatothorax*.

PNEUMOSEPSIS, *Necropneumonia*.

PNEUMOSES, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung.' A term under which *Alibert* comprises every morbid affection of the lungs.

PNEUMOTHORAX, *Pneumathorax*, *Pneumatohorax*, *Emphysema pectoris*, *Asthma ærium*, *A. emphysematicum*, *Dyspnœa pneumatica*, *D. physothorac'ica*, *Physothorax*, *Ærothorax*, *Æropleurie* (*Piorry*), from *πνευμα*, 'air,' and *θωραξ*, 'the thorax.' An accumulation of air in the cavity of the pleura. A complaint generally sudden in its invasion and fatal in its character. In many instances, along with the air, a liquid is effused,—*Hydropneumothorax*. The disease may be spontaneous and simple, but in a large proportion of cases it is complicated with pleurisy and pulmonary tubercles. The signs vary according as there is, or is not, a communication between the pleura and the bronchia. The affected side gives a hollow, tympanitic sound, even where the thickness of the parietes of the thorax is great. When the effusion is considerable, the affected side is dilated, but there is no rale of any kind. When a gaseous and a liquid effusion are present at the same time, the sound on percussion is found to be clear at the superior part of the thorax, but dull inferiorly; hence, by varying the position of the patient, and by consequence that of the contained fluids, the seats of the clear and the dull sound will be varied. When the gaseous effusion is owing to a fistulous communication between the pleura and bronchia, the metallic respiration and resonance are heard; and if there be both gaseous and liquid effusion, with a fistulous communication, in addition to these signs there is the *tintement métallique*. The presence of liquid can always be ascertained by succussion. See *Emphysema* of the lungs.

PNEUMOT'OMY, *Pneumotomia*, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *τομη*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the lungs.

PNEOMOTYPHUS, *Pneumonia typhoid*.

PNEUMOTYPO'SIS, *Pneumonia intermittens*, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *τυπος*, 'a stamp, a type.' Pneumonia characterized by periodicity.

PNEUBIOMANTIA, *Docimasia pulmonum*.

PNEUSIOBIOGNOSIS, *Docimasia pulmonum*.

PNEUSIOBIOSCOPE, *Docimasia pulmonum*.

PNEUSIS, *Respiration*—*p. Pertussis*, *Pertussis*—*p. Singultus*, *Singultus*—*p. Tussis*, *Tussis*.

PNEUSOMETER, *Spirometer*.

PNIGALION, *Incubus*.

PNIGMOS, *Orthopnea*, *Strangulation*.

PNIGOPHOBIA, *Angina pectoris*, *Suffocation*.

PNI'X, *Orthopnea*, *Strangulation*.

PNOE, *Aura*.

PNEUM. A nostrum of *Dr. Samuel Hahnemann*, the founder of the 'Homœopathic System,' which consisted—it is said—of borax only!

PNOCCOLYTICUS, Asthmatic.

POCHE DES EAUX, see Liquor Amnii, and Parturition.

POCK, from Teut. *pocca*, 'pock or little pouch.' A pustule of smallpox.

POCK, KINE, Vaccina.

POCKFRETTE, see Pockmark.

POCKHOLE, Pockmark.

POCKMARK, *Pockhole*, *Scrobiculus Variolæ*, *Cicatriz Variolæ*. The mark or pit or pitting left from a smallpox pustule. One pitted with smallpox is said to be *pockfretten*.

POCKY. Infected with, or appertaining to, or resembling, smallpox or syphilis.

POC'ULUM, ABSINTHIA'TUM. This was regarded, in remote ages, as a wholesome beverage; the *absinthium*, or 'wormwood,' being supposed to act as an antidote to drunkenness.

POCULUM AMATORIUM, Philter — p. Diogenis, Palm — p. Emeticum, Goblet, emetic.

POD'AGRA, *Podarthrit'is*, *Podorrh'euma*, *Podalg'ia*, from *πους*, 'the foot,' and *αγρα*, 'seizure.' Pain which attacks the feet. Gout, situates in the articulations of the foot. It has, also, been used in a more extensive signification synonymously with *gout*.

PODAGRA ABERRANS, Gout, (wandering) — p. Arthritis, Gout — p. Retrograda, Gout, (retrograde.)

PODAGRARIA, Ligusticum podagraria — p. Ægopodium, Ligusticum podagraria.

PODAGRIC, *Podagric'al*, *Podagricus*, *Arthriticus*, *Arthrit'ic*, *Gouty*, (F.) *Goutteux*. Relating or belonging to gout. Affected with gout.

PODALGIA, Gout, Podagra.

PODALYRIA TINCTORIA, Sophora tinctoria.

PODANENCEPHALIA, see Podencephalus.

PODARTHITIS, Podagra.

PODARTHRO'ACE, from *πους*, 'the foot,' *αρθρον*, 'an articulation,' and *κακος*, 'bad.' Caries of the articulation of the foot.

PODENCEPHALIA, see Podencephalus.

PODENCEPH'ALUS, *Podanenceph'alus*, from *πους*, 'the foot,' and *κεφαλη*, 'the head.' A monster whose brain is placed outside the skull, and seems to be supported on a pedicle, which traverses the summit of the skull. This state of monstrosity is termed *Podanencephalia*, or more properly, *Podencephalia*. — G. St. Hilaire.

PODEX, Anus.

POD'E'MA; from *πους*, 'foot,' and *οιδημα*, 'a swelling.' Œdema of the foot.

PODOL'OGY, *Podolog'ia*, from *πους*, 'the foot,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A description of the foot. A treatise on the foot.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTA'TUM, *Podophyll'ium*, *Anapodophyll'ium Canadense*, *May-apple*, *Mandrake*. Family, Podophylleæ. Scz. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia. A common plant throughout North America. The fruit is eatable, and esteemed by many. The leaves are said to be poisonous. The root or rhizoma, *Podophyllum* (Ph. U. S.), is purgative in the dose of 20 grains. It has also been used as an anthelmintic.

PODOPHYLLUM MONTANUM, *Mountain May-apple*, *Mandrake*, *Wild Lemon*, *Ducksfoot*, *Raccoon Berry*, *Yellow Berry*, *Ground Lemon*, has the same properties.

PODORRHEUMA, Podagra.

PODOTHE'CA, from *πους*, 'a foot,' and *θηκη*, 'a receptacle, a sheath.' The cuticle of the foot. An anatomical preparation. *Chirotheca*, has been used for the cuticle of the hand.

POËLETTE, Cup.

POËPHAGUS; from *πους*, or *παις*, 'a plant, an herb,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' One who subsists on herbs or vegetables. The act of subsisting or

feeding on herbs or vegetables is called *Poëphag'ia*. Hence Strabo calls the Irish *πoëφαγοι*.

POGON, Beard.

POGONIASIS, *Pogo'nia*, from *πogov*, 'the beard.' A female beard. Also, great strength or quantity of beard. A female having a beard — *Vira'go*.

POGO'NIUM, diminutive of *πogov*, 'beard.' A weak or small beard.

POHON ANTIAR, Upas.

POI. A favourite aliment in the Sandwich Islands. It is a sort of paste made from the root of the Kalo — *Arum esculentum*.

POIDS ET MÉSURES, Weights and measures.

POIGNÉE, Manipulus.

POIGNET, Carpus.

POIL, Hair.

POILETTE, Cup.

POILS, see Typha latifolia.

POING, Fist.

POINT, Stitch.

POINT, BLISTERING. A name given by Dr. Rush to an indeterminate period in the course of a continued fever, intermediate between the stages of high excitement and collapse, in which blisters will — he thought — usually produce unequivocally good effects.

POINT DE COTÉ, Pleurodynia.

POINTS LACRYMAUX, Lachrymalia puncta.

POIRE, see Pyrus communis.

POIREAU, Allium porrum.

POIRIER, Pyrus communis.

POIS, Pisum — p. à Cautère, see Fonticulus — p. Chicche, Cicor arietinum — p. Cultivé, Pisum — p. à Gratter, Dolichos pruriens — p. Patate, Dolichos tuberosus.

POISON, *Phar'macon*, *Phar'macum*, *Toxicum*, *Vene'num*, *Virus*, *Delete'rium*, *Venena'tion*, (F.)

Poison. A generic name for all substances which, when introduced into the animal economy, either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal, act in a noxious manner on the vital properties or the texture of organs. Hence we speak of *fever poison*, *cholera poison*, &c. Poisons exist in the three kingdoms of nature; but those which proceed from animals are often called *venoms*, as the venom of the viper, scorpion, tarantula, &c.; whilst those that are the products of disease have the name *virus*. In common parlance, therefore, *poison* is restricted to deleterious articles, furnished by the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Orfila has divided poisons into four classes. 1. ACRID, IR'RITATING, CORRO'SIVE, or ESCHAROTIC, such as the concentrated acids and alkalies; mercurial, arseniacal, cupreous, and antimonial compounds, cantharides, &c. 2. NARCOTIC; those that act particularly upon the brain; as hyoscyanus, opium, &c., but without inflaming the organ with which they come in contact. 3. NARCOTICO-ACRID or ACRO-NARCOTIC; — those that act on the brain, but, at the same time, irritate the parts to which they are applied; as aconite, belladonna, &c. 4. SERTIC or PUTRES'CENT; — those furnished by the animal kingdom. See Venom and Virus. Various classifications, of a similar character, have been recommended by different toxicologists; but they are liable to the objection, that they throw substances together whose physiological action on the system is very different. It is, indeed, difficult to avoid unnatural compression of matters into places not properly belonging to them, in all such arrangements.

The following table, which exhibits a *coup d'œil* of the chief poisons, with most of the circumstances of importance connected with them, is not free from these objections.

TABLE, EXHIBITING THE SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, AND MODE OF DETECTING THE VARIOUS POISONS, MINERAL, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL.

N. B. In all cases the Stomach-Pump should be used as soon as possible.

I. INORGANIC POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
ACIDS. — <i>Acetic Acid.</i> — <i>Citric Acid.</i> — <i>Muriatic Acid.</i> — <i>Nitric Acid.</i> — <i>Sulphuric Acid.</i> — <i>Tartaric Acid.</i> — <i>Oxalic Acid.</i>	The acids, generally, are strong corrosive poisons. Sour, acrid taste, burning in the throat, which is increased by pressure, swallowing, or coughing; eructation, and excruciating pain in the stomach; more or less corrugation of the lining membranes of the mouth and primæ viæ; excoriation about the mouth or such other parts of the skin as the acid may have touched. The matter vomited effervesces with carbonate of lime. The countenance becomes glazed, extremities cold and clammy; convulsions and death. Nitric acid occasions yellow stains, and sulphuric acid, black.	The carbonates of soda, potassa, lime and magnesia, are all antidotes to the acids; calcined magnesia also. They are to be used with the following restrictions: for the acetic, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, they may be used indiscriminately. For the nitric and oxalic, carbonates of magnesia and lime can alone be employed with safety. In the case of sulphuric acid, water should not be drunk, on account of the great heat which is produced by their mixture. Subsequent inflammation to be treated by ordinary means. The carbonates of the alkalis and of magnesia and lime have the inconvenience, that a large quantity of gas is extricated in the stomach. Ammonia is an antidote; but it should not be employed in a very concentrated form. Liquid chlorine has also been found efficacious. The cold <i>douches</i> to the head has been recommended.	<i>Sulphuric acid</i> is known by a white precipitate with any salt of baryta, insoluble in nitric acid. <i>Muriatic acid</i> is known by a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, insoluble in nitric acid, which turns black by the action of light. <i>Nitric acid</i> gives rise to orange-coloured fumes, when copper is placed in it, and an ability to dissolve gold when mixed with muriatic acid. <i>Acetic acid</i> exhales the odour of vinegar. <i>Citric acid</i> blackens when heated. <i>Tartaric acid</i> precipitates crystals, with a solution of potassa; and a white precipitate is thrown down by lime-water. <i>Oxalic acid</i> gives a white precipitate with lime-water, which, when heated, is converted into carbonate of lime.
<i>Prussic Acid.</i> — <i>Oil of Bitter Almonds.</i> — <i>Laurel Water.</i>	Is a sedative poison; nausea, giddiness, debility, hurried pulse, weight and pain in the head; eructations having the flavour of the acid; spasms, tetanus, contractile pupil; convulsions, death.		<i>Prussic acid</i> exhales the odour of peach-kernels; forms a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, neutralized with an alkali, gives a blue precipitate with the persalts of iron.
ALKALIES and their SALTS. — AMMONIA, <i>Strong Liquor or Water of.</i> — <i>Muriate of Ammonia or Sal Ammoniac.</i> — POTASSA. — <i>Caustic Potassa, and Liquor Potasse.</i> — <i>Carbonate of Potassa, or Pearli Ash, and Salt of Tartar.</i> — <i>Nitrate of Potassa or Saltpetre.</i> — <i>Sulphuret of Potassium or Liver of Sulphur.</i> — SODA.	Violent, caustic, acrid taste; great heat in the throat, with destruction of its lining membrane; difficult and painful deglutition; vomiting of bloody matter, which turns the yellow of turmeric brown; acute pain in the stomach; cold sweats, weakness, hiccup; violent colic pains, with purging of bloody stools and membranous flakes; death.	The vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon juice, citric and tartaric acid in solution are antidotes to the alkalis and their carbonates. The fixed oils, such as castor, linseed, almond and olive, form soaps with the free alkalis, and therefore destroy their caustic effects. Poisoning by nitrate of potassa to be treated on general antiphlogistic principles; mucilaginous drinks. Liver of sulphur is said to be decomposed and neutralized by common salt. The liquid chloride of soda will also decompose it.	The alkalis are known by their action on turmeric paper; restoring the colour of litmus, which has been reddened by an acid. Carbonates are known by their effervescence with an acid; some of them affect the turmeric paper. Sal ammoniac gives out the pungent odour of ammonia, when mixed with quicklime. Nitrate of potassa decrepitates and deflagrates when thrown on hot coals. Liver of sulphur emits the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen when dissolved, or when treated with an acid.
EARTHS and COMPOUNDS. — BARYTA. <i>Carbonate of Baryta.</i> — <i>Chloride of Baryum.</i> — <i>Nitrate of Baryta.</i> — LIME.	Analogous to those of the corrosive metals. Violent burning in the stomach, vomiting, gripes, diarrhoea; excessive muscular debility, headache, convulsions, death. Lime differs from baryta in being a pure irritant.	The sulphates of soda and magnesia are prompt and effective antidotes to all the poisonous salts of baryta. Phosphate of soda will also counteract their effects. Lime may be neutralized by dilute acids. Carbonic acid, in soda-water, effervescing draught or yeast, it is supposed, would answer a good purpose. The fixed oils may be employed either for baryta or lime, when not in a compound state.	Baryta and its salts invariably give a white precipitate, insoluble in acid, with a soluble sulphate. Lime, when dissolved, gives a white precipitate with oxalic acid. Also with carbonic acid, or a soluble carbonate. The same of baryta.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
<p>ALCOHOL. — <i>Brandy, Wines, and all Spirituous Liqueurs.</i></p>	<p>Intoxication, and when taken very freely, complete insensibility, with apoplexy or paralysis of one side; the countenance swollen; and of a dark-red colour; the breathing difficult, and often stertorous, with a peculiar puffing out of the lips; the breath smells of liquor, which will distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.</p>	<p>A powerful emetic of white vitriol, or tartar emetic, should be got into the stomach as soon as possible; and if the person has lost the power of swallowing, a flexible catheter or tube should be the means of conveying it thither. The vomiting should be encouraged as much as possible with warm water; and large and active gylsters of salt and water should be thrown up. The patient should be placed erect, and if the countenance and other appearances be not improved after these means have been used, the jugular vein may be opened, and cold wet cloths applied to the head, particularly if the body be hotter than natural. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be perseveringly used.</p>	
<p>VOLATILE OILS. — <i>Creasote.</i> — <i>Dippel's Animal Oil.</i> — <i>Oil of Tar.</i> — <i>Oil of Tobacco.</i> — <i>Oil of Turpentine.</i> — <i>Fusel Oil.</i></p>	<p>General action, that of irritant poisons. Burning pain, vomiting, pungent taste, purging, &c. The oils of turpentine and tobacco affect the nervous system; the peculiar odour of each oil will be manifested in the matter vomited.</p>	<p>Creasote is immediately coagulated by albumen Dippel's animal oil may be counteracted with dilute acids and the fixed oils. The other oils have no particular antidotes, and their effects must, therefore, be counteracted upon general principles.</p>	<p>No better mode of recognizing these substances exists, than that derived from their peculiar odour. Dippel's oil has the pungent odour of ammonia; creasote and oil of tar, a peculiar smell of smoke; the odour of tobacco and turpentine are well known; and fusel oil has a peculiar, offensive, suffocating odour.</p>
<p>GASES. <i>Carbonic Acid, or Fixed Air.</i> — <i>Carbonic Oxide.</i> <i>Fumes of Burning Charcoal.</i> — <i>Chlorine.</i> — <i>Sulphuretted Hydrogen.</i></p>	<p>Chlorine produces, when inhaled, violent irritation of the organs of respiration; cough, bloody expectoration, inflammation of the lungs, and permanent pulmonary disease. The other gases, although producing some effect on the respiratory organs, act as poisons, in consequence of their sedative agency. The symptoms, therefore, are those of apoplexy, or narcotic poisoning.</p>	<p>The antidotes to chlorine are the cautious inhalation of ammonia, or sulphuretted hydrogen. The inflammatory symptoms from chlorine to be treated on general principles. For the other gases, cold affusions to the head, blood-letting, artificial respiration.</p>	<p>Chlorine is recognized by its peculiar odour and bleaching properties. Sulphuretted hydrogen, by its fetid smell, and the rapid blackening of lead. Carbonic acid, by its occasioning turbidness in lime-water placed in its atmosphere. Carbonic oxide, by the blue colour of its flame.</p>
<p>IODINE. <i>Iodide of Potassium.</i></p>	<p>Irritant symptoms; burning pain in the throat, lacerating pain in the stomach, and fruitless efforts to vomit; suffusion of the eyes; excessive pain and tenderness of the epigastrium.</p>	<p>Iodine combines with starch, and forms an insoluble compound. The prompt administration of starch, wheat flour, or other vegetable matter containing fecula, beat up in water, is recommended. Iodide of potassium has no antidote. Vomiting should be promoted by draughts of warm water, and inflammation be subdued by general treatment.</p>	<p>Iodine is known by its odour, and the formation of a blue precipitate, when brought in contact with a cold solution of starch. Iodide of potassium gives a crystalline precipitate, with tartaric acid in excess. The supernatant fluid will give the blue colour to starch.</p>
<p>METALS. — ANTIMONY. — <i>Tartar Emetic.</i> — <i>Chloride, or But-ter of Antimony.</i> — <i>Oxide of Antimony.</i></p>	<p>Vomiting. If vomiting do not occur promptly, violent irritant effects are produced. Burning pain in the pit of the stomach; Purging; colicky pains, sense of tightness in the throat, violent cramps; repeated recurrence of vomiting.</p>	<p>If vomiting have not been produced, it should be brought about by tickling the fauces, and administering copious draughts of warm water. Astringent infusions, such as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, act as antidotes, and should be given promptly; powdered yellow bark may be used, until the infusion is prepared.</p>	<p>Antimony in solution is best distinguished by the peculiar orange-red precipitate, which it forms with sulphuretted hydrogen or solutions of the hydrosulphates. Free alkalies produce white precipitates. The muriate is known by a white precipitate, when it is poured into water. In its solid forms, it may be known by the formation of white fumes, when heated, which reddens litmus. It may also be converted into chloride, and then precipitated by adding water.</p>

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
<p>ARSENIC. <i>Arsenious Acid, or White Arsenic.</i> <i>Orpiment, or Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic.</i> <i>King's Yellow.</i> <i>Realgar, or Red Sulphuret of Arsenic.</i> <i>Fly Powder.</i> <i>Fowler's Solution.</i> <i>Arsenical Pasta.</i> <i>Arsenical Soap.</i> <i>Arsenite of Copper, Scheele's Green.</i></p>	<p>Violent burning pain in the region of the stomach and bowels; tenderness on pressure; retching; vomiting; sense of dryness and tightness in the throat; thirst; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited, greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhoea; tenesmus; sometimes excoriation of the anus; urinary organs occasionally affected with violent burning pains and suppression; convulsions and cramps; clammy sweats; lividity of the extremities; countenance collapsed; eyes red and sparkling; delirium; death.</p>	<p>The hydrated peroxide of iron diffused through water; or the precipitated carbonate; or the rubigo ferri, in very fine powder, to be administered every five or ten minutes, until relief is obtained. This is particularly efficacious when the <i>white arsenic</i> has been swallowed. If the arsenic have been taken in the form of Fowler's Solution, lime-water, in copious draughts, may be given. For either of the other forms, emetics of sulphate of zinc; diluents; demulcents, such as flaxseed tea, infusion of slippery elm, &c. Counter-irritants may be used to relieve the spasm, and violent pain in the stomach. Bleeding, as promoting absorption, should not be employed until the stomach is completely evacuated.</p>	<p>If the suspected substance can be obtained free from organic matter, the presence of arsenic may readily be shown by boiling it in distilled water, filtering and testing with, 1st. Ammoniacal sulphate of copper. 2d. Ammoniacal-nitrate of silver. <i>Haus's Test</i> 3d. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The first will produce a <i>green</i> precipitate; second, a <i>pale yellow</i> precipitate; third, a <i>bright green</i> precipitate, if arsenic be present. A portion of the powder, or one of these precipitates, carefully and thoroughly filtered, is then to be mixed with charcoal and calcined carbonate of soda, to be placed in a small glass tube, closed at one end, and then to be heated to a red heat in the flame of a lamp. The arsenic will be reduced, and sublime in the upper part of the tube, forming a dark crust, having considerable lustre on its exterior surface, resembling polished steel. By gently heating this crust in a very small flame, crystals of white arsenic will be formed, having a high adamantine lustre.</p> <p>If organic matter be present, it must be entirely destroyed, by heating the substance with nitromuriatic acid. After this has been done, and a clear, transparent solution in distilled water has been obtained, the subsequent process is as above indicated. If arsenious acid be submitted to the action of nascent hydrogen, it is decomposed, and the metallic arsenic thereby obtained, combining with hydrogen, forms arsenuretted hydrogen gas. (<i>Marsh's Test</i>.)</p> <p>Add to a suspected solution a few drops of pure chlorohydric acid, and place in it a slip of bright copper; no change occurs until the liquid is brought to the boiling point, when, if arsenic be present, even in small quantity, the copper acquires an iron-gray coating from the deposit of that metal. Remove the slip of copper; wash it in water, dry it and gradually heat it in a reduction tube when arsenious acid will be sublimed in minute octohedral crystals. The test succeeds with powdered arsenic, the arsenites, arsenic acid, the arseniates, and orpiment. It will even separate the arsenic from arsenite of copper, and from common lead-shot. <i>Reuss's Test.</i></p>
<p>BISMUTH. <i>Nitrate of Bismuth.</i> <i>Pearl Powder.</i> <i>Oxide of Bismuth.</i> COPPER. <i>Sulphate of Copper</i> <i>Blue Vitriol.</i> <i>Acetate of Copper, Verdigris.</i> <i>Carbonate of Copper,</i> <i>Blue Verditer.</i> <i>Arsenite of Copper</i> <i>Scheele's Green.</i> <i>Food cooked in dirty copper vessels, or pickles made green by copper.</i></p>	<p>Similar to those produced from other irritant poisons. General inflammation of the whole alimentary canal; suppression of urine; hicough, disagreeable metallic taste; vomiting; cramps; delirium; death.</p> <p>Very similar to those produced by arsenic. Coppery eructations and taste. Fatal cases are generally terminated by convulsions, palsy, insensibility.</p>	<p>Milk, and sweet mucilaginous drinks are recommended. Leeches, general bleeding; glysters; fomentations to be employed on the general principles of treatment for inflammatory symptoms.</p> <p>Albumen to be administered in either of its forms which can be most readily obtained, as milk or whites of eggs. Vinegar should not be given. The inflammatory symptoms are to be treated on general principles, and so of the nervous.</p>	<p>Bismuth is known by the formation of a white precipitate when its solution in nitric acid is poured into water; and by the formation of a black precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and hydrosulphates in solution.</p> <p>The presence of copper is readily shown in solutions. By ammonia a beautiful bluish precipitate is thrown down, which dissolves in an excess of the precipitant, and the solution has a rich blue colour. A bright iron bar, introduced into solutions of copper, occasions the separation of the copper, in a metallic form which deposits itself upon the iron.</p>

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
GOLD. — <i>Chloride of Gold.</i> — <i>Fulminating Gold.</i>	Very analogous to those of other irritant poisons. This substance communicates a pink stain to the flesh, and patches of that colour may be found about the lips, and inside the mouth.	The salts of gold are decomposed by sulphate of iron; and this has, therefore, been recommended as an antidote. Inflammatory symptoms to be treated on general principles.	Chloride of gold is very readily decomposed, and the gold separated in a metallic state. Proto-sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver and protochloride of tin, all answer this purpose. The precipitated powder will be found insoluble, except in nitro-muriatic acid.
IRON. — <i>Sulphate of Iron.</i> <i>Copperas.</i> <i>Green Vitriol.</i> — <i>Chloride of Iron.</i>	Symptoms of irritant poisoning; colic pains, constant vomiting and purging. Violent pain in the throat, tension of the epigastrium, coldness of the skin, and feebleness of the pulse.	Carbonate of soda would be a most excellent antidote to either of these substances. Mucilaginous drinks might also be employed; and particular symptoms relieved by general treatment.	Iron is recognised by a bluish-black precipitate, with tincture of galls; rich blue, with prussiate of potassa; and a greenish or reddish precipitate, with the free alkalis or their carbonates.
LEAD. <i>Acetate of Lead.</i> <i>Sugar of Lead.</i> <i>Carbonate of Lead.</i> <i>White Lead.</i> <i>Red Oxide, or Red Lead.</i> <i>Litharge.</i> — <i>Wines sweetened by Lead.</i> <i>Water which has been kept in Leaden vessels.</i> <i>Acid food, cooked, or left standing in vessels glazed with Lead.</i>	Irritation of the alimentary canal; spasm; nervous symptoms; paralysis, either partial or complete. When taken for some time, in small quantity, violent and obstinate colic; rigidity of abdominal muscles, cramps; remission of pain; obstinate constipation, urine diminished, saliva increased; countenance anxious and gloomy. If relief be not promptly obtained, giddiness, debility, torpor, coma, convulsions and death. The paralysis affects generally the upper extremities.	Sulphate of magnesia and phosphate of soda are both good antidotes for the soluble salts of lead. For the solid forms, dilute sulphuric acid may be drunk. These are applicable to the irritant forms of poisoning by lead. In the chronic form, or colica pictonum, purgatives and anodynes are resorted to; venesection; and external applications to relieve the cramps. The use of strychnia is recommended for the paralysis.	Soluble salts of lead yield a white precipitate with sulphates and carbonates in solution. Salts of chromic acid and iodide of potassium occasion a yellow precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen, a black precipitate. If solid, the lead may be converted into a state of solution by nitric acid, and the dilute solution be tested as above.
MERCURY. <i>Corrosive Sublimata.</i> — <i>Cyanide of Mercury.</i> — <i>Nitrate of Mercury.</i> — <i>White Precipitate.</i> — <i>Red Oxide, or Red Precipitate.</i> — <i>Sulphate, or Turbith Mineral.</i> — <i>Vermillion, or Red Sulphuret.</i>	Violent symptoms of irritant poisoning; harsh metallic astringent taste; burning pain in the stomach; vomiting and purging frequently of bloody matter; often irritation of the urinary organs, and sometimes suppression; tightness and burning in the throat, occasionally so great as to prevent speech; countenance not always pale, but sometimes flushed; tendency to doze; stupor, convulsions and death.	Albumen, in some form, must be promptly administered; either white of eggs beaten up with water, milk, or wheat flour beaten up. The inflammatory symptoms to be counteracted by the usual means. Gold, finely mixed in dust, with fine iron filings. (?)	The free alkalis differ in their precipitates from solutions of mercury. Potassa gives, with corrosive sublimata, a yellowish one; ammonia, a white; lime-water, an orange; and sulphuretted hydrogen, a black. If a drop of the solution be placed on a piece of gold, and touched with a knife or key, the mercury will be reduced, which amalgamates with the gold, producing a white spot. The nitrate of mercury gives a black precipitate with the free alkalis. All the solid forms of mercury are volatile, and may be reduced by heating them in a glass tube with charcoal and carbonate of soda, when the metallic mercury will sublime, and may be collected in a globe.
SILVER. <i>Nitrate of Silver, or Lunar Caustic.</i>	Those of other irritant poisons.	Chloride of sodium, or common salt, immediately decomposes this substance, and destroys its activity. Antiphlogistic treatment is to be employed for the inflammatory symptoms.	Nitrate of silver is distinguished by the formation of a white precipitate, insoluble in nitric acid, with chloride of sodium; a gray precipitate with ammonia, which is redissolved in an excess of ammonia; yellow precipitate with phosphate of soda. The precipitate of chloride of silver, obtained by adding muriate of soda to the nitrate of silver, is readily reduced, and the metallic silver obtained, by mixing it with dilute sulphuric acid and granulated zinc.
TIN. <i>Chloride of Tin.</i> <i>Solution of Tin, used by Dyers.</i> <i>Oxide of Tin, or Putty Powder.</i>	The same as those from other irritant poisons, and a peculiar tanned appearance of the villous coat of the stomach.	Milk to be given copiously, and the subsequent treatment to be regulated by the symptoms.	The chloride precipitates vegetable colouring matter; also albumen and gelatin. The white oxide is precipitated from its solution by free alkalis; with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, a brown precipitate.
ZINC. — <i>Oxide of Zinc.</i> — <i>Sulphate of Zinc.</i> <i>White Vitriol.</i> — <i>Acetate of Zinc.</i>	Violent vomiting; astringent taste, burning pain in the stomach; pale countenance; cold extremities; dull eyes; fluttering pulse. Death seldom ensues, in consequence of the emetic effects.	The vomiting may be relieved by copious draughts of warm water. Carbonate of soda, administered in solution, will decompose the sulphate of zinc. Milk and albumen also act as antidotes. General principles to be observed in the subsequent treatment.	A white precipitate is thrown down by the free alkalis from the soluble salts of zinc, which becomes yellow when strongly heated—recovering its white colour on cooling. Sulphuretted hydrogen occasions a white precipitate.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
PHOSPHORUS.	Symptoms of irritant poisoning; pain in the stomach and bowels; vomiting, diarrhoea, tenderness and tension of the abdomen.	An emetic to be promptly administered; copious draughts containing nagnesia in suspension; mucilaginous drinks; general treatment for inflammatory symptoms.	Phosphorus is known by its ready inflammability, luminousness at ordinary temperatures, and alliaceous odour.
GLASS or ENAMEL.	If taken in very coarse powder, it produces irritation and inflammation of the bowels.	Large quantities of crumb of bread should be eaten, to envelop the particles. (?) An emetic of sulphate of zinc should then be given, and vomiting be promoted by demulcent drinks.	

II. ORGANIC POISONS.
I. VEGETABLE POISONS.

IRRITANT POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<p><i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>. Wind Flower. <i>Arum maculatum</i>. Wake Robin. <i>Bryonia dioica</i>. Bryony. <i>Caladium sagittatum</i>. Dumbcane. <i>Calla palustris</i>. Water Arum. <i>Caltha palustris</i>. Marsh Marigold. <i>Chelidonium majus</i>. Celandine. <i>Clematis vitalba</i>. Virgin Bower. <i>Convolvulus jalapa</i>. Jalap. <i>Convolvulus scammonia</i>. Scammony. <i>Croton tiglium</i>. Purging Croton. <i>Cucumis colocynthis</i>. Colocynth. <i>Cyclamen europaeum</i>. Sow Bread. <i>Daphne genkium</i>. Spurge Flax. <i>Daphne mezereum</i>. Mezereon. <i>Delphinium staphisagria</i>. Stavesacre. <i>Dioica palustris</i>. Swamp leather-wood. <i>Equisetum hyemale</i>. Scourgrass. <i>Euphorbia officinarum</i>. Euphorbium. Spurge. <i>Gratiola officinalis</i>. Hedge Hyssop. <i>Hippomane mancinella</i>. Manchineel. <i>Hura crepitans</i>. Sand Box. <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>. Marsh Pennywort. <i>Jatropha curcas</i>. Indian Nut. <i>Jatropha manihot</i>. Cassada. <i>Juniperus sabina</i>. Savin (oil of). <i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>. Bed Cedar (oil of). <i>Momordica elaterium</i>. Squirting Cucumber. <i>Narcissus pseudo-narcissus</i>. Daffodil. <i>Pastinax sativa</i>. Common Parsnep. <i>Pedicularis palustris</i>. Marsh Lousewort. <i>Phytolacca decandra</i>. Poke. <i>Piper cubeba</i>. Cubeba. <i>Plumbago europaea</i>. Toothwort. <i>Ranunculus acris</i>, and other species. Crowfoot. <i>Rhododendron chrysanthemum</i>. Oleander. <i>Ricinus communis</i>. Castor Oil Plant. <i>Sambucus ebulus</i>. Elder. <i>Sedum acre</i>. Stone Crop. <i>Stalagmitis cambogioides</i>. Gamboge. <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>. Tansy (oil of).</p> <p>ACRO-NARCOTIC.</p> <p><i>Aethusa cynapium</i>. Common Fool's Parsley. <i>Aconitum napellus</i>. Monkshood. Agaricus, five species. Mushrooms (poisonous). <i>Amanita muscaria</i>. Truffles (poisonous). <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>. Meadow Pimpernel. <i>Anda Gomasii</i>. <i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>. Dogbane. <i>Aristolochia clematitis</i>. Birthwort. <i>Arnica montana</i>. Leopard's bane. <i>Asclepias Syriaca</i>. Swallowwort. <i>Atropa belladonna</i>. Deadly Night Shade. <i>Esculus Ohioensis</i>. Buckeye. <i>Brucea antidysenterica</i>. False Angustura Bark. Cerbera, three species. Cerbera. <i>Cherophyllum sylvestris</i>. Bastard Hemlock.</p>	<p>The general effects of this class of vegetable poisons are;—an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness, excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness there; violent vomiting, the efforts being continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and regular; breathing often quick and difficult; appearances of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated, insensibility resembling death; the pulse becomes slow and loses its force, and death closes the scene.</p> <p>If applied externally, many of them produce violent inflammation of the skin, with vesications or eruptions of pustules.</p>	<p>If vomiting have been occasioned by the poison, and the efforts are still continued, they may be rendered easier by large draughts of warm water, or thin gruel; but if symptoms of insensibility have come on without vomiting, it ought to be immediately excited by the sulphate of zinc, or some other active emetic substance, and after its operation a sharp purgative should be given. After as much as possible of the poison is got rid of, a very strong infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water, may be given with advantage. Camphor mixture with ether may be taken frequently, and if insensibility be considerable, warmth, frictions, and blisters, may be employed. If inflammation or other dangerous consequences have been induced, they are to be treated upon general principles.</p> <p>The fruit of <i>Fenillea Cordifolia</i> has been recommended as a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons; it is to be used in as recent a state as possible. (?)</p> <p>N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally.</p>

IRRITANT POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<p><i>Chaillotia toxicans</i>. Ratbane. <i>Chenopodium murale</i>. Wormseed. <i>Cicuta maculata</i>. American Hemlock. <i>Cicuta virosa</i>. Water Hemlock. <i>Cissus</i>. Cissus. <i>Cocculus Indicus</i>. Fish berries. <i>Colchicum autumnale</i>. Meadow saffron. <i>Conium maculatum</i>. Hemlock. <i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>. Myrtle-leaved Samach. <i>Curare</i>. Indian War Poison. <i>Cynanchum erectum</i>. Cynanchum. <i>Cytisus laburnum</i>. Laburnum. <i>Datura stramonium</i>. Thorn Apple. <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>. Foxglove. <i>Ergot</i>. See <i>Secale</i>. <i>Ervum erofilia</i>. Bitter Vetch. <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>. Wintergreen (oil of). <i>Hemanthus toxicarius</i>. <i>Helleborus niger</i>. Black Hellebore. <i>Hypophyllum sanguinaria</i>. Paddock Stool. <i>Ipecacuanha</i>. Ipecacuanha. <i>Lathyrus cicera</i>. Lathyrus. <i>Laurus camphora</i>. Camphor. <i>Lobelia inflata</i>. Indian Tobacco. <i>Lolium temulentum</i>. Darnel. <i>Melia azadirach</i>. Pride of China. <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>. Mountain Mercury. <i>Nerum oleander</i>. Common Oleander. <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>. Tobacco. <i>Enanthe crocata</i>. Hemlock Dropwort. <i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>. Barbadoine. <i>Piscidia erythrina</i>. Jamaica Dogwood. <i>Polygala venenosa</i> (of Java). <i>Rhus radicans</i>. Poison Vine. <i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>. Poison oak, or Samach. <i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>. Locust Tree. <i>Ruta graveolens</i>. Rue. <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i>. Blood Root. <i>Scilla maritima</i>. Squill. Sea Onion. <i>Secale cornutum</i>. Ergot. Spurred Rye. <i>Sium latifolium</i>. Procumbent Water Parsnep. <i>Spigelia Marilandica</i>. Pink Root. <i>Strychnos Ignatii</i>. St. Ignatius's Bean. <i>Strychnos aux vomica</i>. Nux vomica. <i>Symplocarpus fetida</i>. Skunk Cabbage. <i>Tiounas</i>. Extract of various plants—South America. <i>Tieuté</i>. <i>Upas Tieuté</i>. Tree of Java. <i>Triticum Hybernium</i>. Wheat (diseased). <i>Upas antiar</i>. Tree in Java. <i>Veratrum album</i>. White Hellebore. <i>Veratrum viride</i>. American Hellebore. <i>Woorara</i>. War Poison of Guiana. <i>Zea mays</i>. Maize (diseased).</p>	<p>The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects:—stupor; numbness; heaviness in the head; desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterwards insupportable; a sort of intoxication, stupid air, pupil of the eye dilated; furious or lively delirium, sometimes pain; convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, but at first generally strong and full; the breathing is quick, and there is great anxiety and dejection, which, if not speedily relieved, soon ends in death.</p>	<p>The stomach to be effectually evacuated, by giving four or five grains of tartar emetic, or from ten to twenty of the sulphate of zinc, repeated every quarter of an hour, till the full effect is produced. These means may be assisted by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger. Large and strong glysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels, and assist in getting rid of the poison; and active purgatives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink, alternately, a tea-cupful of strong hot infusion of coffee, and vinegar diluted with water. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy, be not remedied by these means, blood may be taken from the jugular vein, blisters may be applied to the neck and legs, and the attention be roused by every means possible. If the heat declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acids are on no account to be given <i>before</i> the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be administered.</p> <p>N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally</p>
<p>NARCOTIC. <i>Actæa spicata</i>. Baneberry. <i>Amygdalus communis</i>. Bitter Almond. <i>Amygdalus Persica</i>. Peach. <i>Gelseminum nitidum</i>. Yellow Jessamine. <i>Helonias erythroperma</i>. Fly Poison. <i>Hyocyamus albus</i>. White Henbane. <i>Hyocyamus niger</i>. Black Henbane. <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>. Mountain Ivy. <i>Lactuca virosa</i>. Strong-scented Lettuce. <i>Opium</i>, and its proximate principles. <i>Papaver somniferum</i>. Poppy. <i>Paris quadrifolia</i>. Herb Paris. <i>Prunus Caroliniana</i>. Wild Orange. <i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>. Cherry Laurel. <i>Prunus nigra</i>. Black Cherry. <i>Prunus padus</i>. Cluster Cherry. <i>Prunus Virginiana</i>. Wild Cherry. <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>. Bitter-sweet. <i>Sorbus acuparia</i>. Mountain Ash. <i>Taxus baccata</i>. Yew.</p> <p>POISONOUS MUSHROOMS. <i>Agaricus muscarius</i>. Fly Agaric. <i>Agaricus pipervatus</i>. Pepper Agaric. <i>Agaricus necator</i>. Deadly Agaric. <i>Agaricus bulbosus</i>. Bulbous Agaric. <i>Agaricus chanterellus</i>. Champignon.</p>	<p>Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging; thirst; convulsions, and faintings; pulse small and frequent; delirium; dilated</p>	<p>The stomach and bowels to be cleared by an emetic of tartarized antimony, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salt, and large stimulating glysters. After the poison is evacuated, either may be administered, with small</p>

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
	pupil, and stupor; cold sweats, and death. Poisonous mushrooms may be distinguished from the edible by their botanical characters, and by the following criteria. The former grow in wet, shady places, have a nauseous odour; are softer, more open, and porous; have a dirty-looking surface, sometimes a gaudy colour, or many very distinct hues, particularly if they have been covered with an envelope; they have soft, bulbous stalks, grow rapidly, and corrupt very quickly.	quantities of brandy and water; but if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be omitted, and other appropriate means be had recourse to.

2. ANIMAL POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<p>POISONOUS FISH. <i>Balistes monoceros.</i> Old wife. <i>Cancer astacus.</i> Crawfish. <i>Cancer virgatus.</i> Land Crab. <i>Clupea thraxusa.</i> Yellow-billed Sprat. <i>Coracinus fuscus major.</i> Gray Snapper. <i>Coracinus minor.</i> Hyne. <i>Coryphæna splendens.</i> Dolphin. <i>Morinyra.</i> Blue Parrot Fish. <i>Murena major.</i> Conger Eel. <i>Mytilus edulis.</i> Mussel. <i>Ostracion globellum.</i> Smooth Bottle Fish. <i>Perca major.</i> Barracuda. <i>Perca ocellata.</i> Grooper. <i>Perca venenata.</i> Rock Fish. <i>Physalia.</i> Portuguese Man of War. <i>Scomber caruleus.</i> Spanish Mackerel. <i>Scomber maximus.</i> King Fish. <i>Scomber thynnus.</i> Bonetta. <i>Sparus chrysops.</i> Porgee. <i>Tetrodon accleratus.</i> Tunny. <i>Tetrodon ocellatus.</i> Blower.</p>	<p>In an hour or two, or often in a much shorter time, after the fish has been eaten, a weight at the stomach comes on, with slight vertigo and headache, sense of heat about the head and eyes, considerable thirst, and often an eruption of the skin (urticaria), and in many cases death.</p>	<p>An emetic should be speedily administered, or, in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited, by tickling the throat with the finger, and taking large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting, an active purgative should be given, to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drunk after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with the same. Water, made very sweet with sugar, to which ether may be added, may be drunk freely as a corrective, and a very weak solution of alkali has been recommended to obviate the effects of the poison. If spasms ensue; after evacuations, laudanum, in considerable doses, is necessary. If inflammation should occur, the usual means of removing it must be employed.</p>
<p>POISONOUS SERPENTS. <i>Boa crotalides.</i> Copperhead. <i>Cenchrus mockeson.</i> Mockeson. <i>Cerastes nasicornis.</i> Horned Viper of Western Africa. <i>Coluber berus.</i> Viper. <i>Coluber prætor.</i> Black Viper. <i>Crotalus, (3 species.)</i> Rattle Snake. <i>Scytale piscivorus.</i> Water Viper.</p>	<p>A sharp pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance; faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult, cold sweats, the sight fails, and the intellectual faculties are deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, followed by death.</p>	<p>A cupping-glass to be applied over the wound, or a moderately tight ligature above the bite, and the wound left to bleed after being well washed with warm water; the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony, to be then applied freely to it, and afterwards covered with lint, dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirit of hartshorn. The ligature to be removed if the inflammation be considerable. Warm, diluting drinks, and small doses of ammonia or hartshorn, to cause perspiration; the patient to be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. If gangrene be threatened, wine may be given more freely, and the bark should be had recourse to. Arsenic, the principal ingredient in the Tanjore Pill, has been strongly recommended.</p>
<p>CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. Spanish, or Blistering Fly. <i>Lytta vittata.</i> Potato Fly.</p>	<p>Nauseous odour of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach, and abdomen; frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; painful and obstinate priapism, with heat in the bladder, and strangury or retention of urine; frightful convulsions, delirium and death.</p>	<p>Vomiting to be excited by drinking sweet oil, sugar and water, milk, or linseed tea, very freely. Emollient glysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment. Camphor dissolved in oil may be rubbed over the belly and the thighs.</p>
<p>VENOMOUS INSECTS. Tarantula. Scorpio. Scorpion. <i>Vespa crabro.</i> Hornet. <i>Vespa vulgaris.</i> Wasp. <i>Apis mellifica.</i> Bee. <i>Culex pipiens.</i> Gnat. <i>Cætrus bovis.</i> Gad-fly.</p>	<p>In general, the sting of these insects occasions only a slight degree of pain and swelling; but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain.</p>	<p>Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag, moistened in the same, or in salt and water, may be kept upon it till the pain is removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water, and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may, in general, be removed by making strong pressure around it with the barrel of a small watch-key.</p>

	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
SALIVA OF THE RABID DOG.	At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally, however, between the twentieth day and three or four months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased; violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruded, the tongue swells and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings, a horror of fluids, and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.	Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured; indeed, it is doubted whether it ever has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alkali, oil, various herbs, and many other remedies whose effects are quite opposite, have been employed, but none can be relied on. Large blood-lettings, the warm and cold bath, and almost every other remedial agent, have been tried without success. The bitten part should be completely cut out, even after it has healed, if the symptoms have not yet come on; the part should then be immersed in warm water, or be washed with it as long as it will bleed, and, after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be applied to every part of the surface, and then the wound covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulation. No milder discipline can ensure safety.

The most energetic poisons are used therapeutically, and often with considerable advantage. They have, of course, to be administered in extremely small doses; to avoid producing poisoning.

POISON, ARROW, see Arrow poison—p. Sausage, Allantotoxium.

POISON-BERRY TREE, Melia azedarach—p. Italian, Liquor arsenicalis—p. Morbid, Virus—p. Oak, Rhus toxicodendron—p. Root, Cicuta maculata—p. Vegetable, Upas—p. Vine, Rhus radicans.

POISONING, Venefic'ium, Tozica'tio, Intoxica'tio, Entoxis'mus, Entoxicis'mus, Pharmacei'a, Malefic'ium, Venena'tion, (F.) Empoisonnement, Intoxicacion. The art of applying a poisonous substance to any of the textures in a dose capable of occasioning more or less serious symptoms. Rigorously speaking, therefore, if a physician, in treating any case, employs a deleterious medicine in a small dose, which, owing to particular circumstances, produces unpleasant symptoms, he may be said to have poisoned. The term is, however, generally restricted to poisoning by design.

Poisoning has also been used, by a few, to denote the series of symptoms resembling those produced by certain poisons, which occasionally follow the use of substances that are generally innocuous. Overloading the stomach with indigestible food, has, for example, given occasion to symptoms resembling those produced by a narcotic poison, and the effect has been termed poisoning.

Secret poisoning was, at one time, practised as an art. It consisted in administering medicines, which should act as slow poisons, and gradually undermine the strength and life. Its agency was far from being so extensive as was imagined.

POISONOUS, Tox'ical, Nox'ius; having the qualities of a poison.

POISONS, ACRO-NARCOTIC, P. narcotico-acrid—p. Corrosive, P. acrid—p. Escharotic, P. acrid—p. Irritating, P. acrid—p. Putrescent, P. septic.

POITRINAIRR, Phthisicus.

POITRINE, Thorax.

POIVRE D'EAU, Polygonum hydropiper—p. de Guinée, Capsicum annuum—p. d'Inde, Capsicum annuum—p. de Jamaïque, see Myrtus pi-

menta—p. Long, Piper longum—p. Noir, Piper nigrum—p. Petit, Vitex—p. à Queue, Piper cubeba—p. Sauvage, Vitex.

POIX BLANCHE, see Pinus abies—p. de Bourgogne, see Pinus abies—p. Grasse, see Pinus abies—p. Jaune, see Pinus abies—p. Minérale, Pissasphaltum—p. Narale, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Noire, see Pinus sylvestris.

POKE, Phytolacca decandra—p. Indian, Veratrum viride—p. Stink, Dracontium foetidum—p. Weed, Phytolacca decandra, Veratrum viride.

POLANIS'IA GRA'VEOLENS, Clammy weed, Stinkweed, Wormweed, Clammy Mustard, False mustard. An indigenous plant, *Nat. Ord.* Capriferae; *Sex. Syst.* Dodecandria Monogynia— which blossoms in summer, and is found in every part of North America. To the whole plant have been ascribed anthelmintic properties.

POLECAT WEED, Dracontium foetidum.

POLEMONIUM REPTANS, False Jacob's Ladder, Greek Valerian, Sweet-root. Order, Polemoniaceæ; indigenous, flowering in May; has been used as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

POLENTA, Alphinon.

POLES, Chalazæ.

POLEY MOUNTAIN, OF CANDY, Teucrium Creticum—p. Mountain of Montpellier, Teucrium capitatum.

POLIATER, from πολις, 'a town,' and ιατρος, 'a physician.' A physician exercising his profession in a town, by the appointment of the government.—Castelli.

POLICE', MEDICAL, Polit'ia med'ica, Politothierapi'a, Medici'na polit'ica, State medicine, Polit'ical medicine. Hygienic rules established, or to be established, for the prevention of disease, and to contribute to the progress of medicine. The salubrity of districts, especially during the existence of spreading disease, is greatly ensured by an efficient medical police.

POLICLIN'ICA, from πολις, 'a town,' and κλινη, 'a bed.' Treatment of diseases in a town.

POLIO'SIS, Tricho'sis polio'sis, Spilo'sis polio'sis, Canit'ies. Hair prematurely gray or hoary.

The state of becoming gray.

POLITIA MEDICA, Police, medical.

POLITOBIOThERAPIA, Police, medical.

POLIUM CAPITATUM, Teucrium capitatum.

POLIUM CRETICUM, Teucrium Creticum—*p.* Montanum, Teucrium capitatum.

POLLEN, (L.) *Pollen*, *Pollis*, *πᾶλη*, 'dust.' The fecundating dust contained in the anthers of flowers, which is dispersed on the stigma.

POLLEX, *Ἀντίχειρ*, *Prom'anus*, *Dig'itus pri-mus seu magnus*, from *pollere*, 'to have much strength.' (F.) *Pouce*. The first of the fingers in size and strength. It is asserted that the term *polltroon* is derived from *Pol'licē trunca'to*;—the Romans who were desirous of being exempted from military service being accustomed to cut off the thumb, and thus render themselves unfit to handle arms.

POLLEX, see *Digitus*.

POLLEX PEDIS, *Hallus*, *Hallux*. The great toe.

POLLINCTOR, *Pollin'cter*, (L.) In antiquity, an anointer, dresser, or embalmer of the dead.

POLLINCTURA, Embalming.

POLLIS, *Pollen*.

POLLODIC, *Pollo'dicus*; from *πολύς*, 'many,' and *ὄδος*, 'a way.' An epithet proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall for a course of nervous action proceeding from one point in many directions to every other.

POLLOM, *LITTLE*, *Polygala paucifolia*.

POLLUTION, *Pollu'tio*, from *polluo*, 'I profane.' The excretion of the seminal liquor or sperm at other times than during coition. When occasioned by a voluntary act, it is called simply *Pollution* or *Masturbation*; when excited during sleep, by lascivious dreams, it takes the name *Nocturnal pollution*, *Exoneiro'sis*, *Oneirog'mos*, *Oneirog'onos*, *Oneirogonorrhœ'a*, *Exoneirog'mus*, *Spermatoclem'ma*, *Spermatoclep'sis*, *Spermatoclep'sis*, *Spermatolip'sis*, *Gonorrhœa dormientium*, *G. oneirog'onos*, *G. vera*, *G. libidin'osa*, *Proflu'vium sem'inis*, *Spermatorrhœ'a*, *Paronir'ia salax*, *Night pollution*, (F.) *Pollution involontaire*.

POLLUTION INVOLONTAIRE, *Pollution*

—*p.* Nocturnal, *Pollution*—*p.* Self, *Masturbation*

—*p.* Voluntary, *Masturbation*.

POLY, *Πολύς*, *πολύς*, 'many, full.' Hence:

POLYACTIUM TRISTE, *Pelargonium triste*.

POLYÆMIA, *Plethora*.

POLYÆMIC, *Plethoric*.

POLYÆMICUS, *Plethoric*.

POLYANHÆMIA, *Anæmia*.

POLYANHÆMIE, *Anæmia*.

POLYANTHES TUBEROSA, *Amaruacahu*. The root is cut into slips and laid upon the bites of serpents by the Peruvian Indians.

POLYBLÉN'NIA, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *βλῆννα*, 'mucus.' Excessive secretion of mucus.

POLYBREP'HA, *Pregnancy*, complex.

POLYCARP'Æ, from *πολύς*, 'many,' and *καρπός*, 'fruit.' A division of cutaneous diseases of the family *Eozematosen*, of Fuchs, including *Psoriasis*, *Lichen*, *Herpes*, and *Impetigo*.

POLY'CERAS, from *πολύς*, 'many,' and *κερας*, 'horn.' A monstrous animal having many horns.—*Gurli*.

POLYCHO'LIA, *Pericho'lia*, *Hypercho'lia*, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *χολή*, 'bile.' Superabundance of bile; such as is supposed to exist in bilious fevers.

POLYCHREST'US, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *χρηστος*, 'useful.' Having many virtues. An ancient name for certain medicines considered to be useful in many diseases.

POLYCHRONIUS, *Chronic*.

POLYCHY'LIA, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *χυλός*, 'juice.' *Polychy'mia*. Fulness of juices.

POLYCHYMIA, *Polychylia*—*p.* *Sanguinea*, *Plethora*.

POLYCLIN'ICA, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and

κλινῶν, 'bed.' Provided with many beds;—as an hospital.

POLYCOR'IA, from *πολύς*, and *κορη*, 'the pupil.' The state in which there is more than one pupil.—*Von Ammon*.

POLYCYE'SIA, *Polycy'e'sis*, from *πολύς*, 'many,' and *κύσις*, 'pregnancy.' Frequent or quickly recurring pregnancies: also, compound pregnancy.

POLYDAC'TYLUS, *Perissodac'tylus*, from *πολύς*, 'many,' and *δακτύλος*, 'a finger.' One who has a supernumerary finger or fingers, or *toea*.

POLYDIP'SIA, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *δίψη*, 'thirst,' *Sitis morbo'sa seu inten'sa*, *Polyg'o'sia*, *Dipsœ'sis avens*, *Excessive thirst*, (F.) *Soif' excessive*. A constant desire for drinking, with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat. It is mostly symptomatic of fever, inflammation, dropsy, excessive discharges, &c., and is so much a part of diabetes, that it has been called *Polydipsia*.

POLYG'ALA, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *γάλα*, 'milk,' *P. vulg'aris*, *Common Milkwort*. Family, *Rhinanthoides*. *Sex. Syst.* *Diadelphia Octandria*. The leaves are bitter, and are used in the same cases as the *polygala amara*.

POLYGALA AMA'RA, *P. amare'lla seu vulg'aris*, *Bitter Milkwort*. A powerful bitter; and, consequently, tonic. Its reputed virtues are balsamic, demulcent, and corroborant. The *Polygala rubel'la*, or *Bitter Polygala* of the United States, has the same virtues.

POLYGALA AMARELLA, *P. amara*—*p.* *Bitter*, see *P. amara*—*p.* *Grandiflora*, *P. senega*.

POLYG'ALA PAUCIFOLIA, *Triclipe'r'ma grandifl'ora*, *Dwarf Milkwort*, *Little Pollom*, *Evergreen Snakeroot*, (F.) *Polygale naine*, possesses the same properties as *P. Senega*.

POLYG'ALA SEN'EGA, *P. Virginia'na seu grandifl'ora*, *Sen'eka*, *Rattlesnake Milkwort*, *Senega* or *Rattlesnake root*, (F.) *Polygale de Virginie* ou *de Seneka*. The bark is the active part of the root. Its taste is at first acrid, and afterwards very hot and pungent. It was once esteemed to be specific against the poison of the rattlesnake and in pleurisy, pneumonia, &c., after the inflammatory action had been got under. It has been given also in humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, croup, amenorrhœa, &c. According to Poeschier, it contains three particular principles, *Polyg'atine* or *Sen'egine*, *Isol'uine*, and *Polyg'alic Acid*. Dose, gr. 30 to 40 of the powder.

POLYGALA SERPENT'ARIA. A shrub of Caffria, the root of which is considered by the natives as a sure antidote against the bites of venomous serpents.

POLYGALA VIRGINIANA, *P. senega*—*p.* *Vulgaris*, *P. amara*.

POLYGALAC'TIA, *Polyg'alia*, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *γάλα*, 'milk.' Superabundant secretion of milk; galactia.

POLYG'ALE NAIN'E, *Polygala paucifolia*—*p. de Virginie*, *Polygala Virginiana*.

POLYG'ALIA, *Polygalactia*.

POLYGALINE, see *Polygala senega*.

POLYGONATUM, *Convallaria polygonatum*—*p.* *Anceps*, *Convallaria polygonatum*—*p.* *Multiflorum*, *Convallaria multiflora*—*p.* *Uniflorum*, *Convallaria polygonatum*—*p.* *Vulgare*, *Convallaria polygonatum*.

POLYG'ONUM, *P. aricula'rē*, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *γόνυ*, 'seed.' *P. centino'dium seu erectum*, *Centino'dia*, *Centunno'dia*, *Bindweed*, *Sanguinalis Corrig'iola*, *Sanguina'ria*, *Knotgrass*, *Knotweed*, (F.) *Renouëte*, *Trainasse*, *Centinode*. Family, *Polygonum*. *Sex. Syst.* *Octandria Trigynia*. This grass is said to be a feeble astringent.

POLYGONUM AC'RU, *P. hydropiper*.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA, *P. bistorta* L'Her., *Bistorta*, *Colubrina*, *Official Bistort*, *Great Bistort* or *Buckweed*. The root is a powerful astringent and tonic; and, as such, has been used in internal hemorrhage, atonic diarrhoea, ague, &c. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj.

POLYGONUM BISTORTOIDES, *P. bistorta*—p. Centaodium, *P. aviculare*.

POLYGONUM DIVARICATUM; *Eastern Buck-wheat plant*. The roots, reduced to a coarse meal, are said to be much used as an article of diet by the Siberians.

POLYGONUM ERECTUM, *P. aviculare*.

POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM, *Fagopyrum*, *F. esculentum*, *Triticum Fagi-num*, *Buckwheat*, (*F.*) *Sarrasin*, *Blé noir*. The grain of this plant constitutes a principal article of food with the inhabitants of Russia, Germany, and Switzerland. It is much used in the United States.

POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER, *P. acridum*, *Hydropiper*, *Periscaria urens*, *Mercenarius terrestris*, *Poor Men's Pepper*, *Biting Arse-smart*, *Lukeweed*, *Water-pepper*, (*F.*) *Poivre d'eau*. The leaves of this plant have an acrid, burning taste, and resemble those of the arum. They have been recommended as possessing antiseptic, aperient, and diuretic virtues. The fresh leaves have been applied externally as a stimulating cataplasm.

POLYGONUM HYDROPIPEROIDES, *P. punctatum*.

POLYGONUM PERSICARIA, *Persicaria*, *P. minor* seu *mitis*, *Plumbago*, *Arse-smart*, (*F.*) *Persicaire douce*. This plant is said to possess vulnerary and antiseptic qualities. It has been given in wine to arrest gangrene.

POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM, *P. hydro Piperoides*, *Water pepper* of America, *Smartweed*, possesses similar properties to Polygonum hydro Piper, and is occasionally used internally in gravel, and externally in chronic ulcers. A fluidrachm of the saturated tincture has been extolled in amenorrhoea.

POLYGONUM VIRGINIANUM, *Wand-spiked Persicaria*, *Virginia Bistort*; indigenous; is astringent, diuretic, and tonic.

POLYGROMA Staphyloma.

POLYHIDRIA, *Polyhidria*, *Polyhidrosia*, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *ἵδρω*, 'sweat.' Excessive sweating.

POLYHYDRIA, Hydrops.

POLYHYPERHÆMIA, Plethora.

POLYIDRIA, Polyhidria.

POLYIDROSIS, Polyhidria.

POLYLYMPHIA, Anasarca.

POLYMASTHUS, *Pleiomasthus*, from *πολύς*, 'many,' and *μαστός*, 'breast.' A monster having several breasts.—Gurlt. The condition has been called *Poly-mastia*, and *Pleiomastia*.

POLYMAZIA, see Polymasthus.

POLYMERIA, Polymerismus—p. Promiscua translativa. Transposition of the viscera.

POLYMERISMUS, *Polymeria*, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *μερῶς*, 'a part.' A monstrosity, which consists in the existence of supernumerary organs; as a sixth finger of the hand.

POLYNEURON, Plantago.

POLYOP'SIA, *Polyopy*, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *ὄψις*, 'sight.' Vision is so called, when multiple.

POLYOPY, Polyopsia.

POLYOREX'IA, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *ὄρεξις*, 'appetite.' Excessive appetite or hunger. A genus in the gastrones of M. Alibert.

POLYPE'RIA, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *πρῶτος*, 'mutilated.' Congenital misconstruction of various parts or organs.—Good.

POLYPHAG'IA, *Multivoran'tia*, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *φαγῶ*, 'I eat.' Voracity. Faculty

of eating or subsisting on many kinds of food. See Boulimia.

POLYPH'AGOUS. Relating or appertaining to polyphagia.

POLYPHARMACI'IA, *Polypharm'acy*; from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *φάρμακον*, 'a medicine.' The prescribing of too many medicines. A prescription, consisting of a number of medicines; hence the name *Polypharmacus*, given to one who is in the habit of prescribing a number of medicines, and whose prescriptions are loaded with ingredients. The term is taken in bad part.

POLYPHY'SIA, Flatulence.

POLYPIFORM CONCRETIONS, see Polypus.

POLYPIONIA, see Polysarcia—p. Infantum, see Polysarcia.

POLYPLAS'TIC, *Polyplast'icus*, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' That which has many shapes.

POLYPLASTIC ELEMENT, in histology, is one which does not retain its primary shape; but undergoes transformation into others.—Gerber.

POLYPODITES. Wine impregnated with polypody.

POLYPO'DIUM, *P. Vulgar'e*, *P. Virginia'num* seu *pinnatif'idum*, *Filic'ula dulcis*, *Common Polypody*, *Fern root*, *Rock Brake*, *Brake root*. This fern grows in the clefts of rocks, walls, &c., in both hemispheres. It was formerly regarded as a cholagogue, and was given in head diseases. It is not used now.

POLYPODIUM ADIANTIFORME, see Calagualæ radix—p. Annifolium, see Calagualæ radix—p. Argenteum, see Calagualæ radix—p. Calaguala, Calagualæ radix—p. Coriaceum, see Calagualæ radix—p. Dentatum, Asplenium filix fœmina—p. Filix fœmina, Asplenium filix fœmina.

POLYPO'DIUM FILIX MAS, *Aspid'ium Filix Mas*, *A. depa'tum* seu *ero'eum*, *Filix pinnat'a*, *Pteris*, *Athy'r'ium Filix Mas*, *Blechnon*, *Polyrrh'izon*, *Blancnon* *Oriban'sii*, *Lonchi'tis*, *Filic'ula*, *Male Polypody* or *Fern*, *Filix mas*, *F. non romo'sa dentat'a*, *Nephro'dium crenat'um*, *N. Filix mas*, *Poly'ticum callipt'eria*, *P. filix mas*, (*F.*) *Fougère mâle*. *Nat. Ord.* Filices. *Sex. Syst.* Cryptogamia Filices. The rhizoma of this plant has been much extolled as an anthelmintic, and in cases of tœnia. It was the basis of a once celebrated remedy—*Madame Nouffer's*, but, perhaps, more of the efficacy was to be attributed to the active purgatives by which it was followed than to the fern. Dose, ʒij to ʒiij of the powdered solid part of the root; followed in the morning by a strong cathartic of camboge or jalap. An ethereal extract has been proposed by Dr. Peschier of Geneva.

POLYPO'DIUM INCANUM, *Pol'ypody*, *Rock Brake*; indigenous; has been considered demulcent, cathartic and anthelmintic.

POLYPO'DIUM INCANUM, Asplenium filix fœmina—p. Molle, Asplenium filix fœmina—p. Pennatifidum, *P. vulgare*—p. Politum, see Calagualæ radix—p. Trifidum, Asplenium filix fœmina—p. Virginianum, *P. vulgare*—p. Vulgare, Polypodium.

POLYPODY, Polypodium incanum—p. Common, Polypodium vulgare—p. Male, Polypodium filix mas.

POLYPOID, *Polypoi'des*; from polypus, and *ειδός*, 'form.' Having the shape of, or resembling, a polypus.

POLYPORUS IGNIARIUS, Boletus igniarius—p. Officialis, Boletus laticis.

POLYPOSIA, *πολυποσία*, from *πολύς*, 'much,' and *ποσις*, 'drink.' Great thirst—desire for drink. Polydipsia.

POLYPOUS, *Polypos'us*: same etymon as the next. Relating, or belonging to, or resembling polypus.

POLYPUS, *Pseudometamorphosis polypo'sa*, from $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, 'many,' and $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, 'a foot.' A name given to tumours, which occur in mucous membranes especially; and which have been compared to certain zoophytes. Polypi may form on every mucous membrane. They are most commonly observed in the nasal fossæ, pharynx, and uterus; more rarely in the stomach, intestines, bronchial tubes, bladder, and meatus auditorius externus. They vary much in size, number, mode of adhesion, and intimate nature. Accordingly, they have received various appellations; *mucous, soft, vesicular*, when their substance has been soft, spongy, vesicular, and, as it were, gorged with fluid. Others have been called *hard*; and these have been distinguished into *fibrous or fleshy*, and into *scirrhous or cancerous*. *Fibrous* polypi, *Pol'ypi fibro'si, Inopol'ypi*, are of a dense, compact texture, and whitish colour. They contain few vessels, and do not degenerate into cancer. The *scirrhous or carcinomatous* are true cancerous tumours, painful and bleeding. They present all the pathological changes which belong to cancerous affections, and the prognosis is of course unfavourable.

The mode of treating polypi must differ according to their character. The means used to destroy them have been, 1. To subject them to the action of certain astringent powders or solutions, to obtain their resolution. 2. *Cauterization* or the application of the actual cautery or caustics. 3. *Excision* or ablation with a cutting instrument. 4. *Extirpation* with the fingers or with the polypus forceps. 5. A *ligature*, put round them so as to prevent their nutrition. A seton has, also, been sometimes used to gradually destroy the pedicle.

The term **POLYPI**, *Pseudopol'ypi, Cardit'is polypo'sa, Pol'ypiform Concretions*, (F.) *Concrétions polypeuses ou polypiformes ou sanguines du Cœur, Hémocardioplasties*, (Piorry) has likewise been applied to collections of blood—fibrinous concretions—found in the heart or great vessels after dissolution. These were once, erroneously, regarded as morbid. The presence of these concretions may be suspected, when in the course of an acute or chronic affection of the heart, or at the close of chronic diseases in general—especially those of the lungs—the heart's action becomes suddenly tumultuous, obscure, and accompanied with a soft bellows' murmur, whilst the general symptoms indicate the effects of obstructed circulation. The right cavities are most frequently affected.

POLYPUS BRONCHIALIS, *Bronchemmitis, Bronchitis membrana'cea, B. plastic, Bronchial Croup, Chronic Croup* (?) *Pseudo-membranous Bronchitis*. A membraniform secretion in the bronchial tubes of a diphtheritic character, having the shape, when unexpectorated, of the bronchia. It is the result of inflammation of the lining membrane of those tubes.

POLYPUS CARNOSUS, *Sarcoma*—p. *Fibrosus*, see *Polypus*—p. *Uteri, Metropolypus*.

POLYRRHIZON, *Polypodium filix mas*.

POLYRRHŒA, *Profuvium*.

POLYSAR'GIA, *Polysarco'sis*, from $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, 'much,' and $\sigma\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}$, 'flesh.' *Carnositas, Polysomatia, Adiparia, Corpulentia, Steatites*. Excessive corpulency. Authors have distinguished two varieties of this:—**POLYSARCIA CARNO'SA**, *Corpulency*, and **P. ADIPO'SA**, *Polypio'nia, Pimelo'sis nim'ia, Pachymus, Pachyn'sis, Obesitas, Hyperpim'ele, Liparia, Adipo'sis, Polysar'gia fagino'sa, Empymellium polysar'gia, Barys'omia, Barysomatica, Lipo'sis, Lipar'otes, Lipar'ma, Pinguitudo, Pin'guitude, Obes'ity*, (F.) *Obésité, Embonpoint excessif*. A severe regimen and ex-

ercise are the best preventives. Children are occasionally met with of unusual fatness, in spite of every care. This morbid deposition has been termed *Polypio'nia infantum*, and *Chlorosis gigante'a*.

POLYSARCIA VISCERUM, *Physconia adiposa*.

POLYSARCOSIS, *Polysarcia*.

POLYSIA'LIA; from $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, 'much,' and $\sigma\alpha\lambda\iota\nu$, 'saliva.' Excessive discharge of saliva.

POLYSOMATIA, *Polysarcia*.

POLYSPAS'TON, from $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, 'much,' and $\sigma\tau\alpha\omega$, 'I draw.' A powerful instrument for reducing luxations.—Gorræus.

POLYSPER'MIA; from $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, 'much,' and $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$, 'sperm.' Richness or fullness of sperm.

POLYSTICUM CALLIPTERIS, *Polypodium filix mas*—p. *Filix Mas, Polypodium filix mas*.

POLYSTOMA PINGUICOLA, see *Worms*—p. *Venarum*, see *Worms*.

POLYTRIC, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

POLYTRICHUM, from $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, 'much,' and $\sigma\pi\iota\acute{\iota}$, 'hair.' *Polytrichon, Polytrichum vulgari, Adiantum aureum, Golden Maiden-hair*, (F.) *Perce-mousse*. It is possessed of astringent properties, and was formerly given in diseases of the lungs, and in calculous affections.

POLYTRICHUM COMMUNE, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

POLYTROPH'IA, from $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, 'much,' and $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$, 'I nourish.' Abundant or excessive nutrition.

POLYURESIS, *Diabetes*.

POLYURIA, *Diabetes*.

POLYU'RICUS, from $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, 'much,' and $\sigma\upsilon\rho\eta$, 'urine.' Sauvages calls—*Ischuria polyurica*—a kind of ischuria, caused by accumulation of urine in the bladder.

POMA, *Drink*—p. *Chinensis*, see *Citrus aurantium*.

POMACEUM, *Cider*.

POMA'TUM, *Pommatum*, (F.) *Pommade, Liparole*. A pharmaceutical preparation, employed only externally: which differs but little from an ointment, except in having generally less consistence. It is usually made aromatic, and coloured to render it more agreeable.

Common Pomatum is made of *lard*, 12lbs; *oil*, 4lbs; *essence*, ʒviii.

POMATUM AD LABIA DEMULCENDA, *Cerate for the lips*—p. *Epispasticum flavum, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud*—p. *Epispasticum viride, &c.*, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum*—p. for the *Lips, Cerate for the lips*—p. *Nitricum vel oxynatum, Unguentum acidi nitrosi*—p. *Saturi, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*.

POMBALEA IPECACUANHA, see *Ipecacuanha*.

POMEGRANATE, *Punica granatum*.

POMILIUS, see *Nanus*.

POMMADE, *Pomatum*—p. *d'Alton, Unguentum acidi nitrosi*—p. *Antipsorique de Jassier, Unguentum sulphuris compositum*—p. *d'Autenrieth, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati*—p. *de Cyrillo, Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenato medicatum*—p. *Épispastique jaune, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud*—p. *Épispastique verte, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum*—p. *de Garou, Unguentum epispasticum de daphne gnidio*.

POMMADE DE GONDRET, *P. ammoniacale de Gondret* (F.), *Gondret's Counterirritant, Gondret's ammoniacal Caustic. Liq. ammon.* p. ij; *Sevi*, p. j; *Ol. amygdal.* p. j; *M.* Used to excite a speedy revulsion in cases of chronic affections of the brain, incipient cataract, amaurosis, &c., as well as to cauterize the integuments deeply.

The above formula, is that of the French Codex, but, according to M. Trousseau, it is much too hard for use, unless the weather is warm.

He proposes two formulas, one for summer, the other for winter. In the former he directs three parts of lard, one of suet, and four of liquor ammoniac; in the latter, equal parts of lard and liquor ammoniac.

POMMADE POUR LES LÈVRES, Cerate for the lips—*p. Ophthalmique* (Regent's,) Unguentum ophthalmicum—*p. Oxygénée*, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—*p. Stibiée*, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati.

POMME, see *Pyrus malus*—*p. d'Adam*, *Pomum Adami*—*p. d'Amour*, *Solanum lycopersicum*—*p. Épineuse*, *Datura stramonium*—*p. de Merveille*, *Momordica balsamica*—*p. Mousseuse*, *Be-degar*—*p. de Terre*, *Solanum tuberosum*.

POMMES HÉMORRHOÏDALES, see *Viscum album*.

POMMETTE, see *Malus os*.

POMMIER, *Pyrus malus*.

POMPH'OLYX, from *πομφος*, 'a bladder.' A small vesicle on the skin. An eruption of *bullæ* or *blebs*, appearing without any inflammation around them, and without fever. It is the *Eczymosis Pompholyx* of Good. See *Pemphigus*.

POMPHOLYX, Tutia, Zinci oxydum.

POMPION, *Cucurbita pepo*.

POMUM ADA'MI, (F.) *Pomme d'Adam*, *Adam's Apple*. The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck—of males particularly. It is so called from a notion that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent.

POMUM AMORIS, Testicle—*p. Hierosolymitanum*, *Momordica balsamina*—*p. Melongenzæ*, see *Solanum melongena*—*p. Mirabile*, *Momordica Balsamina*—*p. Spinosum*, *Datura stramonium*.

PONCTION, Puncturing.

POND SHOVEL, *Unisema deltofolia*.

PONDERA ET MENSURÆ, Weights and measures.

PONDUS, Pudibilia—*p. Pharmaceuticum*, see *Weights and Measures*.

PONGITIF, Pungent.

PONS CEREBELLI, *Pons Varolii*—*p. Hepatis*, see *Lobulus anonymus*—*p. Sylvii*, *Quadrigenina Tubercula*—*p. Tarini*, *Tarini pons*.

PONS VANO'LII, *Pons Cerebelli*, *Corpus annulære*, *Processus annularis*, *Prominencia annularis cer'ebrî*, *Eminencia annularis*, *Varolii's bridge*, *Nodus encephali vel Cer'ebrî*, *Cerebral protuberance*, *Protuberantia annularis Willisii*, (F.) *Protuberance cérébrale*, *P. annulaire*, *Mésocéphale*, *Mésocéphale*, *Pont de Varole*, *Annular protuberance*. An eminence at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, first described by *Varolius*. It is formed by the union of the crura cerebri and crura cerebelli.

PONS ZYGOMATICUS, Zygomatic arch.

PONTE, see *Parturition*—*p. Périodique*, see *Parturition*.

PONTEDERIA CORDATA, *Unisema deltofolia*.

PONTICUM ABSINTHIUM, *Artemisia Pontica*.

POPLAR, AMERICAN, *Liriodendron*—*p. Balm of Gilead*, *Populus Candicans*—*p. Black*, *Populus*—*p. Tree*, *Liriodendron*—*p. Tulip-bearing*, *Liriodendron*.

POPLES, *Gare'tum*, *Garretum*, *Ignys*, *Ig'nyè*, *Suffrago*, *Fossa genu*, *Fossa poplitæa*, the *Ham*, the *Hough*, *Hock*, (F.) *Jarret*, from *post*, and *plico*, 'I fold.' The posterior part of the knee joint. The ham forms what is called the *popliteal region* or *space*.

POPLITÆUS, *Popliteal muscle*.

POPLITÉ, *Popliteus muscle*.

POPLITEAD, see *Popliteal aspect*.

POPLITE'AL, *Poplitæus*, *Poplitic*, from *poples*,

'the ham.' That which relates to the ham. A name given to various parts.

POPLITEAL ARTERY—*Popliteal portion of the crural*,—(Ch.) is really a continuation of the femoral, which changes its name on passing through the adductor magnus muscle. It descends a little obliquely outwards into the hollow of the ham, and extends from the commencement of the lower third of the thigh to the end of the upper quarter of the leg, where it terminates by dividing into the *posterior tibial* and *peroneal* arteries. In the ham, it gives off the three *superior articular arteries*; and, at the top of the leg, the arteries of the gemini muscles or *gemini branches*, (F.) *branches jumelles*, the *two inferior articular arteries*, and the *tibialis antia*.

POPLITEAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the poples or ham is situated. *Barclay*. *Poplite'ad* is used by the same writer adverbially, and signifies 'towards the popliteal aspect.'

POPLITEAL FOSSA, *Poples*.

POPLITE'AL GLANDS, *Glan'dule poplitææ*. Lymphatic glands, four in number, seated in the popliteal region or space.

POPLITEAL MUSCLE, *Poplitæus Muscle*, *Muscle Jarretier*, *Fémoro-poplitæo-tibial*, (Ch.) *Subpoplitæus*, (F.) *Muscle poplité*, is seated in the popliteal region. It is triangular, long, flat; and is inserted, on the one hand, by means of a strong tendon, into the tuberosity at the outer condyle of the femur, terminating below at the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia. This muscle bends the leg on the thigh, and, reciprocally, the thigh on the leg. When the leg is bent, it causes it to turn, in rotation, inwards.

POPLITEAL NERVES. They result from the bifurcation of the sciatic, and are two in number, viz. 1. The *external popliteal*, *Peroneal nerve*, *Branche péronière*, (Ch.) It is smaller than the internal; turns to the outside of the fibula at the upper part of the leg, and divides into the *musculo-cutaneous branch*, *nerf pré-tibio-digital*, (Ch.) and the *anterior tibial*, *nerf pré-tibio-musphalange-taire*, (Ch.) 2. The *internal popliteal nerve*, *Branche tibiale*, (Ch.) which is larger than the other, and seems to be the real continuation of the sciatic nerve. It descends vertically into the hollow of the ham; and passes beneath the aponeurotic arch of the solaris muscle, beyond which it takes the name *tibial nerve*. It furnishes the *external saphena nerve*, and a number of branches, that are distributed to the posterior muscles of the leg. It then passes to the sole of the foot to be divided into two branches, called *Plantar nerves*.

POPLITEAL REGION, *Poples*—*p. Space*, *Poples*. **POPLITEAL VEIN** has the same arrangement as the artery behind which it is situate.

POPLITIC, *Popliteal*.

POPONAX, see *Pastinaca opoponax*.

POPPY, CELANDINE, *Stylophorum diphyllum*—*p. Corn*, red, *Papaver rhœas*—*p. Heads*, see *Papaver*—*p. Horn*, *Stylophorum diphyllum*—*p. Juice*, *Meconium*—*p. Prickly*, *Argemone Mexicana*—*p. Spotting*, *Cucurbalus Beben*—*p. Thorn*, *Argemone Mexicana*—*p. White*, *Papaver*—*p. White*, capsule, see *Papaver*.

POP'ULUS, *Populus nigra*, *Ægei'ros*, *Ache-rois*, *Black poplar*, (F.) *Peuplier noir*. The young buds, *oculi* or rudiments of the leaves, which appear in the beginning of spring, were formerly used in an official ointment—the *unguentum populæum*. It was, also, recommended in chronic affections of the lungs.

The bark of *Populus Tremuloïdes*, *American aspen*, of *P. TREM'ULA seu pen'dula*, *European aspen*, and of *POPULUS CAN'DIGANS*, *Balm of Gilead*

Poplar, is antiperiodic, and furnishes *salicin* and *populin*, in which the properties probably reside.

POPULUS BALSAMIFERA, see *Fagara octandra*—*p. Candicans*, see *Populus*—*p. Pendula*, *P. tremula*—*p. Tacamahaca*, see *Fagara octandra*—*p. Tremula*, see *Populus*—*p. Tremuloides*, see *Populus*.

PORCELAINÉ, *Essera*, *Urticaria*.

PORCELLIO, *Oniscus*.

PORCELLUS, *Oniscus*.

PORCULUS, *Oniscus*.

PORCUPINE DISEASE, *Ichthyosis*.

PORCUPINE MEN, *Echinodermi*. Persons have been so called in whom the cuticle is produced in the form of pointed prolongations, as if it had been moulded on the papillæ, like the shorter and blunter quills of the porcupine.

PORCUS, *Vulva*.

PORDE, *Crepitation*.

PORE, *Porus*, *In'ertitice*, *ropes*, 'a passage.' Anatomists have given this name to the openings at the extremities of vessels at the surface of different membranes. **EXHALANT PORES** have been supposed to exist in the exhalants, to transmit the fluids exhaled.—**ABSORBENT PORES** are employed in taking up parts that have to enter the circulation. Pores exist in the cuticle; yet Humboldt, with a powerful magnifying-glass, was unable to observe them. The pores of the skin have also been called *spira'cula*.

POREBLIND, *Myopia*.

PORI BILLA'RII, *Ductus biliar'ii*, *Sur'culi fell'ei*. Ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver, and convey it to the hepatic duct.

PORI CUTA'NEL, *P. Exhalan'tes* seu *Sudorifer'i* seu *Resorben'tes*. The pores of the skin.

PORI EXHALANTES, *P. cutanei*—*p. Pulmonum*, *Cellules*, *bronchicæ*—*p. Resorbentes*, *P. cutanei*—*p. Sudoriferi*, *P. cutanei*.

POROCE'LE, from *ropes*, *callus*, and *επλη*, 'a tumour.' A hard tumour of the testicle or its envelopes.

POROMA, *Induration*.

POROMPHALOCÉLE, *Poromphalon*.

POROM'PHALON, *Poromph'alus*, *Poromphaloc'ele*, from *ropes*, 'hard,' and *οφθαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia with hard and thickened parietes.

POROS, *Canal*.

POROSIS, *Chalassa*, *Induration*.

POROTIC, *Porot'icus*, from *ropes*, 'callus.' A remedy believed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus.

PORPHYRA, *Purpura*—*p. Græcorum*, *Pecthis*—*p. Hæmorrhagica*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

PORPHYRISMA, *Scarlatina*.

PORPHYRISMUS, *Scarlatina*.

PORPHYRIZATION, *Levigation*.

PORPHYRO-TYPHUS, see *Typhus*.

PORPHYRU'RIA, *Porphyu'ria*; from *porphura*, 'purple,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' A state of the urine—*pur'puric urine*—in which it deposits the remarkable colouring matter—*pur'purine*—in association with urate of ammonia.

POR'PHYRY, *Porphyri'tes*, from *porphura*, 'purple.' A species of very hard, compound rock, susceptible of considerable polish, and used in the fabrication of mortars and slabs for the apothecary.

PORPHYRY, *BLACK*, *Ophites*.

PORPHYURIA, *Porphyuria*.

PORRACÉ, *Porraceus*.

PORRA'CEOUS, *Porra'ceus*, *Fra'sinus*, from *porrum*, 'a leek.' (F.) *Porracé*. Having the green colour of the leek. An epithet given to

certain excreted matters,—the sputa, bile and fæces particularly.

PORREAU, *Allium porrum*.

PORRECTUM, *Lever*.

PORRET, *Allium porrum*.

PORRIGINE, *Porrigio favosa*.

PORRIGINEUX, *Porriginous*.

PORRIGINOSUS, *Porriginous*.

PORRIG'INOUS, *Porrigino'us*, (F.) *Porrigineux*. Appertaining to porrigio.

PORRIGO (L.), 'scurf or scall in the head.' *Tin'ea*, *Favus*, *Furfura'tio*, *Furfures*, *Egypt'is porrigio*, *Phlysis porrigio*, from *porrigere*, 'to spread.' (F.) *Teigne*, *Rache*. Some of the varieties are contagious. It is principally characterized by an eruption of the pustules, called *favi* and *achores*, unaccompanied by fever.

PORRIGO DECAL'VANS, *Tricho'sis a'rea*, *Area*, *Alope'cia are'a'ta*, *A. partial'is*, *A. circumscripta*, *Phytoalope'cia*, *Tyr'ia*, *Tyro'ma*, *Ophi'asia*, *Tin'ea tonsdens*, *Herpens tonse'rans*, *Limited or partial Baldness*, consists of patches of baldness without decay or change of colour in the surrounding hair, the exposed parts of the scalp being glabrous, white, and shining. The morbid condition sometimes spreads, so that the patches coalesce, rendering the baldness extensive. To a vegetable growth found at the roots of the hair in *Tinea tonsdens*, Malmstèn of Stockholm has given the name *Trichophyton tonse'rans*. The treatment consists in keeping the scalp cleared by constant shaving, and in the steady application of some stimulating liniment or ointment.

PORRIGO FAVO'SA, *Ce'rion*, *Favus*, *Egypt'is porrigio favosa*, *Tinea favosa*, *Scu'bies cap'itis favosa*, *Melice'ra*, *Melice'rum*, *Melice'ria*, *Mel'ifa'vium*, *Porrigophyte*, *Honey-comb Scall* or *Tetter*, (F.) *Teigne farusee*, *Porrigine*. This consists in an eruption of pustules common to the head, trunk, and extremities, pea-sized, flattened at the top, in clusters, often uniting; discharge, fetid; scabs, honey-combed; the cells filled with fluid. It occurs both in early and adult life. Modern researches have satisfied some observers, that the crusts of favus are of vegetable nature, and formed of a parasitic plant, belonging to the genus *mycodermia*, for which Remak has proposed the name *Achorion Schönleini*. The point is not, however, settled. The treatment of this variety must consist in the exhibition of laxatives and the mildest stimulating ointments, such as the *Ung. zinci*, *Ung. hydrargyri præcipitat. alb.*, &c. Eczema of the hairy scalp is often confounded with Porrigio.

PORRIGO FUR'FURANS, *Egypt'is porrigio furfura'cea*, *Tinea furfuracea*, *Tinea porrigino'ea*, *Pityri'asia Tricho'sis furfura'cea*, *Teigne furfura'ce* (Alibert), commences with an eruption of small *achores*, the fluid of which soon concretes and separates in innumerable, thin, laminated scabs, or scale-like exfoliations. It is attended with a good deal of itching and some soreness of the scalp, to which the disease is confined. It occurs chiefly in adults. In the treatment, the scalp must be kept shaved. The part must be washed repeatedly with soap and water, and an oiled silk cap worn. The nature of the ointments used must vary according to the period of disease and the irritability of the part affected. *Zinc ointment*;—one made with the *Cocculus indicus*;—the *Sulphur ointment*;—*Citrine ointment* and *Ung. hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi*; *Tar ointment* and *Nitric acid ointment* have all been found useful. Should inflammation or discharge arise, these applications must of course be intermitted.

PORRIGO LARVALIS, *P. lupinus*.

PORRIGO LARVA'LIS, *Crusta lac'tea*, *Egypt'is*

Porrigo crustacea, *Mentigo*, *Achor*, *Tinea lactea*, *T. Fa'cici*, *Milky scall* or *Tetter*, *Lactw'men*, *Lactigo*, (F.) *Croûte de lait*, *Croûte laiteuse*, *Feux volages*, *La Graine*. This is, almost exclusively, a disease of infancy. It commonly appears first on the forehead and cheeks, in an eruption of numerous, minute, whitish aches on a red surface. These break and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incrustated in thin, yellowish, or greenish scabs. The patches spread, until the whole face becomes, as it were, enveloped in a mask; hence the epithet *larvalis*. The disease is rather a variety of *Eczema*. Sometimes the eruption appears on the neck and breast; and, occasionally, on the extremities. In general, the health of the child does not suffer, but the eruption is always attended with much itching and irritation. The treatment consists in mild, tepid ablution, and the application of gently stimulating ointments, as of the oxydum zinci. The bowels must be kept in a soluble state by small doses of calomel, or by rhubarb and magnesia.

PORRIGO LUPINO'SA, *Tinea lupina*, *Scabies capitis*, *Ecpye'sis porrigo lupino'sa*, *Porri'go larva'lis*, *Impeti'go figura'ta*, *Tinea granula'ta*, *T. mucosa*, *Crueta lactea* (of some), *Ment'agra infans'tum*, (F.) *Teigne*, *Dartre crustacee flavescence*, consists of minute pustules in small patches, mostly commencing on the scalp; the patches terminate in dry, delving scabs, resembling lupine seeds; the interstices often covered with a thin, whitish, and exfoliating incrustation. It occurs chiefly in early life, and requires the same treatment as the last.

PORRIGO SCUTULA'TA, *Tinea granula'ta*, *Ecpye'sis porrigo galea'ta*, *Tinea fico'sa*, *Acho'ree seu Scabies capitis*, *Ringworm of the Scalp*, *Scalled head*, (F.) *Teigne annulaire*, *T. en anneau*, *T. nummulaire*. It commences with clusters of small, light, yellow pustules, which soon scab off; and, if neglected, become hard by accumulation. If the scabs be removed, the surface is left red and shining, but studded with slightly elevated points. If not attended to, it involves the whole head. It occurs in children three or four years of age, and is very unmanageable. The rules laid down under *Porrigo furfurans* must be here still more perseveringly enforced. The whole tribe of stimulating ointments may be used in succession. No one will always succeed, and hence the necessity of change, provided advantage should not seem to follow any particular application. The *Unguentum ad Scabiem*, of Bannier, sometimes cures, when others fail.

PORRIGOPHYTE, *Porrigo favosa*.

PORRUM, *Allium porrum*, *Thymion*.

PORRUS, *Sarcoma*, *Thymion*.

PORTA, *πύλη*, *Pylé*, 'a gate.' The part of the liver where its vessels enter as by a gate. Also, the Vulva.

PORTA JECORIS, *Porta vena*.

PORTA VENA, *Vena porta*, *V. porta'rum seu porta'lis*, *Rama'lis vena*, *Jan'itrix*, *Vena magna seu quæ ad portas est seu stelechia'sa seu lactea seu ostia'ria*, *Porta Jec'oris*, *Porta*, *Vena arterio'sa seu arteria'lis*, *Manus Jec'oris seu he'patis*, *Vena ad portas*. The *System of the vena porta* or the *Abdom'inal venous system*, (F.) *Veine porte*, *Porte veine*, is a vascular apparatus of black blood, situate in the abdomen, and resulting from two distinct orders of vessels, united into one common trunk. 1. One of these trunks, much more extensive than the other, has received the name *Vena porta abdomina'lis*, because it arises from all the organs enclosed in the cavity of the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder; and in the female, the uterus. The *Abdominal vena porta* has two principal roots, the *splenic vein*

and the *superior mesenteric*, which have their ramifications in all the digestive organs. 2. The other trunk, destined solely to the liver, has been called the *Hepatic vena porta*. It appears to be a continuation of the abdominal vena porta, and proceeds towards the inferior surface of the liver. Opposite to the transverse fissure of that organ, it divides, like an artery, into two branches, which, by their union, seem to form a canal or duct, called by some the *Sinus of the vena porta*. These branches are distributed in the substance of the liver, whither they are accompanied by a prolongation of the fibrous capsule of that organ, — the capsule of Glisson. The different branches of the vena porta are devoid of valves. See Liver.

PORTAL, from *porta*, 'a gate.' Relating to the porta of the liver, — as the *portal system*, or *system of the vena porta*. By extension, the term has been applied to an analogous system of vessels in the kidney. See Kidney.

PORTAL FISSURE, see Liver — p. System of the Kidney, see Kidney — p. Veins of the Kidney, see Kidney.

PORTE-AIGUILLE, *Acutenaculum*, *Needle-carrier*, *Needle-bearer*, from (F.) *porter*, 'to carry,' and *aiguille*, 'a needle.' An instrument for accurately laying hold of a needle, and giving it greater length, when it is so fine and small that it cannot be held by the fingers. It is of steel or silver, about two inches long, and throughout the whole, almost, of its length, divided into two branches, so as to form a kind of forceps, capable of being closed by means of a sliding ring. A modification of this instrument was devised by Dr. Physick for taking up deep-seated arteries beyond the reach of a tenaculum or common needle. It consists of a forceps so constructed as to hold in its extremity a needle armed with a ligature. The handles of the forceps are fastened together, temporarily, by a spring or catch; and, when the needle is fairly deposited beneath the vessel, it is disengaged from the forceps and drawn out, leaving the ligature behind, which can be tied without difficulty.

PORTE-BOUGIE, (F.) A silver canula similar to that of a trochar, except that it is longer. It is used for conducting bougies into the urethra.

PORTE-CAUSTIQUE, *Porte-pierre* — p. *Feuille*, *Subscapularis*.

PORTE-LIGATURE, from *porter*, 'to carry,' and *ligature*. An instrument for conveying a ligature to deep-seated parts.

PORTE-MÈCHE (F.), from *porter*, 'to carry,' and *mèche*, 'a tent.' An instrument for carrying tents or *mèches* deeply into fistulous openings, or sinuses, to the bottom of ulcers, &c. It is a wire of silver or steel, four or five inches long, having a notch at one extremity, and a button at the other.

PORTE-MOXA, (F.) A small instrument for keeping the moxa applied to a part to be cauterized. It consists of a metallic ring — separated from the skin by three supports of ebony — to which a handle is adapted.

PORTE-ŒU'D (F.), from *porter*, 'to carry,' and *œud*, 'a knot.' An instrument for carrying a ligature round the base or pedicle of a tumour.

PORTE-PIERRE (F.), *Porte-caustique*, *Cautic bearer*. An instrument similar to a *porte-crayon* for carrying lunar caustic.

PORTE-SONDE, (F.) An instrument resembling a *porte-crayon*, employed for holding the style or *sonde*, and inserting it more readily into the nasal duct, during the operation for fistula lachrymalis.

PORTE-VEINE, *Porta Vena*.

PORTER, Cerevisia.

PORTIO DURA, Facial nerve—p. Inter duram et mollem, Portio Wrisbergii—p. Intermedia Wrisbergii, Portio Wrisbergii—p. Media inter portionem duram et portionem mollem, Portio Wrisbergii.

PORTIO MOLLIS, Auditory nerve.

PORTIO WRISBERGII, Portio intermedia Wrisbergii, Portio media inter portionem duram et portionem mollem, Portio inter duram et mollem, (F.) Faisceau intermédiaire de Wrisberg, Intermédiaire de Wrisberg. A small, white fasciculus, intermediate between the portio mollis and portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves, which was first described by Wrisberg. The Chorda Tympani is supposed by some to emanate from this nerve.

PORTION COSTO-TRACHÉLIENNE, DU SACRO-SPINAL, Longissimus dorsi—p. Écailloux ou squameux du temporal, Squamous portion of the temporal—p. Lombaire du plexus crural, Lumbar plexus.

PORTION GODRONNÉE DE LA CORNE D'AMMON. A name given by Vicq d'Azyr to a small, denticulated cord, of a compact tissue and granular appearance, which unites the cornu ammonis to the paries of the lateral ventricle.

PORTONARIUM, Pylorus, Duodenum.

PORTULA'CA, *Andrach'nē*, *Allium Gallicum*, *Portula'ca olera'cea*, *Purlane*, (F.) *Pourpier cultivé*. This plant abounds with a watery and somewhat acid juice; and is often put into soups or pickled with spices. It is regarded as antiseptic and aperient.

POROUS, Callus, Meatus—p. Acusticus, Auditory canal, internal.

PORUS OPTICUS. An opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella of the sclerotic, through which the central artery of the retina enters the eyeball.

POSCA, Oxycrata.

POSE, Coryza.

POSIMOS, Potable.

POSITION, FALSE, False position.

POSOL'OGY, *Posolog'ia*, *Dosilog'ia*, from *ποσος*, 'quantity,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' Indication of the doses in which the different articles of the materia medica ought to be exhibited.

POSSET, *Possetum*, from (L.) *posca*, 'sour wine and water.' Milk curdled with wine, or any acid, or treacle. A preparation of beer and milk; *Zythog'ala*.

POSSET, SACK, see Sack—p. Sago, see Sago.

POSSETING, Regurgitation (of Infants).

POSTBRACHIALE, Metacarpus.

POSTCARPIUM, Metacarpus.

POSTERIOR ANNULA'RIS. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the ring-finger and little finger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the ring-finger. Its use is to draw the ring-finger inwards.

POSTERIOR AURIS, Retrahens auris.

POSTERIOR IN'DICIS MANŪS. An internal, interosseous muscle, which arises from the inner or ulnar side of the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the fore-finger. Its use is to draw the fore-finger inwards.

POSTERIOR INDICIS PEDIS, *Abductor Indicis Pedis*. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the fore-toe, and second of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root

of the first bone of the fore-toe. Its use is to pull the fore-toe outwards.

POSTERIOR MEDII DIG'ITI MANŪS. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the middle and ring-fingers; and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. Its use is to draw the middle finger inwards.

POSTERIOR MEDII DIG'ITI PEDIS, *Abductor medii digiti pedis*. An external, interosseous muscle, which originates from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the second and third of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the second of the small toes. Its use is to pull the toe outwards.

POSTERIOR TER'TII DIG'ITI, *Adductor tertii digiti*. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the third and fourth of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. Its use is to pull the toe outwards.

POSTHE, Penis, Prepuce.

POSTHET'OMIST, *Posthet'omus*, from *πρεθη*, 'prepuce,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' One who performs the operation of circumcision.

POSTHETOMY, Circumcision.

POSTHIA, Hordeolum.

POSTHIOPLAS'TIC, *Posthioplas'ticus*, from *πρεθηον*, 'the prepuce,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' An epithet applied to the operation for restoring the prepuce.

POSTHIT'IS, from *πρεθη*, 'the prepuce, the penis,' and *itis*, the termination in inflammation. Inflammation of the prepuce or penis.

POSTHIUM, Prepuce.

POSTHON'CUS, from *πρεθη*, 'the prepuce or penis,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the prepuce or penis.

POSTHOPLAS'TICA, from *πρεθη*, 'prepuce,' and *πλαστικός*, 'formative.' The art of making a new prepuce.

POSTHUMOUS, from *post*, 'after,' and *humus*, 'the ground.' Occurring after death.

POSTHUMOUS CHILD. One born after the death of its father, or taken from the dead body of its mother, as by the Cæsarean section.

POST-MORTEM. 'After death;' as 'a post mortem or necroscopic examination.'

POST-NATUS. In the old law writers, the second son.

POST-PARTUM. 'After delivery.' As 'post partum hemorrhage.'

POSTPOSIT'IO. Delay in the return of a paroxysm. It is opposed to *anticipatio*, which means the return of a paroxysm earlier than its accustomed hour.

In this sense, we speak of an *anticipating*, and a *postponing* (*Febris hysteret'ica*) intermittent.

POSTREMA, Uterus.

POTABLE, *Potabilis*, from *potare*, 'to drink.' *Pot'imos*, *Potos*, *Pos'imos*, 'drinkable.' Water is said to be potable, when it contains atmospheric air; is not brackish; and has no mineral impregnation of consequence.

POTASH. So called from the pots or vessels in which it was made;—*Vegetabile alkali*, *Gastrinum*. Also, Potass.

POTASH OF COMMERCE, *Potassa imp'ura*, *Impure potassa*, *Alu'men cast'num*, *Cin'eres Rus'ici*, *Subcar'bonas potas'ea imp'urus*, *Potas'ea carbonas imp'urus*,—the *Pearlash* of commerce, is prepared from the ashes of land-plants by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation. It usually consists of subcarbonate of potassa,

sulphate of potassa, chloride of potassium, silic, oxide of iron, &c.

From the ashes of lees of wine, and from vine-twig, a much purer alkali is obtained. It is called *Cinis infecto'rius*, *C. fæcum*, *Cin'eres clavella'ti*, *Alu'men fæcum*, *Cin'eres gravella'ti*, (F.) *Cendres gravêlles*, *Cendres de sarment*.

Another variety of the alkali is afforded by burning argol in a crucible; afterwards powdering and calcining it, till it is nearly white; then dissolving in water, filtering, and evaporating. It is called *Salt of Tartar*, *Sal Tartari*, *Kali præparatum e tartaro*, *Kali e tartaro*, *Subcar'bonas potassæ puris'simus*, *Potassæ subcar'bonas e tartaro*. Lastly, when wormwood is burnt to ashes, dissolved in water, filtered, and evaporated to dryness, it affords another variety of vegetable alkali, the *Sal absin'thii* or *Salt of wormwood*.

Impure potash is used for preparing the subcarbonate for medical use.

POTASS, Potassa, Potassa fusa, Potash. The protoxide of potassium.

POTASSA, ACETATE OF, Potassæ acetas — p. Bichromate of, Potassæ bichromas — p. Bisulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas — p. Bitartrate of, Potassæ supertartras — p. Carbonate of, Potassæ carbonas — p. Carbonate of, pure, see Potassæ subcarbonas — p. Chlorate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus — p. Chromate of, Potassæ chromas — p. Chromate of, neutral, Potassæ chromas — p. Chromate of, yellow, Potassæ chromas.

POTASSA CUM CALCIS, Potass with lime, *Calx cum calis puro*, *Caus'ticum commu'nè fort'ius*, *Lapis infernalis sive sep'ticus*, *Kali caus'ticum cum calcè*, *Potassæ opè calcis parata et ignè fusa*, *Lapis caus'ticus*, (F.) *Potassæ préparée avec la chaux*, *P. à la Chaux*, *Pierre à cautère*. (Potassæ, Calcis ʒʒ.) Rub together, and keep in a well-stopped bottle. Ph. U. S.) Used for the same purposes as the next, but more manageable; being less deliquescent.

POTASSA, EUCHLORATE OF, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus — p. Ferrocyanate of, Potassii ferrocyanuretum — p. Ferropussiate of, Potassæ cyanuretum.

POTASSA FUSA, Potassa, *Kali caus'ticum*, *Fused potass*, *Caus'ticum commu'nè acer'rinum*, *Kali purum*, *Alkali vegetabilè fixum caus'ticum*, *Caus'ticum alkali'num*, *C. commu'nè*, *C. Potentia'le*, *C. Sali'num*, *Hydras ka'licum*, *Hydras potassæ puræ fusa*, *Potassæ hydras*, *Lapis caus'ticus*, *Lapis caus'ticus chirurgor'um*, *Lapis infernalis alcali'nis*, *L. sep'ticus*, *Rupto'rium commu'nè*, *Fixed vegetable alkali*, *Hydrate of Potassa*, (F.) *Potassæ caustique*. (Prepared by evaporating solution of potass to dryness in an iron vessel.) This preparation is generally run into cylindrical moulds, covered with paper, and kept in well-corked vessels. It is powerfully escharotic, and is used for forming issues, curing strictures, &c.

POTASSA, FUSED, Potassa fusa — p. Hydriodate of, Potassæ hydriodas — p. Hydrobromate of, see Bromine — p. Hydrocyanate of, Potassii cyanuretum — p. Hyperoxalate, Potassæ oxalate of — p. Hypertartras, P. supertartras — p. Impura, Potash of commerce — p. and Iron, tartrate of, Ferrum tartarisatum — p. with Lime, Potassa cum calcè — p. Liquida, Liqueur potassæ — p. Mephite of, Potassæ subcarbonas — p. Monochromate of, Potassæ chromas — p. Muriate of, Potassæ murias — p. Nitrate of, Potassæ nitras — p. Ope calcis parata et igne fusa, Potassa cum calcè — p. Oxymuriate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus — p. Prussiate of, Potassii ferrocyanuretum — p. and Soda, Tartrate of, Soda, tartrate of — p. Subcarbonate of, Potassæ subcarbonas — p. Sulphate of, Potassæ sulphas — p. Sulphate of, acid, Potassæ supersulphas — p. Sulphuret of, Potassæ sulphuretum — p.

46

Supercarbonate of, Potassæ carbonas — p. Super-sulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas — p. Supertartrate of, Potassæ supertartras — p. Tartrate of, Potassæ tartras.

POTASSÆ ACETAS, *Acetas kali*, *Oxytar'tarus*, *Acetas liziv'ias seu ka'licum*, *Alkali tartari acet'o saturatum*, *Alkali vegetabilè cum aceto*, *Magiste'rium tartari purgans*, *Terra foliata Tartari*, *Kali acetatum*, *Sal diuret'icis*, *Sal Senner'ti*, *Ac'etate of potass*, *Arca'num tartari*, (F.) *Acétate de potasse*. (Acid. acetic. Oj, Potassæ carbon, q. s. Mix and add, by degrees, enough acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Then filter and evaporate till a pellicle is formed, which is to be dried upon bibulous paper; evaporate again in a water-bath, and, removing the pellicles, dry. — Ph. U. S.)

It is cathartic and diuretic. Dose, ʒj to ʒij, or more.

POTASSÆ ET ALUMINÆ SULPHAS, Alumen — p. Biantimonias, Antimonium diaphoreticum — p. Bicarbonas, Potassæ carbonas.

POTASSÆ BICROMAS, *Kali chromicum rubrum seu ac'idum seu bichromicum*, *Bichromate of potassa*. Procured by adding sulphuric, nitric, or acetic acid to a solution of the neutral chromate, and setting it aside to crystallise. It is a violent irritant poison; and has been used as a caustic in cases of morbid growths, in the proportion of from half a drachm to a drachm of the salt to from an ounce to an ounce and a half of water.

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS, P. supersulphas — p. Bitartras, P. supertartras.

POTASSÆ CAR'BNAS, *Kali ætra'tum*, *Bicar'bonas potassæ*, *Potassæ bicar'bonas* (Ph. U. S.) *Deutocarbonas potassii*, *Carbonate, bicar'bonate, or supercar'bonate of potassa*. This is not caustic, like the subcarbonate of potass, and hence, has been preferred to relieve acidity. (Potassæ carbon. ðiv, *Aqua destillat. Ox.* Pass carbonic acid through the solution until it is saturated, and filter. Evaporate at a heat not exceeding 160°, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. Carbonic acid is obtained from marble by the addition of dilute sulphuric acid. — Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. x to ʒss. It is used in forming the soda powders, as well as for its antacid properties.

POTASSÆ CAR'BNAS, P. subcarbonas — p. Carbonas impurus, P. subcarbonas — p. Carbonas purus, see P. subcarbonas — p. Chloras, P. murias hyperoxygenatus — p. Chloruretum oxydatum, P. murias hyperoxygenatus.

POTASSÆ CHROMAS, *Kali chromicum flavum seu neutra'le*, *Neutral yellow Chromate, or Monochromate of potassa*. Prepared by igniting a mixture of four parts of native chromite of iron (chrome-iron ore) and one part of nitre; dissolving out the chromate of potassa by water, and crystallizing. It has been used as an emetic, expectorant and diaphoretic. Dose, as an emetic, from two to four grains; as an expectorant, from ʒth to ʒ grain. In the proportion of one drachm to ʒ2 ounces of water, it has been used as an antiseptic wash — called by Jacobson, *Liquor conservatrix*.

POTASSÆ CITRAS, *Citrate of potassa*. (Acid. citric. ʒx, Potassæ bicarb. ʒxlv, Aq. q. s. Dissolve the acid in the water; and after effervescence has ceased, strain and evaporate to dryness. The salt is deliquescent, and must be kept in well-stopped bottles. Ph. U. S.) It possesses the refrigerant properties of the neutral salts, and may be given in fever, when to do little or nothing is the most advisable course. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

POTASSÆ ET FERRI TARTRAS, Ferri tartarisatum — p. Hydras, Potassa fusa.

POTASSÆ HYDR'ODAS, Potassæ Protohydr'o-

das, Potasii protoxidi hydriodas, Kali Hydriodidicum, K. Hydriodidicum, Hydriodas Kalicus, Hydriodate of potass, (F.) Hydriodate de potasse. If a solution of potass be poured on iodine, an iodate and hydriodate are formed. These may be separated by means of alcohol, which only dissolves the latter of these salts. The hydriodate, or rather the *Iodide of Potassium, Kalium Iodatum, Potassii Ioduretum seu Iodidum, (F.) Iodure de potassium,* may be obtained by evaporation. When the *Iodide of potassium* is dissolved in water, it becomes the *Hydriodate of Potassa.* The following is the formula in the Ph. U. S. *Potass. ℥vj; Iodin. in pulv. ℥xvj; Carbon. ligni in pulv. subtiliss. ℥ij; Ag. bullient. Oij.* Dissolve the potassa in the water; add the iodine gradually, stirring until the solution becomes colourless, and continue the additions until the liquid remains slightly coloured from excess of iodine. Evaporate to dryness, stirring in the charcoal towards the close. Rub to powder, and heat to dull redness in an iron crucible, keeping up the temperature for 15 minutes. When cool, dissolve out the saline matter with pure water, filter the solution, evaporate and set aside to crystallize. By evaporating and crystallizing as before, an additional quantity of crystals may be obtained. *Virtues,*—those of iodine.

POTASSÆ MURIAS, Sal Digestivus vel Sal febrifugus Sylvi, Muriate of Potass, Spiritus salis marini coagulatus. Bitter and refrigerant.

POTASSÆ MURIAS HYPEROXYGENATUS, Potassæ Chloras, P. oxymurias, Oxymuriate or Hyperoxymuriate of potass, Chlorate of potassæ, Euehlorate of potass, Alkali vegetabile salitodephlogisticatum, Oehloruretum potassæ oxydatum, Halo'dum oxygenatum, Oxyge'no-Chloruretum potassii, Protochlorate of potassium, Kalichloricum, Chloras Kalicus depuratus, (F.) Chlorate de potasse. It has been regarded as anti-neuropathic, and as an alterative purifier of the blood and humours. It is of doubtful efficacy. Dose, 3 to 6 grains or more.

POTASSÆ NITRAS, Nitrate of Potass, Nitrum, Sal nitrum, Nitre, Salpetre, Sal petra, Salsedo mucrum, Sanguinea, Berenicium, Halintrum, Protoxide of Potassium, Nitrate of protoxide of Potassium, Kali nitricum, Nitrus kallicum, Nitrus lixivius, (F.) Nitrate de potasse. Obtained from the putrefaction of animal matters, in contact with calcareous or alkaline earths, by elixivation; adding, if necessary, wood-ashes to supply the alkaline basis. It is formed, in an impure state, by nature, in warm climates.

It is diuretic and refrigerant, and, in large doses, purgative; externally, cooling and detergent. Dose, gr. x to ℥ss. In large doses it is an acrid poison.

POTASSÆ NITRAS FUSUS SULPHURIS PAUCILLO MIXTUS, Sal prunellæ, Crystal'us minera'lis, Nitrus potassæ cum sulphurè fusus, Nitrum tabulatum, Lapis Prunellæ, Sore-throat salt, Mineral crystal, Anodynum minera'le. Nitrate of potass, mixed with a little sulphate of potass and run into moulds. Its properties are those of nitre.

POTASSÆ OXALAS, Superoxalate of Protoxide of Potassium, Oxalac Acidulum Potassæ seu Potassæ acidulus seu ba'sicus, Superoxalac kallicum, S. Potassæ, Hyperoxalac Potassæ, Sal Acetosellæ, Oxalium, Kali oxalicum acidulum, Oxalac subpotassicus, Oxalate of Potass, Salt of Sorrel. Prepared from the juice of wood sorrel. It is refrigerant, and is used to make lemonade, &c.

POTASSÆ OXALAS ACIDULUM, Potassæ oxalate of—p. Oxymurias, P. murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Protohydriodas, P. hydriodas—p. Puras fuses

hydras, Potassa fusa—p. et Soda tartaras, Soda, tartrate of.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS, P. Carbones (Ph. U. S.), Subcarbonas Kali, Carbonas Potassæ, Kali præparatum, Sal Herbarum, Calcareous Tartar, Sal Plantarum, Subcarbonate of Potass, Sal Tartari, Sal Absinthii, Mephite of Potass, &c. (See Potash.) A filtered solution of the impure subcarbonate, *Potassæ carbonas impurus (Ph. U. S.) Pearl-ash (see Potash),* evaporated to dryness. This deliquescent salt is given in the same cases as the potassæ carbonas, than which it is more caustic and disagreeable.

The Parisian codex has a *Subcarbonas Potassæ ex tartaro combusto, vulgo Sal Tartari or Salt of Tartar*—it is the *Potassæ carbonas purus, Puras Carbonate of Potassa, Ph. U. S.;* a *Subcarbonas Potassæ ex deflagrantibus simul tartaric acidulo et Nitrate Potassæ paratus, vulgo Nitrum ex tartaro fixum;* and a *Subcarbonas potassæ ex deflagrantibus cum Carbonibus Nitratè Potassæ paratus, vulgo Nitrum fixum.* They are all used like the preceding.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS IMPURUS, Potash of commerce.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS, Kali vitriolatum, Sulphas Kali, Kali sulphuricum, Lixivia vitriolata, Nitrum vitriolatum Schroederi, Sal Sapientie, Sal Tartari Sulphuratum, Specificum Paracelsi, Spiritus vitrioli coagulatus Mynsichti, Proto-sulphate of Potassium, Alkali vegetabile vitriolatum, Sal de duobus, Arca'num duplicatum, Nitrum vitriolatum, Tartarum vitriolatum, Panacea Ducis Holstie, Panacea duplicata, Sal Polychrestus, Sulphate of Potass, (F.) Sulfate de potasse. (The salt, that remains after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved; the excess of acid saturated with subcarbonate of potass and crystallised.) Purgative and diuretic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j as a laxative. In a large dose it has proved an irritant poison.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE; Sal Polychrestus Glaseri, Lixivia Vitriolata Sulphurata. (Formed by deflagrating nitrate of potass with sublimed sulphur.) Same virtues as the last. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM, Potassii Sulphuretum, P. tersulphuretum, Kali sulphuretum, Hepar Sulphuris salivum, H. sulphuris vulgare, Sulphuretum lixivie, S. kallicum, Hepar Sulphuris, Liver of Sulphur, Sulphuret of Potass, (F.) Sulfure de potasse, Sulfure de potassium sulfatè, Foie de Soufre. (Sulphur. ℥j, Potassæ carb. ℥ij.) Rub them together, and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite.) It has been employed in affections of the chest, as an expectorant, in the dose of from ℥ss to ℥j, largely diluted; but it is chiefly used as a bath or wash in cases of itch, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous affections.

POTASSÆ SUPEROXALAS, Potassæ oxalate of.

POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS, P. Bisulphas, Sal enizum, Supersulphate of Potass, Sal febrifugus of Lemery, Acid Sulphate of Potass, Bisulphate of Potass, Superproto-sulphate of Potassium, (F.) Bisulfate, de Potassæ. (The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.) It is refrigerant and purgative. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS IMPURUS, Tartarus crudus, Tartarum, Lapis vini, Magnetiæ, Pedagra, Tartar, (F.) Tartre cru, T. brut. It is called, also, *Tartarum rubrum* and *Red Argol*, when obtained from red wines; *Tartarum album* or *White Argol*, when from white wines. Tartar is the saline deposit from wines as they become aged; which attaches itself to the sides of the casks and bottles in which they are kept. It

consists of a considerable quantity of acidulous tartrate of potass, tartrate of lime, silica, alumen, oxyd of iron, manganese, and a red colouring matter, if the wine be red. It is chiefly used for the preparation of cream of tartar.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS, *Crystal'li Tartari, Tartras Acidulus Potassæ purus, Supertartrate of Protoxide of Potassium, Potassæ Bitartras* (Ph. U. S.), *P. tartras ac'ida, Bitartrate or Supertartrate of Potass, Hypertartras Potassæ, Tartras superpotassicus, T. subpotassicus, Crystals of Tartar, Cremor Tartari, Cream of Tartar* (when in powder,) *Supertartrate of Potass, (F.) Tartrate acide de potasse, Crème de Tartre.* (The tartar of wine purified.) It requires 120 parts of water at 60° to dissolve it. It is mildly purgative, refrigerant and diuretic. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar and lemon-peel, it forms an agreeable beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of *imperiul*. Dose, as a diuretic, ℥i to ℥ij; as a purgative, ℥ss to ℥i.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS, *Kali tartarizatum, Al'cali fixum tartarizatum, Tartarum solubile, Tartarus tartarizatus, Lixiv'ia Tartarizata, Sal Panckrestum, Tartras Kalinus, T. lixiv'ie, Sal vegetabilia, Alkali vegetabilè tartarizatum, Tartrate of Potass, Soluble Tartar. (F.) Tartrate de Potasse. (Potassæ carbon. ℥xvj; Potassæ Bitartrat. in pulv. subtilis. ℥iij, vel q. s., aquæ bullientis, cong.* Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in the water, add the bitartrate to saturation, and boil; filter, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid; dry the crystals on bibulous paper, and keep in closely-stopped bottles.—Ph. U. S.) A saline cathartic in the dose of ℥j.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA, *P. supertartras*—p. *Tartras acidulus purus, P. supertartras*—p. *Tartras stibialis seu stibiosus, Antimonium tartarizatum.*

POTASSE, ACETATE DE, *Potassæ acetas*—p. *Bisulphate de, Potassæ supersulphas*—p. *Cautique, Potassa fusa*—p. *à la Chaux, Potassa cum calce*—p. *Chlorate de, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus*—p. *Hydriodate de, Potassæ hydriodas*—p. *Liquide, Liquor potassæ*—p. *Nitrate de, Potassæ nitras*—p. *Préparé avec la chaux, Potassa cum calce*—p. *et de Soude, tartrate de, Soda, tartrate of*—p. *Sulfate de, Potassæ sulphas, p. Sulfure de, Potassæ sulphuretum*—p. *Tartrate de, Potassæ tartras*—p. *Turtrate, acide de, Potassæ supertartras.*

POTASSII BROMIDUM, *Potassæ hydrobromæ, (F.) Bromure de Potassium, Bromide of potassium. (Bromin, ℥ij; Ferri filii, ℥j; Potassæ carbon. ℥ij and ℥j, vel q. s.; Ag. destillat., Oiv.* Add the iron filings and bromine to a pint and a half of the water; stirring for half an hour. Apply a gentle heat, and when the liquor assumes a greenish colour, add gradually the carbonate of potassa, dissolved in Oiss of the water, until it ceases to cause a precipitate. Continue the heat for half an hour, and filter. Wash the precipitate with the remaining water, boiling hot, and filter. Mix the liquors and crystallize by evaporation. Ph. U. S.) Virtues:—those of iodide of iron.

POTASSII CYANIDUM, *P. Cyanuretum.*

POTASSII CYANURETUM, *P. Cyan'idum, Cyanuret of Potassium, Hydrocyanate of Potassa, (Potassii Ferrocyannur., in pulv. ℥viij; Potassæ Carbonat., ex siccata, ℥iij.* Mix intimately and throw into a deep iron crucible, heated to redness; keep up the heat till effervescence ceases, and the fused mass concretes, of a pure white colour, upon a warm glass rod dipped into it; then pour out the liquid carefully into a shallow

dish, to solidify, stopping before the salt becomes contaminated with the precipitated iron. Break up the mass whilst warm, and preserve in well-stopped bottles. Ph. U. S.) Used in the same cases as the hydrocyanic acid. Dose, a quarter of a grain.

POTASSII DEUTO-CARBONAS, *Potassæ carbonas.*

POTASSII FERROCYANURETUM, *P. Ferrocyan'idum, Ferrocyanide or Ferrocyanuret of Potassium, Ferrocyanate of Potassa, Ferroprussiate of Potassa, Prussiate of Potassa, (F.) Protocyanure jaune de fer et de potassium, Cyanure de fer et de potassium.* The yellow double cyanuret of potassium and iron, the salt from which the cyanuret of potassium is obtained by calcination. It is not much used in medicine. It has been advised as an astringent in the colliquative sweats of phthisis, in leucorrhœa, &c.; but it does not seem to be possessed of much activity. Dose, 10 or 15 grains every four or five hours.

POTASSII HYDRARGYRO-IODIDUM, *Potassæ Iodohydrargyras, Hydrargyrum biiodatum cum kalio iodato, Kalium iodatum hydrargyrum, Iodohydrargyrate of Potassium, Hydrargyro-iodide of Potassium.* This salt is made by the combination of iodide of potassium with red iodide of mercury. Its properties are similar to those of the iodides of mercury, but in a less degree.

POTASSII IODIDUM, *Potassæ hydriodas*—p. *Ioduretum, Potassæ hydriodas*—p. *Oxygeno-chloruretum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus*—p. *Protoxidum hydriodas, Potassæ hydriodas*—p. *Sulphuretum, Potassæ sulphuretum*—p. *Tersulphuretum, Potassæ sulphuretum.*

POTASSIUM. Same etymon as potash. The metallic base of potassa.

POTASSIUM, BROMURE DE, see Bromine—p. *Cyanuret of, Potassii cyanuretum*—p. *Ferrocyanide of, Potassii ferrocyanuretum*—p. *Ferrocyanuret of, Potassii Ferrocyanuretum*—p. *Iodide of, Potassæ hydriodas*—p. *Iodohydrargyrate of, Potassii hydrargyro-iodidum*—p. *Iodure de, Potassæ hydriodas*—p. *Oxide of, Potass*—p. *Protoarsenite of, Arsenite of protoxide of potassium*—p. *Protochlorate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus*—p. *Protonitrate of, Potassæ nitras*—p. *Protoxide of, Potass*—p. *Protoxide of, nitrate of, Potassæ nitras*—p. *Protoxide of, superoxalate of, Potass, oxalate of*—p. *Protoxide of, supertartrate of, Potassæ supertartras*—p. *Protosulphate of, Potassæ sulphas*—p. *Sulfure de, sulfate, Potassæ sulphuretum*—p. *Sulphuret of, Potassæ sulphuretum*—p. *Superprotosulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas.*

POTATO, *Solanum tuberosum*—p. *Fly, Lytta vittata*—p. *Hog, Convolvulus panduratus*—p. *Spanish, Convolvulus batatas*—p. *Sweet, Convolvulus batatas*—p. *Vine, wild, Convolvulus panduratus*—p. *Wild, Convolvulus panduratus.*

POTBELLY, *Physconia.*

POTELÉE, *Hyoscyamus.*

POTENTIA, *Force.*

POTENTIA seu POTES'TAS COEUN'DI, *Capability of copulation.*

POTENTIA GENERAN'DI. *The power of procreation.*

POTENTIA IRRITANS, *Stimulus.*

POTENTIAL, *Potentia'lis*; from *potens*, 'able.' An epithet for remedies which, although energetic, do not act till some time after their application. The caustic alkalies, for instance, are called *Potential cauterics* in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed *actual*.

POTENTILLA, *P. reptans.*

POTENTILLA ANSERINA, *P. argenti'na seu impolita seu neglecta, Argenti'na vulgaris, Fragaria anserina, Argentine, Chenoboscon, Argenti'ria, Anseri'na, Silver Weed, Wild Taney,*

(F.) *Argentine, Potentilla*. The leaves are mildly astringent and tonic.

POTENTILLA ARGENTINA, P. anserina—p. Impolita, P. anserina—p. Neglecta, P. anserina.

POTENTILLA NORVEGICA, Norway Cinque-foil, an indigenous plant, is possessed of similar properties.

POTENTILLA PALUSTRIS, Comarum palustre.

POTENTILLA REPTANS, Pentaphyllum, Fragaria pentaphyllum, Potentilla, Quinquesfolium, Q. majus, Common cinquefoil, (F.) Quintefeuille. The roots are possessed of astringent properties.

POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA, Tormentilla.

POTERIUM SANGUISORBA, Pimpinella saxifraga.

POTESTAS COEUNDI, Potentia coeundi—p. Generandi, Potentia generandi.

POTEX, Anus.

POTHOS FETIDA, Dracontium festidum—p. Putorii, Dracontium festidum.

POTIMOS, Potable.

POTIO, Drink, Haustus, Potion—p. Calcis carbonatis, Mistura cretæ—p. Effervescons antiemetica, Potion of Riverius—p. Leniens, Looch ex ovo—p. Oleosa, Looch ex ovo—p. Picea, see Pinus sylvestris.

POTION (F.), Potio; from *poto*, 'I drink.' A liquid medicine, from 4 to 8 ounces or more in quantity, the composition of which varies, and which is administered in divided doses. It corresponds to the English mixture.

POTION PECTORALE, Looch ex ovo.

POTION OF RIVERIUS. A mixture of Lemon Juice and Subcarbonate of Potass, generally given in a state of effervescence. It is the *Potio effervescons antiemetica dicta Riverii*, of the Parisian codex. The name in the codex indicates its use.

POTIONIS DESIDERIUM, Thirst.

POTIRON, Cucurbita pepo.

POTIUNCULA, Haustus.

POTOPARANŒA, Delirium tremens.

POTOS, Potable.

POTOTROMOPARANŒA, Delirium tremens.

POTT'S DISEASE, Vertebral disease.

POTUS, Drink—p. Hippocraticus, Claret.

POU, Pediculus.

POUCE, Pollex, see Digitus.

POUCHED, Encysted.

POUDRE, Powder, Pulvis—p. Absorbante et anti-acide, p. Pulvis de magnesiâ compositus—p. d'Alun composée, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—p. Antiarthritique amère, Pulvis de amaric compositus—p. Antiasthmatique, Pulvis de sulphure et scillâ—p. Antimonial composée ou de James, Antimonial powder—p. Aromatique, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—p. d'Asarum composée dite sternutatoire, Pulvis asari compositus—p. Balsamique, Pulvis myrrhæ compositus—p. de Birckmann, Pulvis de arô compositus—p. de Blanchement, Calcis chloridum—p. de Cannelle composée, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—p. Cathartique, Pulvis scammonæ compositus—p. de Chypre, see Cladonia rangiferina—p. du Comte de Palme, Magnesie carbonas—p. Cornachine, Pulvis cornachini—p. de Corne brûlée avec opium, Pulvis cornu uesti cum opio—p. de Craie composée avec opium, see Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio—p. de Dover, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—p. de Dupuytren, Powder of Dupuytren—p. Gasifère laxative, Powders, Seidlitz—p. Gasifère simple, Powders, soda—p. de Gomme adragant composée, Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus—p. de Gomme gutte, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—p. Hydragogue, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—p. Incisive, Pulvis de sulphure et scillâ—p. d'Ipecacuanhæ et opium, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—p. de Jalap composée, Pulvis jalapæ compositus

—p. de Kino composée, Pulvis kino compositus—

p. de Pérard, Pulvis de sennâ, scammonio et lignis—p. de Quercetanus, Pulvis e gummi guttâ

—p. de Saint Ange, Pulvis asari compositus—p.

de Saxon végétale, Pulvis gummosus alkalinus—p.

de Scammonie composée, Pulvis scammonæ compositus—p. de Seidlitz, Powders, Seidlitz—p. de

Séné composée, Pulvis sennæ comp.—p. de Scatinelli, Magnesie carbonas—p. Styptique, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus.

POUDRE SUBTIL DE DELCROIX. A fashionable depilatory "for removing superfluous hair in less than ten minutes." It is said to consist of Quicklime and Sulphuret of Arsenic, with some vegetable powder.—Paris.

POUDRE TEMPÉRANTE DE STAHL, Pulvis de Sulphate potassæ compositus—p. de

Tennant, Calcis chloridum—p. de Valentini, Magnesie carbonas—p. Vermifuge mercurielle, Pulvis e sulphureto hydrargyro nigro et scammonio—p.

Vermifuge sans mercure, Pulvis ex helminthocorto compositus.

POUGUES, MINERAL WATERS OF. These alkaline waters are in the department of Nièvre, France. They contain carbonic acid, carbonates of soda, lime, and magnesia; chloride of sodium; alumina, and silica, with protoxide of iron.

POULAIN, Bubo.

POULET, VIN DE (F.), Pullet Wine. A disgusting preparation; made by infusing the excrement of the pullet in white wine. According to Nysten, it is employed by the vulgar in France in a number of diseases, and especially in falls, contusions, &c.

POULIOT, Mentha pulegium.

POULS, Pulse—p. Abdominal, Pulsus inferior

—p. des Adultes, Pulse, natural—p. Agité, Pulsus fortis—p. Bas, Pulse, low—p. Capital, Pulse, nasal—p. Combiné, Pulse, complex—p. Compliqué, Pulse, complex—p. Composé, Pulse, complex—p. Concentré, Pulse, contracted—p. Défaillant, Pulsus deficiens—p. Déprimé, Pulse, depressed—p. de la Diarrhée, Pulse, intestinal—p. Dur, Pulse, hard—p. Élevé, Pulse, ardent—p. Embarrassé, Pulsus intricatus—p. de l'Estomac, Pulse, stomachal—p. Étroit, Pulsus strictus—p. de l'Expectoration, Pulse, pectoral—p. Faible, Pulse, feeble—p. du Foie, Pulse, hepatic—p. Grand, Pulse, large—p. Insensible, Pulsus deficiens—p. Intercadent, Pulse, intermittent—p. des Intestins, Pulse, intestinal—p. Languissant, Pulse, languid—p. Lent, Pulse, slow—p. de la Matrice, Pulsus uterinus—p. Modéré, Pulse, natural—p. Mou, Pulse, soft—p. de Nez, Pulse, nasal—p. Ondoyant, Pulse, undulating—p. Ondulant, Pulse, undulating—p. Palpitant, Pulse, tremulous—p. Parfait, Pulse, natural—p. Petit, Pulse, small—p. Plein, Pulse, full—p. Précipité, Pulse, frequent—p. Profond, Pulse, deep—p. Prompt, Pulse, sharp—p. Rare, Pulse, slow—p. Rebondissant, Pulsus dicrotus—p. Redoublé, Pulsus dicrotus—p. des Règles, Pulsus uterinus—p. Roide, Pulse, tense—p. Serratile, Pulsus serratus—p. Serré, Pulse, contracted—p. de la Sueur, Pulsus sudorialis—p. Tardif, Pulse, slow—p. Tendu, Pulse, tense—p. Tremblant, Pulse, tremulous—p. de l'Urine, Pulsus urinalis—p. Véhément, Pulsus fortis—p. Ventral, Pulsus inferior—p. Vide, Pulsus vacuus—p. Vif, Pulse, sharp—p. Vite, Pulse, sharp.

POULTICE, see Cataplaam.

POUNCE, Sandarac.

POUND, Libra, Litra, ῥηρα, Lat. Pondo, Bge'dia (of twelve oz.), Bardadia, (F.) Livre, from *pondere*, 'to weigh.' A weight, consisting of twelve ounces Troy.—sixteen ounces avoirdupois. See Weights and Measures.

POURPIER CULTIVÉ, Portulaca.

POURPRE BLANC, Miliary fever.

POURRITURE, Putrefaction—*p. d'Hôpital*, Hospital gangrene.

POUS, Pes.

POUSSE, Pursiness.

POUSSÉE, Lichen.

POUSSIÈRE TUBERCULEUSE (F.), 'Tuberculous Dust.' A name given by MM. Rilliet and Barthes to fine white or yellow minute points of tuberculous matter occurring in myriads, so as to be likened to dust.

POWDER, Pulvis.

POWDER OF ÆTHIOPIA, GUY'S. A once celebrated anthelmintic, which consisted of pure rasped tin, mercury, and sulphur, triturated together.

POWDER OF ALOES, COMPOUND, Pulvis aloes compositus, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—*p.* of Aloes with canella, Pulvis aloes cum canella—*p.* Antimonial, Chenevix's, Antimonial powder—*p.* Aromatic, Pulvis aromaticus.

POWDER, ARSENICAL, OF CÔME, CÔME'S POWDER—a caustic—is formed of arsenious acid, *gr. x*; red sulphuret of mercury, *gr. xl*; powdered animal charcoal, *gr. x*. It is made into a paste with mucilage.

POWDER OF ARUM, compound, Pulvis de arcompositus—*p.* of Asarabacca, compound, Pulvis asari compositus—*p.* of Bladder-wrack, yellow, Pulvis quercus marinis—*p.* Bleaching, Calcis chloridum—*p.* Camboge, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—*p.* Cardinal del Lugo's, Cinchona—*p.* of Chalk, compound, Pulvis cretæ compositus—*p.* of Chalk with opium, compound, Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio—*p.* of Cinnamon, compound, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—*p.* Côme's, Powder arsenical of Côme—*p.* of Contrayerva, compound, Pulvis contrayervæ compositus—*p.* Countess's, Cinchona—*p.* Countess of Kent's, Cantianus pulvis—*p.* Cypras, Hibiscus abelmoschus—*p.* Dover's, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus.

POWDER OF DUPUYTREN (CAUSTIC;) (F.) *Poudre de Dupuytren*, formed of 1 part of arsenious acid and 200 parts of mild chloride of mercury. A mild and manageable caustic for causing an eschar on exposed surfaces, and in lupus, &c.

POWDER, EARL OF WARWICK'S, Pulvis cornachini—*p.* of Ethiopia, Powder of Æthiopia.

POWDER OF FAYNARD. A celebrated powder for arresting hemorrhage, said to be nothing more than the charcoal of beech wood finely pulverized.

POWDER, FEVER, SCHWANBERG'S, Antimonial powder.

POWDER-FOLDER. In Pharmacy, an apparatus by which papers containing powders are folded of the desired length.

POWDER, GINGER-BEER, see *Amomum zingiber*—*p.* Gout, Duke of Portland's, Pulvis Ducis Portlandiæ—*p.* of Burnt hartshorn with opium, Pulvis cornu cervi cum opio—*p.* Ipecacuanha compound, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—*p.* of Jalap, compound, Pulvis jalapæ compositus—*p.* James's, factitious, Antimonial powder—*p.* Jesuit's, Cinchona—*p.* of Kino, compound, Pulvis kino compositus—*p.* of Lemonade, see Lemonade—*p.* of Magnesia, compound, Pulvis de magnesiâ compositus—*p.* of the Marquis, Marchionis pulvis—*p.* Mead's, against the bite of a Mad dog, Pulvis antilyssus—*p.* Myrrh, compound, Pulvis myrrhæ compositus—*p.* Portland, Pulvis Ducis Portlandiæ—*p.* of the three Sanders, see Diatrium—*p.* Scammony and aloes, Pulvis scammonii cum aloë—*p.* Scammony compound, Pulvis scammonii compositus—*p.* of Senna, compound, Pulvis sennæ compositus—*p.* Sneezing, see *Verastrum album*—*p.* Spruce beer, see Spruce beer—

p. Tennant's, Calcis chloridum—*p.* Tooth, Dentifricium—*p.* Tragacanth, compound, Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus.

POWDER, VIENNA, is composed of equal parts of quicklime and potassa cum calce. In using it, it is made into a paste—*Vienna paste*, (F.) *Caustique de Vienne*—with spirits of wine, and is applied on the diseased part, previously circumscribed by a hole cut in a sticking plaster.

To be left on from 10 to 20 minutes, according to the depth of the eschar required. Used in cases of lupous ulceration.

By fusing the potass and lime, and raising the heat so as to cause ebullition, the caustic may be run into cylinders:—when it is called *Caustique-Filhos*, *Causticum Viennense suum Filhos*, from the name of the author of the process.

POWDERS, CASTILLON, so called from the name of the physician who first proposed them. They are formed of *sago*, in powder; *safep*, in powder; *tragacanth*, in powder, each, four parts; *prepared oyster-shells*, one part, *cochineal*, half a part, divided into powders of one drachm each; one of which is given three or four times a day as a demulcent in diarrhoea and dysentery.

POWDERS, SODA, *Pulveres effervescentes*, (F.) *Powders gasifères simples*. (*Sodæ carb. gas*, in each blue paper; *tartaric acid*, *gr. xxv* in each white paper; for half a pint of water.) A pleasant cooling drink; taken during the effervescence.

Seidlitz Powders, (F.) *Powders gasifères laxatives* on *Powders de Seidlitz*, contain one or two drachms of tartrate of potassa and soda, added to the alkali in the blue paper.

POWER, Faculty—*p.* Inherent, Irritability—*p.* Tonic, Irritability.

POX, Syphilis, Variola—*p.* Chicken, Varicella—*p.* Doctor, Syphilitic acid—*p.* French, Syphilis—*p.* Grease, see Grease—*p.* Noddy, Syphilomania—*p.* Small, Variola—*p.* Swine, see Varicella—*p.* Water, see Varicella.

POZZUOLI, MINERAL WATERS OF. Pozzuoli is in the neighbourhood of Naples. The springs are, 1. *Acqua della pietra*, Temp. 91° Fah. 2. *Acqua di Cavalcanti*, Temp. 100°. *A. di subveni homini*, Temp. 102°; *A. del cantarello*, Temp. 86 to 89°; and that of the Temple of Serapis in Pozzuoli, Temp. 102 to 107°. The last contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, alumina, and iron, carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, sulphate of lime, and silica.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, Therapeutics.

PRACTITIONER, GENERAL, Surgeon apothecary—*p.* Irregular, see Irregular—*p.* Regular, see Regular—*p.* Routine, Routineist.

PRÆBIUM, Dose.

PRÆCAUTIO, Prophylaxis.

PRÆCIPITANS MAGNUM, Septia.

PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum.

PRÆCISIO PRÆPUTII, Circumcision.

PRÆCOCIA, Prunus Armeniaca.

PRÆCOCITY, Præotia.

PRÆCOGNITIO, Prognosis.

PRÆCORDIA, from *præ*, 'before,' and *cor*, 'the heart.' The diaphragm; also, the thoracic viscera, and the epigastrium.

PRÆCORDIAL or **PRÆCORDIAL REGION**, *Re'gio præcordiaca* seu *præcordialis*, is the epigastric region. Also, and more properly, the region of the heart. A line drawn from the inferior margins of the third ribs across the sternum, passes over the valves of the pulmonary artery a little to the left of the mesial line, and those of the aorta are behind them, but about half an inch lower down. A vertical line, coinciding with the

left margin of the sternum, has about one-third of the heart, comprising the upper portion of the right ventricle, on the right, — and two-thirds, comprising the lower portion of the right ventricle and the whole of the left, on the left. This is the præcordial region.

PRÆCORDIUM, *Fossette du cœur*—p. *Pedis*, *Metatarsus*.

PRÆCOX MATURITAS, *Præotia*.

PRÆCUSTODIA, *Prophylaxis*.

PRÆDICTIO, *Prognosis*.

PRÆDISPOSITIO, *Predisposition*.

PRÆDIVINATIO, *Mantia*.

PRÆDOMINIUM; from *præ*, 'before,' and *dominus*, 'a lord.' Predominance of one thing over another.

PRÆDOMINIUM AQUÆ. A predominance of watery fluid,—*Tenuitas aquosa*.

PRÆDOMINIUM SAN'GUINIS ARTERIO'SI. A predominance of arterial blood, *Arterio'itas sanguinis*.

PRÆDOMINIUM SAN'GUINIS VENO'SI, *Veno'itas Sanguinis*. Predominance of venous blood.

PRÆFOCATIO, *Orthopnoea*, *Suffocatio*—p. *Faucium*, *Angone*—p. *Matricis*, *Angone*—p. *Uterina*, *Angone*.

PRÆFOCATION, *Strangulatio uterina*.

PRÆGNANS, *Pregnant*.

PRÆGNAS, *Pregnant*.

PRÆGNATIO, *Fecundation*, *Pregnancy*.

PRÆGNATUS, *Fecundation*, *Pregnancy*.

PRÆGNAX, *Pregnant*.

PRÆGUSTATIO, *Avant-gout*.

PRÆHENSIO, *Prehensio*.

PRÆLIN'GUA. The anterior part or tip of the tongue.

PRÆLIUM, *Coition*, *Press*, *Tourniquet*—p. *Arteriale*, *Tourniquet*.

PRÆLUMBARIS, *Prelumbar*.

PRÆNOTIO, *Prognosis*.

PRÆNUNTIATIO, *Prognosis*.

PRÆPARATIO, *Preparation*—p. *Chylli*, *Chyllification*.

PRÆPARATUM, *Preparation*.

PRÆPOTEN'TIA, from *præ*, 'before,' and *potens*, 'powerful.' Great power or strength.

PRÆPOTEN'TIA VIRI'LIS. Great, or too great procreative power on the part of the male.

PRÆPOTIO, *Propotismus*.

PRÆPUTIALIS, *Preputial*.

PRÆPUTIUM, *Prepuce*.

PRÆSAGIUM, *Mantia*.

PRÆSCIENTIA, *Prognosis*.

PRÆSCITIO, *Prognosis*.

PRÆSCRIPTIO, *Prescription*.

PRÆSEPIOLUM, *Alveolus*.

PRÆSEPIUM, *Alveolus*.

PRÆSERVATIO, *Prophylaxis*.

PRÆSERVATIVUM, *Amuletum*.

PRÆSERVATORIA INDICA'TIO. A preservative indication; one proper for preventing the development of disease.

PRÆSERVATORIUS, *Prophylactic*.

PRÆSPINALIS, *Prespinal*.

PRÆTIBIALIS, *Pretibial*.

PRAIRIE BUSH, STINKING, *Petala trifoliata*—p. *Pinea*, *Liatris*.

PRASINUM VIRIDE, *Cupri subacetata*.

PRASINUS, *Porraceous*.

PRASI'TES, from *prasium*, 'horehound.' Wine in which the leaves of horehound have been infused.

PRASIUM, *Marrubium*.

PRASUM, *Allium Prasum*.

PRAXIS, *Action*.

PRAXIS MED'ICA. The practical exercise of the healing art.

PRÆCIPITATE, RED, *Hydrargyri nitrico-*

oxydum—p. White, *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum*.

PRÆCIPITA'TION, *Præcipitatio*, (F.) *Præcipité*, from *præcipitare*, (*præ*, 'before,' and *caput*, 'the head,') 'to throw headlong.' The action by which a body abandons a liquid in which it is dissolved, and becomes deposited at the bottom of the vessel. The matter, so thrown down or precipitated, is called a *precipitate*.

PRÆCIPITATION DE LA MATRICE, *Procidencia uteri*.

PRÆCIPITÉ BLANC, *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum*.

PRÆCORDIAL, *Præcordial*.

PRÆCUR'SORY, *Præcurso'rius*; from *præ*, 'before,' and *curro*, *cursum*, 'I run.' That which precedes.

PRÆCUR'SORY OR PRÆMON'ITORY SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS, (F.) *Signes præcourseurs*, *S. avant courseurs*, are those which indicate an approaching disease.

PREDISPONENT CAUSES, see *Causes*, *predisponent*.

PREDISPOSIT'ION, *Prædisposit'io*, *Semin'ia morborum* (Gaubius); from *præ*, 'before,' and *disponere*, 'to dispose.' (F.) *Imminence morbide*. That constitution or condition of the body, which disposes it to the action of disease under the application of an exciting cause. Thus, in hereditary diseases, the conformation is such, that but a slight exciting cause may be required to produce them. When the disease arises solely from the predisposition, or under the additional influence of an extremely slight exciting cause, it is, by some, termed a *disposition*.

PREDOR'SAL, *Prædorsalis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *dorsum*, 'the back.'

PRÆDORSAL REGION of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region.

PRÆ-DORSO-ATLOÏDIEN, *Longus colli*.

PRÆ-DORSO-CERVICAL, *Longus colli*.

PREG'NANCY, *Pregnatio*, *Pregna'tus*, *Impregna'tio*, *Ingravidatio*, *Ingravidatio*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *genere*, 'to beget.' *Hystero'cye'sis*, *Gravid'itas*, *G. uteri'na*, *En'cymon*, *Cye'sis*, *En'cye'sis*, *En'cyc'sis*, *Encymo'sis*, *Cyopho'ria*, *Gesta'tion*, *Fæta'tion*, *Utero-gesta'tion*; (F.) *Grossesse*. The state of a female who has within her a fecundated germ, which gradually becomes developed in or out of the uterus. When placed in the cavity of the uterus,—by virtue of the vital principle which animates it, it becomes attached to the inner surface of that viscus, and obtains from it indirectly the nutriment necessary for its gradual development, during the space of ten lunar months or two hundred and eighty days—the ordinary term or duration of *gestation*, although the period may be protracted to 300 days or upwards,—at the expiration of which parturition occurs. Pregnancy is commonly limited to a single fœtus: at times, the uterus contains two or three.—See *Reproduction*. Occasionally, one or two moles—the degenerated products of conception—alone occupy the uterus:—at other times, a fœtus likewise exists. In certain cases, and owing to accidental circumstances, the fecundated ovum remains in the ovarium, or is arrested in the Fallopian tube. Pregnancy has, accordingly, been distinguished into, 1. *Natural* or *uterine*, when the fœtus is carried in the cavity of the womb; and, 2. *Præternatural* or *extra-uterine*, *Erfæta'tion*, *Concep'tio vitio'sa*, *Paracye'sis* seu *Ecce'cye'sis*, *Ecthyaterocye'sis*, *Ecthyaterocye'sis*, *Dysto'cia*, *Dycyc'e'sis* seu *Gravid'itas extra-uteri'na*, (F.) *Grossesse-contre-nature*,—when it occurs in the ovarium, tube, or cavity of the abdomen.

During pregnancy, the female experiences remarkable changes in the condition of her organs

and functions. The genital apparatus is, of course, most affected. The uterus changes its shape, situation, size, and texture. The usual signs of pregnancy are,—suppression of the catamenia; the abdomen gradually enlarging and forming a hard tumour; the umbilicus prominent in the latter months; the breasts increasing in size; the areola round the nipple becoming darker and the follicles more developed; kyestein in the urine from an early period; a bluish tint of the vagina after the fourth week; about the fifth month, the evidence by *ballotement*, and the placental *souffle* and sound of the fetal heart heard on auscultation; the motion of the fetus perceptible, and the neck of the uterus diminishing in length at the advanced periods.

PREGNANCY, ABDOMINAL, *Eccy'sis abdominalis*, *Carliocy'sis*, *Gravid'itas abdominal'is*, (F.) *Grossesse abdominale*. That in which the ovum has escaped into the cavity of the abdomen.

PREGNANCY, AFETAL, *Pregnancy without a fetus*, (F.) *Grossesse afetale*, *G. sans fetus*. Pregnancy produced by a false or degenerate conception, or any other affection, which has given place to unusual development of the uterus. Madame Boivin includes in this class, *sarco-hysterie*, *hydro-hysterie*, *gazo-hysterie*, and *hemato-hysterie pregnancies*.

PREGNANCY, BIGEMINAL, (F.) *Grossesse bigeminale*, *Double pregnancy*. Pregnancy in which there are twins in utero.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, COMPLEX, (F.) *Grossesse complexe*, *G. inter-extra uterine*, is when the womb, besides a fetus, contains much water, hydatids, a mole, &c.

PREGNANCY, COMPOUND, *Polybreph'ia*, *Polycy'sia*, *Polycy'sis*, (F.) *Grossesse composée*, is when there are two or three fetuses in the cavity of the uterus.

PREGNANCY, DOUBLE, *Pregnancy, bigeminal*—p. Duration of, see *Pregnancy*—p. Extra-uterine, see *Pregnancy*.

PREGNANCY, FALSE, *Gravid'itas spuria*, (F.) *Grossesse fausse ou apparente*, *Pseudocy'sis*. Authors have called thus different affections of a more or less serious character, which resemble pregnancy; so as, at times, to impose upon the best-informed practitioners. These diseases may be seated in the uterus or its dependencies, in the intestines or some other part of the abdomen. They may be;—a mole, hydatids, water, blood, or polypus distending the parietes of the uterus;—chronic enlargement of the uterus; development of tumours, &c., in its substance;—scirrhus; dropsy of the ovaria; ascites; tympanites, &c.

PREGNANCY, FETAL, (F.) *Grossesse fœtale*. Pregnancy in which there is a fetus, or more than one, in the uterus or out of it. Madame Boivin puts in this class—the *solitary, bigeminal, trigeminal, and sarco-fœtal pregnancies*, which form the first order; and the *tubal, ovarial, and abdominal*, which constitute the second.

PREGNANCY, GAZO-HYSTERIC, (F.) *Grossesse Gazo-hystrique*. Afœtal pregnancy, caused by development of air or gas in the cavity of the womb.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, HEMATO-HYSTERIC, (F.) *Grossesse hémato-hystrique*. Afœtal pregnancy, caused by accumulation of blood in the uterus.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, HYDRO-HYSTERIC, (F.) *Grossesse hydro-hystrique*. Afœtal pregnancy, occasioned by the secretion and accumulation of serous fluid in the uterus.

PREGNANCY, INTERSTITIAL, *Gravid'itas in uteri substantiâ*, *Gravid'itas interstitia'lis*. The development of the embryo in the proper substance of the uterus. The case generally termi-

nates fatally at an early period of gestation; the thin external paries of the uterus being ruptured, and the ovum passing into the abdominal cavity.

PREGNANCY, MORBIN, *Paracy'sis*, *Dystoc'ia*, *Dycy'sis*. The progress of pregnancy disturbed or endangered by the supervention of general or local disorder.—(Good).

PREGNANCY, OVA'RIAN, (F.) *Grossesse ovarienne* ou *de l'ovaire*, *Eccy'sis ova'ria*, *Oâriocy'sis*, *Oâicy'sis*, *Gravid'itas extra-uteri'na in ova'rio*. Pregnancy in which the fetus is developed in the interior of the ovary.

PREGNANCY, PLEA OF. A plea, which a woman, capitally convicted, may set up in arrest of execution until she is delivered. See *Jury of Matrons*, and *De ventre inspicendo*.

PREGNANCY, PRETEND'ED. The criminal act of a female, who, not having been delivered, presents an infant as having been born of her. (F.) *Supposition de part*. (This term, in French, likewise includes the case of a female, who, having been delivered of a dead child, substitutes for it a living child which is not hers.)

PREGNANCY, SARCO-FETAL, (F.) *Grossesse sarco-fœtale*. Pregnancy in which there are one or more fetuses, and one or more moles.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, SARCO-HYSTERIC, (F.) *Grossesse sarco-hystrique*. Afœtal pregnancy formed by moles, hydatids, or a false conception.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, SOLITARY, (F.) *Grossesse solitaire* ou *simple*. Pregnancy in which there is a single fetus.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, TRIGEMINAL, (F.) *Grossesse trigémiale* ou *triple*. Pregnancy in which there are three fetuses in the cavity of the uterus.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, TUBAL, (F.) *Grossesse tubaire*, *Eccy'sis tuba'lis*. Pregnancy where the fetus remains and is developed in the Fallopian tube.

PREGNANCY, UTERINE, see *Pregnancy*.

PREGNANCY, UTERO-ABDOMINAL, (F.) *Grossesse utéro-abdominale*. Pregnancy consisting of two fetuses; one in the uterus—the other in the abdominal cavity.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, UTERO-OVA'RIAL, (F.) *Grossesse utéro-ovarienne*. Pregnancy with two fetuses, one in the womb, the other in the ovary.

PREGNANCY, UTERO-TUBAL, (F.) *Grossesse utéro-tubaire*. Pregnancy in which there is at the same time a fetus in the womb and another in the Fallopian tube.

PREGNANT, *Pragnas*, *Pragnas*, *Pragnaz*, *Enca'pon*, *Grac'ida*, *Plena mulier*, *Incincta*, *Gravid*, *Breeding*, (F.) *Enceinte*. One in a state of pregnancy:—one with child.

PREHENSIO, *Catalepsy*, *Epilepsy*.

PREHENSION, *Præhensio*, from *prehendere*, 'to lay hold of.'

PREHENSION OF FOOD is the act of carrying it to the mouth, and introducing it into that cavity. It is, also, called *Assumptio*, *Prosep'sis*, *Prosephora*.

PRÊLE, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

PRÉLOMBAIRE, *Prelumbar*.

PRÉLOMBO-PUBIEN, *Psos parvus*—p. *Trochantin*, *Psos magnus*.

PRELUM, *Press*—p. *Arteriale*, *Tourniquet*.

PRELUMBAR, *Prælumbaris*, (F.) *Prælombaire*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *lumbi*, 'the loins.' That which is placed before the loins. The lumbar surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion.

PREMONITORY, see *Precursory*.

PRENANTHES, *Gall of the Earth*, *Dewitt Snakeroot*, *Lion's Foot*. There are many species

of this indigenous plant, whose root and milky juice are very bitter. They are used in popular practice in dysentery; and in the form of cataplasms to bites of serpents.

PRELANTHES SERPENTARIA, *Nabalus albus*.

PRENDEE INSCRIPTURA, see *Matriculate*.

PREPARATION, *Preparatio*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *parare*, *paratum*, 'to get ready.' The act of making ready any substance whatever that has to be employed for any purpose.

Also, the product of any pharmaceutical operation:—*Preparatum*.

Any part of the human body, preserved for the uses of the anatomist, is so called.

PREPUCE, *Preputium*, perhaps from *opus*, and *præ*, 'the foreskin.' *Eppis'gium*, *Pothé*, *Péca*, *Puthium*, *Putium*, *Forcicia*. The prolongation of the integuments of the penis, which covers the glans. The prepuce is composed of two membranous layers: one external or cutaneous; the other internal or mucous, separated by areolar membrane. The mucous membrane lines the inner surface of the cutaneous layer till beyond the glans, when it is reflected over the latter; forming, behind the corona, a small *cul-de-sac* above the *corpora cavernosa*, which is interrupted by a triangular duplicature of the mucous membrane, called the *frenum*, fixed in the furrow at the inferior part of the glans, and terminating at a little distance from the orifice of the urethra. The clitoris is covered by a semilunar fold formed by a continuation of the skin of the labia. It is called *Preputium clitoridis*.

PREPUTIAL, *Preputialis*: same etymon. Belonging or relating to the prepuce:—as the 'preputial secretion,'—or that which takes place from the lining of the prepuce covering the glans.

PRESBYODOCHIUM, *Gerocomium*.

PRESBYONOSI; from *presbys*, 'old,' and *nos*, 'disease.' Diseases of old age.

PRESBYOPIA, *Presbytia*.

PRESBYSPHACELUS, *Gangrene* of old people.

PRESBYTIA, *Presbyopia*, *Amblyopia proximo'rum*, *Visus senilis*, *Pres'byopy*, (F.) *Vise languè*; from *presbys*, 'an old person.' A very high degree is termed *Hyperpresbytia*. A condition of vision, common in old persons, which consists in the circumstance of near objects being confusedly seen, whilst those at a greater distance are clearly distinguished. It is supposed to depend generally on diminution of the convexity of the cornea; whence results an alteration in the convergency of the rays, so that they form a focus behind the retina. This defect is remedied by the use of convex glasses, which augment the convergence of the luminous rays. It is, also, called *Long-sightedness*, *Parop'is longin'qua*, *Dysopia proximo'rum*.

PRESCRIPTION, *Præscriptio*, *Anagraphè*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *scribere*, 'to write.' *Formula medica*, *Præscriptio medica*, *Receptum*, (F.) *Formule*, *Ordonnance*. The formula which the physician writes for the composition of medicine adapted to any case of disease. A prescription should be as simple as possible, and should bear upon its face the evidence of the objects to be fulfilled by it. No article should form part of it, unless adapted for serving some useful purpose. A compound prescription has been divided into four parts:—the *basis* or principal ingredient of the prescription; the *adjuvans*, or that which is designed to promote the action of the former; the *corrigens*, or that intended to correct its operation, or obviate any unpleasant symptom which it may be apt to produce; and the *constituens*, *excipient*, or substance which gives to the other

ingredients consistence or form. All these are seen in the following formula for cathartic pills:

Aloes.....ʒj *Basis*.
Hyd. Chlorid. mit. gr. x..... *Adjuvans*.
Olei Caruigtt. v..... *Corrigens*.
Syrupi.....q. s..... *Constituens*.
M. et fiant. Pilulæ xx. See *Symbol*.

It is obvious, however, that most prescriptions are more simple than this. The basis, for example, may require neither adjuvant, corrigent, nor constituent.

Dr. Paris has given the following synopsis of the principles of medicinal combination, *Jamatoxiolog'ia*, *Jamatosyntaxiolog'ia*, which may serve as an instructive guide to the prescriber:—

OBJECT I.

TO PROMOTE THE ACTION OF THE BASIS.

A. By combining the several different forms or preparations of the *same substance*. B. By combining the basis with substances which are of the same nature; i. e., which are individually capable of producing the same effects, with less energy than when in combination with each other. C. By combining the basis with substances of a *different nature*, and which do not exert any chemical influence upon it, but are found by experience, or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the stomach or system more susceptible of its action.

OBJECT II.

TO CORRECT THE OPERATION OF THE BASIS BY OBTAINING ANY UNPLEASANT EFFECTS IT MIGHT BE LIKELY TO OCCASION, AND WHICH WOULD PERVERT ITS INTENDED ACTION, AND DEFEAT THE OBJECT OF ITS EXHIBITION.

A. By *chymically* neutralizing or *mechanically* separating the offending ingredient. B. By adding some substance calculated to guard the stomach or system against its deleterious effects.

OBJECT III.

TO OBTAIN THE JOINT OPERATION OF TWO OR MORE MEDICINES.

A. By uniting those medicines which are calculated to produce the *same ultimate* results, but by modes of operation totally different. B. By combining medicines which have entirely different powers; and which are required to obviate different symptoms, or to answer different indications.

OBJECT IV.

TO OBTAIN A NEW AND ACTIVE REMEDY, NOT AFFORDED BY ANY SINGLE SUBSTANCE.

A. By combining medicines which excite different actions in the stomach and system, in consequence of which *new or modified results* are produced. B. By combining substances which have the property of acting *chymically* upon each other; the results of which are:—a. The formation of new compounds; b. The decomposition of the original ingredients, and the development of the more active elements. C. By combining substances, between which no other change is induced than a diminution or increase in the *solubility* of the principles in which their medicinal virtues reside. a. By the intervention of substances that act *chymically*. b. By the addition of ingredients whose operation is entirely *mechanical*.

OBJECT V.

TO AFFORD AN ELIGIBLE FORM.

a. By which the *efficacy* of the remedy is enhanced. b. By which its *aspect* or *favour* is

rendered more agreeable, or its mode of administration more convenient. *c.* By which it is preserved from the spontaneous decomposition to which it is liable.

[The vocabulary in the author's "Medical Student," Philad. 1844, will aid the student, not only in translating, but in writing his prescriptions *more solito*.]

PRESENTATION, from (Lat.) *præsens*, (*præ*, 'before,' and *ens*, 'being.') The part of a fœtus which is felt presenting, on examination *per vaginam*. When the head presents, and especially the vertex, or the feet, knees, or breech, the presentation is said to be *natural*: when any other part, *preternatural*, and the labour is styled *perverse* or *preternatural*, *Parodynia perversa*, *Dystocia perversa*, *Cross-birth*, (F.) *Accouchement contre nature*. When any part besides the head, feet, knees, or breech presents, the operation of turning becomes necessary. See Parturition.

PRESIS, Swelling.

PRÈSLE, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

PRESMA, Swelling.

PRESPI'NAL, *Præspinalis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *spina*, 'the spine.' That which is situate before the spine. The prespinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface.

PRESS, *Præ'lium*, *Præ'lium*, *Presso'rium*, *Pi-èster*, *Pièster'ion*, (F.) *Pressoir*, *Presse*. An instrument for subjecting matters to considerable pressure, for the purpose of separating the liquid from the solid portion.

PRESS OF HEROPHILUS, Torcular Herophilii.

PRESSE-ARTÈRE. An instrument invented by Deschamps for the immediate compression of arteries. It is composed of a plate six or seven lines long, and three broad, and of a rod or stem two inches long, placed perpendicularly above the plate and riveted. At each extremity of the plate is a hole, through which each of the ends of the ligature, to be placed upon the artery, is passed. The ligature is then to be tightened by drawing the ends, and fixing them to the perpendicular rod. This *presse-artère* or *serre-artère*, surrounded with charpie, remains in the wound, until there is no longer danger of hemorrhage. The ligature is then cut, and the instrument withdrawn. It is an unnecessary instrument.

PRESSE-URÈTHRE, *Jugum Penis*. A kind of forceps of elastic iron, the branches of which, padded, may be approximated or separated by means of a screw. The penis is introduced between the branches, one of them being applied to the urethra, and the screw is tightened so as to exercise a degree of pressure sufficient to bring the parietes of the canal in contact. This instrument is sometimes used in incontinence of urine, to prevent the constant discharge of that fluid.

PRESSIO, Pressure.

PRESSIO ABDOMINALE, Pressure, abdominal.

PRESSOIR, *Press*—*p. d'Hétrophile*, Torcular Herophilii.

PRESSORIUM, *Press*.

PRESSURE, *Pressio*, from *premo*, *pressum*, 'I press.' The action of pressing.

PRESSURE, ABDOM'INAL, (F.) *Pressio abdominalis*. A mode of examination by means of which the sensibility, size, suppleness, or hardness of any morbid abdominal viscus may be compared, in these respects, with its healthy condition. Bichat proposed, with the view of exploring the state of the thoracic organs, to exert a pressure from below upwards on the abdominal organs, so as to crowd them upon the diaphragm, and thus to diminish the dimensions of the cavity of the chest, noticing to what extent respiration was

affected by this action. No great information can of course be derived from it.

PRETENDED DISEASES, Feigned diseases.

PRETIB'IAL, *Prætibia'lis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *tibia*, 'the tibia.' That which is situate before the tibia; as the *ilio-pretibial* and *ischio-pretibial* muscles.

PREVEN'TIVE, ROYAL, from *prævenire*, (*præ*, and *venire*,) 'to come before.' An empirical preparation, used as a prophylactic against the venereal virus. It is a solution of acetate of lead,—the *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus*.

PREVER'TEBRAL APONEURO'SIS. The aponeurosis which covers the muscles of the prevertebral region.

PREVERTEBRAL ARTERY. A ramus of the meningeal branch, and sometimes even of the trunk, of the pharyngeal artery, which is distributed to the prevertebral region.

PREVERTEBRAL MUSCLES, see Cervical region, anterior—*p.* Region, Cervical region.

PRIAPEIA, *Nicotiana rustica*.

PRIAPIS'COS. Same etymon as the next. Name of a piece of wood which forms part of the *scamnum Hippocraticum*. Paulus of Ægina calls thus a tent of linen shaped like a penis.

PRIAPIS'MUS, *Tenti'go*, *T. Penis*, *Pri'apism*, *Horn-colic* (vulg.), *Enta'cia Priapismus*, *Rhopali'mus*, *Satyri'asis*, *Styma*, *Styxis*, from Πριαπός, Priapus, 'the male organ.' Constant and distressing erection, without any volutuous idea or desire for venery. It is often symptomatic; and sometimes the immediate result of morbid causes,—of the action of cantharides, for example. The application of cold liquids to the penis, and the internal use of opium and camphor, are the means usually had recourse to for its removal.

PRIAPITIS, Phallitis.

PRIA'PUS, *Mutun'nus*. In ancient mythology the deity who presided over gardens and the parts of generation, so called *propter deformitatem et membri virilis magnitudinem*.

PRIAPUS, Penis—*p.* Cervi, see Cervus—*p.* Ceti, Leviathanic penis.

PRICKING, Sax. *prickean*, (D.) *pricken*, (F.) *Picotement*. A variety of pain, compared to that which pointed bodies would occasion.

PRIDE OF CHINA, *Melia azedarach*—*p.* of India, *Melia azedarach*—*p.* Tree, *Melia azedarach*.

PRIEST-PHYSICIANS, see Asclepiads.

PRIEST'S PINTLE, *Arum maculatum*.

PRIMA CELLA COLI, Cæcum.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The first passages. The stomach and intestinal canal:—the lacteals being the *secundæ viæ* or second passages. See Ways, digestive.

PRIMARY CELL, see Cell.

PRIMEVÈRE, *Primula veris*.

PRIMIP'ARA, *Primipartu'riens*, from *primus*, 'first,' and *parere*, 'to bring forth.' A name given to a female who brings forth for the first time.

PRIMIPARTURIENS, *Primipara*.

PRIMI-STERNAL, *Primi-sterna'lis*, from *primus*, 'the first,' and *sternum*, 'the sternum.' M. Béclard has called *os primi-sternal* or *clavi-sternal*, the bony portion of the sternum.

PRIMIT'LE. The first waters, or the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus.

PRIMITIVE BAND, see Nerve fibres—*p.* Streak, Groove, primitive.

PRIMORDIAL CELL, see Cell.

PRIMORDIUM, *Arche*.

PRIMROSE, EVENING, *Oenothera biennis*—*p.* Tree, *Oenothera biennis*.

PRIMULA OFFICINALIS, *P. veris*—*p.* *Variabilis*, *P. veris*.

PRIM'ULA VERIS, *P. officinalis* seu *variabilis*, from *prim'ulus*, 'the beginning.' So called, because it flowers in the beginning of the spring. *Verba'culum*, *Paral'ysis*, *Herba paralys'eos* seu *paraly'tica*, the *Owslip*, *Paigil* or *Peagle*, (F.) *Primevère*. Family, Primulaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The flowers have been considered to be mildly tonic, antispasmodic, and anodyne.

PRIMULA VULGARIS. The leaves and roots of this plant have been used as sternutatorics.

PRINCEPS, Rectum.

PRINCEPS CERVICIS (*Artery*), *Cervical Artery*. A branch of the occipital artery, which descends between the splenius and complexus muscles, and may be followed down to the lower part of the neck.

PRINCEPS POL'LICIS (*Arteria*), *Arteria magna pol'licis*. When the two collateral arteries of the thumb take origin from a common trunk—the trunk is the *Princeps pollicis*.

PRINCIPE CRYSTALLIZABLE DE DÉROSNE, Narcotine.

PRINCIPES IMMEDIATS, Principles, immediate.

PRINCIPIUM, Arche, Element—p. Acidificans, Oxygen—p. Adstringens, Tannin—p. Bysodopsicum, Tannin—p. Coriaceum, Tannin—p. Hydrogeneticum, Hydrogen—p. Hydroticum, Hydrogen—p. Oxygenans, Oxygen—p. Salivale, see Saliva—p. Scytodopsicum, Tannin—p. Urinum, Urea.

PRIN'CIPIE, COL'OURING, OF THE BLOOD. A name, given to the immediate principle in animals, to which the blood owes its red colour. It is solid, inodorous, and insipid. When recently separated from blood, it has a purple-red colour. When distilled, it furnishes, amongst other products, a purple oil. It is insoluble in water; but, if diluted with that liquid, acquires a vinous-red hue. It communicates a red colour to the albumen of the blood, and affords, on analysis, iron, to which the colour has been ascribed. See *Hæmaphæin*, and *Hæmatin*.

PRINCIPLE, DIGESTIVE, Pepsin—p. Vital, see Vital principle.

PRINCIPLES, IMMEDIATE, (F.) *Principes immédiates*, *Matériaux immédiats*. A name given to a considerable number of substances, composed of at least three elements, and which are obtained from animals and vegetables without alteration, by simple processes, and, in some measure, immediately.

PRINCIPLES, IMMEDIATE, OF ANIMALS, *Proximate principles*, *Organic Elements*, *Compounds of Organization*. These are divided into acid principles, fatty principles, and principles which are neither fat nor acid. The first include the *uric*, *rosacic*, *purpuric*, *allantoic*, *caseic*, *butyric*, &c. The fatty principles are:—*stearin*, *elain*, *cholesterin*, &c.; and the last division includes the most important compounds of organization:—*fibrin*, *gelatin*, *albumen*, *casein*, *osmazome*, &c.

PRINCIPLES, PROXIMATE, P. immediate.

PRINOS, *P. verticillatus*, *Alcan'na major latifolia dentata*, *Aquifolium foliis deciduis*, *Prinos Gronovii*, *Prinos padifolius*, *Black Alder*, *Virginia Winterberry*, *Whorled Winterberry*, *Feverbush*, (F.) *Apalachine à feuilles de Prunier*. *Ord.* Aquifoliaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. The bark of this common shrub of the United States is astringent, bitter, and pungent. The berries are, likewise, bitter. The bark has been used as a substitute for the cinchona, in intermittents, and as a tonic.

PRINOS GRONOVII, *Prinos*.

PRINOS LÆVIGATUS, *Smooth Winterberry*. Indigenous; has the same properties as

PRINOS PADIFOLIUS, *Prinos*.

PRION, Saw.

PRIONODES, from *πριον*, 'a saw,' and *ωδες*, 'shape.' *Serra'ted*. Applied to the sutures of the head.

PRIOR ANNULARIS, *Interos'eus quartus* of Winslow. An internal interosseous muscle, which arises from the outside of the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the ring-finger. Its use is to draw the ring-finger outwards.

PRIOR INDICIS, *Extensor tertii internodii indicis*, (F.) *Sous-métacarpo-lat'ri-phalangien*. It arises from the outer or radial side of the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the fore-finger. *Action*:—to draw the finger outwards, towards the thumb.

PRIOR INDICIS PEDIS, *Adductor Indicis pedis*. An external, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the great and fore toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the fore-toe. *Action*:—to pull the fore-toe inwards.

PRIOR MEDII, *Prior medii digiti*.

PRIOR MEDII DIGITII, *Prior Medii*, *Second interos'eus* of Douglas. An external, interosseous muscle of the hand, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the fore and middle fingers, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. *Action*:—to draw the middle finger outwards.

PRIOR MEDII DIGITI PEDIS, *Adductor medii digiti pedis*. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the middle toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the middle toe. *Use*:—to pull the middle toe inwards, or towards the inner side of the foot.

PRIOR MINIMI DIGITI, *Adductor minimi digiti*. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which originates from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the little toe. *Action*:—to pull the little toe inwards.

PRIOR TERTII DIGITI PEDIS, *Adductor tertii digiti pedis*. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inner and under part of the metatarsal bone of the third of the small toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. *Action*:—to pull the third of the small toes inwards.

PRISIS, *Brygmus*, *Trepanning*.

PRISMA, *Scobs*.

PRISMUS, *Brygmus*, *Trepanning*.

PRIVATE PARTS, *Genital organs*.

PRIVET, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

PRIVITIES, *Genital organs*.

PRIVY, *Ligustrum vulgare*—p. *Members*, *Genital organs*—p. *Parts*, *Genital organs*.

PRO, *πρo*, 'before.' A common prefix to words, as in *Procatartec*, *Prostate*, &c.

PROAGOREUSIS, *Prognosis*.

PROBANG, *Detrusorium ex bale'na*. A long slender rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at its extremity, intended to push down extraneous bodies, arrested in the œsophagus, into the stomach. A similar instrument is called by J. L. Petit, *Repossoir d'artef*.

PROBARBIUM, *Genesia*.

PROBASCANTIUM, *Amuletum*.

PROBASCANTIUM, *Amuletum*.

PROBE, Catheterize, Specillum—p. Eyed, see Specillum.

PROBING, see Melosis.

PROBOLE, Processus.

PROCARDIUM, Scrobiculus cordis.

PROCKÉ, Process.

PROCEDURE, *Proctédé*.

PROCEPHALI, Capitones.

PROCERUS NASI, Pyramidalis nasi.

PROCES CILIAIRES, Ciliary processes.

PROCESS, Apophysis, Processus.

Proc'ess, *Ratio*, (F.) *Proctédé*, from *procedere*, to march forwards. Procedure,—method of performing any operation, chemical, pharmaceutical, or surgical.

Process, **CUNEIFORM**, Basillary process—p. Modelling, see Modelling Process—p. of Rau, see Malleus—p. Vertical superior longitudinal, Falx cerebri.

PROCES'SUS. A process; same etymon; *Projectura*, *Prob'ole*. An apophysis or eminence of a bone; see Apophysis. Also, any part which seems prolonged beyond others with which it is in connexion; as the *Ciliary processes*.

Processus ANCONÆUS, Olecranon—p. Annularis, Pons Varolii—p. Belenoides, see Belenoid—p. Caudatus, Lobulus caudatus—p. à Cerebello ad medullam oblongatam, Corpora restiformia—p. Cerebelli ad pontem, Peduncles of the cerebellum—p. Cerebelli ad testes, Peduncles of the cerebellum—p. Cerebri lateralis, Cornu ammonis—p. Ciliares, Ciliary processes—p. Clavatus, see Funiculi graciles—p. Cochleariformis, see Tympanum—p. Cuneiformis ossis occipitis, Basillary process—p. Enteroides cerebri, Convolution (cerebral)—p. Falciformis cerebelli, Falx cerebelli—p. Falciformis duræ matris, Falx cerebri—p. Gracilis of Rau, see Malleus—p. Laterales uteri, Tubæ Fallopiæ—p. Mamillares, Papillæ of the kidney, Olfactory nerves—p. Mamillares cerebri, Mamillary tubercles—p. Olivaris, Olivary Process—p. Orbicularis cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain—p. Papillares, Olfactory nerves—p. Papillarum, Olfactory nerves—p. Rachidianus, Medulla spinalis—p. Sterni xiphoideus, Xiphoid.

Processus TER'ESTRES, *Eminentia seu Fasciculi ter'etes*. Two slightly convex bodies forming the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. They are separated by a longitudinal groove, which is continuous, inferiorly, with the sulcus longitudinalis posterior of the spinal cord. They are crossed transversely by several white and gray fasciculi—*lineæ transversæ, striæ medullares*—the origin of the auditory nerves.

Processus AD TESTES, see Valvula Vieussenii—p. Transversus duræ matris, Tentorium—p. Uvifer, Uvula—p. Ventriculi, Duodenum—p. Xiphoides, Xiphoid cartilage—p. Xipho-sternalis, Xiphoid cartilage—p. Zygomaticus, Zygomatic process.

PROCHEILA, Antelabia.

PROCHEILIDION, Procheilon.

PROCHEILON, *Procheilid'ion*, *Prola'bium*, *Antila'bium*. The extreme projecting part or margin of the lips.

PROCHEUMA, Parenchyma.

PROCIDENCE DE L'ŒIL, Exophthalmia.

PROCIDENTIA, Prolapsus—p. Ani, Proctocœle—p. Intestini recti, Proctocœle—p. Iridis, Staphyloma of the Iris—p. Oculi, Exophthalmia—p. Sedis, Proctocœle—p. Uteri, Prolapsus uteri.

PROCNEME, Tibia.

PROCNEMIUM, Tibia.

PROCELIUS, *Procel'us*, from *pro*, 'before,' and *celia*, 'belly.' One who has a large pendulous abdomen.

PROCELUS, Procelsius.

PROCON'DYLUS, *προκονδύλος*, from *προ*, 'before,' and *κονδύλος*, 'a knot.' The first joint of the fingers; the second being called *κονδύλος*; and the third *μετακονδύλος*.

PROCREATIO, Generation—p. Sanguinis, Hæmatosis.

PROCREATION, Fecundation, Generation.

PROCTAGRA, from *πρωκτος*, 'anus,' and *αγρα*, 'seizure.' Gout in the rectum. Proctalgia.

PROCTAL'GIA, *Proctica simplex*, *Proctagra*, *Dolor ani*, *Proctodynia*, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the anus: generally symptomatic of disease, as of hemorrhoids, scirrhus, &c.

PROCTAL'GIA, Clunensis—p. Hæmorrhoidalis, Hæmorrhoidis—p. Inflammatoria, Rectitis—p. Intertriginosa, Chafing—p. Rheumatica, Proctorrhœma.

PROCTATRE'SIA, *Imperforatio ani*, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *απρησια*, 'imperforation.' Imperforate state of the anus.

PROCTICA. Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. A genus in the class *Caliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

Proctica EXANIA, Proctocœle—p. Marisca, Hæmorrhoidis—p. Simplex, Proctalgia—p. Tenesmus, Tenesmus.

PROCTISIS, Proctitis.

PROCTITIS, *Proctitis*, *Archi'tis*, *Clun'is*, *Cyseo'tis*, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus.' Inflammation of the anus and rectum. Rectitis.

PROCTITIS GANGRÆNOSA, Proctocœce.

PROCTOC'ACE, *Proctitis gangræno'sa*, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *κακος*, 'evil.' A disease of the rectum, so called by Fuchs, which, according to him, is common in Peru, in the neighbourhood of Quito and Lima, on the Honduras and Mosquito coasts, in Brazil, and on the Gold coast, &c. It is called by the Portuguese, *Bicho*, and *Bicho di Culo*; by the people of Quito, *Mal del Valle*, from its prevalence in the valleys; and in Africa, *Bitios de Kis*. It is an adynamic, inflammatory condition, frequently ending in gangrene. It has been attributed to bad food, and the use of spices.

PROCTOC'ELE, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *ελη*, 'hernia.' *Prolap'tus Ani*, *Proctopto'ma*, *Proctopto'ria*, *Procto'ria*, *Hedroce'le*, *Archeopto'ma*, *Archeopto'ma*, *Archopto'ma*, *Archopto'ma*, *Archeoc'e'le*, *Archopto'ria*, *Exa'nia*, *Hæmor'rhois proce'dens*, *Hæmor'rhois ab exa'nia*, *Procid'entia Ani*, *P. intesti'ni recti*, *P. sedis*, *Ecto'pia Ani*, *Sedes proci'dua*, *Falling down of the Fundament*, *Coming down of the Body*, (F.) *Chute du rectum*, *C. du Fondement*, *Renversement du rectum*. Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter with more or less swelling. In the treatment, the application of cold water and astringent lotions must be recommended: and if other means fail, one of the radii of skin, which converge at the anus, may be snipped off. On cicatrizing, the verge of the anus will be contracted, and the cure probably complete. In the way of palliation, the parts may be retained by an appropriate bandage.

PROCTOCYSTOTOMIA, see Lithotomy.

PROCTODYNIA, Proctalgia.

PROCTON'CUS, from *πρωκτος*, 'anus,' and *ογκος*, 'swelling.' Swelling of the anus.

PROCTOPARAL'YSIS, *Proctople'gia*, *Paral'ysis Intesti'ni Recti*. Paralysis of the muscles of the rectum.

PROCTOPLEGIA, Proctoparalysis.

PROCTOPTOMA, Proctocœle.

PROCTOPTOSIS, Proctocœle.

PROCTORRHAGIA, Hæmorrhoidal flux.

PROCTORRHEUMA, from *πρωκτος*, 'anus,' and *ρροια*, 'defluxion.' Rheumatism of the anus.
PROCTORRHEA, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *ρροια*, 'I flow.' A discharge of blood or slime from the anus. See *Hæmorrhœia*.

PROCTOS, Anus.

PROCTOSIS, Proctocœle.

PROCTOSPASMUS, Tenesmus.

PROCTOSTENOSIS ORGANICA, Stricture of the rectum.

PROCTOTOREU'SIS, from *πρωκτος*, 'anus,' and *τορευω*, 'to perforate.' Perforation of a closed anus.

PROCTUS, Anus.

PROCURATIO ABORTUS. The promotion of abortion.

PRODROMUS, from *προ*, 'before,' and *δρομος*, 'course.' *Stadium opportunitatis seu prodromorum*; in contagious diseases, *Stadium latentis contagii*. The period immediately preceding an attack of disease; in which the *precuratory signs* occur.

PRODUCT, from *produco*, 'I produce.' (F.) *Prodit*. The result sought to be attained by any pharmaceutical operation.

PRODUCTIO, Prolapsus—p. Uvulae à pituitâ, Staphylœdema.

PRODUCTION, *Productio*; same etymon. This word is used, especially by the French, synonymously with *prolongation*. The mesentery is, in this sense, a production of the peritoneum.

PRODUCTION ACCIDENTELLE. An accidental or adventitious structure.

PRODUCTIVITAS, Fecundity.

PRODUIT, Product.

PROEGUMENÆ CAUSÆ, Causes, predisponent.

PROELIUM, Press, Tourniquet.

PROËMINENT, *Proëminens*, from *pro*, 'forwards,' and *eminere*, 'to project.' Some anatomists call the 7th cervical vertebra the *proëminent vertebra*, on account of the length of its spinous process, which passes the level of that of the neighbouring vertebrae.

PRËOTIA, *Prôiotês*, *πρωϊότης*, or *πρωϊότης*, from *πρωι*, 'early.' 'Precocity.' *Præcox maturitas*, *Præcox maturitas*. Premature development of sexual organization or power.—Good.

PROFLUVII CORTEX, Nerium antidysentericum.

PROFLUVIUM, *Discharge*, *Fluxus*, *Polyrrhœa*, *Flux*; from *profluo*, 'I run down.' A term under which some nosologists have comprised all morbid discharges or fluxes:—others, increased excretions attended by fever.

PROFLUVIUM ALVI, Diarrhœa—p. Genitale muliebri, Menses—p. Mucosum urethræ, Gonorrhœa—p. Muliebri, Leucorrhœa, Menses—p. Sanguinis, Hæmorrhagia—p. Sanguinis è Renibus, Nephorrhagia—p. Sanguinis ex Ore, Stomatorrhagia—p. Sanguinis ex Utero, Metrorrhagia—p. Seminis, Pollution—p. Ventris, Diarrhœa.

PROFUN'DUS, (*pro*, and *fundus*, 'base.') *Altus*, 'having a deep base.' A name given to different parts, which are seated profoundly as regards others.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA FEMORIS, *A. vasta posterior seu muscularis femoris*, *Artère-grande musculaire de la cuisse*. (Ch.) This large branch arises commonly from the posterior part of the crural, between the pubis and lesser trochanter. It descends deeply, situate before the adductors; passes through the third adductor above the opening in it for the trunk of the femoral; and terminates in the short portion of the biceps. The *muscularis profunda* gives off, 1. The *external circumflex*: 2. The *internal circumflex*: and, 3. The three *perforantes*.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA HUMERI, *P. superior*, *Arteria spiralis*, (F.) *Artère humérale profonde*, *A. collatérale externe*, *Grand musculaire du bras*, (Ch.) Its origin is variable. When it arises from the brachial artery, it is given off opposite the groove of the humerus destined for the radial nerve, and descends backwards between the three portions of the triceps, accompanied by the nerve; giving branches to that muscle and to the humerus. When it reaches the posterior part of the bone, it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the triceps, supinator longus, &c.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA INFERIOR vel *MINOR* is often a branch of the last; but, commonly, is given off from the brachial, near the middle of the arm. It gives off branches to the muscles, &c., about the inner side of the os humeri. It is, also, called *large communicating ulnar* or *profundo-ulnar*.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA PENIS. Chaussier has given this name to the *caavernous artery*, which arises from the artery of the penis, furnished by the internal pudic.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA SUPERIOR, *Profunda humeri*.

Certain muscles are distinguished by the names *profound* or *deep-seated*, and *superficial*. Thus, we speak of the *superficial* and *deep-seated* muscles of the neck, &c.; the *Flexor profundus perforans*, &c.

PROFUSIO, Hæmorrhagia.

PROFUSIO AQUÆ. The discharge or breaking of the waters at birth.

PROFUSIO SANGUINIS, Hæmorrhagia—p. Seminis, Ejaculation—p. Subcutanea, Purpura simplex.

PROGAS'TOR, from *προ*, 'before,' and *γαστρον*, 'belly.' One who has a pendulous belly.

PROGENIES, Epigone.

PROGENY, Epigone.

PROGLOS'SIS, from *προ*, 'before,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue;' *Apex linguae*. The extremity or tip of the tongue.

PROG'NATHOUS, from *προ*, 'before,' and *γναθος*, 'the jaw.' Having a projecting jaw. A term applied to the form of the head in which there is a prolongation or forward extension of the jaws, as in the negro.

PROGNO'SIS, *Prôgnôsis*, *Prorrhœia*, *Præcognitio*, *Prognostic*, *Præno'tio*, *Præsentia'tio*, *Præscientia*, *Præciti'o*, *Prona'ta*, *Proph'asia*, *Prædic'tio*, (F.) *Prognostic*, *Pronostic*, from *προ*, 'before,' and *γνωσις*, 'knowledge.' A judgment formed by the physician regarding the future progress and termination of any disease.

PROGNOSIS, GENERAL. The opinion formed of a disease in the abstract. Thus, we say, the *General prognosis of Cyanche tonsillaris* is favourable;—of *Phthisis pulmonalis*, unfavourable, &c.

PROGNOSIS, PARTICULAR. The opinion formed of any particular case of disease. The *particular prognosis* of one case of typhus, for example, may be favourable, whilst that of another may be unfavourable.

PROGNOSIS EX LINGUÆ, Glossoman'tia.

PROGNOSTIC, Prognosis.

PROGNOSTICE, Prognosis.

PROGRESSIO, Augmentation.

PROGRESSUS, Augmentation.

PROIOTES, Præotia.

PROJECTURA, Process.

PROLABIUM, Prochellon.

PROLAP'SUS, from *prolabor*, *prolapsus*, (*pro*, and *labor*, *lapens*, 'to slide,') 'I slip down.' *Præciden'tia*, *Delap'sio*, *Delap'sus*, *Hypor'hysis*, *Propto'ma*, *Propto'sis*, *Productio*, *Propendens'tia*,

Prominentia, Ptosis, Casus, (F.) Chute; a protrusion; a falling down. A genus of diseases in the class *Locales* and order *Ectopias* of Cullen, distinguished by the falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected.

PROLAPSUS ANI, Proctocele—p. *Bulbi oculi, Exophthalmia*—p. *Corneæ, Staphyloina* of the *corneæ*—p. *Iridis, Ptosis iridis*—p. *Linguae, Glossocele, Paraglossa*—p. *Œsophagi, Pharyngocele*—p. *Palpebræ, Blepharoptosis*—p. *Pharyngis, Pharyngocele*—p. *Umbilici, Exomphalus*.

PROLAPSUS UTERI, Ecométra, Metropto'sis, Metropropto'sis, Orthysteropto'sis, Orthysteropto'me, Falling down of the womb, Edopto'sis uteri, Hysteropto'sis, Hysterocele nuda, Procidencia uteri, (F.) Abaissement de la matrice, Chute de la matrice, Descente de la matrice, Précipitation de la matrice. Some use the term, 'Procidencia Uteri' for a minor degree of the affection than prolapsus;—*Relaxatio uteri* expressing the slightest state of all. A falling down of the uterus, owing to relaxation of the parts about the uterovaginal region. In the treatment, the horizontal posture must be insisted upon; the injection of stringent substances *per vaginam* be advised; and if the affection be not remedied by these means, a pessary may be employed as a palliative, or the operation of *Episiography* be performed.

PROLAPSUS UVTLE, Staphylœdema.

PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ, Hysteropto'sis Vagi'næ, Prolapsus Edoptosis Vagina, Coleopto'sis, Colpopo'sis, Elythropto'sis—Protrusion of the upper part of the vagina into the lower. This, like the descent of the uterus, may be *relaxation, procidencia, prolapsus*, or complete *inversion*.

PROLAPSUS VESICÆ, Excystæ.

PROLECTATIO; from *pro*, and *legere, lectum*, 'to gather.' Action of separating the finer parts of a body from the grosser.

PROLEPTICS, Proleptici, from *προ*, 'before,' and *λαμβάνω*, 'I seize hold of.' A term proposed by Dr. Laycock to signify the art and science of predicting in medicine.

PROLEPTICUS, Anticipating.

PROLES, Epigone.

PROLICIDE, Prolicidium; from *proles*, 'offspring,' and *cadere*, 'to kill.' Destruction of offspring: a term, which includes fœticide as well as infanticide.

PROLIFIC, Prolif'icus; from *proles*, 'offspring,' and *facio*, 'I make.' That which has the faculty of engendering. Applied to man, and animals, and to their sperm or seed; as well as to remedies, which, by strengthening the genital organs, increase the secretion of sperm.

PROLIGEROUS, Proli'ger, Prolig'erus, from *proles*, 'offspring,' and *gero*, 'I carry.' That which is connected with carrying the offspring.

PROLIGEROUS DISC OR LAYER, Discus prolif'erus, Discus vitellinus, Stratum prolif'erum, Gromostroma, (F.) Digue prolifère. A granular layer, situate generally towards the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, in the centre of which the true ovum or ovule exists.—Von Baer.

PROLONGEMENT RACHIDIEN, Medulla spinalis—p. *Sous-occipital, Basilarly process*.

PROMALACTE'RIMUM, from προ, 'before,' and *μαλασσω*, 'I soften.' The room, in the ancient gymnasium, in which the body was softened and anointed. One of the operations in bathing.

PROMANUS, see Digitus, Pollex.

PROMETOPIDIA, Frontal bandages.

PROMETOPIS, Prometopid'ion, from προ, 'before,' and *μετωρον*, 'the forehead.' The skin of the forehead.

PROMINENTIA, Prolapsus, Protuberance—p. *Annularis Cerebri, Pons Varolii*—p. *Corneæ, Ceratocele*—p. *Ossis Continua, Apophysis*.

PROMINENTIÆ ALBICANTES, Mammillary tubercles—p. *Semivales Medullæ Oblongatæ, Corpora olivaria*.

PROMONTORIUM, Promontory—p. *Faciei, Nasus*—p. *Ossis Sacri, see Sacrum*.

PROMONTORY, Promont'arium, (from pro and mons, montis, 'a mountain,') seu Tuber seu Tuberositas Tym'pani. A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, which corresponds to the external scala of the cochlea, and especially to the outer side of the vestibule.

PROMONTORY OF THE SACRUM, see Sacrum.

PRONATEUR CARRÉ, Pronator radii quadratus—p. *Grand ou rond, Pronator radii teres*—p. *Petit, Pronator radii quadratus*.

PRONATION, Pronatio, from pronus, 'inclined forwards.' Anatomists understand, by pronation, the motion by which the inferior extremity of the radius passes before the ulna, and thus causes the hand to execute a kind of rotation from without inwards.

PRONATOR. That which produces the motion of pronation. This name has been given to two of the muscles of the forearm.

PRONATOR OBLIQUUS, P. radii teres—p. *Quadratus, P. radii quadratus*.

PRONATOR RADII QUADRATUS, P. quadratus, Quadratus rad'ii, P. quadratus seu transversus (Winslow), Pronator radii brevis seu quadratus (Cowper.) (F.) Cubito-radial (Ch.), Petit ou carré pronateur. This muscle is situate at the anterior, inferior, and profound part of the forearm. It is flat and square, and is attached, within, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the ulna: and, without, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the radius. It produces the motion of pronation.

PRONATOR RADII TERES, P. teres sive obli'quus (Winslow), (F.) Épitrachlo-radial (Ch.), Grand ou rond pronateur. A muscle seated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm. It is long, flat, and larger above than below. It is attached, above, to the inner tuberosity of the humerus and to the coronoid process of the ulna. From thence it passes obliquely downwards and outwards, and terminates at the middle of the outer surface of the radius. It causes the radius to turn on the ulna, to produce the motion of pronation. It can, also, bend the forearm on the arm, and conversely.

PRONATOR TERES, P. radii teres.

PRONATUS, Vestibulum.

PRONERVATIO, Aponeurosis, Tendon.

PRONŒA, Prognosis.

PRONOSTIC, Prognosis.

PROPENDINGIA, Prolapsus.

PROPERTIES, PHYSICAL, OF THE TISSUES. These are *flexibility, extensibility and elasticity, racornissement and inhibition*.

PROPERTIES, VITAL. Those which depend upon organization, as *contractility*.

PROPHASIS, Prognosis.

PROPHYLACTIC, Prophylac'ticus, Diaphylac'tic, Diuors'tic, Synteret'icus, Præserva'torius, from προ, and *φύλασσω*, 'I defend.' A preservative.

PROPHYLAX'IS, Prophylac's, Prophylac'tic's, Synteret'ia. Same etymon. *Præserva'tio, Præcau'tio, Præcusto'dia.* Preservative or preventive treatment.

PROPOLIS, from προ, 'before,' and *πολις*, 'city:' literally, 'that which is before the city.' *Ceranth'mus, Commo'ia, Bee-bread.* A red, resinous matter, with which the bees cover the bot-

tom of the hive. Its fume has been esteemed antiasthmatic.

PROPOMA, from *προ*, 'before,' and *πομα*, 'a drink.' Ancient name of a medicine, composed of seven parts of honey and four of wine. It was drunk before a meal.—Paulus of Ægina.

PROPORTIO, Symmetry.

PROPOSITUM, Intention.

PROPOTIS'MOS. Same etymon. *Præpo'tio*. An ancient name for medicines which were given to the patients before purging them, and, in some sort, to prepare them.

PROPRIUS AURIS EXTERNÆ, Retrahens auris.

PROPTOMA, Prolapsus.

PROPTOMA AURICULÆ RUM, *Paræsthe'sis audi'tus facca*, Flap Ear. Lobe of the ear broad, loose, and pendent from birth.—Good.

PROPTOMA SCROTI, Rachosis.

PROPTOSIS, Prolapsus—p. Palpebræ, Blepharoptosis—p. Uvulæ, Staphylodæma.

PROPTYSIS, Expectoration.

PRORA, Occiput.

PRORRHESIS, Prognosis.

PRORUPPIO SANGUINIS, Hæmorrhagia.

PROS, *προς*. In composition, this prefix generally signifies 'in addition to,' 'over and above,' 'besides.'

PROSARTHROSIS, Diarthrosis.

PROSBOLE, Impression.

PROSCHYSIS, Affusion.

PROSCOLLESI, Adherence, Agglutination.

PROSECTEUR, Dissector.

PROSECTIO, Anatomy.

PROSECTOR, Dissector.

PROSLEPSIS, Prehension.

PROSODOS, Aditus.

PROSOPALGIA, Neuralgia, facial.

PROSOPANTRA, Frontal sinuses.

PROSOPANTRITIS, from *prosopantha*, the frontal sinuses, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

PROSOPARALYSIS, Palsy, Bell's.

PROSOPIS DULCIS. A tree of rather large size, native of Peru. The fruit—*Pacay*—is a pod, from 20 to 24 inches long, containing black seeds imbedded in a white, soft, flaky substance; which last is eaten by the Limeños with pleasure.—Tschudi.

PROSOPODYNIA, Neuralgia, facial.

PROSOPODYSMOR'PHIA, from *προσωπον*, 'the face,' *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *μορφη*, 'shape.' Malformation or atrophy of the face,—as where the process of nutrition suffers from diminished nervous influence.

PROSOPOLOGIA, Physiognomy.

PROSOPOMANTIA, Physiognomy.

PROSOPON, Face.

PROSOPORRHEU'MA, *Rheumatismus faciei*, from *προσωπον*, 'face,' and *ρρυμα*, 'defluxion,' 'rheumatism.' Rheumatism affecting the face.

PROSOPOSIS, Physiognomy.

PROSOPOSPASMUS, Canine Laugh.

PROSOPOSTERNODYMIA, see Cephalosomatodymia.

PROSPERITAS VALETUDINIS, Sanitas.

PROSPHORA, Prehension.

PROSPHYSIS, *Adnascen'tia*, *Coalit'io*, 'adhesion, adherence, connexion,' from *προς*, and *φω*, 'I grow.' In a more limited sense, this word means morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves, or with the globe of the eye; *Ankylobleph'aron*.

PROS'TASIS, *προστασις*, (*προ*, and *στασις*, 'station,') 'superiority, preponderance;' same etymon as *Prostate*. A predominance or abundance of excrementitious humour.—Hippocr.

PROSTATA, Prostate—p. Bartholini, Cowper's glands in the female—p. Muliebris, Cowper's glands in the female.

PROSTATÆ, Prostate.

PROSTATAL, Prostatic.

PROSTATAL'GIA, from *προστατα*, 'the prostate,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the prostate.

PROSTATAUXÆ, Prostatoparectasis.

PROSTATE, *προστατα*, from *προ*, 'before,' and *στημι*, 'I stand.'—*Pros'tata*, *P. gland'ula*, *Pros'tata*, *P. glandulo'sa*, *Paras'tata adenoides seu glandulo'sa*, *Adstata*, *Paras'tata*, *P. gland'ula*, *Pros'tata adenoides*, *Testis minor*, *Corpus glandulosum seu glandosum*, *C. adenoiforme*, *C. glandiforme*, *C. glandulosum*, *C. adenoïdes*, *Assisten'tes glandulæ*, *Ad'tites glandulosi*; the Prostate gland. A glandular, cordiform body, of the size of a chestnut, situate before the neck of the bladder, behind the symphysis pubis, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its excretory outlets, to the number of 10 or 12, open into the part of the urethra that traverses it, and pour into it a whitish viscid humour, intended to lubricate the interior of the urethra, and to serve as a vehicle for the sperm in its ejaculation.

PROSTATELCO'SIS, from *προστατα*, 'prostate,' and *ἔλκος*, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration of the prostate.

PROSTATES INFÉRIEURES, Cowper's glands—p. *Petites*, Cowper's glands.

PROSTAT'IC, *Prostat'icus*, *Prostat'al*. That which relates to the prostate. Winslow has named—*Superior Prostatic Muscles*—ligaments which pass from the pubis to the lateral parts of the prostate. He, also, calls—*Inferior prostatic muscles*—the fleshy fibres, which, from the lateral parts of the urethra, near its membranous portion, pass to be inserted into the pubis.

PROSTATIC BISEC'TOR. An instrument employed by Dr. Stevens, of New York, in the bilateral operation of lithotomy. In form it resembles a large olive, with a beak at the extremity, with cutting edges at the sides parallel to its longest axis, and with a straight handle.

PROSTATIC LIQUOR, *Liquor prostat'icus*. The fluid secreted by the prostate, which mixes with sperm during emission.

PROSTATIC PORTION OF THE URETHRA. The part of the canal of the urethra included by the prostate: it is about 15 lines long.

PROSTATIC SINUS, see Sinus, prostatic.

PROSTATICUS SUPERIOR, *Compressor prostate*.

PROSTATITIS, *Inflamma'tio Prostate*, from *προστατα*, 'the prostate,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the prostate.

PROSTATOCELE, *Prostatoncus*.

PROSTATON'CUS, *Prostatocel'e*, *Tumor prostat'ata*, from *προστατα*, 'the prostate,' and *ουσμη*, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the prostate.

PROSTATOPARECTASIS, from *προστατα*, 'prostate,' and *παρεκτεινω*, 'to extend.' Enlargement of the prostate; also, induration of the same, *Prostatonci'rhus*, *Prostatoux'e*.

PROSTATOSCIRRHUS, see Prostatoparectasis.

PROSTERNID'IUM, from *προ*, 'before,' and *στερνον*, 'the sternum.' Any agent applied to the anterior part of the chest; a plaster to the breast.

PROSTHESIS, Prothesis.

PROSTHETA, Subdita.

PROSTHIUM, Penis.

PROSTOM'IA, *Commissu'ra labiorum*; (F.) *προ*, 'before,' and *στομα*, 'mouth.' The commissure of the lips.

PROSTRATION, *Prostratio vi'rium*, (F.) *Prostration des forces*, *Abatement*. Great de-

pression of strength. Almost total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion.

PROTEA MELIFERA. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Proteaceae, whose involucre and flowers, at the time of inflorescence, are filled with a sweet watery liquid, which contains a great deal of honey. By inspissation it forms a delicious syrup—*Syrupus Proteæ*, which is much used in pulmonary affections.

PROTEA LEPIDOCARPOX, and some other Proteæ, supply the same kind of juice.

PROTEAN, *Proteiform*, *Proteiformis*, from *Proteus*, who could assume various shapes. Assuming different shapes.

PROTEIFORMIS, *Protean*.

PROTEIFORMIS MORBUS. A disease which assumes various characters.

PROTEÏN, *Proteine*, *Proteïna*: from *πρωτος*, 'I take first rank.' A product of the decomposition of albumen, &c., by potassa. When animal albumen, fibrin or casein is dissolved in a moderately strong solution of caustic potassa, and the solution is exposed for some time to a high temperature, these substances are decomposed. The addition of acetic acid causes, in all three, the separation of a gelatinous translucent precipitate which has exactly the same characters and composition. This is proteïn. — Mulder.

Protein is the basis of animal and vegetable fibrin, albumen, and casein, and of gluten, which have been, consequently, classed under the "proteinaceous alimentary principle," by Dr. Pereira. **PROTEINACEOUS**, *Proteinous*.

PROTEINOUS, *Proteïna'ceous*, *Proteïno'sus*, (F.) *Protique*. Of, or belonging to protein; — as "a proteinous alimentary principle."

PROTÉIQUE, *Proteinous*.

PROTENSIONES GLANDULARES, Mamillary eminences.

PROTHESIS, *Prosthesis*, *Adjunctio*, *Adjectio*, *Appositio*, 'addition, application; from *προς*, 'in addition to,' and *τιθημι*, 'I put.' That part of surgery whose object is to add to the human body some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, an artificial eye, &c.

PROTMESIS, Umbilicus, Kidney.

PROTOGALA, Colostrum.

PROTOIATROS, Archiater.

PROTOMEDICUS, Archiater.

PROTOMUS, Dissector.

PROTOPATHIA, Idiopathia.

PROTOPHYTE, *Protophyton*, from *πρωτος*, 'first,' and *φυρον*, 'a plant.' A vegetable production at the foot of the scale; as a cryptogamous plant, — a fungus.

PROTOSPOROS, Os uteri.

PROTOZÖON, from *πρωτος*, 'first,' and *ζωον*, 'an animal.' An animal low in the scale; — as a monad.

PROTRUSION, Prolapsus.

PROTUBERANCE, *Protuberantia*, *Extuberantia*, *Prominentia*, *Excrescentia*, *Extuberantia*, from *pro*, 'before,' and *tuber*, 'a projection.' (F.) *Bosse*. A name given to rough, unequal protuberances, seen at the surface of certain organs; the *parietal protuberances*, *occipital protuberances*, *annular protuberances*, &c.

PROTUBERANCE, ANNULAR, Pons Varolii — p. Cerebral, Medulla oblongata, Pons Varolii — p. *Cylindricoides*. Cornu ammonis.

PROTUBERANTIA, Eminence — p. Annularis Willisii, Pons Varolii — p. Cylindrica, Cornu ammonis.

PROTRUSOR, Detrusor urins.

PROULMATE'SIS. A word employed by Forestus for hernia of the stomach.

PROUNE, *Prunus domestica*.

PROVENTRICULUS, *Bulbus glandulosus*, *Infundibulum*, *Secundæ stomachi*; from *pro*, 'before,' and *ventriculus*, 'the stomach.' A bulbous expansion at the termination of the œsophagus, immediately above the gizzard of birds, the walls of which are thickly studded with a layer of glands or follicles which secrete a digestive fluid.

PROVERBS, MEDICAL. A proverbial expression frequently contains sound sense in its directions. In medicine, the greatest collection is in the *Regimen of Health of the School of Salerno*, composed in the 11th century, by John of Milan. Yet, although good sense is often inculcated, we frequently meet with the reverse.

Most of the proverbs are hygienic. The following are a few.

1. *Qu' après la soupe un coupe d'excellent vin*
Tire un écu de la poche du médecin.
2. *Surge quintæ, prandæ nonæ, cæna quintæ, dormi nonæ, nec est mortis vita prona.*
3. *Nunquam rectè corpus exerceri sine animo, neque animum sine corpore posse.*
4. *Viande bien machée est à demi digérée.*
5. *Optimum condimentum fames.*
Appetite is the best sauce.
6. *Plures occidit gula quam gladius.*
7. Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
8. One man's meat's another man's poison.
9. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

PROVERSIO, Anteversion.

PROVINS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Chalybeate springs in the department of Seine et Marne, France, which contain carbonic acid and iron.

PROVOCATORIUS, Intercalary.

PROXIMAD, see Proximal aspect.

PROXIMAL, from *proximus*, 'next.' Proximate; nearest; next.

PROXIMAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the trunk, in the course of an extremity. — Barclay. *Proximad* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify 'towards the trunk.'

PRUNA, Anthrax.

PRUNE, Prunum.

PRUNE JUICE EXPECTORATION OR SPUTA. The sputa resembling prune juice, which occur in the third or purulent stage of pneumonia.

PRUNELLA, Angina pectoris, Aphthæ, Cyananche, Pupil.

PRUNELLA, *P. vulgaris* seu *officina'lis*, *Brunella*, *Consolida minor*, *Symphytum minus*, *Self-heal*, *Heal-all*, *Bugle*, (F.) *Prunelle*, *Brunelle*; *Family*, Labiatæ. *Ser. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This plant has been recommended as an astringent, in hemorrhages and fluxes; and, also, in gargles against aphthæ, and in inflammation of the fauces.

PRUNELLÆ SAL, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.

PRUNELLE, Prunella, Pupil.

PRUNELLIER, Prunus spinosa.

PRUNELLOE, Prunum Brignolense.

PRUNEOLA SYLVESTRIS, Prunus spinosa.

PRUNES, see Prunum — p. Pulp of, Pruni Pulpa.

PRUNI PULPA, *Pulp of prunes*. Take of prunes a sufficient quantity, soften them in the vapour of boiling water, and having separated the stones, beat the remainder in a marble mortar and press through a hair-sieve. — Ph. U. S.

PRUNIER, Prunus domestica — p. *Sauvage*, Prunus spinosa.

PRUNUM. A Plum, a Prune. Three sorts

of plums have been usually ranked amongst the articles of the materia medica. 1. The *Prunum Brignolense*; the *Brignole plum* or *Prunelloe*; from Brignole in Provence. It is of a reddish-yellow colour; and has a very grateful, sweet, subacid taste. 2. The *Prunum Gallicum*, *Prunum* (Ph. U. S.), the *French Plum*; and 3. The *Prunum Damascenum* or *Damson*, *Brad'ylon*. All these possess the same general qualities as the other summer fruits. They are emollient and laxative.

PRUNUM STELLATUM, *Averrhoa carambola*.

PRUNUS ACACIA, *Prunus padus*.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA, *Armeniaca vulgaris* seu *epirotica*. The *A'pricot*, *Apricock*, *Bericoc'cè*, *Βερικοκκον*, *Præcoc'ia*, (F.) *Abricot*. Family, Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Monogynia. The apricot, *Melum Armeniacum*, when ripe, is easily digested, and considered as a great delicacy.

PRUNUS AVIUM, *P. cerasus* seu *syloestris* seu *macrophylla*, *Black Cherry Tree*, *Cerasus Avium* seu *nigra* seu *dulcis*, (F.) *Mérisier*. The fruit is eaten; and a gum exudes from the tree, the properties of which are similar to those of gum Arabic.

PRUNUS CAPULIN, (S.) *Cupulies*, grows in the open fields of Peru; and is cultivated in gardens in the towns. The fruit is acid, and not often eaten; but on account of its agreeable odour it is used in making *Pucheros de flores*; or with odoriferous flowers to perfume linen.—Tschudi.

PRUNUS CERASUS, *Cerasus ac'ida* seu *hortensis* seu *vulgaris* seu *rubra*. The *Red Cherry Tree*; (F.) *Cristier*. The fruit *Cerasum*, *Cerasion*, has a pleasant, acidulous sweet flavour. It is wholesome. See *Prunus avium*.

PRUNUS DOMESTICA, The *Plum* or *Damson tree*, *Coccyne'lea*, *Proune*, (F.) *Prunier ordinaire*. The damson, when perfectly ripe, affords a wholesome fruit for pies, tarts, &c. It is gently laxative. See *Prunum*.

PRUNUS HORTENSIS, *P. cerasus*.

PRUNUS INSTITA, The *Bullace Plum Tree*. The fruit of this tree is used like the damson.

PRUNUS LAURO-CERASUS, *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*, *Padus lauro-cerasus*, *Poison Laurel*, *Cherry Laurel*, *Common Laurel*, *Lauro-cerasus*, (F.) *Laurier-crisse*, *L. amandier*. The leaves have a bitter, styptic taste, with the flavour of bitter almonds. The flowers have a similar flavour. The powdered leaves, applied to the nostrils, excite sneezing. The flavour of the leaves has given occasion to their being employed in tarts, custards, &c.; but in large quantities they are poisonous. The poisonous principle is the prussic acid. The distilled water, called *Laurel-water*, is poisonous. (See Poisons, Table of.)

PRUNUS MACROPHYLLA, *P. avium*.

PRUNUS PADUS, *Padus*, *P. avium*, *Cerasus Padus*, *Cerasus racemosus sylvestris*, *Wild cluster* or *Bird Cherry Tree*, (F.) *Cristier à grappes*, *Bois puant*. The bark of the tree has a fragrant smell, and a bitter sub-astringent taste, somewhat similar to that of bitter almonds. It has been recommended in intermittents, &c. in the form of decoction. The berries have been used in dysentery.

PRUNUS SEBASTINA, *Sebastina*.

PRUNUS SPINOSA, The *Sloe Tree*, *P. sylvestris* seu *Acacia*, *Agriococcime'lea*, *Agru'na*, *Agru'ne'la*, (F.) *Prunellier*, *Prunier sauvage*. The fruit—the *sloe*—is sometimes employed in gargles, and was formerly much used in hemorrhage, owing to its astringent properties. The *Acacia nostras* seu *Germanica* seu *vulgaris*, *Prunella sylvestris*, *Succus acaciæ nostræ*, *S. Acaciæ Germanicæ insipissatus* is obtained from this.

PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS, *P. Avium*, *P. Spinosa*.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, *Cerasus serotina*, *C.*

Virginia'na, *Wild Cherry Tree*, (F.) *Cristier de Virginie*. The bark of this tree has been found useful in intermittents. The leaves are poisonous to certain animals, and the berries intoxicate different kinds of birds. The Indians use the bark in the cure of syphilis. It is bitter and astringent, and possesses some aromatic warmth, and, likewise, a narcotic quality. It is stimulant and tonic. The leaves contain prussic acid. The distilled oil of the bark is very nearly identical with that of the bitter almond. A strong decoction of the bark is anthelmintic.

PRUNUS VULGARIS, *P. Padus*.

PRURIG'INOUS, *Pruriginosus*; same etymon as the next. Relating, or belonging to, or resembling prurigo.

PRURIGO, *Pruritus*, *Christ'ina*; from *prurio*, 'I itch.' The word is often used synonymously with *itching*. Willan and Bateman use the term for a genus of cutaneous diseases, the characteristic symptoms of which are a severe itching, accompanied by an eruption of papules of nearly the same colour as the adjoining cuticle; *Cænos*, *Scabies papuliformis*, *Ecor'mia prurigo*. It affects the whole surface of the skin, under three varieties of form;—the *P. mitis*, *P. formicosa*, *P. senilis*, &c. as well as some parts of the body, as the *P. pod'icis*, and *P. pudend'is mulie'bris* seu *Puden'dagra pruriens*.

PRURIGO, Heat—*p. Pedicularis*, *Phtheiriasis*.

PRURIT, Itching.

PRURITUS, Gargle, Itching, Prurigo.

PRUSSIAN BLUE, *Ferrum Zois'icum*, *F. Boruss'icum*, *F. Cyanogenatum*, *F. oxydulum hydrocyanicum*, *Ferri Ferrocy'anas*, *F. Ferrocyanure'tum*, *Borus'sias Ferri*, *Cæruleum Boruss'icum*, *C. Berolinens'is*, *Prussias Ferri*, *Hydrocy'anas Ferri*, *Ferri Cyanure'tum*, *Ferri percyan'idum*, *Trito-hydro-ferrocy'anate of iron*, *Ferrocyanuret of iron*, *Ferro-pru'siate of iron*, (F.) *Bleu de Prusse*. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, the pure salt—*Ferri ferrocyanure'tum*—is directed to be made as follows: *Ferri Sulph. ʒiv*, *acid sulph. ʒiijss*, *acid nitric. fʒvj* or *q. s. potassii ferrocyanuret. ʒivss*, *aqvæ*, *Oij*. Dissolve the sulphate in a pint of water, and having added the sulphuric acid, boil the solution. Pour into it the nitric acid, in small portions, boiling the liquid for a minute or two after each addition, until it no longer produces a dark colour; then allow the liquid to cool. Dissolve the ferrocyanuret of potassium in the remainder of the water, and add this solution gradually to the first liquid, agitating the mixture after each addition; then pour it upon a filter. Wash the precipitate with boiling water until the washings pass tasteless. Lastly, dry and rub into powder. This salt is chiefly used in the preparation of the hydrocyanic acid and the cyanuret of mercury. It has been advised in the treatment of intermittents, and in epilepsy and scrophulosis. Externally, it has been applied to ill-conditioned ulcers. (ʒj to ʒj, of cerata.) Dose, four to six grains.

PSALIDIUM, Fornix.

PSALIS, Fornix, Scissors.

PSALTERIUM, Lyra.

PSAMMA, see Gravel.

PSAMMIS'MUS, *Ammis'mus*, *Gammis'mus*, from *ψαμμος*, 'sand.' *Arenatio*. The application of sand to any part of the body for the cure of disease.—Paulus.

PSAMMODES, Sabulous.

PSAMMUS, see Gravel.

PSELLIS'MUS, *ψελλισμος*, from *ψελλισ*, 'I stutter.' Imperfect or depraved state of the articulation. A genus in the class *Pneumaticæ*, order *Phonica*, of Good.

PSELLISMUS NASITAS, Rhinophonia—*p. Rhotacismus*, *Rotacismus*.

PSELOTES, Balbuties.
PSEUDACACIA ODORATA, Robinia pseudacacia.
PSEUDAC'OE, *Pseudacoi'a*, *Pseudecoi'a*, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\eta$, 'audition.' *Pseudacu'ois*. False hearing.
PSEUDACORUS, Iris pseudacorus.
PSEUDÆSTHESIA, *Sensus perversus*, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\sigma\eta\varsigma$, 'I feel.' *Parapsis illusoria*, *Pseudo'phē*, *Pseudaph'ia*. Depraved feeling. Imaginary sense of touch or general feeling in organs that have no existence. Common to those who have suffered amputation; and in hypochondriacs and the insane.
PSEUDALEI MORBI, Feigned diseases.
PSEUDANGUSTURINUM, Brucine.
PSEUDAPHE, Pseudæsthesia.
PSEUDARTHRO'SIS, *Pseudarticulatio*, *Pseudarticulus*, *Articulatio notha seu artificialis*, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\alpha\rho\theta\rho\varsigma$, 'a joint.' A false joint or articulation.
PSEUDARTICULATIO, Pseudarthrosis.
PSEUDECOIA, Pseudæcoe.
PSEUDENCEPHALUS, *Paraceph'alus*, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, 'the encephalon.' A monster, whose cranium is open in its whole extent, from before to behind, its base supporting a vascular tumour. — G. St. Hilaire.
PSEUDO, False — p. Asthma, Dyspnœa.
PSEUDOBLEP'SIA, *Pseudoblepsia*, *Pseudora'ia*, *Suffusio oculi*, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\beta\lambda\epsilon\psi\iota\varsigma$, 'sight.' *Pseudops'ia*, *Parops'is illusoria*, *Suffusio*, *Phantas'ma*, *False sight*. A generic name, used by Cullen for perversion of vision. See *Metamorphopsia*.
PSEUDOBLEP'SIS, Paropsis.
PSEUDOCARCINOMA LABII, Cancer aquaticus.
PSEUDOCROUP, Asthma thymicum.
PSEUDOCYESIS, Pregnancy, false — p. *Cyesis molaris*, Mole.
PSEUDOENCEPHALITIS, Hydrecephaloid disease.
PSEUDO-FEVER, Irritation, morbid.
PSEUDOGEU'SIA, *Pseudogeus'is*, *Pseudogeusia*, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\omega\varsigma$, 'taste.' *Hallucina'tio gustiva*. False taste.
PSEUDOGEUSTIA, Pseudogensia.
PSEUDOHELMINTHES, Ectozoa.
PSEUDOLI'EN, *Pseudosplen*. Glands situate in the neighbourhood of the spleen; probably, lymphatic glands.
PSEUDOMECHOACANA, *Convolvulus panduratus*.
PSEUDOMEDICUS, Charlatan.
PSEUDOMELANOTIC FORMATIONS, see *Anthracosis* — p. *Membrane*, Membrane, false.
PSEUDOMELANOTIC MEMBRANÆ, Membrane, false — p. *Metamorphosis polyposa*, Polypus.
PSEUDOMEMBRANA, Membrane, false.
PSEUDONARCIS'SUS, *Narcissus pseudonarcis'sus*.
PSEUDOPERIPNEUMONIA, Peripneumonia notha.
PSEUDOPHLOGOSIS VENTRICULI RESOLUTIVA ET COLLIQUATIVA, *Gastromalacia*.
PSEUDOPHTH'ISIS, False phthisis. Emaciation occasioned by other cause than organic lesion of the lungs.
PSEUDOPLAS'MATA, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\eta$, 'I form.' A term applied to malignant heterologous tumours. — Vogel.
PSEUDOPLEURITIS, Pleurodynia — p. Po-

lypi, see *Polypi* — p. *Pyrethrum*, *Achillea ptarmica* — p. *Spleen*, *Pseudolien*.

PSEUDOPNEUMONIA, Peripneumonia notha.
PSEUDOPNEUMONITIS, Peripneumonia notha.

PSEUDOPSIA, Pseudoblepsia.
PSEUDORASIS, Pseudoblepsia.
PSEUDOREX'IA, *Pseudorex'is*, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\alpha\pi\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'appetite.' False appetite.

PSEUDO-RHONCHUS, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\rho\omicron\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$, 'rattle.' A sound heard during respiration, which appears to be produced, like the ordinary rhonchi, in the air-tubes, but is exterior to them — as in the case of *pleuræ pseudorhœchi*. See *Rattle*, and *Râle*.

PSEUDOS'MIA, *Pseudosphre'ia*, *Pseudosphre'is*, from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, 'false,' and $\sigma\epsilon\mu\eta$, 'smell.' False sense of smell.

PSEUDOPHRESIA, Pseudosmia.
PSEUDOSYPHILIS, Syphilis pseudosyphilis.
PSEUDOTHANATOS, Asphyxia.
PSEUDOVARIOLÆ, Variella.
PSEUDYMEN, Membrane, false.

PSIDIUM POMIF'ERUM. The *Apple Guava*, *Guava*, *Guayava*. This plant and *P. Pycniferum* bear fruits; those of the former like apples, — of the latter like pears. The apple kind has an acid flavour, the other is sweet. Of the inner pulp of either, the natives of the Indies make jellies; and, of the outer rind, tarts, marmalades, &c. They are somewhat astringent; this quality, indeed, exists in every part of the tree, and abundantly in the leaf-buds, which are occasionally boiled with barley and liquorice as an excellent drink in diarrhœa. A simple decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in the itch, and most cutaneous eruptions.

PSILOLOSIS, Depilation.
PSILOTHRUM, *Bryonia alba*, Depilatory.
PSIMMYTHON, *Plumbi subcarbonas*.
PSOA, Dysodia.
PSOÆ, *Psoia*, *Psoæ*, *Lumbi*, 'the loins,' *Alopeces*, *Nephromes'tra*, *Neuromes'tres*. The *psoæ* muscles.

PSOAS MAGNUS, *Psoas seu lumbæ'ris inter-nus*, *Præ-lombo-trochantin*, *Præ-lombo-trochantinica* (Ch.), *Femur moen'tium scartus*. A muscle, seated on the lateral parts of the lumbar portion of the vertebral column; and passing down to the superior and anterior part of the thigh. It is long, fusiform, and attached, above, to the body and transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ, and last dorsal. Below, it terminates, by a very thick tendon, common to it and the iliacus muscle, — which is inserted into the top of the lesser trochanter. This muscle bends the thigh upon the pelvis, and carries it in rotation outwards. It may, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and the loins on the pelvis. It acts considerably in station and progression.

PSOAS PARVUS, *Præ-lombo-pubien*, (Ch.) A muscle situate anteriorly to the last. It is long, thin, flat, and narrow; and is attached, above, to the body of the last dorsal vertebra, and below, to the linea ileo-pectinea, by means of a slender tendon, which furnishes two expansions — one to the *Iliac aponeurosis*, and the other to the *pelvis*. This muscle bends the vertebral column on the pelvis; and, reciprocally, the pelvis on the vertebral column.

PSODYMUS, *Gastrodidymus*.

PSOÏÆ, *Psoæ*.

PSOÏTE, *Psoitia*.

PSOÏ'TIS, *Inflamma'tio mus'culi Psoæ*, *Lumbæ'go inflammato'ria spasmod'ica*, (F.) *Psoite*, In-

flammation du muscle Psoas. From *ψοα*, 'the loins,' and *ίτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the psoas muscles and of the parts situate before the lumbar vertebræ: accompanied, from its commencement, by considerable fever, violent pains in the part affected and in the thigh of the same side, which remains commonly half bent. Psoriasis may terminate by suppuration, and form lumbar abscess.

PSOLE, *ψωλη*, 'the male organ.' Also, the glans when uncovered.

PSOLON, *Μεμβροσος*.

PSOLON'CUS, from *ψωλη*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the glans, or of the penis generally.

PSOLUS, from *ψωλη*. One who has the glans uncovered. One who has been circumcised.

PSOPHOMETER, *Stethoscope*.

PSOPHOS, *ψοφος*, 'a noise.' A loud noise; a hollow sound.

PSORA, from *ψωω*, 'I touch, I feel.' *Scabies*, *Phlysis Scabies*, *Eccyema Scabies*, *Scabiola*, *Itch*, *Scratch*, *Scotch Riddle*, (F.) *Gale*, *Mal Saint-Main*, *Rogne*. A contagious eruption of very minute pimples—pustular, vesicular, papular, intermixed, and alternating, itching intolerably and terminating in scabs. It seems to be connected with an insect of the genus *Acarus*;—the *Acarus* seu *Sarcoptes* seu *Sarcoptus* seu *Phthirium* seu *Cheyletus Scabiei*, *Acarus Ciro*, *Itch-insect*, (F.) *Ciron*. The itch occupies, particularly, the spaces between the fingers, the back of the hands, wrists, elbows, axillæ, groins, hams, &c., and rarely affects the face. The best applications, for its cure, are,—the *Unguentum Sulphuris* or *Ung. Sulph. comp.* night and morning; but the unpleasant smell of the sulphur has given occasion to the use of other means;—as the *White Hellebore*, *Potass in deliquescente*, *Muriate of Ammonia*, *Sulphuric Acid*, &c. The repugnance to the smell of sulphur ought not, however, to be regarded; especially as, in the course of four or five days, it will, in almost all cases, produce a perfect cure.

PSORA AGRIA, *Psoriasis inveterata*—p. *Leprosæ*, *Psoriasis*—p. *Squamosa*, *Psoriasis*.

PSORA'LEA GLANDULO'SA, *Alcaquil'la*. *Family*, *Leguminosæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Diadelphia Decandria*. A shrub, used in Chili as a vulnerary.

PSORA'LEA PENTAPHYL'LA, *Psora'lia*, *Contrayer'va nova*, *Mex'ican Contrayer'va*. The root is little, if at all, inferior to the *contrayer'va* in its medical properties; which, by the by, are unimportant.

PSORALIA, *Psoralea pentaphylla*.

PSORENTERIA, *Cholera*.

PSORIASIS, formerly, the state of being affected with *ψωρα*. *Lepidosis psoriasis*, *Serp'edo*, *Serp'igo*, *Impeti'go* (of some), *Scabica sic'ca*, *S. feri'na*, *Psora lepro'sa*, *P. squamo'sa*, *Scaly Tetter*, *Dry Scale*, *Dry Scall*, (F.) *Dartre squameuse lichenoidé*, *D. écailleuse*, *Gratelle*, *Gale miliare*, *G. canine* ou *sèche*. A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, armorphous scales; continuous, or of indeterminate outline; skin often chappy. Psoriasis occurs under a considerable variety of forms. The surface, under the scales, is more tender and irritable than in lepra, which psoriasis, in some respects, resembles. Dr. Willan has given names to eleven varieties of psoriasis: the chief of which are the *Psoriasis gutta'ta*, *P. diffu'sa* (one form of which is the *Baker's Itch* and *Grocer's Itch*, and another, the *Washerwoman's Scall*), the *P. gyra'ta*, and *P. invetera'ta* seu *Psora a'grica*. The treatment of psoriasis must be antiphlogistic, with the internal use of the fixed alkalies, sulphur, &c. The irri-

table kinds do better without any local application. The more local and less inflammatory are ameliorated by emollient and soothing applications; or by slightly stimulating means, sea-bathing, the *Ung. hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd.*, *Ung. oridi zinci*, &c.

PSORICUS. That which has the nature of itch. A medicine for curing the itch.

PSOROPHTHALMIA, *Ophthalmia tarsi*—p. *Neonatorum*, see *Ophthalmia (purulenta infantum)*.

PSYÆ, *Psomæ*.

PSYCHAGOGA, *Psychagogica*.

PSYCHAGO'GICA, *Psychago'ga*, from *ψυχη*, 'life,' 'soul,' and *αγω*, 'I lead.' Medicines which resuscitate, when life seems extinct; as in syncope and apoplexy.

PSYCHE, *Anima*.

PSYCHIATRI'A, from *ψυχη*, 'mind,' and *ιατρικη*, 'healing.' Treatment of diseases of the mind.

PSY'CHICAL, *Psy'chicus*, from *ψυχη*, 'mind.' That which relates to the mind or mental endowments. *Psychological* is not unfrequently used with the like signification.

PSYCHOLOGICAL, see *Psychical*.

PSYCHOL'OGY, *Psycholog'ia*, from *ψυχη*, 'mind,' and *λογος*, 'discourse.' A treatise on the intellectual and moral faculties. Also, the intellectual and moral faculties or sphere.

PSYCHONOSOL'OGY, *Psychonosolog'ia*, from *ψυχη*, 'mind,' *νοσος*, 'disease,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of, or a treatise on, diseases of the mind.

PSYCHOPATHIES, *Psychosæ*.

PSYCHOR'AGES, *Agoni'sans*, *Moribundus*, *Moribund*, from *ψυχη*, 'mind,' and *αγω*, 'rupture.' Dying. In *Articulo Mortis*. *Moribund* means, also, one who is dying.

PSYCHORAGIA, *Agony*, *Death*.

PSYCHORRHAGIA, *Agony*, *Death*.

PSYCHOS, *Cold*.

PSYCHO'SES, from *ψυχη*, 'mind.' *Neuroses* of the intellect. Diseases of the mind. *Psychopathica*.

PSYCHOTICA, *Analeptica*.

PSYCHOTRIA, *Analeptica*—p. *Emetica*, *Iscacuanha*.

PSYCHOTROPHUM, *Betonica officinalis*.

PSYCHROLU'SIA, *Psychrolu'tron*, from *ψυχρος*, 'cold,' and *λουω*, 'I wash.' A cold bath.

PSYCHROPHOB'IA, from *ψυχρος*, 'cold,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' Dread of cold, especially of cold water. Impossibility to cold.

PSYCHTICA, *Refrigerants*.

PSYDRA'CIA, *quasi*, *ψυδρα* 'drops,' 'cold drops.' The ancients sometimes used this term for pimples; at others, for vesicles. Willan and Bateman define *Psychracium* to be, a small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab. Many of the psychracia usually appear together, and become confluent; and, after the discharge of pus, they pour out a thin, watery humour: which frequently forms an irregular incrustation. Frank limits the term to a psoriform eruption, which differs from itch in not originating from an insect, and is not contagious;—perhaps the lichen. Authors have differed regarding its acceptance.

PSYDRA'CIA ACNE, *Acne*.

PSYLLIUM, *Plantago psyllium*—p. *Erectum*, *Plantago psyllium*.

PTARMICA, *Achillea ptarmica*—p. Montana, *Arnica montana*.

PTARMICUM, Errhine, Sternutatory.

PTARMOS, Sneezing.

PTELEA, Ulmus.

PTERIS, *Polypodium filix mas*.

PTERIS AQUILINA, 'Eagle's Wings,' so called from its leaves. *Pteris*, *Thelypteris*, *Filix Nymphaea* seu *femina*, *Asplenium aquilinum*, Common Brake or Female Fern; Eagle Fern, Bracken, (F.) *Fougère femelle*, *La grande Fougère*. Nat. Ord. Filices. The root is considered to be anthelmintic; and as efficacious as that of the male fern in cases of tapeworm.

PTERIS PALUSTRIS, *Asplenium filix femina*.

PTERNA, Calcaneum.

PTERNIUM, Calcaneum.

PTERNOBATES, Calcigradus.

PTEROCARPUS ERINACEA, see Kino—p. Marsupium, see Kino—p. Sandalinus, P. Santalinus.

PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS, *P. Santalinus*, *Santalum* seu *Santalum rubrum*, Red Sanders or Saunders Tree, (F.) *Santal rouge*. Family, Leguminosæ. *Sec. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. Red Saunders wood, *Santalum* (Ph. U. S.,) *Lignum sandalinum* is used only as a colouring matter: it gives to rectified spirit a fine deep red. The juice of this tree, like that of *P. Draco*, affords a species of Dragon's Blood.

PTEROPORA ANDROMEDEA, *Scaly Dragon claw*, *Dragon root*, *Fever root*, *Albany beech-drop*. An indigenous plant, Nat. Ord. Monotropeæ. *Sec. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia—found in the state of New York, which blossoms in July. The root has been regarded as an anthelmintic, diuretic, emmenagogue, &c.: but it is not used.

PTERYGION, *Pterygium*, *Ala*, from πτερόν, 'a wing.' A small wing. *Onyx*, *Pyosis*, *Unguis*, (F.) *Drapeau*, *Onglet*. A varicose excrescence of the conjunctiva, of a triangular shape, and commonly occurring at the inner angle of the eye; whence it extends over the cornea. Sometimes two or three pterygia occur on the same eye, and cover the whole cornea with a thick veil, which totally prevents vision. According to Scarpa, the ancients gave the name *Panniculus* to this last complication. If the pterygion cannot be dispelled by means of discutient collyria, it must be removed by the scissors.

PTERYGIUM, *Pterygion*, *Scapula*—p. *Digiti*, *Paronychia*—p. *Lardaceum*, *Pinguicula*—p. *Pinguicula*.

PTERYGO-ANGULI-MAXILLARE, *Pterygoideus internus*—p. *Colli-maxillare*, *Pterygoideus externus*—p. *Maxillare, grand*, *Pterygoideus internus*—p. *Maxillare, petit*, *Pterygoideus externus*—p. *Palatine canal*, *Pterygoid canal*—p. *Pharyngeus*, *Constrictor pharyngis*—p. *Staphylinus*, *Circumflexus*.

PTERYGO-PALATINE, *Pterygo-Palati'nis*. That which belongs to the pterygoid process and palate.

PTERYGO-PALATINE ARTERY or *Superior pharyngeal* is a very small artery, and is given off by the internal maxillary at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa: after having passed through the pterygo-palatine canal, it is distributed to the superior part of the pharynx, the sphenoid bone, and the Eustachian tube.

PTERYGO-PALATINE CANAL. A small canal, formed by the internal ala of the pterygoid process, and the palate bone. It gives passage to the vessels of the same name.

PTERYGO-STAPHYLINUS INTERNUS, *Levator palati*—p. *Syndesmo-staphyli-pharyngion*, *Constrictor pharyngis*.

PTERYGODES, *Alatus*.

PTERYGOID, *Pterygoi'des*, *Pterygoideus*, *Aliformis*; from πτερόν, 'a wing,' and εἶδος, 'form.' A name given to two processes at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone; the two laminae which form them having been compared to wings. These *alæ* or *wings* or *processes*,—*Processus aliformes*,—have been distinguished, according to their position, into *internal* and *external*.

PTERYGOID ARTERY, *Vidian Artery*, *Ramulus Ductus Pterygoidei*, *Arteria pharyngea supræma*, arises from the internal maxillary artery, at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, and enters the pterygoid canal with the nerve of the same name, to proceed to be distributed on the Eustachian tube and velum palati. The name, *pterygoid arteries*, is likewise given to the branches, which the internal maxillary and some of its divisions, as the meningeal media, and posterior temporals profunda, furnish to the pterygoid muscles, behind the neck of the lower jaw.

PTERYGOID BONE, Sphenoid.

PTERYGOID CANAL, *Vidian canal*, *Ductus pterygoideus*, *Canalis Vidianus*, (F.) *Onduit pterygoïdien* ou *Vidien*, *Pterygo-palatine canal*, is a narrow channel, which traverses, in a direction from before to behind, the base of the pterygoid process, and gives passage to the pterygoid nerve. The *foramina* of the sphenoid, which terminate the canals, have the same epithets applied to them.

PTERYGOID FOSSA, *Fossa Pterygoïdea*, (F.) *Fosse pterygoïdienne* ou *pterygoïde*, is the depression which separates the two laminae or *alæ* of the pterygoid process.

PTERYGOID MUSCLES, *Alares musculi*, *Aliformes musculi*, are two in number. 1. The *Pterygoideus externus*, *P. minor*, (F.) *Pterygocolli-maxillaire*, *Petit Pterygo-maxillaire* (Ch.) *Petit pterygoïdien*, *Pterygoïdien externe*, is a thick, short muscle, which arises, by short aponeuroses, from the outer surface of the external ala of the pterygoid process, and from the outer surface of the great ala of the sphenoid bone; and is inserted at the anterior part of the neck of the lower jaw-bone, and the corresponding part of the inter-articular fibro-cartilage. This muscle draws the condyle of the lower jaw and the inter-articular ligament forwards. It carries the chin forwards, and to the opposite side. If the two external pterygoids act together, the jaw is carried directly forwards. 2. The *Pterygoideus internus*, *P. major*, *Masseter internus*, *Latens in Oræ*, (F.) *Grand Pterygo-maxillaire*, *Pterygo-anguli-maxillaire*, *Grand Pterygoïdien* ou *Pterygoïdien interne*. A thick, quadrilateral muscle, which is attached by short and very strong aponeuroses; above, to the pterygoid fossa, whence it proceeds downwards, backwards, and outwards, to be inserted into the inner surface of the ramus of the lower jaw, near its angle. This muscle raises the lower jaw, and carries it a little forwards. It also performs the grinding motion.

PTERYGOID NERVE. These are two in number. 1. The *Pterygoid* or *Vidian Nerve*. It arises from the posterior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion; traverses the Vidian canal of the sphenoid; and, beyond, divides into two filaments. 1. A *superior* or *cranial*, *Nervus superficialis* sive *petrosus*, which ascends into the cranium, and enters the hiatus of Fallopius to unite with the facial nerve. 2. An *inferior* or *carotid*, *Nervus profundus* sive *major*, which traverses the carotid canal, and unites with the ascending branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the trisplanchnic. 2. The *Pterygoid Nerve*, properly so called, *Nervus musculi pterygoidei*, is given off by the inferior maxillary branch of the 5th pair.

PTERYGOIDIEN GRAND or **INTERNE**, *Pterygoideus internus*—p. *Externe*, *Pterygoideus externus*—p. *Petit*, *Pterygoideus externus*.

PTERYGO'MA. Same etymon. A wing: a projecting or pendulous body. A swelling of the valva, which prevents coition.—M. A. Severinus.

PTERYX, Ala.

PTILOSI, Deplumatio, Madarosis.

PTISANA, Tisane—p. *Communis*, Decoctum hordei compositum—p. *Hippocratica*, Decoctum hordei.

PTISSANA, Tisane.

PTOCHIA'TER, *Ptochia'trus*, same etymon as the next. A physician to the poor, or to an establishment for the poor.

PTOCHIATRIA, from *πτωχος*, 'poor,' and *ιατρεια*, 'healing.' Practice amongst the poor. Also, an institution for the treatment of the diseases of the poor.

PTOCHOCOMI'UM, from *πτωχος*, 'a poor person,' and *κομω*, 'I take care of;' *Ptochodochi'um*, *Ptochotrophe'um*. An almshouse.

PTOCHODOCHIUM, *Ptochococium*.

PTOCHOTROPHEUM, *Ptochococium*.

PTOMA, Cadaver.

PTOSIS, Prolapsus—p. *Bulbi oculi*, *Exophthalmia*.

PTOSIS IR'IDIS, *Iridoc'ele*, *Her'nia Ir'idis*, *Iridopto'is*, *Prolap'sus Ir'idis*, from *πτωσις*, 'a falling.' A prolapsus of the iris through a wound of the cornea. It is known by a blackish tubercle, which projects a little from the cornea in various forms.

PTOSIS PALPEBRÆ, *Blepharoptosis*.

PTYALAGOGUE, *Sialogogue*.

PTYALIN, see *Saliva*.

PTYALISM, *Salivation*.

PTYALISME MERCURIEL, *Salivation*, *mercurial*.

PTYALISMUS, *Salivation*—p. *Acutus mellitus*, see *Salivation*—p. *Acutus sympatheticus*, see *Salivation*—p. *Hydrargyratus*, *Salivation*, *mercurial*—p. *Inera*, *Slavering*—p. *Mercurialis*, *Salivation*, *mercurial*—p. *Pyrosicus*, *Pyrosis*.

PTYALOGOGUE, *Sialogogue*.

PTYALON, *Saliva*.

PTYASMAGOGUE, *Expectorant*, *Sialogogue*.

PTYELON, *Saliva*, *Sputum*.

PTYSIS, *Expectoration*.

PTYSMA, *Saliva*.

PTYSMAGOGUE, *Sialogogue*.

PTYSMATIS'CHESIS, *Ptysmatos'chesis*, from *πτυσμα*, 'sputum,' and *ιχειν*, 'to retain.' Suppression of pulmonary expectoration.

PTYSMATOSCHESIS, *Ptysmatichesis*.

PUANTEUR, *Dysodia*.

PUBENS, *Ephobus*.

PUBER, *Ephobus*.

PUBERAL; same etymon as *Puberty*. Relating or appertaining to the age of puberty—as 'a *puberal* disease.'

PUBÈRE, *Ephobus*.

PUBERTAS, *Ephobia*.

PUBERTY, *Pubertas*, *Hobis*, *Pubes*, *Aphrodia'ia*, *Ephobi'a*, *Eph'e'bia*, *Eph'e'botes*, *Eph'ebo'cynd*, *Pubescence*, from *pubescere*, 'to begin to have hair on the chin and sexual organs.' The period of life at which young people of both sexes are *pubescent* or *nubile*. According to the civil law, puberty occurs at 12 years in females, and 14 in males. The period varies somewhat in different climates, and in different individuals of the same climate.

PUBES, *Epis'chion*, *Epicten'ion*, *Cteis*, *Pecten*; the *Pubic region*. Same etymon. The middle part of the hypogastric region; so called, because it is covered with hair, in both sexes, at the

period of puberty. The hair is also called *Pubes*, *Lanugo* seu *Pili*, *Pudendo'rum Plana'rium*; and, of old, *pubertas* signified the same.

PUBES, *Puberty*.

PUBESCENCE, *Puberty*.

PUBESCENT, see *Puberty*.

PUBIÆUS, *Pubic*.

PUBIC, *Pu'bian*, *Pu'bianus*, *Pubia'us*, (F.) *Pubien*. That which belongs to or concerns the pubis.

PUBIC ARCH or *Arch of the Pubis*, (F.) *Arce pubienne*. The arch at the anterior part of the inferior circumference of the pelvis. It is more expanded in the female than in the male; to correspond with the additional functions which she has to execute.

PUBIC ARTICULA'TION, or *Symphysis Pubis*, results from the junction of the ossa pubis. The medium of union is cartilage.

PUBIC LIG'AMENTS are two very solid, fibrous fasciæ, situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis, which they strengthen. The one is called the *anterior pubic ligament*; the other the *inferior* or *subpubic*.

PUBIC REGION, *Re'gio Pubis*. The region of the pubes.

PUBIEN, *Pubic*.

PUBIO-COCCYGIEN-ANNULAIRE, *Pubio-coecyge'us annula'ris*. Dumas gave this name to the levator ani and ischio-coecygeus, which he considers a single muscle.

PUBIO-COCCYGIEN-ANNULAIRE, *Levator Ani*—p. *Femoral*, *Pectinalis*—p. *Femoralis*, *Adductor longus femoris*—p. *Ombilical*, *Pyramidalis abdominis*—p. *Prostaticus*, *Compressor prostaticæ*—p. *Sous-ombilical*, *Pyramidalis abdominis*—p. *Sternal*, *Rectus abdominis*—p. *Urethral*, see *Compressor Urethrae*.

PUBIS, *OS*, *Epis'chion*, *Epis'ion*, *Epis'chion*, *Share Bone*, *Bar-bone*, *Os Pec'tinis*. The anterior part of the os innominatum; so called because it corresponds to the genital organs and pubic region. The *angle of the pubis* is formed by the union of the body and rami of each side.

PUBLICÆ PARTES. Those organs are so called, the object of whose functions is the nutrition of all the others. Such are the digestive and respiratory organs.

PUCCOON, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*—p. *Red*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*—p. *Yellow*, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

PUCE, *Pulex irritans*—p. *Maligne*, see *Anthrax*—p. *Péntrante*, *Chique*.

PUCELAGE, *Virginity*.

PUCELLE, *Virgin*.

PUDDING-GRASS, *Mentha pulegium*.

PUDENDA, *Genital organs*.

PUDENDA VIRO'RUM, *Pudibilia*.

PUDEND'AGRA. A hybrid word; from *pudenda*, (*pudere*, 'to be ashamed,') 'the genital organs,' and the Greek *αγρα*, 'a seizure.' According to some, this term means pain in the genital parts: *Dolor pudendo'rum*, *Ment'ulagra*, *Edæodyn'ia*; according to others, it is synonymous with *syphilis*.

PUDENDAGRA PRURIENS, *Prurigo pudendi muliebris*.

PUDEND'DAL HER'NIA. *Hernia*, which descends between the vagina and ramus ischii, and forms an oblong tumour in the labium; traceable in the pelvis, as far as the os uteri.

PUDENDALIS LONGUS INFERIOR, see *Sciatic nerve*, lesser.

PUDENDUM, FEMALE, *Valva*—p. *Muliebre*, *Vulva*.

PUDENDUS, *Pubic*.

PUDIBIL'IA; from *pudere*, 'to be ashamed.'

The male genital organs; *Genitalia Viri, Virilia, Penis, Instrumenta, Pudenda virorum, Ponda.*

PUDIC. *Pudicus, Pudendus, (F.) Honteux.* Same etymon. That which causes shame. A name given to the genital organs as well as to different other parts.

PUDIC ARTERIES are distributed to the organs of generation. They are,—1. The *internal Pudic, Arteria Pudica, A. pudenda communis, (F.) Artere honteuse interne, A. Sous-pubienne (Ch.), Genital Artery.* It is furnished by the hypogastric, and divides into two branches; the one—the *inferior or perineal*—which gives off the inferior hemorrhoidal and the artery of the septum; and the other—the *superior, (F.) Ischiopelvicane*—which furnishes the transverse perineal artery, and divides into two branches; the *artery of the corpus cavernosum, and the dorsalis penis.* This latter, in the female, has the name *Dorsalis Clitoridis.* 2. The *external Pudic Arteries, (F.) Arteres scrotales ou vulvaires (Ch.), A. honteuses externes, which are two in number.* The one is *superficial or subcutaneous, and the other deep-seated or subaponeurotic.* They are given off from the femoral artery, or some one of its branches; and are distributed to the external parts of generation.

PUDIC NERVE, (F.) Nerf honteux, Nerf ischio-pelvicus ou Ischio-clitorien (Ch.), is a branch furnished by the sacral plexus, which is distributed to the genital organs; and especially, to the penis in man, and the clitoris in the female.

PUERILE, Puerilia, from puer, 'a child,' (F.) Respiration puérile, R. exagérée, R. supplémentaire, E. hyperostéculaire. A term applied to the respiration when it is heard loud through the stethoscope, as in healthy children.

PUERILITAS, Dementia of the aged.

PUERITIA, see Age.

PUERPERA, from puer, 'a child,' and parere, 'to bring forth.' Tokos, Lochos, Enix'a, Lecho, a lying-in woman, (F.) Femme en Couché, Accouchée. A female in child-bed. One recently delivered.

PUERPERAL, Puerperalis; from puerpera. Relating to parturition and its consequences.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS, Eclampsia gravidarum et parturientium.

PUERPERAL FEVER. Any fever occurring during the puerperal state—*Febris puerperarum, Lechopyra, Lochiocelii'tis, Lochiopyra, Child-bed fever.* Most commonly restricted to a malignant variety of peritonitis.

PUERPERIUM, Child-bed state.

PUERPEROUS, Parturient.

PUFF, VEILED, see Cavernous respiration.

PUFF-BALL, Lycoperdon, Leontodon taraxacum.

PUFFINESS, from (D.) poffen, 'to blow.' Inflatio, Sufflatio; Tumesfactio mollis, (F.) Bouffesure, Boursouffure. A soft intumescence, without redness, which may be partial or general, and be produced by accumulation of serous fluid, extravasation of blood, effusion of air into the subcutaneous areolar tissue, &c. Puffiness is most frequently seen in the face and legs; and sometimes appears around a wound.

PUGILLUS, Drax, Dra'chion, from pugnus, 'the fist.' Dragma, Dragmis, (F.) Pincée. The quantity of any substance, which may be taken with the end of two or three fingers. The eighth part of a handful.

PUISSANCE DU MOULE INTÉRIEUR, Plastic force.

PUKE, Emetic.

PUKEWEED, Lobelia inflata.

PUKING, Vomiting, Regurgitation.

PULEGIUM, Mentha pulegium—p. Cervinum, Mentha cervina.

PULEX IRRITANS, The common flea, (F.) Puce. A parasitic insect found on the bodies of man and animals.

PULEX PENETRANS, Chique.

PULICARIA DYSENTERICA, Inula dysenterica.

PULICARIS, Pulicul'aris, from pulex, 'a gnat.' An epithet given to cutaneous eruptions resembling gnat-bites;—and, also, to diseases in which such eruptions occur.

PULICARIS HERBA, Plantago psyllium.

PŪLLNA, MINERAL WATERS OF. These Bohemian springs contain sulphates of soda and magnesia, and chloride of magnesium.

PULMO, Pulmo'nes, by transposition of the letter l from pleumon, πνευμων; Pneumon, Pleumon, Spiramentum an'ima. Ergaste'rium spir'itis, Flabellum et ventila'brum cordis, the Lung. The essential organ of respiration, which is double, and occupies the two sides of the chest. The lungs, which are of a spongy, soft, flexible, compressible, and dilatible structure, fill exactly the two cavities of the thorax, and are separated from each other by the mediastinum and the heart. The right lung, which is shorter and broader than the left, is divided, by two oblique fissures, into three unequal lobes, *Lobi seu Ala pulmo'num.* The left has only two lobes, and consequently only one fissure. At the internal surface of these organs, which is slightly concave, there is, about the middle, a pedicle, formed by the bronchia and pulmonary vessels, and called, by anatomists, the *root of the lungs, (F.) Racine des Poumons.* Essentially, the lungs are composed of prolongations and ramifications of the bronchia, and of the pulmonary arteries and veins,—the divisions of which are supported by a fine, areolar tissue.

When the surface of the lungs is examined in a clear light, we may see, even through the pleura, that their parenchyma is formed by the aggregation of a multitude of small vesicles, of an irregularly spheroid or ovoid shape, full of air, and separated by white and opaque septa. These vesicles are called *Air-cells, Spiramenta seu Spiramina seu Cellulae Pulmo'num.* Along the partitions or septa is deposited, in greater or less quantity, *black pulmonary matter, (F.) Matière pulmonaire noire,* as it has been called, which seems to be natural. Sometimes it is seen in points; at others, in spots. The colour of the lungs varies according to age and other circumstances. In youth, it is more red; and afterwards, grayish or bluish; often, as if marbled. The pleura pulmonalis is their investing membrane. The air is carried to the lungs by means of the trachea and bronchia. The black venous blood, which requires oxygenation, is conveyed to them from the heart, by the pulmonary artery; and when it has undergone this change, it is returned to the heart by the pulmonary veins. The blood-vessels inservient to the nutrition of the lungs are the *bronchial arteries and veins.* The pulmonary lymphatics are very numerous. Some are superficial; others, deep-seated. They pass, for the most part, into the *bronchial ganglions or glands.* The nerves are furnished by the pulmonary plexus.

PULMONAIRE DES FRANÇAIS, Hieracium murorum.

PULMONARIA, P. officinalis, P. Maculata, P. Maculosa, Lungwort, Spotted Lungwort, Jerusalem Cowslip, Jerusalem Sage, Spotted Comfrey, (F.) Sauge de Jerusalem. Family, Boraginaceae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. The leaves of this plant have been used as demulcents and pectorals; partly from their resemblance to lungs,

and, partly, because they have a slightly mucilaginous taste. The plant is not worthy of notice.

PULMONARIA, *Pneumonia*—p. *Arborea*, *Lichen pulmonarius*—p. *Gallica*, *Hieracium murorum*—p. *Officinalis*, *Pulmonaria*.

PULMONARY, *Pulmonaria*, *Pulmonalis*. That which relates or belongs to the lungs. A name given to various parts.

PULMONARY ARTERY, *Arteria pulmonaria*, *Vena arteriosa*, arises from the upper and left part of the right ventricle of the heart; whence it passes obliquely upwards and to the left side; dividing into two trunks, opposite the second dorsal vertebra—one passing to each lung. At its origin, it is furnished with three sigmoid or semilunar valves. It carries the blood to the lungs for aeration.

PULMONARY MATTER, *Black*, see *Pulmo*.

PULMONARY PLEXUS, *Plexus pulmonaris*. A considerable nervous network, situate behind the bronchia, which is formed by the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or *par vagum*, and by other filaments from the inferior cervical ganglion and the first thoracic ganglia. This plexus forms a kind of areolar web, with numerous meshes of different sizes, in which vessels are lodged, surrounded by much areolar tissue. This plexus sends filaments to the bronchia, which they accompany to their extremities.

PULMONARY VEINS, *Vena pulmonares*, *Arteriae venosae*. These arise in the lungs from the final terminations of the arteries of the same name; collect in ramusculi and rami of greater and greater size, and ultimately unite in four trunks; two of which issue from each lung to open into the left auricle of the heart. The pulmonary veins have the same structure as the other veins of the body; from which they differ, in containing arterial blood, as the pulmonary artery differs from the others in conveying venous blood. They carry the blood back to the heart after aeration.

PULMONES TARTARIZATI, *Lithiasis pulmonum*.

PULMONIA, *Phthisis pulmonalis*, *Pneumonia*.

PULMONIC, *Pulmonicus*, *Pneumonicus*, *Pulmonarius*, *Pneumoniac*. One affected with phthisis—one labouring under diseases of the lungs. Any thing relating or belonging to the lungs. A medicine for the lungs.

PULP, *Pulpa*, *Pulpa'men*, *Sarz*. The soft and parenchymatous parts of vegetables reduced to a paste by the operation of pulping.

PULP OF THE TOOTH, *Dental pulp*.

PULPA CASSIÆ, see *Cassia fistula*—p. *Dentis*, *Dental pulp*—p. *Pruni*, see *Pruni pulpa*—p. *Prunorum sylvestrium condita*, *Conserva pruni sylvestris*—p. *Tamarindi*, see *Tamarindi pulpa*.

PULPA TESTIS, *Parenchyma testis*. The parenchyma of the testis.

PULPAMEN, *Pulp*.

PULPE DENTAIRE, *Dental pulp*.

PULPEZIA, *Apoplexy*.

PULPING, *Pulpa'tion*, *Pulpa'tio*. An operation—the object of which is to reduce certain vegetable substances to a pulp. For this purpose, they are bruised in a mortar, and then passed through a hair sieve, by the aid of a wooden spatula, called a *Pulper*, (*F.*) *Pulpoire*.

PULPOIRE, see *Pulping*.

PULQUE, see *Agave Americana*.

PULS EX OVIS et *LACTE*, *Oogala*.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS, *Anemone pratensis*—p. *Pratensis*, *Anemone pratensis*—p. *Vulgaris*, *Anemone pulsatilla*.

PULSATILLE NOIRE, *Anemone pratensis*—p. *des Prés*, *Anemone pratensis*.

PULSATIO, *Pulsation*—p. *Cordis*, *Palpitation*.

PULSATIÖN, *Pulsa'tio*, *Sphygmos*, *Sphyxis*, *Peda'sis*, *Pedeth'mos*, (*F.*) *Battement*. The beating of the heart and arteries. Also, the beating felt in an inflamed part.

PULSATIVUS, *Throbbing*.

PULSATORY, *Throbbing*.

PULSE, from *pulso*, 'I beat'; *Pulsus*, *Pulsa'tio*, *Pulsus cordis* et *arteriarum*, *Ictus cordis* et *arteriarum*, *Incur'sus arteriarum*, *Sphygmos*, *Sphygma*, *Diasphy'sis*, (*F.*) *Pouls*. Beating of the arteries, produced by the afflux of the blood propelled by the heart in its contractions. For the sake of convenience, we choose the radial artery at the wrist to detect the precise character of the pulse. These characters relate to the number of pulsations in a given time; to their degrees of quickness; hardness and strength; to the equality or inequality either of the pulsations themselves or of their intervals; to the development or fulness of the artery, and to the different impressions it may produce on the finger.

The following estimates have been made of the pulse at various ages:

Ages.	Number of Beats per minute, according to		
	HEBERDEN.	SÖMMERING.	MÜLLER.
In the embryo			150
At birth	130 to 140		Do.
One month	120		
One year	120 to 108	120	115 to 130
Two years	108 to 90	110	100 to 115
Three years	90 to 80	90	90 to 100
Seven years	72		85 to 90
Twelve years	70		
Puberty		80	80 to 85
Adult age		70	70 to 75
Old age		60	50 to 65

* It does not appear that the pulse of the aged is less frequent, but the contrary. In general it is more frequent in females and in irritable persons, than in males and those of an opposite temperament. In the healthy state, the pulse, besides having the proper number of pulsations, is neither hard nor unusually soft; it is moderately developed; of a medium strength; and perfectly equal, both as regards the pulsations and their intervals. In diseases it wanders, more or less,

from these physiological conditions. The different characters of the pulse that have been recorded, are remarkably numerous. In a dictionary, it is necessary to detail them, although many of them are not now regarded, and some are ridiculous.

PULSE, *ARDENT*, *Pulsus ardens*, (*F.*) *Pouls ardent*, *Pouls élevé*. One which seems to raise itself to a point in order to strike the finger.

PULSE, *CAPILLANT*, *Pulsus Capri'sana*, *P. der-*

caudicæans, *P. gazellæans*, *P. fuscælis*, *Goatleap pulse*, (F.) *Pouls caprisant*. One which seems to leap, as it were; an imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller and a stronger one.

PULSE, COMPLEX, (F.) *Pouls combiné ou composé*, *P. compliqué*. A pulse which has the character of several critical pulses united.

PULSE, CONTRACTED, (F.) *Pouls serré*, *P. concentré*. One whose pulsations are narrow, deep, and slightly hard.

PULSE, CONVULSIVE, *Pulsus convulsivus*, (F.) *Pouls convulsif*. That which is unequally frequent or unequally hard; in short, which resembles the irregular pulsations of a muscular fibre in a state of convulsion.

PULSE, CRITICAL, *Pulsus criticus*. A pulse which, after having possessed the characters of irritation, becomes free, open, soft, &c.

PULSE, DECURVATE, *Pulsus myurus*: see, also, *Myurus*.

PULSE, DEEP, *Pulsus profundus*, (F.) *Pouls profond*. One which cannot be felt without difficulty, and without strong pressure by the finger.

PULSE, DEFICIENT, *Pulsus deficiens*, *P. Flickering*, *Pulsus anænuens et circumnuens*, (F.) *Pouls défaillant*, *P. insensible*. One which seems, every instant, about to cease.

PULSE, DEPRESSED, *Pulsus depressus*, (F.) *Pouls déprimé*. That which is deep and weak.

PULSE, DEVELOPED, (F.) *Pouls développé*. That which is broad, full, strong, and frequent.

PULSE, DICROTIC, *Pulsus Dicrotus*, *P. bicrotus*, *P. intestinalis*, *P. bifurcatus*, *P. mallearius*, *P. intercusis*, (F.) *P. dicrote*, *P. rebondissant*, *P. redoublé*. That in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation; once lightly, the other time more strongly.

PULSE, EQUAL, *Pulsus æqualis*. That in which the pulsations resemble each other, and return at equal intervals.

PULSE, FEBRILE, *Pulsus febrilis*. One very frequent.

PULSE, FEEBLE, WEAK, *Pulsus debilis*, (F.) *Pouls faible*. One which strikes the finger feebly.

PULSE, FILIFORM, *P. thready*. One which resembles a thread slightly vibrating.

PULSE, FLICKERING, *Pulse*, deficient.

PULSE, FORMICANT, *Pulsus formicans*, (F.) *Pouls formicant*. One which resembles, by being small and scarcely perceptible, the motion of an ant.

PULSE, FREQUENT, (F.) *P. agité*, *P. précipité*. One which strikes more frequently than usual in a given time.

PULSE, FULL, *Pulsus plenus*, (F.) *Pouls plein*. One which gives the notion of great repletion in the vessel.

PULSE, GOAT-LEAP, *P. Caprisant*.

PULSE, GUTTURAL, *Pulsus gutturalis*, (F.) *Pouls guttural*. A pulse which has been supposed to indicate the termination of affections of the throat.

PULSE, HARD, *Pulsus durus*, (F.) *Pouls dur*. That in which the pulp of the finger seems to yield to the pulsation.

PULSE, HECTIC, *Pulsus heceticus*. The weak, frequent pulse observed in hectic fever.

PULSE, HEMORRHOIDAL, (F.) *Pouls des Hé-morrhoides*. A critical pulse, announcing the appearance of the hemorrhoidal flux. It is described as unequal;—the pulsations not being alike in force, and still less the intervals.

PULSE, HEPATIC, (F.) *Pouls du Foie*. A pulse imagined to indicate affections of the liver. It is not worthy of description.

PULSE, INFERIOR, (F.) *Pouls inférieur*, *P. abdominal*, *P. ventral*. One supposed to announce evacuations below the diaphragm.

PULSE, INTERCURENT, *Pulsus intercurrens* seu *intercidens*. One in which a superfluous pulsation seems to occur from time to time.

PULSE, INTERMITTENT, (F.) *Pouls intercadent*. One in which the pulsations fail from time to time.

PULSE, INTESTINAL, (F.) *Pouls des intestines*, *P. de la diarrhée*. A critical pulse, presumed to announce an evacuation by the intestines.

PULSE, INTRICATE, *Pulsus intricatus*, (F.) *Pouls embarrassé*. That which is but little developed and unequally slow.

PULSE, IRREGULAR, *Pulsus anormalis*. One whose pulsations are unequal, and return at unequal intervals.

PULSE OF IRRITATION, *Pulsus ab irritatio-næ seu nervinus seu acriticus*. One which is frequent, hard, and contracted.

PULSE, JARRING, *P. vibrating*—*p. Jerking*, *Pulse*, sharp.

PULSE, LANGUID, (F.) *Pouls languissant*. A slow and feeble pulse.

PULSE, LARGE, *Pulsus crassus*, *P. magnus*, (F.) *Pouls grand*, *P. large*. That which is large and full.

PULSE, LONG. One which strikes the finger to a great extent in length.

PULSE, LOW, *Pulsus humilis*, (F.) *Pouls bas*. One in which the pulsations are scarcely perceptible.

PULSE, NASAL, (F.) *Pouls nasal*, *P. capital*, *P. du Nez*. One supposed to announce the end of an irritation in the nasal fossæ.

PULSE, NATURAL, (F.) *Pouls naturel des adultes*, *P. parfait*, *P. des adultes*, *P. modéré*. One that is equal and regular in strength and frequency; compressible, and devoid of hardness.

PULSE, ORGANIC, (F.) *Pouls organique*. One which indicates the affected organ, or the organ by which an evacuation will take place.

PULSE, PECTORAL, (F.) *Pouls de l'expectoration*. A critical pulse, announcing the termination of some pulmonary irritation.

PULSE, QUICK. One which strikes sharply, but not forcibly, against the finger.

PULSE, REGULAR, *Pulsus normalis* aut *regularis*. One whose pulsations are equal, and succeed each other at equal intervals.

PULSE, RESISTING, (F.) *Pouls résistant*. One a little tense, a little hard.

PULSE, SHARP, (F.) *Pouls prompt*, *P. vite*, *P. vif*. One which strikes the finger sharply, rapidly. When to a greater extent, it is called a *jerking pulse*.

PULSE, SHARP-TAILED, *Pulsus myurus*: see *Myurus*.

PULSE, SIMPLE, *Pulsus simplex*. A critical pulse, indicating an evacuation by one organ only.

PULSE, SLOW, *Pulsus tardus*, *P. rarus*, (F.) *Pouls lent*, *P. tardif*, *P. rare*. One which strikes the finger slowly.

PULSE, SMALL, *Pulsus parvus*, (F.) *Pouls petit*. One whose pulsations are slender and weak.

PULSE, SOFT, *Pulsus mollis*, (F.) *Pouls mou*. One which yields under the finger.

PULSE, STOMACHAL, (F.) *Pouls stomacal*, *P. de l'estomac*. One supposed to announce an evacuation by the stomach.

PULSE, STRONG, *Pulsus fortis*, (F.) *Pouls fort*, *P. véhément*. One which strikes the finger strongly.

PULSE, SUPERIOR, *Pulsus Superior*, (F.) *Pouls supérieur*. A critical pulse, supervening on irritation of organs situate above the diaphragm.

PULSE, SUPPLE, *Pulsus elasticus*, (F.) *Pouls souple*. One in which the pulsations have strength without hardness.

PULSE OF SWEAT, *Pulsus Sudoralis*, (F.) *Pouls*

Sudoral, *P. de la sueur*. A critical pulse, indicating an approaching perspiration.

PULSE, TENSE, *P. Cordy*, *Pulsus tensus*, (F.) *Pouls tendu*, *P. roide*. One in which the artery resembles a cord fixed at its two extremities. When resembling a wire, it is called *wiry*.

PULSE, TREADY, *P. filiform*.

PULSE, TREMULOUS, *Pulsus tremulus*, (F.) *Pouls tremblant*, *P. palpitant*. One in which each pulsation oscillates.

PULSE, UN'DULATING, *Pulsus fluctuosus*, *P. fluens*, *P. incidens Solani*, (F.) *Pouls ondulant*, *P. ondoyant*. One which resembles, in its movements, those of the waves.

PULSE, UNE'QUAL, *Pulsus inæqualis*, (F.) *Pouls inégal*. One whose pulsations are not alike, or return at unequal intervals.

PULSE, U'RINAL, *Pulsus urinæ*, (F.) *Pouls de l'Urine*. A critical pulse, fancied to denote an approaching evacuation of urine.

PULSE, U'TERINE, *Pulsus uterinus*, (F.) *Pouls Uterine*, *P. de la Matrice*, *P. des Règles*. One which indicates the flow of the menses, or the occurrence of metrorrhagia.

PULSE, VENOUS, *Pulsus venarum*.

PULSE, VERMIC'ULAR. That which imitates the movement of a worm.

PULSE, VI'BRATING, *Jarring Pulse*. One in which the artery seems to vibrate like a musical string.

PULSE, WIRY, see *Pulse, tense*.

PULSELESS, *Asphyctos*, Devoid of pulsation.

PULSELESSNESS, *Asphyxia*.

PULSIFIC, *Pulsif'icus*; from *pulsus*, 'pulse.' That which causes or excites pulsation.

PULSILEGIUM, *Pulsilegium*, *Pulsimeter*, from *pulsus*, 'the pulse,' and *lego*, 'I tell.' *Sphygmometer*, *Sphygmoscopium*. Any instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.

PULSIMANTI'A; from *pulsus* and *mantia*, 'divination.' The art of predicting or prognosticating by the pulse.

PULSIMETER, *Pulsilegium*.

PULSUS, *Pulse*—*p. Acriticus*, Pulse of irritation—*p. Æqualis*, *Pulse, equal*—*p. Annuens* et *circumnuens*, *Pulse, deficient*—*p. Anormalis*, *Pulse, irregular*—*p. Bicrotus*, *Pulse, dicrotic*—*p. Biferiens*, *P. dicrotus*—*p. Caprizans*, *Pulse, caprizant*—*p. Crassus*, *Pulse, large*—*p. Debilis*, *Pulse, feeble*—*p. Deficiens*, *Pulse, deficient*—*p. Dicrotus*, *Pulse, dicrotic*—*p. Dorcadissans*, *Pulse, caprizant*—*p. Durus*, *Pulse, hard*—*p. Elasticus*, *Pulse, supplc*—*p. Fluctuosus*, *Pulse, undulating*—*p. Fluens*, *Pulse, undulating*—*p. Formicans*, *Formicant*, and *Fusile*, *formicant*—*p. Fortis*, *Pulse, strong*—*p. Fusalis*, *Pulse, caprizant*—*p. Gazellans*, *Pulse, caprizant*—*p. Heterochronicus*, see *Heterochronicus*—*p. Humilis*, *Pulse, Low*—*p. Incidens Solani*, *Pulse, undulating*—*p. Intercidens*, *Pulse, intercurrent*—*p. Mallearis*, *Pulse, dicrotic*—*p. Intercisus*, *Pulse, dicrotic*—*p. Intercurrens*, *Pulse, intercurrent*—*p. Intestinalis*, *Pulse, dicrotic*—*p. Intricatus*, *Pulse, intricate*—*p. Magnus*, *Pulse, large*—*p. Mollis*, *Pulse, soft*.

PULSUS MYR'US, *Pulse, decurtate*; *P. sharp-tailed*, (F.) *Pouls myre*. One which goes on diminishing. See *Myrus*.

PULSUS NERVINUS, *Pulse of irritation*—*p. Normalis*, *Pulse, regular*—*p. Parvus*, *Pulse, small*—*p. Plenus*, *Pulse, full*—*p. Rarus*, *Pulse, slow*.

PULSUS SERRINUS, (F.) *Pouls serrin*, *P. serratile*. One which strikes, sometimes strongly, at others feebly, and recalls the idea of a saw.

PULSUS STRIATUS, (F.) *Pouls étroit*. One that strikes the finger to a small extent in breadth.

PULSUS SUDORALIS, *Pulse of sweat*—*p. Tardus*,

Pulse, slow—*p. Urinalis*, *Pulse, urinal*—*p. Uterinus*, *Pulse, uterine*.

PULSUS VAC'UUS, (F.) *Pouls vide*. One which gives the idea of emptiness of the artery.

PULSUS VENA'RUM, *Venous Pulse*, *Phlebop'ia*. A pulsation occasionally noticed in the jugular veins. It is owing to some of the blood of the right ventricle reflowing into the right auricle, and communicating an impulse to the venous blood arriving in the auricle through the descending cava. It is often a sign of impediment to the flow of blood along the pulmonary artery.

PULTATIO, *Atheroma*.

PULTICE, *Cataplasm*.

PULTICULA, *Bouillie*.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES, *Powders, soda*.

PULVERIZABLE, *Pul'verable*. Capable of being reduced to powder.

PULVERIZA'TION, *Pulverisa'tio*, *Pulverisa'tio*, (F.) *Pulverisation*, from *pulsis*, 'dust;' *Coniosto'sis*. The operation of dividing substances, so as to reduce them to powder.

Most drugs are reduced to powder by persons who make it a special business, and who are called *drug-grinders*. This is done on a large scale in *drug mills*; and the implements used are the *grinding mill* and the *stamping mill*. In the shop of the apothecary, pulverization is effected by the *pestle and mortar*, and the *sieve*.

Where substances require the addition of other bodies to facilitate their reduction to powder,—as where camphor needs a few drops of alcohol—the process is called *pulverization by mediatio*.

PULVILLUS, *Pad*, *Bourdonnet*—*p. s. Linimentis confectus*, *Bourdonnet*—*p. Rotundus*, *Bourdonnet*.

PULVINAR, *Pulvina'rium*. A pillow.

PULVINAR HUMULI, see *Humulus lupulus*.

PULVINAR MEDICA'TUM seu *MEDICINA'LE*, *Seculus medicina'lis*. A medicated pillow; as of hops.

PULVINAR PARVUM, *Pad*—*p. Ventriculi*, *Pancreas*.

PULVINULUS, *Pad*.

PULVIS, *Conis*, (F.) *Poudre*. A substance, reduced into small particles by pulverization. *Simple powders* are those of a single substance; *compound*, those which result from a mixture of several different powders. An *impalpable powder* is one which is so fine that it can scarcely be felt under the finger. A compound powder was formerly called *Sp'cies*, (F.) *E'p'p'ce*.

PULVIS ABSORBENS, *P. de magnesiâ compos.*—*p. Adpersorius*, *Catapasma*—*p. Alexiterius*, *P. contrayervæ comp.*—*p. Alexiterius*, *P. ipecacanhæ compositus*—*p. Algarothi*, *Algaroth*.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS, *Compound powder of Aloes*, *Pulvis Aloës cum Guaiaco*, *P. aloëticum cum Guaiaco*. (*Aloës spicat. ext. ʒiiss, guaiac. gum. res. ʒj, pulv. cinnam. comp. ʒss*. Rub the aloes and guaiacum separately, then mix the whole. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, stomachic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELL'LA, *Pulvis aloës et canellæ*, (Ph. U. S.) *Powder of Aloes with Canella*, *Species Hiera picra, Hiera picra, Pulvis Aloëticus*. (*Aloës lbj, canell. ʒiij*. Rub separately into a powder, and mix. *Ph. U. S.*) A warm cathartic. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

PULVIS ALOES CUM GUAIACO, *P. A. compositus*—*p. Aloëticus*, *P. aloes cum canellâ*—*p. Aloëticus*, *Hiera picra*—*p. Aluminosus*, *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus*—*p. Aluminis compositus*, *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus*—*p. Aluminis kinosatus*, see *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus*.

PULVIS DE AMA'RIS COMPOSITUS, *Pulvis antiarthriticus amarus*, (F.) *Poudre antiarthritique*

andre. (*Rad. gentian., aristoloch. rotund.*, ʒʒ p. ʒ, *flor. centaur. min.* p. 4, *fol. chamædr., chamæpitæ manipul.*—*f. pulvis, Ph. P.*) In gouty affections, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, gr. xx.

PULVIS ANGILOICUS, Algaroth—*p. Anodynus, P. ipecacuanhæ comp.*—*p. Antiacidus, P. cretæ compositus*—*p. Antiacidus, P. de magnesiâ compos.*—*p. Antiarthriticus amarus, P. de amarâ compositus*—*p. Antiarthriticus purgans, P. de sanâ, scammonæ et lignis*—*p. Antiasthmaticus, P. de sulphure et scillâ.*

PULVIS ANTYLVS'SUS, *Mead's Powder against the bite of a mad dog.* It consisted of ash-coloured hierwort in powder, with an equal quantity of black pepper; a drachm and a half of the two forming a dose for an adult.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS, Antimonial powder.

PULVIS DE ARO COMPOSITUS, Compound Powder of Aram, (*F.*) *Poudre de Birckmann*, (*Rad. ari. scorri veri, pimpinell. saxifrag.* ʒʒ 40 p. ocul. cæcor. ppt. 1ʒ p., *cinnam.* 7 p., *potassæ sulph.* 6 p., *ammonia muriat.* 2 p.—*f. pulv. Ph. P.*) Sternutatory.

PULVIS AROMATICUS, *P. cinnamomi compositus.*

PULVIS AS'ARI COMPOSITUS, *P. sternutato-rius, P. arrh'anus, P. opiat'is Sancti An'geli, P. cephal'icus, Cephalic snuff; Compound powder of Asarabac'ca*, (*F.*) *Poudre d'asarum composée dite sternutatoire, P. de Saint-Ange.* (*Folior. asar. Europ. p. tres., fol. origan. majoranæ, flor. lavand. epic.*, *sing. p. l.* Rub into powder. *Ph. L.*) Sternutatory.

PULVIS AURI, see Gold—*p. e. Bolo compositus cum opio, P. cretæ compositus cum opio*—*p. e. Bolo compositus sine opio*, see *P. cretæ compositus*—*p. Cambogis compositus, P. e. gummi guttâ*—*p. Capitalis Sancti Angeli, Pulvis asari compositus*—*p. Carbonatis calcis compositus, P. cretæ compositus*—*p. Cardiacus, P. contrayervæ comp.*—*p. Carthusianorum, Antimonii sulphureum rubrum*—*p. Catharticus, P. scammonæ comp.*—*p. Cephalicus, P. asari compositus.*

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS, Compound Powder of Cin'namon, *Pulvis seu Species Imperato'ris, P. vitæ Imperato'ris, P. Diaro'maton, Species diacinnamo'mi, S. latifoliant'es Rhazia, Tr'aga aromati'ca, Species Diam'bræ sine odore'ris, Species aromati'ca, Pulvis aromaticus* (*Ph. U. S.*), *Aromatic powder*, (*F.*) *Poudre de canelle composée ou aromatique.* (*Cinnam.*, *singib.* ʒʒ ʒʒ, *cardam.*, *myrist.* ʒʒ ʒʒ. Rub to a fine powder. *Ph. U. S.*) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

PULVIS COBBII seu TUNQUINENSIS. The famous Tonquin powder, introduced into England by a Mr. Cobb. It was composed of 16 grains of musk, and 48 grains of cinnabar; and was mixed in a gill of arrack. It was formerly regarded as a specific in hydrophobia.

PULVIS COMITIS WARWICENSIS, *P. Cornachini*—*p. Comitissæ, Cinchona.*

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS, *Lapis contrayervæ, Contrayeræ balls, Compound Powder of Contrayer'væ, Pulvis cardi'acus, P. alexite'rius, P. Mantua'nis.* (*Contrayerv. rad. contrit.* ʒv, *test. præp. diss.* *Mix. Ph. L.*) Stimulant and astringent. Dose, gr. xv to ʒss.

PULVIS CORNACHI'NI, *Diacetates'son Paracelsi, Earl of Warwick's Powder, Pulvis Ox'ydii Stib'ii compos'itus, Pulvis Comit'is Warwicensis, Pulvis de Tribus, Cer'berus Triceps, Pulvis Scammo'nii antimonia'lis*, (*F.*) *Poudre Cornachine.* (*Scammon. Alep.*, *potass. supertart.*, *antim. diaph.* ʒʒ p. æ. f. *pulvis. Ph. P.*) Cathartic. Used chiefly in cutaneous diseases. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM O'PIO, *Pulvis opiat'us, Powder of Burnt Hartshorn with opium*, (*F.*) *Poudre de corne brûlée avec l'opium.* (*Opii duri*

cont. ʒj, corn. ust. præp. ʒj, coccor. cont. ʒj. Mix. Ph. L.) Ten grains contain one of opium. Anodyne.

PULVIS CRETACEUS, *P. cretæ compositus.*

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. Carbonat'is Calcis compositus, Compound Powder of chalk, P. cretæ'ceus, Species e Scorpio sine opio, Diacor'dium, Pulvis antac'idus, P. terres'tris, Species Diacre'tæ*, (with Bolo Armeniac in place of chalk—the *Pulvis e Bolo compositus sine opio*,) (*F.*) *Poudre de craie composée.* (*Cretæ ppt. diss, cinnam. cort. ʒiv, tormentill. rad., acaciæ gum.*, *sing ʒijj, pip. long. fruct. ʒiv.* Reduce separately to a fine powder, and mix. *Ph. L.*) Antacid, stomachic, absorbent. Dose, gr. xx to ʒij.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM O'PIO, Compound Powder of Chalk with opium, *Pulvis e Cretâ compositus cum opio* (with Bolo Armeniac instead of chalk—*Pulvis e Bolo compositus cum opio*,) *Species e Scordio cum opio*, (*F.*) *Poudre de craie composée avec l'opium.* (*Pulv. cret. c. ʒvjss, opii duri cont. ʒiv. Mix. Ph. L.*) Contains one grain of opium in 40. Anodyne and absorbent. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

PULVIS DIAPHORETICUS, *P. ipecacuanhæ comp.*—*p. Diapnoicus, P. ipecacuanhæ comp.*—*p. Diaromaton, P. cinnamomi compositus*—*p. Diasesnæ P. sennæ compos.*—*p. Diaturpethi compositus, P. jalapæ compositus.*

PULVIS DUCIS PORTLANDIÆ, *Duke of Portland's Gout Powder.* (*Rad. aristoloch., gentiannæ, summit. chamædr., centaur. min.* ʒʒ p. æ.) Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

PULVIS EMMENAGOGUS, *P. myrrhæ compositus*—*p. Epilepticus Marchionum, P. de magnesiâ compositus*—*p. Errrhinus, P. asari compositus*—*p. Galactopœus, P. de magnesiâ compos.*

PULVIS E GUMMI GUTTÂ, *P. Cambogis compos'itus, P. hydrago'gus, Camboge Powder*, (*F.*) *Poudre hydragogue ou de gomme gutte, P. de Querceta'nus.* (*Rad. jalap. 24 p., rad. mechoacan. 12 p., cinnam., rhei. ʒʒ 8 p., gum. cambog. 3. p., fol. soldanellæ sicc. 6 p., semin. anisi 12 p., fiat pulvis. Ph. P.*) A drastic cathartic. In anasarca and in worms. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.

PULVIS GUMMOSUS ALKALINUS, *Sapo vegetabilis*, (*F.*) *Poudre de savon végétal.* (*Guaiaic. pulv. 32 p., potass. carb. 4 p.* Make into a powder. *Ph. P.*) Antacid.

PULVIS EX HELMINTHOCORTO COMPOSITUS, *P. vermif'ugus absque mercurio*, (*F.*) *Poudre vermifuge sans mercure.* (*Fuc. helminthocort., sem. contra., summitat. absinth., tanacetii, fol. scordii, sennæ, rhei. ʒʒ p. æ, fiat pulvis. Ph. P.*) Dose, ʒj to ʒj.

PULVIS HYDRAGOGUS, *P. e gummi guttâ*—*p. Hydrargyri cinereus*, see *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*—*p. Hypnoticus, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*—*p. Imperatoris, P. cinnamomi compositus*—*p. Incisivus, P. de sulphure et scillâ*—*p. Pro infantibus, P. de magnesiâ compos.*—*p. Infantum, P. de magnesiâ compos.*—*p. Infantum antacidus, P. de magnesiâ compositus.*

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. alexite'rius, P. anodynus, P. diaphoret'icus, P. diapno'icus, P. sudorif'icus Doveri, Compound powder of Ipecacuanha, P. Ipecacuanhæ et Opii* (*Ph. U. S.*), *Dover's Powder*, (*F.*) *Poudre de Dover ou d'ipécacuanha et d'opium, P. de Dover.* (*Ipecacuanh. pulv., opii pulv., sing ʒj, potassæ sulphat. ʒj. Mix.*) Diaphoretic. Dose, gr. v to gr. xij.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII, *P. ipecacuanhæ compos.*

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. Diaturpethi compositus, Compound powder of Jalap, Pulvis laxans, P. Purgans, P. laxativus vegetabilis, P. laxans cum sal'e, P. Jalapæ sal'is, P. j. tartar'icus, Species Diapalapæ*, (*F.*) *Poudre de jalap*

composée. (*Puls. jalap.* ℥j, *potass. bitart.* ℥ij. Mix.) Cathartic. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

PULVIS JALAPÆ SALINUS, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Jalapæ tartaricus, P. jalapæ compositus—p. de Jalapæ et scammonio compositus, P. scammones comp.—p. Jamesii, Antimonial powder—p. Jesuiticus, Cinchona—p. Joannis de Vigo, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS, Compound Powder of kino, (F.) *Poudre de kino composée.* (*Kino* ℥xv, *cort. cinnam.* ℥iv, *opii duri* ℥j. Rub each to powder, and mix. *Ph. L.*) Astringent. Dose, gr. v to xx.

PULVIS LAXANS, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Laxans cum sale, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Laxativus vegetabilis, P. jalapæ compositus.

PULVIS DE MAGNĒSIÆ COMPOSITUS, P. *Galactopœus*, P. *Nutricum*, P. *Infantum*, P. *Infantum antac'idus*, P. *pro Infantibus*, P. *antiac'idus*, P. *absorbens*, P. *epilepticus Marchionum*, Compound powder of Magnesia, (F.) *Poudre absorbante et anti-acide.* (*Magnesia*, *sacchar.* æa p. æ. Mix. *Ph. P.*)

PULVIS MANTUANUS, P. *contrayervæ* comp.—p. *Marchionis*, *Marchionis Pulvis*—p. *Mercurialis cinereus*, *Hydrargyri oxidum cinereum*—p. ad *Mucum pulmonalem liberius ciendum*, P. de sulphure et scillâ.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS, P. e *Myrrhâ compositus*, Compound *Myrrh Powder*, *Pulvis ad ul'cera tend'inaum*, P. *Emmenagogus*, (F.) *Poudre Balsamique.* (*Myrrhâ*, *sabina*, *ruta*, *castor.* *Russ.* æa ℥j.) A stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. xv to xl.

PULVIS NUTRICUM, P. de magnesiâ compositus—p. *Opiatus*, P. *cornu uti cum opio*—p. *Oxydi stibii compositus*, P. *cornachini*—p. *Parturiens*, *Ergot*—p. de *Phosphate calcis et stibii compositus*, *Antimonial powder*—p. *Principis*, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*—p. *Purgans*, P. jalapæ compositus—p. *Quercetanus*, *Hydrargyri submurias*.

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ, *Powder of Yellow Bladder-Wrack.* (The wrack in fruit, dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible, with a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder. *Ph. D.*) Virtues dependent on iodine: used, consequently, in bronchocele, &c. Dose, gr. x to xl. See *Fucus vesiculosus*.

PULVIS SCAMMONÆ COMPOSITUS, *Compound Powder of Scammony*, *Pulvis e Scammonio compositus*, *Pulvis Scammonii*, *Pulvis de Jalapæ et Scammonio compositus dictus Catharticus*, (F.) *Poudre cathartique ou Poudre de Scammonée composée.* (*Scammon.*, *ext. jalap. dur.*, *sing.* ℥ij, *singib. rad.* ℥ss. Rub separately to powder and mix. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic. Dose, gr. viij to gr. xv.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM ALOË, P. e *Scammonio cum Aloë*, *Scammony and Aloes Powder.* (*Scammon.* ℥vj, *ext. jalap. dur.*, *aloës Socotr.* æa ℥iiss, *sing.* ℥ss.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. x to xv.

PULVIS SCAMMONII ANTIMONIALIS, P. *cornachini*.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS, *Compound powder of Senna*, *Pulvis e Sennâ compositus*, P. e *Sennâ compositus*, *Pulvis Diacœnæ*, (F.) *Poudre de séné composée.* (*Sennæ folior.*, *potass. supertart.* *sing.* ℥ij, *scammon.* ℥ss, *rad. singib.* ℥ij. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, *hydragogue.* Dose, ℥j to ℥j.

PULVIS DE SENNÂ, SCAMMONIO ET LIGNIS COMPOSITUS dictus ANTIARTHRITICUS PURGANS, (F.) *Poudre de Pérad.* (*Gum Arab.*, *potass. supertart.*, *fol. sennæ*, *china*, æa 4 p., *scammon.*, *rad. carapapar.*, *china*, *guaiac. lign.* æa 2 p., *fiat pulvis.* *Ph. P.*) Purgative. Used to obviate gout. Dose, ℥j.

PULVIS STANNI, see Tin—p. *Sternutatorius*, P. *aari compositus*—p. *Stibiatus*, *Antimonial pow-*

der—p. *Stypticus*, P. *Sulphatis aluminæ compositus*—p. *Sudorificus*, P. *ipecacuanhæ comp.*—p. *Sudorificus Doveri*, P. *Ipecacuanhæ compositus*.

PULVIS SULPHA'TIS ALU'MINÆ COMPOSITUS, P. *aluminosus*, P. *aluminis kinosatus*, *Pulvis stypticus*, *Pulvis aluminis compositus*, *Alumen kinosatum*, *Compound Alum Powder*, (F.) *Poudre styptique ou d'alum composée.* (*Sulphatis aluminæ*, p. iv, *kino*, p. i. *Ph. E.*) Astringent. In intestinal hemorrhage and diarrhœa. Dose, gr. x to xv.

PULVIS DE SULPHURĒ ET SCILLÂ, P. *Antiasthmaticus*, P. *Incis'rus*, P. *ad mucum pulmonalem liberius ciendum*, (F.) *Poudre incisive ou anti-asthmatique.* (*Sacchar. alb.* p. 3, *sulphur.* *lot. p. 2*, *scillæ. siccat.* p. j. *Ph. P.*) Dose, gr. v to ℥ss.

PULVIS DE SULPHA'TE POTAS'Æ COMPOSITUS, P. *temperans Stahl'ii*, (F.) *Poudre tempérante de Stahl.* (*Potass. sulph.*, P. *nitrat.* æa 9 p., *hydrarg. sulph. rubr.* 2 p. Mix. *Ph. P.*) As an antiphlogistic, and in acidity of the first passages. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

PULVIS E SULPHURE TO HYDRARGYRI NIGRO ET SCAMMONIO, dictus VERMIFUGUS MERCURIALIS, (F.) *Poudre vermifuge mercurielle.* (*Puls. cornachin.*, *hydrarg. sulphuret. nigr.* *recent. præp.*, æa p. æ. Mix. *Ph. P.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥ss.

PULVIS SYMPATHETICUS, Sympathetic powder—p. *Temperans Stahl'ii*, P. de sulphate potassæ compositus—p. *Terrestris*, P. *cretæ compositus*.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS, *Species Diatrageacanthæ frigidæ*, *Pulvis e Tragacanthâ compositus*, *Compound Powder of Tragacanth*, (F.) *Poudre de gomme adragant composée.* (*Tragacanth. contus.*, *acacia gummi cont.*, *amyli.* *sing.* ℥iiss, *sacch. purif.* ℥iij. *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. In coughs, &c. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

PULVIS DE TRIBUS, P. *cornachini*—p. *Tunquinenensis*, P. *Cobbii*—p. ad *Ulcera tendinum*, P. *myrrhæ compositus*—p. *Vermifugus absque mercurio*, *Pulvis ex helminthoorto comp.*—p. *Vermifugus mercurialis*, P. e sulphureto hydrargyri nigro et scammonio—p. *Vitæ Imperatoris*, P. *cinamomi compositus*.

PUMEX, *Lapis pumicis*, *Pumice*, (F.) *Pierre Ponce.* This was formerly employed as a desiccative and dentifrice.

PUMICE, *Pumex.*

PUMILIO, *Nanus.*

PUMILUS, see *Nanus.*

PUMP, BREAST, *Antlia lactes*—p. *Stomach*, *Antlia gastrica.*

PUNÂ, *Veta*, *Sorocco*, *Sorocôche*, *Marco*, (S.) A sickness common in the elevated districts of South America and elsewhere, which attacks those unaccustomed to breathe the rarefied atmosphere. It strongly resembles sea-sickness, with a most acute and depressing throbbing in the head. It does not often affect the respiration considerably.

PUNAINSE, *Cimex.*

PUNAINSIE, *Ozæna.*

PUNCH, *Rhi'sagra*, from *pungere*, 'to prick.' *Repulac'rium*, (F.) *Repousseoir.* A surgical instrument used for extracting the stumps of teeth. See *Lever*.

Also, an agreeable alcoholic drink, made of spirit, wine, sugar, lemon-juice, and water. Milk is sometimes substituted in part for the water: it then forms *Milk Punch*.

PUNCTA OSSIFICATIONIS, *Ossification*, *points of.*

PUNCTÆ MUCOSÆ, see *Acne.*

PUNCTICULA, *Petechia.*

PUNCTIO, *Paracentesis*, *Punctare*—p. *Nervi*, *Neuronygine.*

PUNCTUM, Stitob.

PUNCTUM AU'REUM, Punctura aurea. Formerly, when an intestinal hernia was reduced by an incision made through the integuments down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels, a golden wire was fixed and twisted, so as to prevent the descent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis. Hence the term.

PUNCTUM SA'LIIENS, P. sanguineum sa'liens, Globulus sanguineus, Punctus ruber sa'liens. The first moving point which makes its appearance after the fecundation of the germ. It has been generally, but erroneously, applied to the heart of the embryo.

PUNCTURA, Paracentesis — p. Aurea, Punctum aureum.

PUNCTURE, Punctu'ra, Punctio, Cente'ris, Paracente'ris, Nyxis, from pungere, 'to prick; Trevis Punctura, (F.) Piqure. A wound made by a pointed instrument, as a sword, bayonet, needle, thorn, &c. A puncture is, generally, of trifling consequence; but, sometimes, it becomes important from the parts implicated, and the after consequences.

PUNCT'URING. Same etymon. *Compunctio, Paracente'ris, (F.) Ponction.* The operation of opening, by means of a trocar, lancet, &c., any natural or accidental cavity, with the view of evacuating any fluid, effused or accumulated therein. *Paracente'ris* is a sort of puncturing.

PUNCTUS RUBER SALIENS, Punctum saliens.

PUNGENT, (F.) Pongitif. Pain is said to be pungent, when it seems as if a pointed instrument were forced into the suffering part.

PUNICA GRANATUM. The *Pomegranate, Rhoea, Rhoea, Granatum, Malograna'tum, (F.) Grenadier; Family, Myrtilidæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Monogynia.* The rind of the fruit, called *Malico'rium, Malacorium, or Malcorium;* and the flowers—called *Balaustine flowers*—are used in medicine. They have been employed both internally and externally as astringents. The seeds are called *Cocco'nes, coxvus.* The portion, however, of the plant, that has attained most celebrity, is the bark of the root, *Grana'ti Rad'cis Cortex,* which appears to be very efficacious in tænia. It is given in decoction, (*Grana't. rad. cort. ℥ij; Aquæ Oij, boiled to Oiss.*) Dose, f℥ij, every half hour. Three or four doses are usually sufficient to expel the worm.

The bark contains a peculiar matter called *Grenadin.*

PUNK, Boletus ignarius.

PUOGENIA, Pyogenia.

PUPIL, Pupilla, Pu'pula, Pupillio, Vis'io, Opis, Corè, Ora, Rhox, Fenes'tra seu Nigrum seu For'a'men Ocu'li, Prunel'la, Lumen; Glens, Sight of the eye, (F.) Pupille, Prunelle. The aperture of the iris, through which the rays of light pass that have to impress the image of an object on the retina. This aperture can be dilated or contracted so as to allow a greater or smaller quantity of luminous rays to penetrate. The pupil, in man, is round, and by it the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye communicate with each other. In the fœtus, during the first six months of gestation, it is closed by the pupillary membrane.

PUPIL, CLOSURE OF THE, Synezisis.

PUPIL, PINHOLE. A condition of the pupil in typhus, in which it is so contracted as to resemble a pinhole. It indicates a dangerous form of brain affection.

PUPILLÆ VELUM, Pupillary membrane.

PUPILLARIS HERBA, Lapsana.

PUP'ILLARY, Pupilla'ria. That which belongs to the pupil.

PUPILLARY MEMBRANE, Membrana Pupilla'ria, Pupillæ velum, Membrana Wachendorfs'iana. The central aperture of the iris is closed, in the fœtus, during a certain period of gestation, by a very thin membrane. It disappears in the seventh month.

PUPPET ROOT, Veratrum viride.

PUPPIS OS, Frontal bone.

PUPULA, Pupil.

PU'PULÆ, A'pices digito'rum. The pulps or extremities of the fingers.

PURBLIND, Myopia.

PURBLINDNESS, Myopia.

PURGAMENT, Purgative.

PURGAMENTA, Excrement — p. Alba, Leucorrhœa—p. Infantis, Meconium — p. Puerperii, Lochia—p. Uteri, Lochia.

PURGANS MEDICAMENTUM, Cathartic.

PURGATIO, Catharsis — p. Alvi, Catharsis—p. Muliebris alba, Leucorrhœa — p. Puerperii, Lochia.

PURGATION, Catharsis.

PURGATIONES, Menses — p. Menstrue, Menses.

PURGATIONS, Menes.

PUR'GATIVE, Purgati'vus, Purgans, Moch'licus, Catoret'icus, Catoret'icus, Cathar'tic, Purgament, Purge, (F.) Purgatif, from purgare, 'to cleanse. A medicine which operates more powerfully on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular coat, and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat.

PURGE, Purgative—p. Root, Euphorbia corollata.

PURGING, Diarrhœa.

PURIF'ICANS, Purif'icus, from purificare, 'to make pure or clean.' Purifying: hence:—**PURIFICANTIA; Medicines that cleanse or purify the blood.**

PURIFICUS, Purificans.

PURIFORM, Puriform'us; from pus, and forma. Having the appearance of pus.

PURL. A medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

PURO-HEPATITIS, see Hepatitis.

PURO-MUCOUS, Puro-muco'sus, from pus, puris, and mucus. Having the character or appearance of pus and mucus.

PURPLES, Purpura hæmorrhagica.

PUR'PURA, Por'phyra, 'a purple colour.' This word has been employed in many senses. It generally means, livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, with languor and loss of muscular strength, pains in the limbs.—(F.) *Pourpre.*

In **PURPURA SIMPLEX, Porphyra simplex, Petechia sinè febrè, Pelio'sis, Phænig'mus Petechia'lis, Profu'sio subcuta'nea, Pete'chial Scurvy,** the spots are numerous, but small and flea-bite-shaped; chiefly on the breast, arms, and legs; with paleness of countenance. At times, the affection is accompanied by severe pains in the extremities, constituting *Pelio'sis rheumat'ica.*

In **PURPURA HÆMORRHAG'ICA, Porphyra hæmorrhagica, Stomac'oce universalis, Hæmorrhagia universalis, Petechiano'sis, Morbus maculosus hæmorrhag'icus Werlhof'ii, Pelio'sis hæmorrhag'ica, Scorbu'tus, Scorbu'tus, Hæmorrhœ'a petechia'lis, Hamatospil'ia, Land Scurvy, Purple, (F.) Scorbut, S. de Terre, Maladie de Werlhof, Hémacélinose, Peliose hæmorrhagique**—the spots are circular, and of different sizes; often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; with occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera, and great debility and depression of spirits.

In **PURPURA NAU'TICA, Porphyra nautica, Scorbu'tus, Pechy'tyrbè, Gingibra'cium, Gingipe-**

dium, Scelotyr'bz, Stomac'aet, Scorbutus nau'ticus or Sea scurvy, (F.) Scorbut, there are spots of different hues, intermixed with the livid, principally at the roots of the hair; the teeth are loose; the gums are spongy and bleeding; the breath is fetid, and the debility universal and extreme. This occurs chiefly at sea, after exposure to a moist, cold, foul atmosphere; with long use of one kind of food and of stagnant water.

All these varieties of purpura resemble each other considerably. In the first two, however, there seems, at times, to be some excitement, which has led to the employment of purgatives, and even of bleeding, with advantage. They are dependent upon a peculiar diathesis, which has been termed *Scorbu'tic Cachex'ia, Lues Scorbu'tica, and Cacoehym'ia Scorbu'tica*. Generally speaking, the use of the mineral acids will be indicated; and, in sea scurvy, vegetable acids must be regarded as the best antiscorbutics. Nitre is, also, a good antiscorbutic, and in cases of great prostration it may be united with Peruvian bark or turpentine. Tamarinds and cream of tartar, made into drink, are also serviceable. But the great remedy is change from low to cheerful spirits; from filth to cleanliness; and from a cold and damp, to a temperate and dry climate, with change of food, and especially the use of green vegetables.

The general principles of management are the same in sea, as in land scurvy.

PURPURA, Scarlatina—p. Alba benigna et maligna, Miliary fever—p. Maligna, Petechiæ—p. Miliaris, Miliary fever—p. Puerperarum, Miliary fever—p. Urticata, Urticaria.

PURPURIC URINE, see Porphyria.

PURPURINE, see Porphyria.

PURPURISSUM, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

PURRING TREMOR, Frémissement cataire.

PURSE, Scrotum—p. Shepherd's, Thlaspi bursa.

PUR'SINESS, Dyspnœa pinguedinœsa, (F.) Pousee. Dyspnœa accompanied with oppressive fatness. The word is, also, applied to dyspnœa of every kind. One so affected is said to be *purey* or *short-winded*.

PURSLAIN, Portulaca—p. Milk, Euphorbia corollata—p. Speedwell, Veronica peregrina—p. Water, Veronica beccabunga.

PURSY, see Puriness.

PURULENCE, Pus, Suppuration.

PURULENCY, Pus, Suppuration.

PURULENT, Purulen'tus, Em'pyos, Pyo'des, Py'icus. That which has the character of pus or consists of pus; as *purulent matter, a purulent collection, &c.*

PURULENT DEPOSIT, Pus.

PURULENTIA, Suppuration.

PURVAIN, Verbena officinalis.

PUS, Humor purulen'tus, Pyon, Pyono'ma, Matter, Pu'rulent depo'sit, Pu'rulence, Pu'rulency. A secretion from inflamed textures, and especially from the areolar membrane. It is, almost always, of the same nature, whatever may be the part it proceeds from. Pus of a good quality, — *laudable pus, Pus bonum seu laudab'ile seu nutritivum seu verum, (F.) Pus laudable,* — is of a yellowish-white colour, opaque, inodorous, and of a creamy appearance. Heat, acids, and alcohol coagulate it. When analyzed by Schwilgué, it afforded albumen and water, a particular extractive substance, and a small quantity of soda, phosphate of lime, and other salts. Normal pus consists essentially of two distinct parts, *pus corpuscles* or *pus globules*, and a colourless, aqueous fluid, *liquor puris*, in which the corpuscles are suspended. A variety

of the pus corpuscles is described by M. Lebert under the name *pyoid*.

PUS BONUM, see Pus—p. Corpuscles, see Pus—p. Corrosivum, Sanies—p. Globules, see Pus—p. Laudabile, see Pus—p. *Louable*, see Pus—p. Malignum, Ichor—p. Malignum, Sanies—p. Nutritivum, see Pus—p. Verum, see Pus.

PUSILLA'TUM, Pusula'tum, from *pusillus*, 'small.' A coarse powder.

PUSILLUS, Nanus.

PUSTULA, Pustule—p. Ardens, Eczema—p. Oris, Aphthæ—p. Gangrenosa, see Anthrax—p. Livida Esthoniae, see Anthrax.

PUSTULÆ SICCÆ, Lichen.

PUSTULAR, Pustulous, Pustula'ris, Pustulo'sus. Of or belonging to pustules. Affected with pustules.

PUSTULA'TION, Pustula'tio, from *pustula*, 'a pustule.' The formation of pustules.

PUSTULE, Pus'tula, from *pus, Ecpyr'is, Ecthy'ma, Benath, Bubè, Epanas'tasia*. An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. Willan and Bateman reckon four varieties of pustules: *Phlysa'cium, Podyra'cium, Achor*, and *Favus*. The variolous pustule is often called, by the French, *Grain*; by us, *Pock*.

PUSTULE MALIGNÆ, see Anthrax.

PUSTULOUS, Pustular.

PUSTULATUM, Pusillatum.

PUTIUM, Prepuce.

PUTREDO, Hospital Gangrene, Putrefaction.

PUTREFACT'ION, Putrefac'tio, Putrescen'tia, Sepsis, Sap'rotis, Putrid fermentation, Putrefac'tive fermentation, from *putris, putre*, 'rotten,' and *facere*, 'to make.' A decomposition, experienced by animal substances, when deprived of life, and placed under particular circumstances. The presence of water is indispensable. The temperature most favourable to it, is from 60° to 90° of Fahrenheit. The most common products of putrefaction are, water, carbonic acid, acetic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and a semi-putrid substance, which is volatilized, and has an infected odour. It has been supposed that something like putrefaction may occur in the living body, as in case of putrid fever. To this condition, Piorry has given the name *Typhœmia*, conceiving it to be owing to alteration of the blood by putrid animal matters. *Putrefactio* signifies the state of becoming putrid: whilst *Putridity, Putre'do, Putrid'itas, Pu'tridness, (F.) Pourriture*, is the state of rottenness.

PUTRESCENT, Hyposaprus—p. *Poison, see Poison.*

PUTRESCENTIA, Putrefaction—p. Uteri gravidi, Hystero-malacia.

PUTRID, Pu'tridus, Sapro's, (F.) Putride, from *putrere*, 'to rot.' An epithet for some affections, in which the matters excreted and the transpiration itself exhale a smell of putridity. It is particularly applied to typhus.

PUTRIDITAS, see Putrefaction.

PUTRIDITY, see Putrefaction.

PUTRILA'GO, Puttor, (F.) Putrilage. Same etymon. The putrescent matter or *elough*, which forms in certain gangrenous and other ulcers, and is thrown off.

PUTROR, Putrilage.

PUTZCHILL, see Myroxylon Peruvianum.

PYÆ'MIA, Pyohæmia.

PYARTH'RUM, from *pus*, 'pus,' and *arthron*, 'joint.' A suppurated joint.

PYCNANTHEMUM INCA'NUM, Cosmo's Mountain Mint, Wild Basil. An indigenous plant of the mint family—*Labiata*—which flowers in August. It has the aromatic properties of the mints.

PYCNAN'THEMUM LINIPOLIUM, *Virginia Thyme*, has like virtues.

PYCNICMASTICA, *Incrassantia*.

PYCNOSIS, *Inspissatio*.

PYCNOTICA, *Incrassantia*.

PYEC'CHYSIS, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *εχχυσις*, 'effusion.' An effusion of pus.

PYELI'TIS, from *πυελος*, 'pelvis,' and *ιτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney.

PYELOMETER, Pelvimeter.

PYELONEPHRI'TIS, from *πυελος*, 'pelvis,' *νεφρος*, 'kidney,' and *ιτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the kidney, and of the pelvis and calices.

PYELOS, Pelvis.

PYEMESIS, *Pyoemesis*.

PYESIS, Suppuration.

PYETIA, Colostrum.

PYGE, Nates.

PYGMÆUS, *Pygmy*.

PYGME, Fist, Forearm.

PYGMÆE, *Pygmy*.

PYGMY, *Pigmy*, *Pygmaeus*, (F.) *Pygmée*, from *πυγμα*, 'the fist; as big as the fist.' A dwarf. The Pygmæi were a fabulous nation of dwarfs in the extreme parts of India; or, according to others, in Ethiopia.

PYODID'YMUS, *Didymus symphyoperinaeus*, *Pygopages*, from *πυγι*, 'the nates,' and *διδυμος*, 'a twin.' A monstrosity, in which twins are united by the sacrum and coccyx.

PYGOPAGES, *Pygodidymus*.

PYICUS, Purulent.

PYLE, Porta.

PYLEMPHRAX'IS, from *πυλη*, 'porta,' 'a gate,' and *εμπραξις*, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the vena portæ.

PYLOR'IC, *Pyloricus*. Same etymon as pylorus. That which relates to the pylorus. An epithet given to different parts.

PYLORIC ARTERY, *Arteria Coronaria dextra*, (F.) *Petite artère gastrique droite*, arises from the hepatic, and is distributed to the pylorus and to the lesser curvature of the stomach, anastomosing, particularly, with the A. coronaria ventriculi and A. gastro-epiploica dextra.

PYLORIC VEIN follows the same distribution as the artery.

PYLORUS, *Janitor*, *Portonarium*, from *πυλη*, 'a gate,' and *ουπος*, 'a guardian.' *Ortium ventriculi duodena'lis seu pyloricum seu dextrum seu inferius*, *Orifice'ium dextrum seu inferius seu Egrediens seu Os inferius seu Annulus seu Sphincter ventriculi*, *Ortia'rius*, *Hostia'rius*, (F.) *Pylor*. The lower or right orifice of the stomach—*Orifice intestinal* (Ch.)—is called *Pylorus*, because it closes the entrance into the intestinal canal, and is furnished with a circular, flattened, fibro-mucous ring, which occasions the total closure of the stomach during digestion in that organ. This ring has been called the *Valve of the Pylorus*, *Sphincter Pylo'ri*, *Pylo'rus propriè sic dictus*, (F.) *Valvula du pylor*. It is a fold of the mucous and muscular membranes of the stomach; and is the *Pyloric muscle* of some authors.

PYOBLENNICUS, Muopurulent.

PYOBLENNORRHŒ'A, from *πυον*, 'pus,' *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *ρευ*, 'I flow.' A discharge of puriform mucus.

PYOCENO'SIS, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *κενωσις*, 'evacuation.' Evacuation of pus.

PYOCHEZ'IA, *Diarrhœa purulenta*, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *χεω*, 'I go to stool.' Discharge of pus by stool. Purulent diarrhœa.

PYOCŒ'LLA, *Ascites purulenta*, from *πυον*,

'pus, and *κοιλια*, 'the belly.' Pus in the abdominal cavity.

PYOCYSTIS, *Vomica*.

PYODES, Purulent.

PYŒDE'MA, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *οιδημα*, 'swelling.' Tumefaction of the surface owing to effusion of pus.

PYOËM'ESIS, *Pyemesis*, *Vomitus purulentus*, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *εμεσις*, 'the act of vomiting.' Vomiting of pus.

PYOGENESIS, *Pyogenia*.

PYOGEN'IA, *Pyogenia*, *Pyogenesis*, *Pyopogesis*, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' Generation of pus. The theory or mechanism of the formation of pus. Some have believed that pus is formed by the arterial system, and is deposited, by way of excretion, in the inflamed parts; others, that it is formed by the destruction of solid parts. These opinions are, however, inadmissible; and pus is now regarded as mainly the product of a particular secretion in the diseased part.

PYOGENIA CORROSIVA, Ulceration—p. Simplex, Suppuration.

PYOGEN'IC, *Pyogenicus*. Same etymon. Having relation to the formation of pus.

PYOHÆ'MIA, *Pyæmia*, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *αιμα*, 'blood.' Alteration of the blood by pus.

PYOID CORPUSCLES or GLOBULES, see Pus.

PYOME'TRA, *P. purulenta*, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *μητρα*, 'womb.' A collection of pus in the uterus.

PYOMETRA PURULENTA, *Pyometra*.

PYON, Pus.

PYONÉPHRITE, see Nephritis.

PYONOMA, Pus.

PYOÔTORRHŒA, Otorrhœa.

PYOPERICAR'DIA, *Pyopericardium*, from *πυον*, 'pus,' *καρι*, 'about,' and *καρδια*, 'the heart.' A collection of pus in the pericardium.

PYOPHTHALMIA, Hypopyon—p. Neonatorum, see Ophthalmia (purulenta infantum).

PYOPLEURITE, Empyema.

PYOPOËSIS, *Pyogenia*.

PYOP'TYSIS, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *πυω*, 'I spit.' Spitting of pus.

PYORRHAG'IA, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *ρρηγις*, 'violent rupture.' A sudden discharge of a large collection of matter.

PYORRHŒA, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *ρευ*, 'I flow.' A discharge of pus.

PYORRHŒA ALVINA, *Pyochezia*—p. Aurium, Otorrhœa—p. Nasalis, Ozena—p. Palpebræ, Blepharopyorrhœa—p. Urinalis, Pyuria—p. Vitarum lacrymalium, Dacryopyorrhœa.

PYOSIS, Hypopyon, Pterygion, Suppuration—p. Pectoris, Empyema.

PYOTHORAX VERUS, Empyema.

PYOTORRHŒE, Otorrhœa.

PYOTURIA, Pyuria.

PYR, Fever.

PYRA, Anthrax—p. Crustamina, Crustaminatum—p. Crustumerina, Crustaminatum.

PYR'AMID, *Pyramis*, *Eminentia pyramidalis tympani*, from *πυρ*, 'flame,' which has a conical appearance. (?) A small bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated, to lodge the muscle of the stapes. Also, the *Centre-pin* of the trephine. Also, a small, obtusely pointed eminence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

PYRAMID, see Calumna—p. of Malacarne, Vermiform process, inferior.

PYRAMIDAL DE L'ABDOMEN, Pyramidalis abdominis—*p. de la Cuisse*, Pyramidalis—*p. du Nez*, Pyramidalis nasi—*p. Stapédien*, Stapedius.

PYRAMIDALE, (OS), Cuneiform, (bone.)

PYRAMIDA'LIS ABDOM'INIS, *Musculus Fallopii vel succenturiatus vel auxiliiarius*, (F.) *Pubio-ombilical*, *Pubio-sous-umbilical*, (Ch.) *Pyramidal de l'abdomen*. A small, fleshy, pyramidal fasciculus, whose existence is not constant; and which is inserted, by its base, into the upper part of the pubis, and terminates, by its summit, at the inferior part of the linea alba. When it contracts, it stretches the linea alba.

PYRAMIDA'LIS, P. Fem'oris, Ili'acus exter'nus, *Pyriiformis*, *Piriiformis*, *Primus et superior quadrigen'inus*, (F.) *Sacro-trochantérien* (Ch.), *Pyramidal de la cuisse*. A flat, triangular muscle, situate at the posterior part of the pelvis. By its base, it is attached to the anterior surface of the os ilium; to the corresponding surface of the great sacro-sciatic ligament and to the posterior part of the ilium. It terminates by a tendon, which is attached to the inner surface of the great trochanter. This muscle is a rotator of the thigh outwards, or of the pelvis in an opposite direction.

PYRAMIDALIS FEMORIS, Pyramidalis.

PYRAMIDA'LIS NASI, *Proc'erus nasi*, *Nasum dilatans*, (F.) *Fronto-nasal* (Ch.), *Pyramidal du nez*. A thin, triangular muscle, which has its summit upwards. Above, it is continuous with the occipito-frontalis. It descends vertically before the root of the nose, on which it terminates; becoming confounded with the transversalis. This muscle wrinkles the skin of the root of the nose transversely, and stretches that which covers the tip.

PYRAMIDES, Corpora pyramidalia.

PYRAMIDES ANTÉRIEURES, Corpora pyramidalia—*p. Ferreini*, Ferrein, pyramids of—*p. Malpighiana*, Papillæ of the kidney—*p. Postérieures du cerveau*, Corpora restiformia.

PYRAMIDS OF MALPIGHI, Papillæ of the kidney—*p. Posterior*, Corpora restiformia—*p. of Wistar*, Sphenoidal cornua.

PYRAMIS, Penis, Pyramid—*p. Cochleæ*, Modiolus—*p. Trigona*, see Temporal bone.

PYRCÆA, Incendium.

PYREC'TICA, 'febrile;' from *πυρετος*, 'fever.'

Fevers: the first order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

PYRENOIDES, Odontoid.

PYRËTHRE, Anthemis pyrethrum.

PYRETHRUM, Anthemis pyrethrum, Urtica—*p. Parthenium*, *Matricaria parthenium*—*p. Sylvestre*, *Achillea ptarmica*.

PYRETICO'SIS, from *πυρ*, 'fire,' *πυρετος*, 'fever;' *Morbis febrilis*. A febrile affection.

PYRETICUS, Febrifuge.

PYRETOGRAPH'IA, from *πυρετος*, 'fever,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of fever.

PYRETOL'OGY, *Pyretolog'ia*, from *πυρετος*, 'fever,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' *Pyretology*. A treatise on fevers. A title sometimes given to a monograph on fever.

PYRETOS, Fever.

PYRETOTYPOSIS, Intermittent.

PYREX'IA, *Pyrex'is*. Same etymon as the next. Fever. The febrile condition. Also, a paroxysm of fever—*Paroxyismus febrilis*.

PYREX'IÆ, from *πυρ*, 'fire.' *Febrile diseases*. The first class of Cullen's Nosology.

PYRI MARTIALES, Ferrum tartarizatum.

PYRIA, Fomentation, Vaporarium.

PYRIATERIUM, Vaporarium.

PYRICAUSTUM, Burn.

PYRIFORMIS, Pyramidalis.

PYRIPH'LEGES, *πυριφλεγης*, from *πυρ*, 'fire,' and *φλεγω*, 'I burn.' One who has a burning fever.

PYRITES, IRON, *Ferri sulphuretum*.

PYRMONT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated mineral spring, on the Weser, in Westphalia, four leagues from Hamlet. The waters are tonic, and contain chlorides of sodium and magnesium, sulphates of soda and magnesia, and carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia dissolved in carbonic acid, with some resinous principles. It is a highly carbonated chalybeate.

ARTIFIC'IAL PYRMONT WATER may be formed of *Epsom salt*, gr. xv; *common salt*, gr. v; *magnesia*, gr. x; *iron filings*, gr. v; *water*, Oij. Impregnated with the gas from *marble-powder* and *sulphuric acid*, ℞ Zvij.

PYRGENUS, *Spiritus rectificatus*.

PYR'OLA, *P. rotundifolia*, *Round-leaved Wintergreen*. Order, *Pyrolaceæ*. This plant was once used as a gentle astringent and tonic.

PYR'OLA MACULA'TA, *Spotted Pipsissewa*, *Spotted Wintergreen*, *Whitelens*, *White Pipsissewa*, *King cure*, *Ground holly*, *Rheumatism weed*, &c., has similar properties.

PYROLA UMBELLA'TA, *Chimaph'ila* vel *Chimaph'ila umbella'ta*, *C. Corymb'osa*, *Ground-holly*, *Pipsissewa*, *Wintergreen*, *Rheumatism weed*, *Herb a piquer* (Canada). This common American plant is allied to the *uva ursi*, in botanical as well as medical qualities. It is tonic and diuretic. The bruised leaves irritate the skin. From the decoction or infusion an agreeable beverage may be formed by adding sugar, ginger to flavour it, and yeast to produce fermentation. Under the name *Pipsissewa Beer* it has been used in scurfy affections.

PYROLEUM OSSUM RECTIFICATUM, *Oleum animale Dippelii*.

PYROLIG'NEOUS ACID, *Ac'idum pyroaceticum*, *A. pyroligno'um* seu *pyroxylicum*, *A. ligni pyro-ole'um*, *A. acet'icum empyreumaticum*, *A. lign'neum*, *Pyrolig'nic acid*, (F.) *Acide pyroligneux*, *Vinaigre de bois*. An acid, obtained by distillation, from wood, coal, &c., which was once believed to be of a peculiar character. It is now known to be formed of acetic acid and an empyreumatic oil, from which it may be freed; and, in this state, is sold in commerce for *Acetum distillatum*. It is used for similar purposes as distilled vinegar, and for preserving animal substances. It has also been used as an antiseptic in gangrene and sphacelus, and to foul ulcers; wherever indeed creasote is indicated.—The dose of the impure pyroligneous acid internally is from five to thirty drops, three or four times a day.

PYROMA'NIA, *Incen'diary monoma'nia*, from *πυρ*, 'fire,' and *μανια*. Insanity, with an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

PYROPH'AGUS, *Igniv'orus*, from *πυρ*, 'fire,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' One who eats fire. A juggler, who eats bodies in a state of ignition.

PYROS, Triticum.

PYROSIS, from *πυρ*, 'fire,' 'the act of burning.' *Pyralis'mus pyros'icus*, *Limo'sis cardi'gia sputato'ria*, *Ardor stom'achi*, *A. ventric'uli*, *Cardi'algia sputatoria*, *Pyrosis Succ'icu*, *Apocren'itis vomitus pyrosis*, *Dyspepsia pyrosis*, *Crismus'emia*, *Ebullit'io stom'achi*, *Orex'is* (of some), *Waterbrash*, *Waterqualm*, *Black-water*, (F.) *Ardor de l'estomac*, *Fer chaud*, *Crémason*, *Sodes*, *Gor-gonnet*. This affection consists of a hot acrid secretion in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid burning liquid, that causes a distressing sensation.

tion in the parts over which it passes. Attention to diet, and the use of bitter absorbents, will usually relieve, when the disease is functional. Occasionally, it is symptomatic of organic disease of the stomach.

Pyrosis also signified, of old, inflammation, gangrene, and a burn.

PYROSIS SUECICA, Pyrosis.

PYROSOPHIA, Chymistry.

PYROTECHNIA, Chymistry.

PYROTECHNY, *Pyrotech'nè*, from *pyr*, 'fire,' and *τεχνη*, 'art.' Art of making fire-works, &c. Also, chymistry. M. Percy has used the term *Pyrotechnie Chirurgicale* for the art of applying fire or the actual cautery in surgery.

PYROTHONIDE, from *pyr*, 'fire,' and *θωνη*, 'linen.' *Liquor pyro-oleo'sus e lin'teo para'tus*. A kind of pyrogenous or empyreumatic oil, produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel. The brown product is acid. Its medical properties probably resemble those of creasote. Diluted with three or four times its weight of water, it has been used as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris, but is not now employed.

It is said, also, to be a popular remedy for toothach and skin diseases. When prepared from rags, it is called *Rag oil*; when from paper, *Paper oil*.

PYROTICUS, Caustic.

PYRUS CYDO'NIA, *Cydo'nia malifor'mis* seu *vulgar'ris*, *Sorbus Cydo'nia*, *Cydo'nia*, *Coto'nia*, *Quince Tree*, (F.) *Coignasier*. Family, Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Pentagynia. The fruit is termed *Cydo'nium malum*, *Malum canum*, *Malum coto'neum*, *Melum cydo'nium*, *Quince*, (F.) *Coign*.

Quince-seeds—*Cydo'nium* (Ph. U. S. 1851)—are sometimes used in decoction as a demulcent. The fruit makes a pleasant preserve.

PYRUS DOMESTICA, *Sorbus domestica*.

PYRUS MALUS, *Malus*, *M. dasyphy'lla* seu *commu'nis* seu *sylves'tris*, *Sorbus malus*, *Melea*, the *Apple Tree*, (F.) *Pommier*. The apple—(F.) *Pomme*—is an agreeable fruit when ripe. When unripe, it disagrees, especially with those of weak digestive powers. The same may be said of the pear, (F.) *Poire*; the fruit of the *Pyrus commu'nis*, *Apios*, *P. Sorbus*, *P. Sati'va*, (F.) *Poirier*.

Apple Brandy is a spirituous liquor obtained from the juice of the apple, and much used in the United States.

PYTIA, Colostrum.

PYTISMA, Sputum, Sperm.

PYUL'CON, from *pyov*, 'pus,' and 'ελκω,' 'I extract.' (F.) *Tire-pus*. A surgical instrument for extracting pus from any cavity. Many pyulca have been employed, all of which act as exhausting syringes.

PYU'RIA, *Pyotu'ria*, *Pyorrhœ'aurinalis*, from *pyov*, 'pus,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Discharge of purulent urine: a symptom which occurs in many diseases; particularly in cases of renal calculi, and in organic affections of the bladder. It receives various epithets, according to the part whence the pus proceeds:—as *Pyuria urethra'lis*, *P. rena'lis*, and *P. vesica'lis*.

PYURIA CHYLOSA, Chyluria — p. Lactea, Chyluria — p. Mucosa, Cystirrhœa — p. Serosa, Cystirrhœa — p. Viacida, Cystirrhœa.

PYXIS, *πυξίς*. A box; a pill-box. Also, an emollient ointment.—Aëtius, and Paulus.

PYXIS, *Boîte*, see Cotyloid.

Q.

Q., see Abbreviation.

QUABEBE, Piper cubeba.

QUACK, Charlatan.

QUACK-MEDICINE, Arcanum.

QUACKSALVER, Charlatan.

QUADRANS, *Quarta pars libræ*. A quarter of a pound. Three ounces (Troy).

QUADRANTAL, Amphora.

QUADRATUS, *Depressor labii inferioris* — q. Dorsi, Q. lumborum.

QUADRATUS FEM'ORIS, *Quadratus*, from *quadra*, 'a square.' *Quartus quadrigem'inus quadratus*, (F.) *Tuber-ischio-trochanterien* (Ch.), *Ischio-sous-trochanterien*, *Carré de la Cuisse*. A muscle situate at the posterior and upper part of the thigh. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral, and is attached to the outer part of the tuberosity of the ischium; whence it proceeds transversely to the inferior part of the posterior margin of the great trochanter. It rotates the limb, turning the toe outwards.

QUADRATUS GENÆ, *Platysma myoides*—q. Radii, *Pronator radii quadratus*.

QUADRATUS LUMBO'RUM, *Quadratus* seu *Lumbaris externus*, *Flectens par lumborum*, *Quadratus dorsi*, (F.) *Ilio-costal*, (Ch.) *Ilio-lombi-costal*, *Carré des lombes*. A flat, somewhat thick, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situate in the loins, at the sides of the vertebral column. It is attached, below, to the crista ili and ilio-lumbar ligament; and above, to the inferior margin of the last rib; and besides, to the base of the trans-

verse processes of the last four lumbar vertebræ. This muscle inclines the loins to its side; depresses the last rib, and is thus a muscle of respiration. It can also raise the hip.

QUADRIGEM'INA TUBER'CVLA, *Eminencia' Quadrigem'inæ* seu *Bigem'inæ*, *Optic Lobes*, *Optic Ganglia*, *Pons Syl'vii*, *Cor'pora quadrigem'inæ*, *Nates et Testes*, *Cor'pora bigem'inæ*, (F.) *Tubercles quadrijumeaux*, *Eminences bigem'inites*. Four medullary tubercles, situate at the posterior surface of the tuber annulare. They are white, externally; gray, internally; oblong; rounded; connected by pairs, and separated by two grooves, which divide them crucially. Of these tubercles—the superior, called *nates*, *Tuber'cula anterio'ra*, *Glu'tia*, are larger and more prominent than the lower, called *testes*, *Tuber'cula posterio'ra*. The pineal gland corresponds exactly to the point of intersection of the two furrows that separate them.

QUADRIGEMINUS PRIMUS ET SUPERIOR, *Pyramidalis*—q. *Quadratus quartus*, *Quadratus femoris*—q. *Secundus* et *tertius*, *Ischio-trochanterianus*.

QUADROON, see Mulatto—q. Black, see Mulatto.

QUAFADIL, *Melanthium Virginicum*.

QUAHOIL, Cacao.

QUAIL, *Tetrao coturnix*.

QUAMASH, EASTERN, *Scilla esculenta*.

QUANDROS. Ancient name for a precious stone, believed to exist in the brain of the vul-

ture; and to which was attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of milk, and preserving from deadly accidents. No such stone exists.

QUARANTINE, *Quar'entine, Quarentaine*, from (I.) *Quaranti'na*, itself from *quaranta*, 'forty.' (F.) *Quarantaine*. The time during which travellers, returning from a country where the plague or any other pestilential disease exists, are compelled to remain on board ship or in a lazaretto. They, as well as the ship, are said 'to perform quarantine.' Quarantine is sometimes extended beyond forty days, whilst its duration is frequently much less. It is sometimes enforced by land; for example, when contagious diseases require the establishment of *cordons sanitaires*, and when persons are desirous of leaving infected districts. During quarantine, no communication is allowed between the travellers and the inhabitants of the country. Quarantine is a great impediment to commerce; and is, doubtless, very frequently enforced when there is but little danger of contagion. The evils, however, that might arise from the introduction of a widely-spreading contagious disease, are so disastrous, as to induce legislators to maintain these laws in perhaps an unnecessary degree of rigour.

QUARTAN, 'of or belonging to the fourth.' *Quarta'na Febris, An'tus Quarta'nus, Tetarta'us, Quartan Ague*, (F.) *Quarte*. An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, leaving between them two days' interval. We speak also of the *Quartan Type*. A *Double Quartan* is one in which one paroxysm occurs on the third and another on the second day, so that there is only one day of apyrexia and two of paroxysms in succession;—the paroxysms of every fourth day resembling each other. A *Triple Quartan* is one in which there is a paroxysm every day; and on every three days the paroxysms correspond. A *redoub'ling or repeating quartan*, (F.) *Fievre quartie doublee*, is one in which there are two paroxysms every fourth day. See Intermittent.

QUARTANUS REMITTENS, Tetartophia.
QUARTA'RIOUS. An ancient measure, equal to one-fourth of the sextarius. See Weights and Measures.

QUARTE, Quartan.
QUARTERON, see Mulatto—q. Black, see Mulatto.

QUARTIO, Astragalus.
QUARTI-STERNAL, *Quadrister'nalis*. The fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space.—Béclard.

QUASSATIO, Conquassation.
QUASSATURA, Conquassation.

QUAS'SIA, *Quassia ama'ra, Quassy, Quassia excel'sa, Picra'nu excel'sa, Febrif'ugum lignum, Lofty Bitterwood Tree, Bitter-ash*, (F.) *Quassie*. A West India tree, from which is obtained the *Lignum Quassie, Quassia*, (Ph. U. S.) It is an intensely durable bitter, without astringency; and has been employed as a tonic and stomachic. It is generally given in the form of infusion. The bitter principle is called *Quassin*.

QUANSIA SIMAROU'BA, *Simarouba, Simaruba, S. officina'lis, Evon'ymus, Bitter Simaruba, Mountain Damson*. The bark of the Simarouba is bitter, and not unpleasant. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It is not astringent. It is exhibited wherever a simple tonic is required.

QUASSIN, see Quassia.

QUATERNIO, Astragalus.

QUATRE ÉPICES, see Myrtus pimenta.

QUATRIO, Astragalus.

QUEASINESS, Nausea.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT, *Stillingia*—q. of the Meadows, *Spiræa ulmaria*—q. Root, *Stillingia*.
QUERCINI HERBA, *Lichen plicatus*.

QUERCULA MINOR, *Teucrium chamaedrya*.
QUERCUS ALBA, the *White Oak*; **QUERCUS ROBUR**, the *Common Oak*; **Q. TINCTORIA**, the *Black Oak*; **Q. RUBRA MONTANA**, the *Red Oak* or *Spanish Oak*; *Family*, Amentaceæ; *Str. Syst.* Monocia Polyandria; (F.) *Chêne*. The bark of all these varieties is, probably, alike in medicinal properties. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been used internally in intermittents, and externally in decoction, as an astringent wash, where such is indicated.

Acorns, Ceces, Nuces Quercus, (F.) *Glands*, were at one time much used as food; and a decoction of them was once recommended in dysentery and diarrhoea, in glandular obstructions, &c. A pessary made of them has been advised in immoderate flow of the menses. They are not now used.

QUERCUS INFECTORIA. A tree of Asia Minor, which affords *Turkey Galls, Nut Galls, Galla Turcica, G. Quercina, G. Tinctoria, Nus Galle, Galla maxima orbiculata, Cicis, Cassenolea, Gal-la, Galls, Gall-nut*, (F.) *Noix de Galle*. The *nugall—Galla* (Ph. U. S.)—is a morbid protuberance or tubercle, produced by the puncture of the *Diplolepis Galla Tinctoria* or *Cynips Quercus folii*. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been employed in diarrhoea, intestinal hemorrhage, and intermittents: but is chiefly used, externally, in gargles and injections. The powder, made into an ointment with lard, is used in piles.

QUERCUS COCCIFERA, see Kermes—q. Marina, *Fucus vesiculosus*—q. Suber, see Suber.

QUEUE DE CHEVAL, *Cauda equina*, see *Medulla spinalis*—q. de la *Moelle épinière, Cauda equina*—q. de *Pourceau, Peucedanum*.

QUICK-IN-THE-HAND, *Impatiens*.
QUICKEN TREE, *Sorbus acuparia*.

QUICKENING, from Sax. *epicern*, 'to make alive.' The period of gestation when the motion of the fetus first becomes perceptible. This usually occurs about the eighteenth week, and was at one time erroneously believed to mark the time at which the fetus becomes alive—*Anima'tio facta*. It need scarcely be said, that it possesses the principle of life from the moment of the union of the materials furnished by the sexes at a fecundating copulation. When the motion is felt, the female is said to be 'quick with child.'

QUICKENS, *Triticum repens*.
QUICKLIME, *Calx viva*.

QUICKSILVER, *Hydrargyrum*.
QUIES, *Acinesia*.

QUINA, *Quinine*—q. *Quina, Cinchona*.

QUINÆ ACETAS, SULPHAS, &c., see *Quinine Acetas, &c.*

QUINCE, see *Pyrus cydonia*—q. *Tree, Pyrus cydonia*.

QUINIA, *Quinine*—q. *Acetate of, Quinine acetas*—q. *Amorphous, see Quinia, extract of*—q. *Arseniate of, Quinine arsenias*—q. and *Cinchonia, tannate of, Quinine et Cinchonina tannas*—q. *Arsenite of, Quinine arsenis*—q. *Citrate of, Quinine citras*.

QUINIA, EXTRACT OF, Quinine sulphas impurum. A preparation which consists in evaporating the liquor poured off the crystals of sulphate of quinia, to the consistence of a pilular mass.

It has the properties of sulphate of quinia, and its active principle appears to be *amorphous quinia*. Twenty-four grains will generally arrest ague.

QUINIA, FERROCYANATE OF, Quinine ferrocyanas—q. *Hydriodate of, Quinine hydriodas*—q. *Impure sulphate of, Quinia, extract of*—q. *Lothy-*

drate of, Quinise hydriodas—q. Iodide of, Quinise hydriodas—q. Iodide of, Iodhydrate of, see Quinise hydriodas—q. Ioduret of, Quinise hydriodas—q. and Iron, Hydriodate of, see Quinia, Iodide of, Iodhydrate of—q. Lactate of, Quinise lactas—q. and Mercury, protochloride of, Hydrargyri et Quinise Protochloridum—q. Muriate of, Quinise murias—q. Nitrate of, Quinise nitras—q. Phosphate of, Quinise phosphas—q. Sulphate of, Quinise sulphate of.

QUINISE ACETAS, *Chini'num acet'icum, Acetas Chini'ni seu Chini'ni seu chini'nicus seu Qui'nise seu Quinise seu Quini'ni seu Kim'ni, Quina acetica, Acetate of Qui'nia or of Quinine.* Prepared by saturating Quinia with diluted acetic acid. Has the properties of the other salts of Quinia.

QUINISE ARSENIAS, *Quini'næ seu Qui'nise Arsen'ias, Chini'num Arsenico'num seu Arsenic'icum, Arseniate of Quinia or of Quina or of Quinine.* Formed by the union of arsenic acid and quinia. Employed as an antiperiodic in the dose of from three quarters of a grain to a grain and a half in the twenty-four hours.

QUINISE ARSENIIS, *Q. Diar'senis, Ar'senite of Qui'nia.* A salt resulting from the double decomposition of arsenite of potassa and sulphate of quinia. It has been used in chronic cutaneous diseases; and as an antiperiodic in ague, neuralgia, &c. Dose, one-third of a grain, three times a day.

QUINISE CITRAS, *Quinise seu Chini'ni citras, Citras chini'nicus seu qui'nicus, Chini'num seu Chini'num Citricum, Citrate of Quinia, of Quina, or of Quinine.* Formed from the union of citric acid and quinia. It has the same properties as the sulphate.

QUINISE ET CINCHONISE TANNAS, *Chini'num seu Chini'num tan'nicum, Tannate of Quinia and Cincho'nia.* This salt has the same properties as the salts of quinia in general.

QUINISE DIARSENIIS, *Quinise Arsenis.*

QUINISE FERROCYANAS, *Chini'num ferrocyanogena'tum seu ferrohdrocyan'icum, Ferrocyanate or hydrocyanoferrate of Quinia or of Quinine.* This salt is obtained by the decomposition of sulphate of quinia by means of a solution of ferrocyanuret of potassium. It has all the properties of sulphate of quinia, and, according to some, in a superior degree.

QUINISE HYDRIODAS, *Chini'num hydriod'icum, Hydriodate or Iodhydrate of Quinia*; called, also, *Ioduretum seu Iod'idum Qui'nise, Iod'uret or Iodide of Qui'nia, (F.) Hydriodate ou Iodhydrate de Quinine, Iodure de Quinine.* This is formed by precipitating sulphate of quinia by means of iodide of potassium. Given in scrofulous affections; half a grain to a grain, three times a day, to a child.

An iodide and a biniodide have been formed; the latter made by mixing double the quantity of the iodide of potassium with the sulphate of quinia.

An IODIDE OF IODHYDRATE OF QUINIA, (F.) *Iodure d'Iodhydrate de Quinine*, is prepared by pouring into an acid solution of quinia a solution of iodide of iron, containing a slight excess of iodine. The precipitate is treated with boiling alcohol: the liquor filtered, and crystals suffered to form. The salt possesses all the properties of the other salts of quinia. Under the name, *Hydriodate of Iron and Quinia*, a preparation has been introduced by Mr. Battley. It is possessed of tonic and antiperiodic virtues.

QUINISE IODIDUM, *Quinise hydriodas—q. Ioduretum, Quinise hydriodas.*

QUINISE LACTAS, *Quinise lactas, Chini'num lact'icum, Lactate of Qui'nia or of Quinine.* Made by the action of lactic acid on quinia. Used in the same cases as the other salts of quinia.

QUINISE MURIAS, *Chini'num muriat'icum seu salitum seu hydrochlor'icum, Murias chini'nicus, Muriate of Quinia or of Quinine.* May be prepared by dissolving quinia in dilute muriatic acid. Given as an antiperiodic. Dose, half a grain to a grain.

QUINISE NITRAS, *Chini'num seu Chini'num nitricum, Nitrate of Quinia or of Quinine.* May be formed by the addition of nitric acid to quinia. Its properties are those of the sulphate of quinia.

QUINISE PHOSPHAS, *Chini'num seu Chini'num phosphoricum, Phosphate of Quinia or of Quinine*; may be prepared by the addition of dilute phosphoric acid to quinia. It is thought by many to be next to the sulphate of quinia in its remedial powers.

QUINISE SULPHAS, *Quinine, sulphate of.*

QUINISE VALERIANAS, *Chini'num seu Chini'num Valerian'icum, Valerianate of Quinia, of Quina, or of Quinine*; may be formed by the union of valerianic acid with quinia. It has the properties of the salts of quinia.

QUININE, *Qui'nia, Quina, Kim'num, Chini'num, Quinina.* An alkaline, uncrystallizable substance; under the form of a porous, whitish mass; almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms, with acids, salts that are in general soluble. It is obtained from different cinchonas, but chiefly from the yellow, and is the active principle of those valuable drugs.

QUININE, ACETATE OF, *Quinise acetas—q. Arseniate of, Quinise arsenias—q. Arsenite of, Quinise arsenis—q. Citrate of, Quinise citras—q. Ferrocyanate of, Quinise ferrocyanas—q. Hydriodate de, Quinise hydriodas—q. Iodhydrate de, Quinise hydriodas—q. Iodure de, Quinise hydriodas—q. Iodure d'Iodhydrate de, Quinia, iodide of iodhydrate of—q. Lactate of, Quinise lactas—q. Muriate of, Quinise murias—q. Nitrate of, Quinise nitras—q. Phosphate of, Quinise phosphas.*

QUININE, QUINA OR QUINIA, SULPHATE OF, *QUINISE seu Qui'nise seu Quini'næ Sulphus, Quinise Diul'phas, Chini'num seu Chini'num Sulphu'ricum, (F.) Sulfate de Quinine*—the salt usually employed in medicine—occurs in needles of a pearly and satiny appearance. It is employed with great success in the treatment of intermittents; and is available in many cases, where the bark in substance could not be retained, or would be injurious. Dose, as a tonic from 3 to 10 grains in the 24 hours. As an antiperiodic it may be carried much farther. Its action, in a large dose, is decidedly sedative. It is obtained, by treating the yellow bark with sulphuric acid. The following form is adopted in the Pharmacopœia of the United States,—*Cinchon. flav. in pulv. crass. lbiv; Acid. muriat. fʒij; Calcis, in pulv. ʒv; Aquæ, cong. v; Acid. Sulphur., Alcohol; Carbon. animal, ʒʒ q. s.* Boil the bark in one-third of the water mixed with the one-third of the muriatic acid, and strain through linen. Boil the residue twice successively with the same quantity of acid and water as before, and strain. Mix the decoctions, and, while the liquor is hot, gradually add the lime, previously mixed with two pints of water, stirring constantly, until the quinia is completely precipitated. Wash the precipitate with distilled water, and having pressed and dried it, digest it in boiling alcohol. Pour off the liquor and repeat the digestion several times, until the alcohol is no longer rendered bitter. Mix the liquors, and distil off the alcohol, until a brown viscid mass remains. Upon this substance, removed from the vessel, pour about half a gallon of distilled water, and having heated the mixture to the boiling point, add as much sulphuric acid as may be necessary to dissolve the impure alkali.

Then add an ounce and a half of animal charcoal; boil for two minutes; filter the liquor while hot, and set it aside to crystallize. Should the liquor, before filtration, be entirely neutral, acidulate it very slightly with sulphuric acid. Should it, on the contrary, change the colour of litmus paper to a bright red, add more animal charcoal. Separate the crystals from the liquor, dissolve them in boiling water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, add a little animal charcoal, filter and set aside to crystallize. Wrap the crystals in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat. The mother-waters may be made to yield an additional quantity of sulphate of quinia by precipitating the quinia with solution of ammonia, and treating the precipitated alkali with water, sulphuric acid, and animal charcoal, as before.

QUININE, TANNATE OF, Quinise et cinchonise tannas—q. Valerianate of, Quinise valerianas.

QUININISM, *Quininitis*, *Quinism*, *Cinchonism*. The aggregate of encephalic or neuropathic phenomena induced by over-doses of quinia.

QUINOIDINE, Chinoidine.

QUINQUEFOLIUM, *Potentilla reptans*—*Quinquefolium majus*, *Potentilla reptans*.

QUINQUINA, *Cinchona*—q. *Aromatique*, *Croton cascarilla*—q. *Bicolor*, *Cinchona* *Caribææ cortex*—q. *Faux de Virginte*, *Cusparia febrifuga*—q. *Gris de Loza*, *Cinchona lancifolia cortex*—q. *Jaune*, *Cinchona cordifolia cortex*—q. *Orange*, *Cinchona lancifolia cortex*—q. *Piton*, *Cinchona Caribææ cortex*—q. *Rouge*, *Cinchona oblongifolia cortex*.

QUINSEY, *Cynanche tonsillarum*—q. *Nervosa*, *Angene*—q. *Wolf*, *Lycanche*.

QUINTAN, *Febris quinta'na*, *F. pempta'a*, *F.*

quinta; from *quintus*, 'a fifth.' A fever whose paroxysms return only every five days inclusively; and between which there are, consequently, three days of apyrexia.

QUINTE, (F.) This word is used synonymously with *paroxysm* or *fit*, when speaking of cough,—as *une Quinte de Toux*—'a fit of coughing.' Also, the influenza.

QUINTEFEUILLE, *Potentilla reptans*.

QUINTERON, see *Mulatto*—q. *black*, see *Mulatto*.

QUINTES, see *Pertussis*.

QUINTES'SENCE, *Quinta Essentia*. A name formerly given to alcohol, impregnated with the principles of some drug. It was, consequently, often synonymous with *Alcoholic tincture*. The most volatile principles of bodies were, also, called *Quintessences*.

QUINTI'STERNAL. The fifth osseous portion of the sternum. It corresponds to the 5th and 6th intercostal spaces.

QUINUA, *Chenopodium quinoa*.

QUOTID'IAN, *Quotidia'na*, *Ephemerus*.—itself from *quotidid*, 'daily.' That which takes place every day.

QUOTID'IAN FEVER, *Febris quotidiana seu hemerisia seu hemerina*, *Q. acuta*, *Anetus quotidiana'na*, *Cathermerus*, *Cathermerinus*, *Methemerinus*, *Amphemerinus*, *Amphemerinus*, *Amphemerus*, *Febris amphemera seu methemerina seu methemeria*, *Quotidia'na*, (F.) *Fièvre quotidienne*, is an intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every day.

A *simple*, *double*, or *triple quotidian*, is a quotidian, which has one, two, or three paroxysms in the 24 hours.

R.

R is placed at the commencement of a prescription, as a contraction of *Rec'ipē*. (See Abbreviation.) Originally, it was the sign Λ of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula, to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favourably.

RABDOIDES, (SUTURA) Sagittal suture.

RABID, *Rab'idus*, (F.) *Rabique*, *Rabétique*, from *rabies*, 'canine madness.' That which belongs to hydrophobia; as *rabid virus*, &c.

RABI'IQUE, *Rabid*.

RABIES CANINA, *Hydrophobia*.

RABI'IQUE, *Rabid*.

RACAHOUT, *Amylum quernum*. A name given by the Arabs to the starch prepared from an edible acorn obtained from *Quercus Ilex*, but, according to Plagge, the so called *Racahout* of the Arabs, sold in Paris, is a compound of potato starch, chocolate, and aromatics,—as vanilla.

RACCOON BERRY, *Podophyllum montanum*.

RACE, from *radice*, abl. of *radix*, 'root,' breed. The union or aggregate of individuals whose conformation or particular condition differs perceptibly from those of neighbouring varieties. In the human species, several races are designated. See *Homo*.

RACEMEUX, *Racemosus*.

RACEMOUSUS, *Rac'emosus*, *Rac'emosus*, (F.) *Racemeux*. In clusters, like grapes.

RACE'OUS. A cluster—as of grapes.

RACHAMEL'CA, from Hebr. רחם (*recham*) 'the womb,' and רמל (*molech*), 'a king:' *Recha-*

mal'ca. A peculiar formative principle, supposed, by Dolzeus, to exist in the uterus.

RACHE, *Porrigo*.

RACHIAI, *Rachisæi*.

RACHIALGIA, *Colic*, *metallia*, *Rhachiodynia*, *Vertebral disease*—r. *Mesenterica*, *Tabes mesenterica*—r. *Pictoniensium*, *Colic*, *metallia*—r. *Pictonium*, *Colic*, *metallia*.

RACHIALGIE MÉSENTÉRIQUE, *Tabes mesenterica*.

RACHIALGITIS, *Rhachialgitis*.

RACHIDIAN ARTERIES, *Spinal arteries*—r. *Bulb*, see *Medulla oblongata*—r. *Canal*, *Vertebral canal*.

RACHIOPHYMA, *Rachiphyma*.

RACHIPHY'MA, *Rhachiphyma*, *Rachiphyma*, *Tumor Dorsi*, from *ραχis*, 'the spine,' and *φυμα*, 'a tumour.' A tumour on the spine or on the back.

RACHIS, *Vertebral column*.

RACHIS'AGRA, *Rhachis'agra*, *Rhach'agra*, *Rhach'agra*, *Rhachid'agra*, *Rhach'itis spina'lis*, from *ραχis*, 'the spine,' and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.' A gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

RACHITÆ, *Rhachitæ*.

RACHIT'IC, *Rachit'icus*, *Rhachit'icus*, (F.) *Rachitique*. Same etymon as the next. Relating or appertaining to, or affected with rickets. Weak, feeble in the joints; defective in development.

RACHI'TIS, *Rhachit'is*, from *ραχis*, 'the spine,' and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the spine. Also, *Cyrt'is Ra-*

chia, Cyrtos'ous, Morbus Ang'licus, Osteomala'cia Infan'tum, Tabes pectora; Innutritio ossium, Spina nodosa, Rachitis' mus, English disease, Rickets; from 'paxis, 'the spine.' (F.) Rachitisme, Nouure. A disease characterized by crookedness of the long bones; swelling of their extremities; crooked spine; prominent abdomen; large head; and often precocity of intellect. It is accompanied by leanness, general debility, indigestion; and frequently induces atrophy and hectic. Rickets occurs, particularly, during the first years of existence, in weakly children, born of rickety or scrofulous parents; brought up in damp or confined situations; who are badly nourished, and do not take sufficient exercise. The progress and termination of the disease are very variable. Some children gradually recover their health: others become more and more deformed, and ultimately die of consumption, dropsy, or other organic disease. The treatment is almost wholly hygienic. Pure air; a healthy situation; nourishing diet; exercise; sea or common cold bathing, and tonics, afford the best prospect of success.

RACHITIS ADULTORUM, Mollities ossium.

RACHITISME, Rachitis.

RACHOSIS, *Rhacho'sis, Rako'sis*, from 'paxos, or 'paxos, 'I wrinkle.' A relaxation of the scrotum. *Propto'ma seu lax'itas Scroti, Scrotum pendulum.* An excoriation of the relaxed scrotum. — Dictionaries.

RACINE À BECQUET, Geranium moschatum — *r. de Bengal, Cassumuniar* — *r. de Charcis, Dorstenia contrayerva* — *r. de Dracke, Dorstenia contrayerva* — *r. des Philippines, Dorstenia contrayerva* — *r. de Safran, Curcuma longa* — *r. de Saint. Eprrit, Angelica* — *r. Salivaire, Anthemis pyrethrum* — *r. de Turbeth, Convolvulus turpe-thum.*

RACINES DU CERVELET, Corpora restiformia.

RACLURES DES BOYAUX, Ramenta intestinorum.

RACORNISSEMENT, (F.) from *se racornir*, 'to shrivel in the fire as leather does.' *Cor'nification.* A physical property, possessed by animal substances, which consists in a kind of contractility, accompanied with sudden corrugation and curling. It is produced by heat, and by chemical agents, especially by the strong mineral acids.

RADCLIFFE'S ELIXIR, see *Tinctura aloes composita.*

RADESYGE, Radzyge.

RADEZYGE, Radzyge.

RADIAD, see Radial aspect.

RADIAL, *Radia'lis*, from *radius*, a bone of the forearm. That which relates to the radius.

RADIAL ANTÉRIEUR, Palmaris magnus.

RADIAL ARTERY, *A. extern'a Cu'bitali.* It arises from the brachial, at the upper and anterior part of the forearm; descends on the outer side as far as the lower part of the radius, and proceeds downwards and backwards towards the superior extremity of the space which separates the first two metacarpal bones. It then buries itself in the palm of the hand, where it forms the *profound or radial palmar arch.* The radial artery gives off the *recurrent radial*, several *radio-muscular branches*, the *transverse palmar radio-carpal artery*, the *external superficial artery of the palm of the hand*, the *external dorsal of the thumb*, the *dorsalis carpi*, *dorsal interosseous artery of the index*, &c.

RADIAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the radius is situated. — Barclay. *Radial* is used by the same writer, adverbially, to signify 'towards the radial aspect.'

RADIAL EXTERNE PREMIER, see *Radialis* — *r. Externe second*, see *Radialis* — *r. Grand*, see *Radialis.*

RADIAL NERVE, *Radio-digital* (Ch.), *Spiral Nerve, Spiral muscular N., Musculo-spiral nerve*, arises from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus. It is, at first, situate behind the other nerves of the plexus. It then becomes engaged between the three portions of the triceps brachialis, passes behind the humerus, and descends between the supinator longus and brachialis internus, as far as opposite the upper extremity of the radius. In its course it gives numerous filaments to the triceps, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longior, and to the integuments. Opposite the upper extremity of the radius it divides into two branches; — the one *posterior*, which turns backwards into the substance of the supinator brevis, and when it has reached the space between the two layers of muscles on the posterior surface of the forearm, divides into a great number of filaments, which are distributed to those muscles, and to the integuments of the hand. The other branch is *anterior*: it descends before the supinator brevis and the radius; until, near the inferior third of that bone, it engages itself between the tendons of the supinator longus and extensor carpi radialis longior; and, becoming afterwards subcutaneous, divides into two branches, whose filaments are distributed to the integuments of the thumb, index, middle finger, to the outside of the ring finger, and to the first interosseous muscle of the back of the hand.

RADIAL PETIT, see *Radialis.*

RADIAL VEINS, DEEP-SEATED, follow the same course as the radial artery.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS BREVIOR, *Extensor Carpi Radialis Bre'vior, Radialis secundus*, (F.) *Second radial externe, Petit radial, Épicondylus-métacarpien*, (Ch.) An extensor muscle of the wrist, situate beneath the extensor carpi radialis longior. It is attached, above, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and terminates below, by a long tendon, inserted into the posterior part of the upper extremity of the third bone of the metacarpus. It has the same uses as the next muscle.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS LONGIOR, *Extensor Carpi Radialis Lon'gior, Radialis externus primus*, (F.) *Premier radial externe, Grand radial, Humérus-métacarpien*, (Ch.) It is seated at the outer part of the forearm; is thin, but thicker on the outside than on the inside. It is attached, above, to the inferior part of the outer edge, and to the corresponding tuberosity, of the humerus; and terminates, below, by a long tendon, which is attached to the superior extremity of the second bone of the metacarpus. It extends the hand on the forearm.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS BREVIOR, see *Radialis* — *r. Externus primus*, see *Radialis* — *r. Extensor longior*, see *Radialis* — *r. Internus, Palmaris magnus* — *r. Secundus*, see *Radialis.*

RAD'IATED, *Radia'tus*, from *radius*, 'a ray;' (F.) *Rayonné.* That which is arranged in rays; in lines, diverging from a common centre. An epithet given to several ligaments, &c., as to those which unite the ribs to the sternum; those which unite the tibia and fibula at their inferior extremity, &c.

RADIATED SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see *Kidney.*

RAD'ICAL, *Radica'lis*, from *radix*, 'a root.' A *radical cure, cura radica'lis*, is one in which the disease is destroyed, as it were, from the root. It is used in opposition to *palliative cure.*

RADICAL MOISTURE, *Humidum radicale.*

RADICAL VESSELS, Vas'cular Rad'icles, (F.) *Radicules vasculaires*, are the small vessels that take their origin in the tissues, and by their union form larger vessels.

RADICES OSSIS HYOIDEI, Cornua ossis hyoidi.

RADICIS'ECA, from *radix, radicitis*, 'a root,' and *secare*, 'to out.' One employed in collecting and preparing plants was formerly so called.

RADICULA, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RADICULES VASCULAIRES, Radical vessels.

RADII CILIARES, Ciliary processes.

RADII FRONTIS. The folds or wrinkles of the forehead.

RADIO-CARPAL, *Radio-carpia'nus*. That which relates to the radius and carpus.

RADIO-CARPAL ARTICULATION is the wrist joint, or articulation of the os scaphoides, os semilunare, and os cuneiforme of the carpus with the inferior surface of the radius, and the fibro-cartilage, situated below the ulna. It is strengthened by lateral, anterior, and posterior ligaments.

RADIO-CARPAL TRANSVERSE PALMAR ARTERY, (F.) *Artère Radio-carpienne-transversale-pal-maire*. A transverse branch, given off by the radial artery, opposite the lower edge of the pronator quadratus, which sends several branches to the anterior or palmar surface of the carpus.

RADIO-CUTANÉ (NERF), see Cutaneous—*r. Phalangettien du pouce, Flexor longus pollicis manus*.

RADIOLUS, Sound.

RADIO-MUSCULAR, *Radio-muscula'ris*. A name given to the branches sent off from the radial artery to the muscles of the forearm in the first part of its course; as well as to the nervous filaments which the radial nerve sends to the same muscles.

RADIS, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RADISH, *Raphanus hortensis*—*r. Water, Nas-turtium amphibium*.

RADIUS, 'a spoke'—so called from its shape. *Cercis, Foc'ilis minus seu superius, Canna minor, Os ad cubita'le, Additamentum ulnae, Manubrium manus, Parape'chyon, Arun'do bra'chii minor, (F.) Os du Rayon*. A long, prismatic bone, the upper and lesser extremity of which is called the *head*. This is supported by a *cervix* or neck. At the part where the neck is confounded with the body of the bone is the *tubercle* or *bicipital tuberosity* or eminence for the insertion of the biceps. The radius is articulated, above, with the os humeri and with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna; below, with the scaphoides, semilunare, and the head of the ulna. Its inferior extremity, which is larger than the superior, is flattened before and behind: is irregularly quadrilateral; and has, below, a double facette to be articulated with the first two bones of the carpus. On the outer side is the styloid process; and, on the inner, a concave facette, which joins the ulna. Behind, are grooves for the passage of the extensor tendons. The radius is developed from three points of ossification; one for the body, and one for each extremity.

RADIUS, COL DU, Collum radii.

RA'DIX, Râisa. A root: also, the male organ.

Radix, Root or fang of a tooth, is the part contained in the alveolus. The *radix* or root of the nail is the portion hidden under the skin, &c. Surgeons give the name to the prolongations, sent by scirrhus, cancerous, or other tumours into the neighbouring parts.

Five Aperient Roots, Quinque radi'ces aperien'tes, were, of old, asparagus, butchers' broom, fennel, parsley, and smallage.

Five Lesser Aperient Roots, Quinque radi'ces

aperien'tes minores,—were caper, dandelion, eryngo, madder, and rest-harrow.

RADIX ASCLEPIADIS CRISPA, see *Gomphocarpus crispus*—*r. Brasiliensis, Ipecacuanha*.

RADIX CORDIS, Basis Cordis. The base of the heart.

RADIX INDICA LOPEZIANA, Lopez radix—*r. Lingua*, see *Tongue*—*r. Lopeziana, Lopes radix*—*r. Ninsi, Sium ninsi*—*r. Rubra, Rubia*—*r. Serpentina*, see *Ophiorrhiza mungos*—*r. Unguis, Nail, root of*—*r. Ventris, Umbilicus*.

RADULA, *Raspatorium*.

RADZYGE, Radzygin, Radezyge, Radezyge, Thæ'ria, properly *Theria*, from *θηριον*, ('λας,) 'a malignant ulcer.' *Lepra borea'lis seu Norvegica, Norwegian Lep'rosy*. A name given, in Norway, to a disease, bearing considerable analogy to the yaws. Some have esteemed it a species of lepra or elephantiasis.

Another form—the *Spedalske, or Spedalskhd*—of Norway, appears to be a variety of elephantiasis Græcorum.

RAGE, Ira, Furor brevis, Orgè, Thymos, (F.) Colère. Violent passion, characterized by contraction of the muscles of the face, violence in every movement, extreme irritation of the nervous system, acceleration of the blood's motion, and redness and swelling of the face.

RAGE, Rhage.

RAGE, Hydrophobia.

RAGWEED, Ambrosia elatior—*r. Great, Ambrosia trifida*.

RAGWORT, Senecio Jacobæa.

RAIDEUR CADAVERIQUE, Rigor mortis.

RAIFORT, Raphanus hortensis—*r. Sauvage, Cochlearia armoracia*.

RAINBOW-WORM, Herpes iris.

RAINURE, Groove—*r. Digastrique, Mastoid groove*.

RAISIN, see *Vitis vinifera*—*r. d'Amérique, Phytolacca decandra*—*r. de Bois, Vaccinium myrtillus*—*r. d'Ours, Arbutus uva ursi*—*r. de Renard, Paris*.

RAISINIÈRE (F.) A name given to a small granular, brownish or blackish tumour, which forms occasionally at the surface of the cornea, in consequence of ulcers or accidental wounds of that membrane.—Nysten.

RAISINS, Uvæ passæ, see *Vitis vinifera*—*r. de Corinthe*, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

RAISON, Reason.

RAKASIRA. An American balsam; of a brownish or brownish-red colour; semi-transparent; brittle; softening and becoming tenacious by heat; inodorous when cold, but exhaling a very agreeable smell when heated; and possessing a balsamic and slightly bitter taste. The precise vegetable that furnishes it is not known. It has been used chiefly as a balsam in gonorrhœa and urinary affections.

RAKIA, see *Spirit*.

RAKOSIS, Rachosis.

RÂLE, Rattle, Rhonchus, Rhenchus, Rhenzia, from (D.) *Ratel*; *Rhoncus, Cerchus, Rhogmus, (F.) Râle*. Noise produced by the air in passing through mucus, of which the lungs are unable to free themselves. This condition is chiefly observed at the approach of death, and is commonly called, "the rattles."

The term *Râle* has been given to different sounds during respiration, caused by the air passing through fluid contained in the bronchi, or areolæ of the pulmonary tissue; which are perceived by the stethoscope.

RÂLE BRONCHIQUE SEC, Râle secare—*r. Bronchique humide, R. muqueux*—*r. Cavernæ, Gurgling*—*r. Cavernuleux, see Gurgling*—*r. Or-*

pitant, Rhonchus crepitans, see Crepitant—*r. c. Redur*, see Crepitant.

RÂLE MUQUEUX, *Rhon'chus muco'sus, Mucous Rattle, R. bronchique humide*. The sound produced by the passage of air through mucus accumulated in the larger bronchi or trachea, or through softened tubercular matter. This *râle* occurs in catarrh, and in softened tubercle. When carried to a very high degree, it constitutes *gurgling*, (F.) *Gargouillement*. The *sub-crepitant rhonchus*, (F.) *Râle sous-crepitant*, is produced by the bubbling of air through liquid of variable consistence in the minute bronchial tubes. When heard at the base of both lungs, it is a sign of capillary bronchitis. When heard at one base only, it is generally connected with tuberculosis higher up.

RÂLE SIBILANT, *Rhon'chus sib'ilus seu sib'itans, Sib'ilant Rattle*. A slight, though prolonged, whistling sound, occurring either at the commencement of inspiration, or of expiration, owing to the presence of mucus, thin and viscid, but not abundant, which obstructs, more or less completely, the smaller bronchial ramifications. It is seated in the small tubes, and occurs in the first stage of bronchitis. The *clicking* and *whistling* varieties differ, in the former being short, the latter prolonged. The former is a quick sharp sibilus or whistle, which ceases almost instantaneously; the latter a prolonged sibilus, of less sharpness, lasting almost the whole time of the movement which it accompanies. To these may be added the *hissing* variety, the name sufficiently indicating its character.

RÂLE SONORE, *Râle bronchique sec, R. ronflant, Rhonchus sonorus, Sonorous Rattle*. A sound resembling at times the snoring—(F.) *Ronflement*—of a person asleep; at others the sound of the bass string of an instrument when rubbed with the finger, and not infrequently the cooing—(F.) *Roucoulement*—of a dove. It seems to be caused by a contraction of the bronchial tubes, and is characteristic of chronic catarrh.

RÂLE SOUS-CRÉPITANT, see *Râle muqueux*.

RÂLE VÉSICULAIRE, see Crepitation.

RAMEAU, Ramus.

RAMENTA INTESTINORUM, (F.) *Racines des Boyaux*. The shreds or scrapings, as it were, of the mucous membrane of the bowels, often discharged in malignant dysentery. The evacuation in which these are contained has been termed *Diachorema zymatoïdes*.

RAMENTUM, Fragment, Scab.

RAMEX, Hernia—*r. Varicosus, Varicocele*.

RAMIFICATION, *Ramifica'tio*, from *ramus*, 'a branch,' and *fito*, 'to become.' A division of arteries, veins, or nerves into branches. Also, a branch itself.

RAMILLE, Ramusculus.

RAMOLLISSEMENT, Mollities—*r. du Cerveau, Mollities cerebri*—*r. du Cœur, Cardiomalacia*—*r. de l'Estomac, Gastromalacia*—*r. du Foie, Hepatomalacia*—*r. Gris*, see Hepatization—*r. de la Moelle épinière, Mollities medullæ spinalis*—*r. Rouge*, see Hepatization—*r. de l'Intestin, Entero-malacia*—*r. des Os, Mollities ossium*.

RAMPANT, (F.) *rampier*, 'to climb.' *Repens, Reptans*. That which creeps or drags on the earth. The French *Bandage rampant* has the folds arranged spirally around the part, leaving intervals between them. It is a retentive bandage, but is easily displaced, and, therefore, not employed.

RAMPES DU LIMAÇON, *Scalæ* of the cochlea.

RAMPHOS, Rostrum.

RAMULUS, Ramusculus.

RAMUNCULUS, Ramusculus.

RAMUS, *Clados*, a branch, (F.) *Rameau*. A division of an artery, vein, or nerve. Also, the male organ.

RAMUS DURIOR SEPTIMÆ CONJUGATIONIS, Facial nerve.

RAMUSCULUS, *Ram'ulus, Ramun'culus, Sur'culus, Cladis'cos*, diminutive of *ramus*. A division of a ramus. (F.) *Ramuscule, Ramille*.

RANA ESCULEN'TA, (F.) *Grenouille*. This frog and the bull-frog, *Rana Tauri'na*—are eaten as a delicacy. They are nutritious, and easily digested.

RANA, *Ranula*.

RANCE, Rancid.

RANCID, *Ran'cidus, Sapro*, (F.) *Rance*, from *rancere*, 'to be stale.' An epithet given to fatty bodies, which have become acrid from age or the contact of air. Mild ointments may thus become very irritating, and unfit for the purposes for which they were originally intended.

RANINE, *Ran'ina*; from *Rana*, 'a frog.' The termination of the lingual artery is so called; that is, the portion of the artery which advances horizontally between the genio-glossus and lingualis muscles as far as the point of the tongue. The ranine vein follows the same course as the artery, and opens into the internal jugular or into the superior thyroid.

RAN'ULA, from *Rana*, 'a frog,' so called from its resemblance; *Dyspha'gia Ranula, Emphrag'ma saliva'rè, Frog Tongue, Ba'trachos, Batra'chium, Hydroglos'sa, Hypoglossis, Hypoglossum, Hypoglot'tis, Hypoglot'sium, Rana*, (F.) *Grenouillette*. A small, soft, fluctuating, and semi-transparent tumour, which forms under the tongue, owing to the accumulation of saliva in Wharton's duct. In order to give exit to the accumulated fluid, and to establish a permanent opening for the discharge of the saliva, the cyst may be punctured, and the opening maintained by a minute cylinder, with a button at each extremity, as has been recommended by Dupuytren; or a portion of the cyst may be removed by the scissors, and the mouth be frequently washed by any astringent lotion. Sometimes, the salivary duct is found plugged by a small calculus.

RANULA LAPIDRA, see Calculi, salivary.

RANUN'CULUS, (F.) *Renoncule*. Family Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst. Polyandria Polygynia*. A genus of plants, most of the species of which, when taken internally, act as acrid poisons. See Poison. They are, also, acrid and vesicant, when applied to the skin, and have accordingly been often used as counter-irritants. The following species answer to this description.

RANUNCULUS ABORTIVUS, *Small flowered Crow-foot, Chicken-pepper*.

RANUNCULUS ACRIS, *R. pratensis seu Stevenii seu ru'fulus seu sylvat'icus seu Sic'ulus, Upright Meadow Crowfoot, Butter Cups, Yellow-wced, Blister-weed, Pilewort, Burwort, Meadow-bloom, Yellow*, (F.) *Bouton d'or*.

RANUNCULUS ALBUS, *Anemone nemorosa*.

RANUNCULUS AQUATICUS, *R. sceleratus*.

RANUNCULUS BULBO'SUS, *R. latus, Ranunculus* (Ph. U. S.), *Bulbous-rooted Crowfoot*, (F.) *Renoncule bulbeuse, Bassinet*.

RANUNCULUS DIGITATUS, *R. sceleratus*.

RANUNCULUS DECLINATUS, *R. flammula*.

RANUNCULUS FICA'RIA, *Chelido'nium minus, Scrophular'ria minor, Fica'ria ranunculoïdes, seu verna seu commu'nis, Chelido'nia rotundifolia minor, Cur'suma hæmorrhoida'lis herba, Ranun-*

culus vernus seu præcox *Egole'thron*, Lesser celandine, *Pilewort*, (F.) *Petite Ohéldoine*, *Petite Scuire*, *Ficaire*. The leaves and root have been used medicinally;—the leaves as an antiscorbutic; the root as a cataplasm in piles.

RANUNCULUS FLAM'MULA, *R. declinatus*, *Flam'mula*, *Surrecta alba*, *Smaller Water Crowfoot*, *Lesser Spearwort*, (F.) *Petite Douve*.

RANUNCULUS ILLYRICUS.

RANUNCULUS LINGUA.

RANUNCULUS LÆTUS, *R. bulbosus*—*r. Nemorosus*, *Anemone nemorosa*—*r. Palustris*, *R. sceleratus*—*r. Pratensis*, *R. acris*.

RANUNCULUS PENNSYLVANICUS, *Bristly Crow-foot*.

RANUNCULUS PRÆCOX, *R. ficaria*.

RANUNCULUS PRÆBENS'ENS. Grows in ditches and marshes in South Africa. The expressed juice is used by the Cape Colonists in cancerous ulcers.

RANUNCULUS RUFULUS, *R. acris*.

RANUNCULUS SCCLERATUS, *R. Palustris seu umbellatus seu digitatus seu aquaticus*, *Risus A'pium*, *Hecato'nia palustris*, *Marsh Crowfoot*. **RANUNCULUS STICULUS**, *R. acris*—*r. Stevenii*, *R. acris*—*r. Vernus*, *R. ficaria*—*r. Virginianus*, *Lobelia syphilitica*—*r. Umbellatus*, *R. sceleratus*.

RAPA NAPUS, *Brassica rapa*—*r. Rotunda*, *Brassica rapa*.

RAPE, *Brassica napus*, *Stuprum*.

RAPHANE'DON, from *ραψανος*, 'a radish, like a radish.' *Rhaphanedon*. A transverse fracture of a long bone, leaving no splinters;—what has been called, in France, *Fracture en rave*.

RAPHA'NIA, *Convulsio Raphania*, *Raphania*, *Morbis spasmodicus mali'gnus seu popularis*, *M. Silesiacus*, *Eclampsia typhodes*, *Synclonus Raphania*. Linnæus gives this name to a convulsive disease, not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and which has been attributed to the seeds of the *Raphanus Raphanistrum* seu *xylocaris*, *Raphanistrum seg'etum seu arvense*, *Rapistrum*, being mixed with the corn. The convulsions are seated in the limbs, and are attended with acute pain. See *Convulsio cerealis*.

RAPHANIA MALZITICA, *Pellagra*.

RAPHANIS, *Raphanus hortensis*—*r. Magna*, *Cochlearia armoracia*.

RHAPHANISTRUM ARVENSE, see *Raphania*.

RAPHANUS, *R. hortensis*.

RAPHANUS HORTENSIS, *Raphanus*, *R. sativus seu niger*, *Raphania*, *Raphanus*, *Radícula*, *Rhaphys*, *Raphys*, *Rhaps*, *Raps*, *Radish*, (F.) *Raisfort*, *Radia*. *Family*, *Cruciferae*, *Sec. Syst. Tetradynamia Siliquosa*. The root of this plant is a common esculent. It has, also, been given as a diuretic in calculous affections. The juice, made into a syrup, is exhibited to relieve hoarseness. Radishes have long been celebrated as antiscorbutics.

RAPHANUS MARINUS, *Cochlearia armoracia*—*r. Raphanistrum*, see *Raphania*—*r. Rusticanus*, *Cochlearia armoracia*—*r. Sylvestris*, see *Raphania*.

RAPHE, *Raphé*, 'a suture.' A name given to prominent lines resembling a raised stich. Such is the raphe or *transis* which divides the scrotum into two parts, and which extends from the anterior part of the anus to the extremity of the penis. The name *Raphe seu Linea Media'na seu Sutu'ra corporis callosi exte'na seu chorda longitudinalis*, is, also, given to two prominent lines which are longitudinal and parallel, and are seen at the upper surface of the corpus callosum, extending from the anterior to the posterior extremity of that commissure.

RAPHEX, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

RAPHIANKIS'TRON, from *ραψανος*, 'a needle,' and *αγκυρα*, 'a hook.' An instrument employed in the formation of artificial pupil.

RAPHION, *Needle*.

RAPHIS, *Needle*.

RAPHYS, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RAPISTRUM, see *Raphania*.

RAPPORT (F.), *Relatio*, *Renunciatio*. A deposition made by a physician or surgeon to prove the condition of a person, the nature of a disease, the existence or non-existence of pregnancy, sudden or violent death, &c. Formerly, there were the *Rapports dénonciatifs*, made at the desire of the injured or their friends, and intended to point out to the judges the details of the crime or misdemeanor,—the *Rapports provisoires*, the object of which was to obtain provisions for the injured individual, both as regarded food and medicine, and to defray the expenses of prosecution;—and *Rapports mixtes*, or those which were both *dénonciatifs* and *provisoires*. At present, reports or depositions are generally divided into *judiciary*, or those which serve to throw light on the subject matter of any civil or criminal cause; and *administrative*, which afford information on subjects relating to any branch of the public administration, as on the nuisance, or otherwise, of certain establishments, the character of any epidemic, &c.

RAPPORT, *Eructation*.

RAPTUS POST-TERGANEUS, *Opisthotonos*.

RAPUM MAJUS, *Brassica rapa*.

RAPUNTIIUM SYPHILLITICUM, *Lobelia syphilitica*.

RAPURE, *Rasura*.

RAPYS, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RAQUETTE, *Cactus opuntia*.

RAREFA'CIENS, *Rarificiens*, *Aræot'icus*, (F.) *Raréfiant* from *rarus*, 'rare,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Medicines were so termed, which were supposed to be possessed of the power of giving more bulk or extension to the blood or other humours.

RARÉFIANT, *Rarefaciens*.

RARIFACIENS, *Rarefaciens*.

RA'RITAS, (F.) *Rarité*. *Rarity*; scantiness; fewness.

RARITAS DEN'TIUM. A large space between the teeth, which appear to be, and may be, too few.

RASCATIO, *Excretion*.

RASCETA, *Carpus*, *Malleolus*—*r. Pedis*, *Tarsus*.

RASCHA, *Carpus*, *Malleolus*.

RASETA, *Carpus*, *Malleolus*.

RASETA, *Carpus*, *Malleolus*.

RASH, *Exanthem*—*r. Fever*, *Scarlatina*—*r. Lichenous*, *Lichen*—*r. Mulberry*, see *Typhus*—*r. Nettle*, *Urticaria*—*r. Rose*, *Roseola*—*r. Summer*, *Lichen tropicus*—*r. Tooth*, *Strophulus*.

RASOIR, *Razor*.

RASORISM. The Italian medical doctrine of contro-stimulus, of which *Rasori* was the founder.

RASORIUM, *Rasporium*.

RASPATO'RIUM, *Rasorium*, *Rat'ula*, *Scalprum rasorium*, *Xyster*, *Xystrivium*, *Xystrum*, *Rad'ula*, *Runci'na*, *Runci'ula*, *Sculprum*. (F.) *Rugine*, *Grattoir*. An instrument used for rasping bones, to detach the periosteum,—either in certain surgical operations, or for anatomical purposes.

RASPBERRY, *Rubus idæus*—*r. Ground*, *Hydrastis Canadensis*—*r. Wild*, *Rubus strigosus*.

RASSETA PEDIS, *Tarsus*.

RASTETA, *Carpus*, *Malleolus*.

RASU'RA, *Xysma, Xysmos*, (F.) *Râpure*, from *radere, rasum*, 'to scrape.' A rasure, or scratch, or erosion. Also, the rasping or shaving of any substance; as *Rasu'ra Cornu Cervi, Hartshorn shavings*.

RASURA, Scobs.

RATAFIA. A liquor prepared by imparting to ardent spirits the flavour of various kinds of fruits, adding sugar.

RATANHY, *Krameria ratanhia*—r. of the Antilles, *Krameria ixina*.

RATE, Spleen.

RATÉLEUX, Spleneticus.

RATÉLIER, see *Dentier*.

RATIO, *Ration'alitas*, from *reor, ratus*, 'to think.' A reason, a cause, an explanation, a mode or manner; as *Ratio symptom'atum*, an explanation of the symptoms,—*Ratio meden'di*, *Genus curatio'nis*, *Via curandi*; the mode or manner of cure.

RATIO, Reason—r. *Medendi*, see *Ratio*—r. *Symptomatum*, see *Ratio*.

RAT'IONAL, *Ration'alitas*. That which is conformable to reason. This epithet is often opposed to *empirical*; as *rational treatment*. The French, also, say *Signes rationales*, in opposition to *Signes sensibles*. See *Organic*.

RATIONALITAS, Ratio.

RATSBANE, Arsenious acid.

RATTLE, *Râle*.

RATTLES, THE, see *Râle*.

RATTLEBUSH, *Sophora tinctoria*.

RATTLESNAKE, *Crotalus horridus*—r. Leaf, *Goodyera pubescens*—r. Plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*—r. Root, *Nabalus albus*, *Polygala senega*, *Trillium latifolium*—r. Weed, *Hieracium venosum*.

RATTLESNAKE'S MASTER, *Agave Virginica*, *Liatris scariosa*, *Nabalus albus*.

RATTLEWEED, *Actæa racemosa*.

RATULA, *Raspatorium*.

RAUCE'DO, *Rau'citas*, *Parapho'nia rauca*, *Asper'itas Artēriæ as'pera*, *Vox rauca*, *Branchus*, *Hoarseness*, (F.) *Enrouement*, *Raucité*. A change in the voice, which loses its smoothness and becomes low and obscure. It is a common symptom in diseases of the larynx and trachea.

RAUCEDO CATARREA'LIS. Hoarseness from cold.

RAUCITAS, *Raucedo*.

RAUCITÉ, *Raucedo*.

RAUCOUS, *Raucus*. Hoarse; as a raucous voice—*Vox rauca seu raucis'ona*.

RAVE, *Brassica rapa*.

RAYONNÉ, *Radiated*.

RAYONS SOUS-IRIENS, *Ciliary processes*.

RAZOR, *Culter Tonsor'ius*, *Macha'ris*, *Norac'ula*, *Xyrum*, *Xyruis*, (F.) *Rasoir*, from *radere, rasum*, 'to shave.' An instrument for shaving. Used in surgery to remove hairs, where they would interfere with any operation.

REACHING, *Vomituration*.

REACTION, *Reac'tio*, from *re*, 'again,' and *agere, actum*, 'to act.' An action of resistance to a power applied. A species of vital movement or excitement, tending to prevent or destroy the effects of any noxious power applied to the animal economy, and which, by some, has been attributed to the *vis medicatrix nature*. It is certainly dependent on the organic instinctive actions of the frame. It is the state of activity which succeeds the action on the nervous system of certain morbid influences.

REAL'GAR, *Realgal*, *Arlada*, *Arladar*, *Auripigmentum rubrum*, *Arsenicum rubrum facti'tium*, *Abessi*, *Sandara'cha Græcorum*, *Red Sul-*

phuret of Mercury. A violent poison. See *Poison*.

REASON, *Ra'tio*, *Logos*, (F.) *Raison*. Same etymon as *Ratio*. The faculty or property of the mind by means of which man perceives the distinction between right and wrong, in physics as well as in morals. *Reason* is a just conclusion resulting from the comparison of two ideas, by virtue of which we form a judgment.

REBOLEA, *Mummy*.

REBONA, *Mummy*.

REBOUTEUR, *Renoueur*.

RECEIV'ER, *Ampulla*, (F.) *Ballon*, *Récipient*. In pharmacy, a wide-necked globular vessel, the neck of which widens gradually outwards, to receive the tapering beak of the retort in distillation. Like the retort, the receiver may be *plain* or *tubulated*.

A *quilled receiver* is one that has a tapering tube from its lower surface, which is inserted into a graduated bottle through a cork joint, when it is desirable to know accurately the amount of fluid that has passed over.

RECEPTACULA DURÆ MATRIS, *Sinuses of the dura mater*.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI, 'receptacle of the chyle;' *R. Pecquet'i seu Pecquetia'num*, *Diversorium Chyli*, *Stagnum chyli*, *Sacculus chylifer seu ro'riser*, *Saccus lacteus*, *Alveus ampull'osus seu ampulles'cens*, *Utriculus lacteus*, *Vesic'ula chyli*, *Ampulla chylif'era seu chyli*, *Cister'na lumbaris*, *C. Chyli*, *Chylo cystis*, *Chylodochi'um*, *Lat'ices lactei*, *Lumbar cistern*, *Reservoir of Pecquet*, (F.) *Réservoir du chyle*, *R. de Pecquet*, *Citerne lombaire*. A considerable dilatation of the thoracic duct, in front of the lumbar region of the vertebral column. It is the commencement of the duct.

RECEPTACULUM COTURNI. A triangular space, formed by a separation of the two laminae of the dura mater of the internal ear, near the middle of the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, where the aqueductus vestibuli terminates. It is always filled with the *Fluid of Cotugno*.

RECEPTACULUM PECQUETI, *R. Chyli*—r. *Sellæ equinae lateribus appositum*, *Cavernous sinus*.

RECEPTIVITY, *Receptiv'itas*, (F.) *Réceptivité*, from *recipere, receptum*, 'to receive.' A word used by Tissot to express the susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbid impressions.

RECEPTUM, *Prescription*.

RECESSIO, *Paroxysm*.

RECESSUS, *Abscess*, *Sinus*—r. *Sulciformis*, see *Fovea vestibuli*.

RECHAMALCA, *Rachamelea*.

RECHUTE, see *Relapse*.

RECIDIVA MORBI, *Relapse*.

RÉCIDIVE, see *Relapse*.

REC'IPĒ, (L.) (*re*, and *capere*, 'to take.')

A Latin word which signifies 'take,' (F.) *Prenez*, and with which prescriptions are commenced. It is, often, represented by *R*, *R̄*, and was formerly by *4*, the symbol of Jove. See *Abbreviation*.

RÉCIPIENT, *Receiver*.

RECIPROCATION, *VIBRATIONS OF*, see *Sound*.

RECLINATIO, *Reclination*—r. *Palpebrarum*, *Ectropion*.

RECLINATION, *Reclina'tio*, from *reclinare*, (*re*, and *clinare*, 'to bend,') 'to bend back.' A mode of operating for the cataract, which consists in applying the needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the cataract and depressing it into the vitreous humour, in such a way, that the front surface of the cataract is the upper one and its back surface the lower one.

RECLUSOR PALPEBRARUM, Levator palpebræ superioris.

RECOMPOSITION, Metasynchronis.

RECONVALESCENTIA, Convalescence.

RECORDATIO, Memory.

RECORDATUS, Memory.

RECORPORATIVUS, Metasynoritic.

RECOVERY, Restauratio.

RECREATIO, Restauratio.

RECREMENT, *Recremen'tum*, from *re*, and *cernere*, *cretum*, 'to sift.' A humour, which, after having been separated from the blood, is again returned to it; such as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, &c. Such fluid is said to be *recrementitial*, (F.) *Récrementeux*, *Récrementiel*.

RECREMENTA VESICÆ, Urine.

RECREMEN'TO-EXCREMENTIT'IAL. Applied to secreted fluids, as the saliva, bile, &c., which are in part reabsorbed and in part excreted.

RECREMENTUM, Recrement.

RECRUDESCEN'TIA, *Palincote'sis*, *Recrudescence*, from *re*, 'again,' and *crudus*, 'raw.' An increase of a disease after a temporary remission.

RECTAL, *Recta'lis*. Appertaining, or relating to, the rectum,—as 'rectal tube.' See Tube, rectal.

RECTIFICA'TION, *Rectifica'tio*, from *rectum* *facere*, 'to make right.' An operation by which certain liquids are purified by distilling them either singly or after admixture with other substances.

RECTI'TIS. A hybrid word, from *rectum*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation; properly *architis*, or *proctitis*. Inflammation of the rectum. *Proctitis*, *Proctalgia inflammato'ria*.

RECTOSTENOSIS, Stricture of the rectum.

RECTO-VAG'INAL, *Recto-vagina'lis*. That which relates or belongs to the rectum or vagina.

RECTO-VAGINAL FISTULA is owing to a preternatural communication between the rectum and vagina, through the above septum.

RECTO-VAGINAL SEPTUM, (F.) *Cloison recto-vaginale*, is formed by the junction—back to back—(or by what the French term *adossement*) of the rectum and vagina. It separates these two canals from each other.

RECTO-VESICAL, *Recto-vesica'lis*. Having relation to the rectum and bladder; as the "recto-vesical fold or pouch" of the peritoneum, between the rectum and bladder.

RECTUM; so called from a notion that it is straight. It is not so. *Intestinum Rectum*, *Apeuthys'menos*, *Euthyen'teron*, *Longaon*, *Longas*, *Longanon*, *Archos*, *Cys'saros*, *Princeps*, *Monocolon* (?). The third and last portion of the great intestine. It forms the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, occupies the posterior part of the pelvis, and extends from the left side of the sacro-vertebral articulation to the coccyx, before which it opens outwards by the orifice called the *anus*. It is cylindrical, but *sacrated*, as it were, at its inferior portion, where it is consequently larger, and is attached to the sacrum by the mesorectum. Like the other portions of the canal it is formed of three membranes. Towards the lower extremity, some parallel and longitudinal wrinkles are observable on its inner surface: these are the *Columna*, *Colum'næ car'næ* of the Rectum or of Morgagni, (F.) *Colonnes du rectum* ou de Morgagni. They are merely folds of the mucous membrane, between which is a number of *Lacunæ*. The arteries of the rectum are numerous. They proceed from the inferior mesenteric, hypogastric, and internal pudic, and are called *hemorrhoidal*. The veins open, partly

into the hypogastric vein, partly into the inferior mesenteric. The nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. The rectum receives the fecal matters, as they pass from the colon, which serves as a reservoir.

RECTUS ABDOM'INIS, (F.) *Pubio-sternal*, *Sterno-pubien* (Ch.), *Droit de l'abdomen*. A long flat muscle, situate at the anterior part of the abdomen, and separated from that of the opposite side by the linea alba. It is attached, above, to the cartilages of the last three true ribs; and, below, to the pubis by a very strong tendon, the outer edge of which is continuous with the fascia transversalis. This muscle is enclosed in an aponeurotic sheath; and, in its course, has three or four transverse aponeurotic interseptions. It bonds the chest on the pelvis, and conversely.

RECTUS ANTERIOR BREVIS, *Rectus capitis internus minor*—r. *Anterior longus*, *R. capitis internus major*—r. *Capitis anticus longus*, *R. c. internus major*.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MAJOR, *R. internus major*, *R. anterior longus*, *Rectus capitis anticus longus*, (F.) *Trachélo-basilaire*, *Grand droit antérieur de la tête*. This muscle is long in proportion to its breadth, flat, and broader above than below. It is situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck, and arises from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ. It is inserted into the basiliary process of the occipital bone.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MINOR, *R. internus minor*, *Ren'uens*, *An'nuens*, *R. anterior brevis*, (F.) *Petit trachélo-basilaire*, *Petit droit antérieur de la tête*. This is situate deeper than the last. It is thin, flattened, irregularly quadrilateral, and passes from the anterior surface of the body of the first vertebra, near the origin of the transverse process, to be inserted into the basiliary process.

RECTUS CAPITIS LATERA'LIS, *R. lateralis Fallo'pii*, *Transversa'lis anticus primus*, *Rectus lateralis*, (F.) *Trachélo-atloïdo-basilaire*, *Atloïdo-sous-occipital* (Ch.), *Droit latéral de la tête*. There is a muscle of this name on each side of the head. It is flat, quadrilateral, and passes from the transverse process of the atlas to the occiput, behind the jugular fossa. It inclines the head to one side.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTI'CUS MAJOR, *R. Major*, *R. Capitis posticus minor* (Albinus), *Spino-atloïdo-occipita'lis*, (F.) *Azloïdo-occipitale* (Ch.), *Grand droit postérieur de la tête*. A flat, triangular muscle, situate at the posterior and superior part of the neck. It extends from the spinous process of the second cervical vertebra to the external surface of the lower semicircular ridge of the occipital bone. This muscle extends the head, inclines it to one side, and causes it to experience a rotary motion, which directs the face to its side.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTI'CUS MINOR, *R. minor*, (F.) *Tuber-atloïdo-occipital*, *Atloïdo-occipital* (Ch.), *Petit droit postérieur de la tête*. A flat, triangular muscle, situate beneath the last, which passes from the posterior arch of the atlas to the occipital bone. It extends the head.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTI'CUS MINOR, *R. c. p. major*—r. *Cruris*, *R. femoris*.

RECTUS EXTERNUS OCULI, *Abductor oculi*, *Indignabun'dus*, *Indignato'rius*, *Iracun'dus*, (*Oculum movens secundus*, *Orbito-ertus-ocleroticus*). All the recti muscles of the eye, four in number, arise from the bottom of the orbit, and are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eye. The *Rectus externus*, (F.) *Droit externe*, *Iracible* or *Abducteur*, is divided, at its posterior extremity, into two portions, one of which is attached to the

outer part of the foramen opticum, and the other to the sphenoid bone.

RECTUS FEMORIS, *Rectus sive Gracilis anterior, Rectus cruris*, (F.) *Ilio-rotulien, Droit antérieur de la cuisse*. A straight muscle, seated at the anterior part of the thigh. It extends from the anterior and inferior spine of the ilium and the cotyloid cavity of the patella. This muscle extends the leg upon the thigh, and conversely. It can, also, bend the thigh upon the pelvis or carry the pelvis forward.

RECTUS INFERIOR OCULI, *Depressor oculi, Timidus, Deprimens, Humilis, Oculum movens quartus*, (F.) *Sous-optico-sphéro-scléroticien, Droit inférieur ou abaisseur de l'œil, Muscle humble*, arises below the optic foramen, from the sphenoid bone. It depresses the eye.

RECTUS INTERNUS OCULI, *Adducens oculi, Bitorius, Oculi adductor, Oculum movens primus*, (F.) *Orbito-intus-scléroticien, Droit interne de l'œil ou adducteur ou bureur*. It arises from the sphenoid at the inferior part of the foramen opticum. It turns the eye towards the nose.

RECTUS SUPERIOR OCULI, *Attollens oculi, Attollens oculum, Levator oculi, Superbus, Elevator oculi, Oculum movens tertius*, (F.) *Sus-optico-sphéro-scléroticien, Droit supérieur ou éleveur de l'œil, Dédaigneux*, is attached to the circumference of the foramen opticum.

All the recti muscles are concerned in the voluntary motions of the eye. The oblique muscles have been supposed by Sir C. Bell to execute the involuntary. [?]

RECTUS INFERIOR FEMORIS, *Gracilis* — r. *Internus major, R. capitis internus major* — r. *Internus minor, R. capitis internus minor* — r. *Lateralis, R. capitis lateralis* — r. *Lateralis Fallopii, R. capitis lateralis* — r. *Major, R. capitis posticus major* — r. *Minor, R. capitis posticus minor*.

RECUBITORIUM, *Anacinterium*.

RECUPERATION, *Restauratio*.

RECUPERATIVE, *Recuperatory*, from *recuperatio*, 'recovery.' Restorative. Recovering. Belonging to recovery.

RECURRENT, *Recurrens*, from *recurrere*, (re, and currere), 'to run back.' A name given to several arterial and nervous branches, which seem to re-ascend towards the origin of the trunk whence they emanate.

RECURRENT ARTERIES. This name has been given to several arteries of the forearm, and to one of the leg. In the forearm, there are, 1. The *Radial recurrent, Artère récurrente de l'épicondyle* (Ch.), which arises from the superior part of the radial, and ascends between the supinator longus, s. brevis, and the brachialis internus. 2. The *anterior cubital recurrent, A. récurrente de l'épitrochlée* (Ch.), which arises from the upper and inner part of the cubital, and ascends between the pronator teres and brachialis internus. 3. The *posterior cubital recurrent*, which arises from the preceding artery, or from the cubital itself, and ascends between the olecranon and internal tuberosity of the humerus. 4. The *posterior radial recurrent, A. récurrente olécranienne* (Ch.). It arises from the posterior interosseous, and ascends between the posterior cubital and anconeus muscles. In the leg, — the *Arteria recurrens tibialis, A. récurrente du genou* (Ch.), is furnished by the anterior tibial, and ascends to the tibialis anticus muscle.

RECURRENT BANDAGES are formed by convolutions of the bandages, which make a kind of sap for the part — as the head — to which they are applied.

RECURVATIO, see *Hump*.

RECUTITUS, *Apella*.

REDBEAN, *Abrus precatorius*.

REDBERRY, *Arbutus uva ursi*, *Gaultheria*, *Panax quinquefolium* — r. *Bitter*, *Cornus Florida*.
RED HEAD, *Asclepias Carassavica* — r. *Root*, *Celastrus*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis* — r. *Swamp*, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*.

REDIMICULUM, *Diadema*.

REDINGOTES ANGLAISES, see *Condom*.

REDINTEGRATIO, *Regeneration, Restauratio*.

REDIVIA, *Paronychia*.

RÉDONNANCE, *Plethora*.

REDOUBLEMENT, *Exacerbation, Paroxysm*.

REDS, *Menses*.

REDUCTIO, *Taxis* — r. *Præputii Impedita, Phimosis*.

REDUCTION, *Reductio, Repositio, Restitutio, Diaplasia, Diaplasmus, Syntaxis*, from *re*, and *ducere, ductum*, 'to lead.' A surgical operation, the object of which is to restore displaced parts to their original situation. Thus, we say the reduction of a luxation, when the displaced parts are again brought to their proper relative situation. The reduction of a hernia is the restoration of the protruded parts to the cavity of the abdomen. This is, also, called *Taxis*.

In pharmacy, the process of restoring oxides, chlorides, sulphurets, &c., to the metallic state.

REDUNDANTIA, *Plethora*.

REDUVIA, *Paronychia*.

RED MACE, *Typha latifolia*.

REFECTIO, *Restauratio*.

REFECTIVA, *Analeptica*.

REFECTUS, *Restauratio*.

REFICIENTIA, *Analeptica*.

REFLECTION, *Duplicatura*.

REFLECTOR EPIGLOTIDIS. A muscle, which arises from the arytenoid cartilage and inner part of the thyroid, and is inserted into the lateral edges of the epiglottis.

REFLEX SYSTEM OF NERVES, see *Nerves*.

REFLEXIO PALPEBRARUM, *Ectropion*.

REFRACTION, *Refractio, Photocampsis, Diaplasia*, from *re*, and *frango*, 'I break.' The change of direction which rays of light experience when they pass obliquely from one medium into another of different density. If the light passes from a rarer to a denser medium, it approaches the perpendicular raised at the point of immersion. The contrary occurs, when it goes from a denser to a rarer medium. The theory of lenses, telescopes, and of the eye, rests entirely on this property of light.

RÉFRAICHISSANTS, *Refrigerants*.

RÉFRIGÉRANT, see *Alembic*.

REFRIGÉRANTS, *Refrigerantia, Psychica, Antitherma, Frigefacientia*, (F.) *Réfranchissans, Réfrigeratifs*, from *re*, and *frigere*, 'to cool.' Medicines which depress the morbid temperature of the body. The chief reputed refrigerants are the Potassæ Nitras (?), the Sodæ Boras (?), but chiefly the abstraction of caloric by ice and ice-drinks, cold water, cold lemonades, soda-water, and effervescing draughts internally; and externally, cool air, cold water, evaporating lotions, and frigorific mixtures.

RÉFRIGÉRATIFS, *Refrigerants*.

REFRIGERATOR, see *Alembic*.

REGENERATIO, *Reproduction*.

REGENERATION, *Regeneratio, Palingensia, Redintegratio*, from *re*, and *generare*, 'to beget.' Reproduction of a part of the body, which has been destroyed.

REGIMEN, from *regere*, 'to govern.' The rational and methodical use of food, and of every thing essential to life; both in a state of health and disease. It is often restricted, in its mean-

ing, to *Diet*. It is sometimes used synonymously with hygiene.

REGINA PRATI, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

REGIO, Region.

REGIO AURICULARIS. The region of the ear.

REGIO BUCCA' LIS. The region of the cheeks.

REGIO CARDIACA, Epigastric region.

REGIO CERVICA' LIS. The region of the neck. The cervical region.

REGIO EPIGASTRICA, Epigastrium.

REGIO FACIA' LIS. The facial region.

REGIO FRONTALIS. The frontal region.

REGIO GASTRICA, Umbilical region—r. Hypogastrica, see Hypogastrium—r. Hypochondriaca, Hypochondre—r. Iliaca, Iliac region—r. Inguinalis, Inguinal region—r. Ischiadica, Ischiadic region—r. Jugalis, Jugal region—r. Lumbalis, Lumbi—r. Mentalis, Mental region—r. Mesogastriaca, Umbilical region—r. Nasalis, Nasal region—r. Nuchæ, Nuchal region—r. Nuchalis, Nuchal region—r. Occipitalis, Occiput—r. Occipitalis inferior, Nuchal region—r. Perinæi, Perinæum—r. Præcordiaca, Præcordial region—r. Pubis, Pubic region—r. Stomachalis, Epigastric region—r. Stomachica, Epigastric region—r. Temporalis, Temple—r. Umbilicalis, Umbilical region.

REG'ION, *Re'gio*. Same etymon. Anatomists have called *regiona*, determinate spaces on the surface of the body or of different organs. Thus, the abdomen has been divided into several; to which different names have been given. See Abdomen, Epigastrium, Hypochondrium, Hypogastrium.

REG'ION OMBILICALE, Umbilical region.

REGIONAL ANATOMY, see Anatomy.

REGLES, Menses—r. *Dévôts*, Menstruation, vicarious—r. *Difficiles*, Dysmenorrhœa.

RÉGLISSE, Glycyrrhiza.

REGLUTINATIO, *Décollement*.

REGNE ANIMAL, see Animal.

REG'ULAR, *Regula'ris*, from *regula*, 'a rule.' According to rule. Applied to the types of a disease, and to the pulse, when according to rule.

REGULAR PRACTIT'IONER. One who practises his profession according to the rules established by law or custom.

REGULUS ANTIMONII, Antimonium.

REGURGITATION, *Regurgita'tio*. The act by which a canal or reservoir frees itself, without effort, from substances accumulated in it. Usually, it is applied to the *puing* or *posseting* of infants; and to the *rising* of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult,—from *re*, and *gorge*, 'the throat.' What is called "vomiting at pleasure" is regurgitation.

The substances brought into the mouth by regurgitation, the French call *Renvois*.

REIN, Kidney.

REINE DES PRÈS, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

REINERZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. Reinerz is a small town in Silesia, three German miles from Glatz. The waters are acidulous chalybeates. The principal springs are the tepid drinking spring, the cold spring, and three bathing springs.

REINFORCEMENT, FASCIC'ULUS OF, *F. Cineat'us*. A band of fibres from the *corpus inominatum*, or lateral part of the antero-lateral column of the medulla, which is continued up behind and around the corpus olivare, is lined on its inner or central surface with cineritious substance, enlarges as it ascends, passes over the upper surface of the pons Varolii, and is expanded into the optic thalamus. It thus forms, in its course, the anterior paries of the fourth ventricle, and is brought into view by brushing away the

tuberculum cinereum or gray matter of the ventricle. The band has received these names owing to its constantly increasing as it ascends, and being mixed up with gray matter on its inner face, from which it seems to derive new fibres.

REINS, Kidneys, Lumbi.

REJECTIO, *Anago'ge*, from *re*, and *jacere*, 'to cast.' Every excretion by the mouth; spitting, expectoration, regurgitation, or vomiting.

REJECTIO SANGUINIS & PULMONIBUS, Hemoptysis.

REJUVENES'CENCE, *Rejuvenescen'tia*, from *re*, 'again, and *juvenescens*, 'growing young;' (*juvenis*, 'a youth'). A renewal of youth. The state of being young again. The assumption of the characteristics of youth by the aged.

RELACHEMENT, Relaxation.

RELAPSE, *Hypot'ropæ*, *Epi'tropæ*, *Hypotrophê*, *Morbi recidi'va*, *Hypotropiad'mus*, from *re*, 'again,' and *labor*, 'I fall down.' The return of a disease, during, or shortly after, convalescence. The French use *Rechute* in this sense; and *Récidive* (*Morbus recidi'vus*) for the return of a complaint, at a greater or less period after the complete restoration of health.

The terms *Relapsing fever*, *Short fever*, *Five-day fever*, *Seven-day fever*, *Billious Remittent fever*, *Remitting Icteric fever*, and *Mild Yellow fever*, have been given to a form of continued fever, which has occasionally appeared epidemically, as in Edinburgh, in 1843 and 1847, and was generally attended with icteric symptoms. The main phenomena disappeared at about the end of a week; but in many cases a relapse occurred about the end of a fortnight. Few died of the affection.

RELAPSING FEVER, see Relapse.

RELATIO, *Rapport*.

RELATION, FUNCTIONS OF, see Function.

RELAX'ANT, *Laxans*, *Malact'icum*, *Chalacticum*, *Parelticum*, (F.) *Relaxant*, from *re*, and *laxare*, 'to loose.' A medicine which diminishes the tension of organs. Mucilaginous and fatty substances are relaxants.

RELAXANTIA, Emollients.

RELAXATIO CORDIS ET ARTERIARUM, Diastole.

RELAXA'TION, *Relaxa'tio*. Same etymon. *Chalact'is*, *Chalact'mos*, (F.) *Relachement*. In Physiology, relaxation is opposed to contraction. In Pathology, it means great looseness of a part.

RELEVEUR DE L'ANUS, Levator ani—r. *de la Lèvre inférieure*, Levator labii inferioris—r. *du Menton*, Levator labii inferioris—r. *de l'Omoplate*, Levator scapulæ—r. *de la Prostata*, Levator prostatae—r. *de l'Urèthre*, Levator urethrae.

RELIQUAT, (F.) The remnant or remnant of a disease.

REMAK FIBRES, see Fibres, Remak.

REMANSIO MENSIIUM, Amenorrhœa.

REMÈDE, Clyster, Medicament—r. *de Cupuchin*, Liqueur hydrargyri nitrici—r. *de Derrand*, Liqueur anodynus terebinthinatus—r. *du Duc d'Antin*, Liqueur hydrargyri nitrici.

REMEDIAL, Medicinal.

REMEDiate, Medicinal.

REMEDILESS, Incurable.

REMEDIUM, Juvans, Medicament—r. Dentifricium, Dentifrice.

REMEDY, Medicament—r. English, *Cinchona*.

REMISSIO, Decline, Remission—r. Cordis et Arteriarum, Diastole—r. Morbi, Remission—r. Virium, Atony.

REMIS'SION, *Remis'sio*, *Epan'esis*, *An'esis*, *Submis'sio*, *Aph'esis*, *En'do'is*, *Remis'sio*, *Mis'esis*, from *remittere*, (*re*, and *mittere*, 'to send')

'to relax.' In a more extensive signification, a temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease, either acute or chronic, *Remissio morbi*. Diminution in the febrile symptoms, such as occurs in a remittent fever, between the exacerbations.

REMITTENS ICTERODES, Fever, yellow.

REMITTENT, *Remittens*. Same etymon. Any disease which presents remissions.

REMITTENT OF CHILDREN, Fever, infantile remittent.

REMITTENT FEVER, *Febris remittens*, *Epanctus*, *Exacerbating*, *paroxysmal*, *sub-continual*, *endem'ic*, *endem'ial* or *endem'ical* fever, (F.) *Fièvre rémittente*, is one which strikingly exacerbates and remits, but without intermission. The ordinary bilious fever of the United States is a simple remittent—*Epanctus mitis*, (F.) *Fièvre rémittente simple*.

REMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS, Remittent fever, see Relapse.

REMITTING ICTERIC FEVER, see Relapse.

REMORA, from *remorari*, (*re*, and *mora*, 'delay,') 'to arrest.' The name of two surgical instruments, intended to retain parts *in situ*. The one was used, formerly, in castration, to prevent the intestines from protruding at the inguinal ring; the other, called *Remora Hilda'ni*, (F.) *Arrêt d'Hildan*, *Echene'is*, was employed to maintain fractures and luxations reduced. It is not now used.

REMORA ARATRI, *Ononis spinosa*.

REN, Kidney.

RENAL, *Renalis*, from *Ren*, 'the kidney.' That which relates to the kidney.

RENAL ARTERIES, *Emulgent Arteries*, are very large and short, and commonly two in number—one to each kidney. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, forming with it a right angle. The left is commonly a little more anterior and elevated than the right. After a short course, they arrive at the fissure of the kidney, where they divide, before entering it, into three or four very considerable branches.

RENAL CAPSULE, Capsule, renal—*r.* Nerve, see Splanchnic Nerves.

RENAL PLEXUSES, *Emulgent Plexuses*. These are two:—one on each side. They proceed from fasciuli of the solar and coeliac plexuses; from the outer side of the semilunar ganglion and the final expansion of the small splanchnic nerves. These plexuses begin by three or four ganglions, situate at the commencement of the renal artery; and they give off from their circumference many fine, straight filaments, which do not anastomose, and which enter the kidney with the divisions of the renal artery. These divisions they accompany.

RENAL VEINS, *Emulgent Veins*. These are very large. Their roots follow the same course as the arteries in the substance of the kidney. In the fissure or pelvic portion of the kidney, they unite into a single trunk, which passes transversely inwards, and opens at the side of the vena cava descendens.

RENCHUS, Snoring, Stertor.

REN'CULUS, *Renic'ulus*, *Ren'ulus*, diminutive of *Ren*, 'a kidney.' A small kidney. A lobe of the kidney.

RENES SUCCENTURIATI, Capsules, renal.

RENICULUS, Renculus.

RENIFORM, Nephroid.

RENNES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Thermal salines in the department of Aube, France,

containing carbonic acid and chloride of magnesium. Temperature 103 to 121°, of Fahr.

RENNET, *Runnet*, from (G.) *gerinnen*, 'to coagulate.' (?) When the fourth stomach or *Abomasus* of the calf is salted and dried, it possesses the property of coagulating milk, when a portion of it is soaked in water, and the infusion—*Rennet*—is added to milk.

RENNET WHEY, see Serum lactis.

RENNSELÆRIA, *Leptandra Virginica*.

RENONCULE, *Ranunculus*—*r.* *Bulbosus*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

RENOUÉE, *Polygonum aviculare*.

RENOUEUR, (F.) *Rebouteur*, *Rhabilleur*. A bone-doctor:—a bone-setter. One who makes a trade of reducing fractures and dislocations.

RENOVATIO, Ananeosis.

RENUENS, *Rectus capitis internus minor*.

RENULUS, Renculus.

RENUM ATONIA, *Nephratonia*—*r.* *Paralysis*, *Nephratonia*.

RENUNCIATIO, *Rapport*.

RENVERSEMENT DE LA LANGUE, *Paraglossa*—*r.* *de la Matrice*, Uterus, inversion of the—*r. des Paupières*, *Ectropion*—*r. du Rectum*, *Proctocoele*—*r. de la Vessie*, *Exocyste*, *Exstrophia* of the bladder.

RENVOIS, see Regurgitation.

REPANDATIO, Lordosis.

REPARATION, Restauratio.

REPARATIVE, *Reparatory*. Having the power of restoring or repairing.

REPELLENTIA, Repellents.

REPELLENTS, *Repellentia*, *Repercussiva*, *Apocrus'tica*, *Repercussiva*, (F.) *Répercussifs*, from *re*, and *pellere*, 'to drive.' Medicines which, when applied to a tumefied part, cause the fluids, that render it tumid, to recede, as it were, from it. Astringents, cold water, ice, &c., are repellents.

RÉPERCUSSIFS, Repellents.

REPERCUSSIO, *Contra-fissura*, *Repercussion*.

REPERCUSSION, *Repercussio*, *Anac'lastis*, from *re*, *per*, and *quater*, 'to shake or batter.' Disappearance of a tumour or cutaneous eruption, in consequence of the application of a repellent. The action of a repellent remedy. The French writers use the term *Délitescence*, *Délitescencia*, for the sudden disappearance of a tumour, inflammation, eruptive disease, or purulent collection, without the disease occurring in any other part of the body: in this respect *délitescence* differs from *metastasis*: *Délitescence* of an inflammation or 'sudden disappearance' is distinguished by certain French pathologists from *Resolution*. *Repercussion* also means *Ballotement*.

REPERCUSSIVES, Repellents.

REPERCUTIENTIA, Repellents.

REPLETION, Fulness, Plethora.

REPLI LONGITUDINAL DE LA MENINGE, Falx cerebri.

REPOSITIO, Anaplasia, Reduction, Taxis.

REPOUSSOIR, Punch—*r. d'Arêtes*, Probang.

REPRIMENS, Epischeticus.

REPRODUCTION, *Reproduc'tio*, *Regenera'tio*, from *re*, and *producere*, (*pro*, and *ducere*.) The function by which living bodies produce bodies similar to themselves. See Generation. As a general remark, it will be found true, that the larger animals are uniparous; and the smaller, which are more exposed to destruction, multiparous. The mammalia being of the same natural class as man, it may be useful to compare them in this respect.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REPRODUCTION IN THE CLASS MAMMALIA.

Species.	Age capable of engendering.	Duration of gestation.	Number of young at each birth.	Period of cessation of the function.	
<i>Primates.</i>					
Man	14 years	9 months	1 to 3	At a somewhat advanced age.	
Monkeys (large).....	3 years	7 months	Do.		
Do. (long tailed)	2 years	6 months	Do.		
<i>Carnivora.</i>					
Bear	2 years	112 days	1 to 4	25 to 30 years.	
Badger .....	.....	.....	3 to 4	20 to 25 years.
Hedgehog	1 year	1 mo. and 10 days	3 to 5	Produces during life.	
Ferret	11 months	Do.	5 to 9 twice a year		
Otter .....	.....	3 months	3 to 4	10 years. (?)
Pole-cat, Marten, Weasel, and Ermine, Didelphus, Opossum, and Philander, Lion	before 1 year	56 days	3 to 6		
Tiger, Leopard	2 years	3 to 4 months	3 to 4		
Lynx	Do.	3 months	4 to 5		
Wild Cat	before 1 year	9 weeks	3 to 4		
Wolf	2 years	56 days	4 to 6		
Dog, in the most natural state, }	10 months	73 days	5 to 9		
Fox	1 year	63 days	3 to 6		
Jackall .....	.....	2 months	Do.	
Isatis .....	.....	Do.	5 to 8	
Phoca .....	.....	63 days	6 to 7	
.....	.....	3 months (?)	2 to 3	
<i>Rodentia.</i>					
Squirrel	1 year	45 days	3 to 4 twice a year	Produces during life.	
Flying Squirrel .....	.....	.....	3 to 4	Do.
Ondatra .....	.....	.....	3 to 5	Lives 6 years.
Beaver .....	.....	4 months	2 to 3	Lives 8 years. Lives 8 or 9 years. Produces during life. Do. Do. Do.
Hare	1 year	30 days	{ 2 to 4 several } times a year		
Rabbit	6 months	Do.	4 to 8 do.		
Rat	Do.	5 or 6 weeks	5 to 6 do.		
Mouse	Do.	1 month	Do.		
Marmot .....	.....	6 weeks	2 to 4	
Guinea Pig	5 to 6 weeks	3 weeks	5 to 8 times a year		
Dormouse	1 year	.....	3 to 5	
<i>Edentata.</i>					
Armadilla	4 times a year		7 to 8 years. (?)
<i>Ruminantia.</i>					
Camel	4 years	11 months or 1 y'r	1	40 to 50 years.	
Dromedary	Do.	Do.	1	Do.	
Buffalo	3 years	9 months	1	15 to 18 years.	
Beef	2 years	Do.	1 to 2	9 years.	
Lama	3 years	.....	Do.	12 years.
Reindeer	2 years	8 months	1	Lives 16 years.	
Buck and Doe	1½ year	Do.	1 to 2	Lives 25 or 30 years.	
Roebuck	Do.	5 months	Do.	Lives 12 or 15 years.	
Saiga (Antelope).....	1 year	Do.	Do.	Lives 15 or 20 years.	
Chamois and Wild Goat	Do.	Do.	1, 2, and 3	Lives 18 or 20 years.	
Goat	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 years.	
Musimon	1½ year	Do.	1 to 2	8 or 10 years.	
Sheep	1 year	Do.	Do.	8 years.	
<i>Solipedes.</i>					
Horse	2½ years	290 days	1 to 2	25 or 30 years.	
Ass	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Zebra	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
<i>Pachydermata.</i>					
Hog	9 months or 1 year	4 months	10 to 20	15 years.	
Elephant	16 years (?)	9 to 11 months	1 or 2	Lives 70 years. (?)	
Rhinoceros	5 years (?)	.....	1 or 2 (?)	Lives 60 years. (?)
Hippopotamus .....	.....	.....	1	Lives 60 years. (?)
Morse .....	.....	9 months	1	

REPULSORIUM, Punch.
 REPURGATIO, *Anacathar'ia*, from *re*, and *purgare*, 'to cleanse.' According to Castelli—purgation by transpiration or by expectoration. Medicines producing this effect are called *Repurgan'tia*.
 REQUIES, Acinesia.
 REQUIETIO, Acinesia.
 RES CONTRA-NATU'RAM. 'Things against

nature,' (F.) *Choses contre-nature*, are those things which tend to destroy man;—as disease, and every thing connected with it.
 RES CULINARIA, Culinary art—r. *Medica Medicina*.
 RES NATURA'LES, (F.) *Choses naturelles*. Those things, which, by their union, were conceived to constitute the nature of man; such as the elements, temperaments, humours, spirits, &c.

RES NON NATURALES, (F.) *Choses non-naturelles*. Those things which, anciently, formed the matter of hygiene. See Non-naturals.

RES VENEREA, Coition—r. Vestiaria, Vestitus.

RÉSEAU, Rete—r. Admirable, Rete mirabile—r. Merveilleux, Rete mirabile.

RESECTIO, Resection—r. Articulorum, see Resection.

RESECT'ION, *Resect'io*, from *resicare*, (*re*, and *secare*,) 'to cut off.' A name, given, especially by the French surgeons, to operations in which the carious extremities of long bones, or the unconsolidated extremities of fractured bones forming irregular joints, are removed with the saw—*Resectio articulo'rum*, *Decapita'tio articulo'rum*.

RESECT'ION, see Amputation.

RESEDA CRISPATA—r. luteola—r. Lanceolata—r. luteola.

RESEDA LUTE'OLA, *R. lanceolata* seu *cripa'ta*, *Lute'ola*, *Weld*, *Dyer's Weed*. A European plant naturalized in the United States, which was at one time used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

RESERANS, Aperient.

RESERVE AIR, see Respiration.

RESERVOIR DE LA BILE, Gall-bladder—r. *de Chyle*, Receptaculum chyli—r. *des Larmes*, Lachrymal sac—r. of Pecquet, Receptaculum chyli—r. *de Pecquet*, Receptaculum chyli—r. of the Thymus, see Thymus.

RESIDENTIA, Sediment.

RESIDUAL AIR, see Respiration.

RESIMUS, Camus.

RESIN, *Resi'na*, *Rheti'na*. A vegetable product, commonly dry and concrete, more or less brittle, inodorous or slightly odorous, insipid, or of an acrid warm taste; of a smooth, glassy fracture, heavier than water, inflammable, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and yolk of an egg, and negatively electrifiable by friction. Many resins are used in medicine; the greater part are purgative and irritating. Some act like acrid poisons.

RESIN, CAYENNE, Caoutchouc—r. of the Spruce fir, see Pinus abies.

RESINA, Resin—r. Abietis, Pinus Abies, Pinus picea—r. Abietis humida, Pinus abies—r. Abietis sicca, see Pinus abies—r. Alba, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Alba humida, see Pinus Abies—r. Cayennensis, Caoutchouc—r. Copal, Copal—r. Elasticæ, Caoutchouc—r. Flava, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Fluida Canadensis, see Pinus balsamea—r. Juniperi, Sandarac—r. Laricis, see Pinus larix—r. Lentiscina, see Pistachia lentiscus—r. Liquida pini balsameæ, see Pinus balsamea—r. Liquidi pini laricis, see Pinus larix—r. Nigra, Colophonia—r. Pini, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Pini empyreumatica liquida, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Pini abietis sponte concreta, see Pinus abies—r. Strobilina, see Pinus balsamea, and Pinus mughos—r. Terebinthi, see Pistachia terebinthus.

RESINA'TUM, *Rhetino'ton*. An epithet for wine impregnated with resin, and used by the ancients as a stomachic.

RESINE DE GAIAC, see Guaiacum—r. *Gosmart*, see Bursera gummifera—r. *de Lierre*, see Hederæ helix.

RESINOCERUM, *Rhetinoce'ron*, from *pyrrus*, 'resin,' and *ceros*, 'wax.' A mixture of resin and wax.—Galen.

RESOLUTIO, Resolution—r. Membrorum, Paralysis.

RESOLUTIO MORBI. The resolution or disappearance of a disease; especially when without any critical evacuation.

RESOLUTIO ET DIABROSIS VENTRICULI, Gastro-malacia—r. Nervorum, Paralysis—r. Ventriculi autoptica, Gastro-malacia—r. Virium, Dialysis.

RESOLUTION, *Resolut'io*, *Discus'sio*, from

resolvere, (*re* and *solvere*, 'to loosen.') Removal or disappearance, as of a disease. Resolution is one of the terminations of inflammation, in which the inflamed part returns gradually, and without suppuration, to the healthy condition.

RÉSOLUTION DES MEMBRES, Paralysis. RESOLVENTIA, Discutients.

RES'ONANCE, (F.) *Retentissement*, *Résonance*, *Résonnement*, from *re*, 'again,' and *sono*, 'I sound.' 'A return of sound.' A resounding; a reverberation of sounds. A thrilling of the voice more loud than natural; or its existence in a part where it is not heard in health,—as detected by auscultation. A thickened and hardened state of the lungs, caused either by a mass of crude tubercles, or by inflammation, is generally considered to produce this phenomenon, by rendering the lung a better conductor of the murmur of the voice in the bronchi. Hence the origin of the term *Bronchoph'ony*, from *βρονχος*, 'bronchus,' and *φωνη*, 'the voice;' (F.) *Voix bronchique*, *Voix tubaire*, *V. bourdonnante*.

RESONANCE, VIBRATIONS OF, see Sound.

RESONITUS, Contra-fissura.

RES'ONANT, *Res'onans*, *Res'onus*, (F.) *Retentissant*, *Resonnant*, Resounding, see Resonance.

RÉSONNANCE, Resonance.

RÉSONNEMENT, Resonance.

RESORBENS, Absorbent.

RESORPTIO, Absorption, Resorption—r. Cutanea, see Absorption—r. Cutis, see Absorption.

RESORP'TION, *Resorp'tio*, from *resorbere*, (*re*, 'again,' and *sorbere*,) 'to absorb again.' Absorption of a fluid which has been previously deposited in a part by the exhalants,—as of pus, blood, serum, &c.

RESPIRABLE, *Respirab'ilis*. Same etymology as Respiration. Capable of being breathed. Adapted for respiration.

RESPIRAMEN, Respiration.

RESPIRAMENTUM, Respiration.

RESPIRATIO, Respiration—r. Abolita, Apnoea—r. Brevis, Dyspnoea—r. Difficilis, Dyspnoea—r. Stertens, Stertor—r. Stertuosa, Stertor.

RESPIRA'TION, *Respira'tio*, *Anap'noë*, from *respiro*, (*re*, and *spiro*,) 'I take breath.' *Anap'neusis*, *Pneusis spira'tio*, *Respira'men*, *Respiramentum*, *Respira'tus*, *Respir'itus*, *Spir'itus*. A function proper to animals, the object of which is, to place the materials of the blood—the mixture of the venous blood with lymph and chyle—in contact with atmospheric air, in order that it may acquire the vivifying qualities that belong to arterial blood. The organs for executing this function are, in the mammalia, birds, and reptiles, the *lungs*. In man, the respiration consists of mechanical and chymical phenomena. The mechanical are *Inspiration* and *Expiration*. The evident chymical phenomena consist in the formation of a certain quantity of carbonic acid, the absorption of a part of the oxygen of the air, and the disengagement of a quantity of water in the state of vapour. In the healthy condition the respiration is easy, gentle, regular, and without noise. In man, the respirations are generally about 35 per minute in the first year of life; 25 during the second; 20 at puberty; and 18 in the adult age.

The air of respiration has been divided into, *first*, the *residual air* or that which cannot be expelled from the lungs but remains after a full and forcible expiration, estimated at 120 cubic inches: *secondly*, the *supplementary or reserve air* or that which can be expelled by a forcible expiration, after an ordinary outbreathing, valued at 130 cubic inches: *thirdly*, the *breath, tidal or breathing air*, valued at 26 cubic inches: and *fourthly*, the *complementary or complemental air*, or that which

can be inhaled after an ordinary inspiration, which amounts to 100 cubic inches. This estimate gives 250 cubic inches as the average volume of air which the chest contains after an ordinary expiration.

RESPIRATION BRONCHIQUE, see Murmur, respiratory — *r. Exagérée*, see Puerile — *r. Hyperventriculaire*, see Puerile.

RESPIRATION, JERKING, (F.) *R. saccadée*. When the murmur of inspiration, in place of being continuous, is interrupted as by starts, it is called 'jerking.' It is a concomitant of incipient pleurisy, pleurodynia, spasmodic asthma, and tuberculosis of the lung with corresponding pleuritic adhesion. — Walshe.

RESPIRATION OF THE CELLS, Murmur, respiratory — *r. Metallic*, *Tintement métallique* — *r. Nulle*, see Murmur, respiratory — *r. Proof*, *Docimasia pulmonum* — *r. Puerile*, see Puerile — *r. Râpeuse*, see Murmur, respiratory — *r. Rude*, see Murmur, respiratory — *r. Silencieuse*, see Murmur, respiratory — *r. Saccadée*, *R. jerking* — *r. Soufflante*, Murmur, respiratory — *r. Supplémentaire*, see Puerile — *r. Tubal*, see Murmur, respiratory.

RESPIRATOR, same etymon. Various instruments, under this name, have been devised for the purpose of tempering the air before it reaches the lungs in winter. One of the best is that of Jeffrey, which is made of several layers of fine wire tissue.

RESPIRATORIUM VENTRIS, Diaphragm.

RESPIRATORIUS, Respiratory.

RESPIRATORY, *Respiratorius*, same etymon. Appertaining to respiration. An epithet applied to the murmur heard by auscultation in a healthy adult, during inspiration and expiration. It marks the entrance of the air into the cells, and its passage out of them. See Murmur.

RESPIRATORY, EXTERNAL NERVE, see Thoracic nerves — *r. Internal*, nerves, Diaphragmatic Nerves — *r. Nerve of the face*, Facial Nerve — *r. Superior*, nerve, Spinal Nerve.

RESPIRATORY TRACT, *Tractus respiratorius*. The middle column of the spinal marrow, described by Sir Charles Bell as that whence the respiratory nerves originate. See Nerves.

RESPIRATUS, Respiration.

RESPIRITUS, Respiration.

RESSERRÉ, (VENTRE.) Constipation.

RESTA BOVIS, *Ononis spinosa*.

RESTAGNATIO, Eructation.

RESTAURANS, Corroborant.

RESTAURATIO, *Refectio*, *Refectus*, *Analeptis*, *Anatreptis*, *Anacom'idis*, *Anall'esia*, *Anact'esia*, *Apocatus'tasis*. Restoration of strength, after disease or great fatigue; *Epanortho'sis*, *Recreatio*, *Redintegratio*, *Restauratio virium*. Return of the organs to their normal condition. *Recovery*, *Recuperation*, *Reparation*.

RESTAURATIO VIRIUM, see Restauratio.

REST HARROW, *Ononis spinosa*.

RESTIFORMIS, from *restis*, 'a rope,' and *forma*, 'shape.' Shaped like a rope, as the 'Corpora restiformia.'

RESTIFORMIS PROCESSUS, Coracoid.

RESTITUTIO, Reduction — *r. Organica*, *Morioplastice* — *r. Partium deperditarum*, *Morioplastice*.

RESTLESSNESS, Agitation.

RESTORATION, Restauratio.

RESTORATIVE, Corroborative.

RESTRICTIO INTESTINI RECTI vel ANI, Stricture of the rectum.

RESUMPTIVUS, *Resumptorius*; from *re*, 'again,' and *umere*, 'to take.' Causing to resume. *Resumptivum*. Any agent calculated to restore flesh and strength to one who has been reduced.

RESUMPTORIUS, *Resumptivus*.

RESURRECTION-MAN, *Resurrectionist*.

RESURRECTIONIST, *Resurrectionist*, *Body snatcher*: from *re*, and *urgere*, 'to arise.' An individual who violates the sanctuaries of the grave to obtain subjects for dissection.

RESUSCITATION, *Resuscitatio*, from *resuscitare*, (*re*, and *suscitare*, *sursum citare* seu *civem*), 'to move up,' 'to stir up anew.' *Resuscitatio*. The restoration of persons, apparently dead, to life. See Asphyxia and Suffocation.

RETCHING, Vomiturition.

RETE, Plexus — *r. Malpighii*, *Corpus mucosum*.

RETE, *Reticulum*; 'a net;' *Dietyon*, (F.) *Réseau*. A name given to the interlacing and decussation of blood-vessels, lymphatics, fluxus, and nerves when they form a kind of network.

RETE has also been applied to the *epilepsia* — Castelli.

RETE MAJUS, Epiploon, gastro-colic.

RETE MIRABILE, (F.) *Réseau admirable*, *R. merveilleux*. A name given to the ramifications and anastomoses of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain.

RETE MIRABILE vel **RETE VASCULOSUM MALPIGHII** is the plexus formed on the cells of the lungs by the minute ramifications of the pulmonary artery.

RETE MUCOSUM, *Corpus mucosum*.

RETE seu **RETE VASCULOSUM TESTIS**. An irregular plexus or network, formed by the communication of the *Vasa recta* at the upper and back part of the testicle. These *Vasa recta* are sent out at the back part of the testicle, from the convoluted seminal tubes. The *Rete Vasculosum testis* sends out from twelve to eighteen straight tubes, called *Vasa efferentia*, which convey the semen from the testes to the epididymis.

RETENTIO, Retention — *r. Aerea*, *Dyspnoea* — *r. Alvina*, *Constipation* — *r. Biliis*, *Ischocholia*.

RETENTIO FLUXUS HÆMORRHOÏDALIS. Suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux.

RETENTIO FETUS, *Dystocia* — *r. Lactis*, *Ischocholia* — *r. Lochiorum*, *Ischiolochia* — *r. Mensium*, see *Amenorrhœa* — *r. Spermatis*, *Ischo-permia* — *r. Sudoris*, *Hydroschesia*.

RETENTION, *Retentio*, *Apoplepsia*, *Apoplepsia*, from *retinere*, (*re*, and *tenere*), 'to hold back.' Accumulation of a solid or liquid substance in canals intended for its excretion, or in a reservoir, intended to contain it for a short period.

RETENTION OF URINE: *Paruria Retentiva vesicalis*, *Ischuria vesicalis*, *Retentio Urinæ*, (F.) *Rétention d'urine*. A disease in which the urine accumulated in the bladder cannot be evacuated; or, at least, cannot be passed without extreme difficulty. In the former case, the retention is said to be *complete*; in the latter, *incomplete*. Many writers have distinguished three degrees of this affection, to which they have given the names *Dysuria*, *Strangury*, and *Ischuria*. Retention of urine may depend upon loss of contractility, paralysis of the bladder, &c., or on some obstacle to the passing of the urine, as in cases of pressure of the womb on the bladder, of tumours in its vicinity, foreign bodies in its cavity, inflammation of the urethra, swelling of the prostate, stricture, &c. The pain is extremely violent, and the bladder may be found distended above the pubis. The treatment consists in introducing the catheter, or puncturing the bladder, and in combating the cause, which has produced the retention, by particular means adapted to each case.

RETENTISSANT, Resonant.

RETENTISSEMENT, Resonance — *r. Autophonique*, see *Autophonia*.

RETIA UTERI, see *Uterus*.

RETICULAR, *Retiform*, *Reticularis*, *Retinæ*, *Amphiblestroïdes*, *Dyctoi'des*, *Retiformis*, from *rete*, 'a net.' That which resembles a net. An epithet applied to many structures in the body.

RETICULAR BODY, *Corpus mucosum*—r. Substance, Cellular tissue.

RETICULARIA OFFICINALIS, *Lichen pulmonarius*.

RETICULUM: diminutive of *rete*, 'a net.' The *Bonnet* or *Honeycomb bag*—the second stomach of the ruminant animal. See also, *Epiploon*, and *Rete*.

RETICULUM CUTANEUM, *Rete mucosum*—r. *Mucosum*, *Rete mucosum*.

RETIFORM, *Reticular*.

RETINA, from *rete*, 'a net:' *Tu'nica retinæ seu reticularis seu retiformis seu intima oculi*, *Involucrum reti comparatum*, *Verricularis membrana*, *Amphiblestroïdes membrana*. A soft, pulpy, grayish, semi-transparent, very thin membrane; extending from the optic nerve to the crystalline, embracing the vitreous humour, and lining the choroid; without, however, adhering to either of those parts. It terminates by a defined edge—*margo dentatus*—at the posterior extremities of the ciliary processes. It is constituted, according to most anatomists, by the expansion of the optic nerve. The retina appears to be formed of two laminae; so joined together, that it is almost impossible to separate them. The one—the innermost—is medullary, and pulpy; the other—the outer—is stronger, and fibro-vascular. The retina is the essential organ of vision; on it the images of objects are impressed. Both it and the optic nerve are devoid of general sensibility. They may be punctured or lacerated without pain being experienced. The nerve of general sensibility distributed to the eye is the fifth pair.

RETINACULA, see *Retinaculum*—r. *Morgagnii*, see *Fœna* of the valve of *Baubin*.

RETINACULUM, from *retinere*, (*re*, and *tenere*), 'to hold back.' A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation of castration; and in that of hernia, to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum.—*Scullet*. *Retinacula* are also band-like extensions of a cellulose-membranous structure, which seem to suspend the ovum in the *Follicle* of *De Graaf*. They appear to correspond to the *chalazæ* of the egg of the bird.

RETINACULUM, *Bride*.

RETINACULUM TENDINUM PERONEORUM, *Vaginata malleolaris externa*. The ligamentous sheaths that retain in situ at the outer ankle the tendons of the peroneal muscles.

RETINITIS, *Inflammatio Retinæ*, *Amphiblestroiditis*, *Dietyitis*, from *retina* and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation,—a term of hybrid formation. Inflammation of the retina; an uncommon affection, except as an accompaniment of other forms of ophthalmia.

RETINOSCOPY, *Retinoscopia*, from *retina*, and *scopus*, 'I view.' Examination of the retina.

RETINUS, *Reticular*.

RETORT', *Retorta*, *Batia*, *Cornu*, *Cornuta*, *Cornesita*, *Cornumusa*, (F.) *Cornue*, from *retorqueo*, (*re*, and *torqueo*, *tortum*), 'I bend back.' A vessel, commonly of glass or earthenware, employed in distillation. It may be *plain*, or have a *tubulure* for admitting substances whilst the distillation is going on. In the latter case, it is said to be *tubulated*, (F.) *Cornue tubulée*.

RETRAC'TION, *Retractio*, from *retrahere*, (*re* and *trahere*), 'to draw back.' State of a part, when drawn towards the centre of the body or backwards;—as retraction of the testicles.

Sometimes it is used synonymously with *shortening* or *drawing up*; as in retraction of the thigh.

RÉTRACTION DE LA MATRICE, *Retroversio uteri*.

RETRACTOR ANGULI ORIS, *Buccinator*.

RET'RAHENS AURIS, *Posterior Auris*, *Tri-caudalis*, *Triceps Auris*, *Retrahens Auriculæ*, *R. Auriculam*, *Secundus propriorum Auriculæ*, *Bicaudalis*, *Dep'rimens Auriculæ*, *Proprius Auris externæ*, (F.) *Mastoido-conchinien*, *Mastoido-orculaire* (Ch.), *Auriculaire postérieur*. It consists of one or more small fasciculi or fleshy, thin, somewhat irregular fibres, situated behind the ear. These are attached to the mastoid process, and pass horizontally forwards, to terminate at the convexity formed by the concha of the ear. If this muscle had any use, it would carry the ear backwards.

RÉTRÉCISSEMENT, *Aretatio*, *Stricture*.

RETRIMENTA VESICÆ, *Urine*.

RETRIMENTUM, *Excrement*.

RETROCESSION, *Retroces'sio*, *Retroces'sus*, *Retrogres'sus*, from *retrocedere*, (*retro*, 'backwards,' and *cedere*, 'to give place.')

The act of going back. A disappearance or metastasis of a tumour, eruption, &c., from the outer part of the body to the inner.

RETROCESSUS, *Retrocession*.

RETROFLEXIO UTERI, *Retroversio uteri*.

RETROGRESSUS, *Retrocession*.

RETROPHARYNGE'AL, *Retropharynge'us*, from *retro*, 'backwards,' and *pharynx*, 'the pharynx.' Relating to parts behind the pharynx,—as '*retropharyngeal abscess*,'—an abscess behind the pharynx.

RÉTROPULSION DE LA MATRICE, *Retroversio uteri*.

RETROVACCINATION; from *retro*, 'backwards,' and *vaccination*. Vaccination with matter obtained from the cow, after inoculating the animal with vaccine matter from the human subject.

RETROVER'SIO U'TERI, *Retroversion of the Uterus*, *Ædopto'sis Uteri retrocer'sa*, *Retroflex'io Uteri*, *Anapod'isis seu Anapodi'mus Uteri*, (F.) *Rétroversion*, *Rétraction*, *Obliquité* ou *Rétropulsion de la Matrice*. A change in the position of the uterus, so that the fundus of the organ is turned towards the concavity of the sacrum, whilst the neck is directed towards the symphysis pubis. This displacement is commonly attended with constipation, tenesmus, and retention of urine. Its usual period of occurrence is between the third and fourth months of pregnancy; before the uterus has escaped above the superior aperture of the pelvis. In the treatment, the catheter must be regularly used twice a day, until the uterus, by its growth, rises above the pelvis. The catheter should be small, flat, and curved considerably more than common, in consequence of the distorted course of the urethra. The bowels must be kept open; and absolute rest, in a recumbent posture, be enjoined. Should it be impracticable to draw off the urine, attempts must be made to replace the uterus. The woman being on her hands and knees, the fore and middle fingers of the accoucheur's left hand are to be passed up the rectum to the fundus uteri; which they must elevate, whilst the cervix uteri is carefully depressed by two fingers of the right hand in the vagina. Should the fingers employed to elevate the fundus not be long enough to effect this object, a piece of whalebone may be substituted, having a small piece of sponge attached to one extremity as a pad.

RÉTROVERSION DE LA MATRICE, *Retroversio uteri*.

REUNIO, Synthesis—r. Partium separatarum, see Synthesis—r. per Primam intentionem, see Intention—r. per Secundam intentionem, see Intention—r. Vasorum, Anastomosis.

RÉUNION PRIMITIVE, see Intention—r. Secondaire, see Intention.

RÉVASSERIE, Incoherence; see Somnium.

RÊVE, Somnium.

REVEIL, see Sleep—r. en Sursaut, see Sleep.

REVELLENT, Derivative.

REVERY, Aphelia.

REVIVIFICATION, Resuscitation.

RÉVULSIF, Derivative.

REVULSION, *Recul'sio*, from *re*, and *vellere*, 'to pluck'; *Antis'pasia*. The act of turning the principle of a disease from the organ in which it seems to have taken its seat. Rubefacients, vesicatories, bleeding in the foot, &c., are often used for this purpose. See Derivation.

REVULSIVE, Derivative—r. Bleeding, see Bloodletting.

REVULSORIUS, Derivative.

REX METALLORUM, Aurum.

REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC, see Vinum colchici.

RHA, Rheum.

RHABBARBARUM, Rheum—r. Album, Convolvulus mechoachan—r. Antiquorum, Rheum Rhaponticum—r. Dioscoridis, Rheum Rhaponticum—r. Monachorum, Rumex patientia—r. Nigrum, Convolvulus jalapa—r. Pauperum, Thalictro—r. Sibericum, Rheum—r. Tartaricum Rheum—r. Turcicum, Rheum.

RHABARBE, Rheum—r. Blanche, Convolvulus mechoachan—r. des Moines, Rumex Alpinus.

RHABDOIDES (SUTURA), Sagittal suture.

RHABILLEUR, Renoueur.

RHACHETÆ, Rhachitæ.

RHACHETRUM, Medulla spinalis.

RHACHIELI, Rhachitæ.

RHACHIAGRA, Rachisagra.

RHACHIALGIA, Rachialgia, Rhachiodynia, Spinal irritation.

RHACHIALGITIS, Spinal irritation, Myelitis.

RHACHIDAGRA, Rachisagra, Rachialgia, Rhachiodynia.

RHACHIOCYPHOSIS, Gibbositas.

RHACHIODYN'IA; from *ραχις*, 'the vertebral column,' and *δύνη*, 'pain'; *Rhachial'gia*. Pain in the vertebral column.

RHACHIOMYELITIS, Myelitis.

RHACHIOPLEGIA, Paraplegia.

RHACHIOSCOLIOMA, Scoliosis.

RHACHIOSCOLIOSIS, Scoliosis.

RHACHIOSTROPHOSIS; from *ραχις*, 'the vertebral column,' and *στρέφω*, 'I turn'; *Contortio colum'næ vertebra'lis*. Deviation of the vertebral column.

RHACHIOTOMUS, *Rhachiot'omum*; from *ραχις*, 'the vertebral column,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' An instrument for opening the vertebral column.

RHACHIPARALYSIS, Paraplegia.

RHACHIPHUMA, Rachiphyma.

RHACHIRRHEUMA, Lumbago.

RHACHIS, Vertebral column—r. Nasi, see Nasus.

RHACHISAGRA, Rachisagra.

RHACHI'TÆ, from *ραχις*, 'the vertebral column'; *Rhachia'ci*, *Rachi'tæ*, *Rhache'tæ*, or *Rachia'ci*. The muscles of the spine.

RHACHITES, Medulla spinalis.

RHACHITICUS, Rachiticus.

RHACHITIS, Rachitis—r. Adulorum, *Mollities ossium*—r. Spinalis, Rachisagra.

RHACHITISMUS, Rachitis.

RHACHOSIS, Rachosis.

RHACHUS, *Rhacus*, *Rhagus*; from *ρᾶσσις*, 'to tear.' A wrinkle. A laceration of the skin. A lacerated ulcer—*ulcus lac'erum*.

RHACUS, Rhachus, Wrinkle.

RHÆBOCRANIA, Torticollis.

RHAG'ADES, *payades*, *Rhaga'dia*; from *ρᾶσσις*, 'to break or rend'; *Sciara'ra*, *Fim'ra*, *Fimæ*. Ruptures, chaps, or narrow and long ulcers, which form near the origin of mucous membranes, especially around the anus, and which are generally owing to the syphilitic virus.

RHAGADES, see Fissure.

RHAGÈ, *Ragè*; *payæ*. Same etymon. A suffix denoting violent rupture or discharge, as in *Hemorrhage*, *Menorrhagia*, &c.

RHAGE, Fissure.

RHAGES, *Uvæ passæ*.

RHAGODEITIS, Uveitis.

RHAGOIDES, *Rhago'des*, *Rhagoideus*, *Rhagicus*, from *ράξ*, 'a grape.' Grape-like; as *Fenica Rhagoideis*: the uvea. Also, the choroid coat of the eye.

RHAGUS, Rhachus, Wrinkle.

RHAMNUS, *Rhamnus catharticus*, *Spina cervi'na seu domes'tica*, *Rhamnus soluti'vus*, *Spina infecto'ria*, *Cervi'pi'na*, *Buckthorn*, *Purging buckthorn*, (F.) *Nerprun purgatif*. Family, *Rhamnoidæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The berries—*Rhamni Bacca*—have a faint and disagreeable odour; and bitterish, nauseous taste. They are cathartic, and are apt to excite griping which must be obviated by the use of diluents.

RHAMNUS ALATERNUS, *R. Hispan'icus*, *Alaternus latifo'lius*, *Common alaternus*, (F.) *Alaternus*. The leaves have been used as detergents and astringents, in the form of gargle especially.

RHAMNUS FRAX'GULA. The *Black Alder*, *Frangula Alnus*, *Alnus Nigra*, (F.) *Aune noir*, *Bourdane*, *Bourgène*. All the parts of this tree as well as of the common alder, are astringent and bitter. The bark is most so. The inner, yellow bark of the trunk or root acts as a cathartic. It has also been employed as an antihelmintic.

RHAMNUS HISPANICUS, *R. alaternus*—r. *Jujuba*, see *Jujube*—r. *Lotus*, see *Jujube*—r. *Ziziphus*, see *Jujube*.

RHANTER, Canthus, (greater.)

RHAPHANEDON, Raphanedon.

RHAPHANIA, Raphania.

RHAPHANIS, Raphanus hortensis.

RHAPHANUS, Raphanus hortensis.

RHAPHÆ, Raphe, Suture.

RHAPHOSYMPHY'SIS; from *ρᾶσις*, 'suture,' and *σύνψυσις*, 'union.' Union by suture,—as of the bones of the cranium.

RHAPHYS, Raphanus hortensis.

RHAPONTICUM, Rheum Rhaponticum—r. *Vulgare*, *Centaurea centaurium*.

RHAPONTIQUE, Rheum rhaponticum.

RHAPS, Raphanus hortensis.

RHAPYS, Raphanus hortensis.

RHATANIA, *Krameria ratanbia*.

RHAX, see *Vitis vinifera*.

RHEGE, Cramp, Contusion, Laceration.

RHEGMA, Cramp, Contusion, Laceration, Rhexis—r. *Ligamentare*, *Apospasma*.

RHEGMUS, Cramp, Contusion, Laceration.

RHEMBASMUS, Somnambulism.

RHEMBE, *Rhembus*; from *ρᾶσις*, 'to wander about.' Irregularity in the return of febrile paroxysms.

RHEMBUS, Rhembe.

RHENCHUS, Rattle, Snoring.

RHENXIS, Rattle, Snoring.

RHEON, Rheum.

RHETINE, Resin.

RHETINOCERON, Resinatum.

RHETINOTON, Resinatum.

RHEUM, (pronounced *room*.) *Rheu'ma*, (F.)

Rhume; from *reu*, 'to flow.' Any thin watery discharge from the mucous membranes or skin; as the thin discharge from the air passages arising from cold.

RHEUM, SALT. A popular name in the United States, like 'tetter,' for various cutaneous affections of the eczematous and herpetic forms more especially. It is at times applied to a kind of chronic psoriasis; and likewise to cutaneous affections in those who immerse the hands in metallic or acid solutions. Webster defines it "a vague and indefinite popular name, applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch."

RHEUM, *Rhabar'barum*, *Rheon*, *Rha*, *Rhœum*, *Lap'athum orient'alē*, *L. Chinen'sē*, *Rhabar'barum ve'rum*, *R. Tartar'icum*, *R. Siber'icum*, *R. Tur'cicum*, *Rhubarb*, (F.) *Rhabar'be*. Family, *Polygonæ*. *Ser. Syst.* *Enneandria Trigynia*. The root—*Rhœum*—is the part used in medicine. Its odour is aromatic, peculiar, and rather nauseous; taste, somewhat aromatic, subacid, bitterish, and astringent. It colours the saliva and the urine yellow. It is easily pulverized, and forms a powder of a bright buff-yellow colour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues. Rhubarb root is purgative, stomachic and astringent. (?) It is chiefly used for the properties first mentioned. Externally, the powder is sometimes sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation. Dose, ℥j to ℥ss of the powder. In a smaller dose, it is stomachic.

Numerous species of Rheum, *Rh. palmatum*, *Rh. undulatum*, and *Rh. compactum*, have purgative roots.

The rhubarbs most used in the United States are the *Chinese* or *India Rhubarb*—*Rheum Sinen'sē* vel *Indicum*; the *Russian*, *Turkey*, or *Bucharian Rhubarb*—*Rheum Rus'sicum* vel *Tur'cicum*; and *European Rhubarb*.

RHEUM COMPACTUM, Rheum—r. *Indicum*, see Rheum—r. *Palmatum*, Rheum.

RHEUM RHAPON'TICUM, *Rhapon'tic Rhubarb*; *Rhapon'ticum*, *Rhabar'barum Dioscor'idis*, *R. Antiquo'rum*, (F.) *Rhapon'tique*, *Rhapon'tic*. The root of this seems to have been the rhubarb of the ancients. It is more astringent than that of the rheum palmatum, and less purgative; for the latter purpose, two or three drachms being required for a dose. *French*, *Rhapon'tic*, or *Krimea Rhubarb*, is obtained from this species, as well as from *Rh. undulatum*, and *Rh. compactum*.

RHEUM RUSSICUM, see Rheum—r. *Sinense*, see Rheum—r. *Turcicum*, see Rheum—r. *Undulatum*, see Rheum.

RHEUMA, Catarrh, Diarrhoea, Rheum, Rheumatism. Also, inflammation of a fibrous tissue, as in rheumatism and gout.—Fuchs.

RHEUMA CATARRHALE, Bronchitis, (chronic)—r. Epidemicum, Bronchitis, chronic, Catarrh, epidemic—r. Pectoris, Catarrh—r. Uteri, Leucorrhœa.

RHEUMAPYRA, Rheumatism, acute.

RHEUMARTHRTIS, see Rheumatism, acute.

RHEUMARTHROSIS, see Rheumatism, acute.

RHEUMATALGIA, Rheumatism, chronic—r. Arthritica, see Rheumatism, acute.

RHEUMATIC, *Rheumat'icus*, *Rheumat'ic mal*, (F.) *Rhumat'icale*, *Rhumat'ique*. Belonging to rheumatism; as rheumatic fever. Also, applied to one affected with rheumatism; (F.) *Rhumat'icant*.

RHEUMATIC DIATHESIS, *Diath'esis rheumat'ica*. The special condition of the body that gives occasion to rheumatism. It may exist without presenting the usual phenomena in the joints; whilst the heart may be seriously affected.

RHEUMATISM, *Catarrhœ'a*; from *ρρμα*, 'a defluxion, catarrh.' *Dolor Rheumat'icus et arthrit'icus*, (Hoffman,) *Rheumat'o'is*, *Myosot'is*, *Rheuma*, *Myodyn'ia*, (F.) *Rhumatisme*. A kind of shifting phlegmasia, sometimes seated in the muscles, sometimes in the parts surrounding the joints; and at others, within them. Hence the names *Muscular*, *Articular*, and *Synovial*, which have been applied to it. The disease may be acute, or chronic.

RHEUMATISM OF THE ABDOMEN, *Cœliorheuma*.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE, *Rheumat'ismus acutus*, *Rh. articulo'rum acutus*, *Rh. univers'al'is febr'il'is*, *Arthro'ria acuta*, *Rheumatismus*, *Rh. inflammato'rius seu hyperethen'icus*, *Rheumat'ic Fever*, *Rheumatop'ya*, *Rheumap'ya*, *Febris rheumat'ica inflammato'ria*, *Syn'ocha rheumat'ica*, *Myosot'is*, *Myit'is*, *Cau'ra rheumat'ismus*, *Arthrit'is rheumat'ismus*, *Arthro-rheumat'ismus*, *Synov'itis rheumat'isma'lis*, *Hæmo-arthrit'is*, (F.) *Rhumatieme aiguë*, *Fièvre rhumat'icmale*, usually comes on with the ordinary symptoms of fever; soon after which, or simultaneously, or even before the appearance of febrile signs, excruciating pains are felt in different parts of the body, particularly in the larger joints, which are more or less red and swollen; the pain shifting from one to the other, at times with great rapidity. The disease rarely terminates in less than six weeks, during the greater part of which period the febrile symptoms remain severe; and what is peculiar to the disease, the skin may be covered daily with a profuse perspiration, although it feels extremely hot, and the pulse appears in no way modified by it. It is one of the essential symptoms of the affection, and consequently affords no relief. The only danger to be apprehended from acute rheumatism, notwithstanding the apparent severity of the symptoms, is the translation or extension of the disease (*metastatic rheumatism*) to some internal part, especially to the heart. This tendency must always be borne in mind. *Acute* rheumatism seldom terminates in *chronic*; they who are liable to the former are rarely so to the latter, and conversely. The disease will generally run its course in spite of treatment. The usual antiphlogistic plan had better be pursued during the first days of the disease. Blood-letting may be employed, if the vigour of the patient and of the disease seem to require it; but, although the blood is generally buffy, bleeding does not usually seem to afford much relief. The bowels must be kept open; effervescent draughts be administered, and opium be given in full doses to allay pain. This is, generally, all that is necessary during the first week; after which, advantage will usually be obtained from the exhibition of the sulphate of quinia with sulphuric acid. It does not augment the excitement, and will be found proper in almost all cases. Rheumatic inflammation is very different from other varieties, and this may account for the anomaly. After a few weeks, the disease usually goes off, but leaves the patient very liable to a recurrence on slight exposures or errors of diet: at times, acute rheumatism of the joints puts on the appearance of gout, and seems to be a complication of the two affections. It is then called *Gouty* or *Arthrit'ic rheumatism* or *Rheumatic gout*, *Rheumat'al'gia arthrit'ica*, *Rheumarthro'is*, *Rheumarthrit'is*, *Arthrit'is rheumat'ica seu juven'il'is*.

RHEUMATISM OF THE ARM, *Brachiorheuma*—r. *Arthritic*, see Rheumatism, acute—r. of the

Bladder, Cystorrhœma—r. of the Bowels, Enterorrhœma.

RHEUMATISM, CAP'SULAR, *Rheumatismus capsularis*. Rheumatism seated in the lining membrane of the joints and bursæ of the tendons. The parts most liable to its attacks are the feet and hands, where it is generally easily recognised by the enlargement of the joints; but the peculiar characters of the disease are, perhaps, most strikingly seen when it attacks the knee.

RHEUMATISM OF THE CHEST, Pleurodynia.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC, *Arthrosia chronica, Rheumatismus chronicus seu nonfebrilis, R. vulgaris seu inveteratus seu habitualis seu frigidus, Rheumatologia, Rheumatodynia, Arthrodynia, Arthritis arthrodynia, (F.) Rhumatisme chronique, Rhumatisme,* is attended with pains in the hips, shoulders, knees, and other large joints. These are, sometimes, confined to one joint; at others, shift from one to another, without occasioning inflammation, or fever. In this manner, the complaint often continues for a great length of time, and then goes off. There is no danger attendant upon it; but the patient may become lame, and is always liable to painful recurrences. Neither variety generally terminates in suppuration; but effusion of coagulable lymph is apt to occur, so as to occasion permanent thickening of the parts. The great preventive of chronic rheumatism, and one of the most valuable curative agents, is fannel, worn next the skin. The whole class of rubefacients may, also, be used with advantage. The warm bath, especially the natural warm bath, the temperature of which does not vary, is perhaps the most successful remedy of all.

RHEUMATISM OF THE EXTREMITIES, Acorrhœma—r. of the Face, Prosorrhœma—r. Gouty, see Rheumatism, acute—r. of the Heart, Cardiorrhœma—r. Lead, see Lead rheumatism—r. of the Leg, Scelorrhœma—r. of a Limb, Merorrhœma—r. Local, Merorrhœma—r. of the Loins, Lumbago—r. Metastatic, see Rh. acute—r. of the Neck, Torticolis—r. Partial, Merorrhœma.

RHEUMATISM, PRÆABDOMINAL, (F.) *Rhumatisme pré-abdominal.* Rheumatism of the muscles of the anterior and lateral portions of the abdomen; supposed by MM. Gênest and Requin to be the same as the *nervous affection of the peritoneum* of Gooch.

RHEUMATISM OF THE SKIN, see Dermalgia—r. Topical, Merorrhœma—r. of the Uterus, Metorrhœma.

RHEUMATISM, VISCERAL. Rheumatism affecting the muscular or fibrous tissues of the viscera.

RHEUMATISM WEED, *Pyrola maculata, P. umbellata.*

RHEUMATISMAL, Rheumatic.

RHEUMATISMUS, Abdominis, Coeliorrhœma—r. Acutus, Rheumatismus, acutus—r. Articulorum acutus, Rheumatismus, acutus—r. Brachii, Brachiorrhœma—r. Cancerosus, Neuralgia faciei—r. Cervicis, Torticolis—r. Colli, Torticolis—r. Cordis, Cardiorrhœma—r. Cruris, Scelorrhœma—r. Dorsalis, Lumbago—r. Extremitatum, Acorrhœma—r. Faciei, Prosorrhœma—r. Febrilis, Dengue—r. Inflammatorius seu hyperthênicus, Rheumatismus acutus—r. Intestini, Enterorrhœma—r. Intestini cum ulcere, Dysentery—r. Larvatus, Neuralgia faciei—r. Localis, Merorrhœma—r. Membrorum singulorum, Merorrhœma—r. Non febrilis, Rheumatismus, acutus—r. Partialis, Merorrhœma—r. Pectoris, Pleurodynia—r. Phlegmonodes, Myositis—r. Spurius nervosus, Neuralgia—r. Universalis febrilis, Rheumatismus, acutus—r. Uteri, Merorrhœma—r. Vesicæ urinariæ, Cystorrhœma

r. Vulgaris seu inveteratus seu habitualis seu frigidus, Rheumatismus, chronic.

RHEUMATODYNIA, Rheumatismus, chronic.

RHEUMATOPHTHALMIA, *Rheumatophthalmia;* from *ρρημα*, 'rheumatism,' and *οφθαλμια*, 'inflammation of the eyes.' Rheumatic ophthalmia.

RHEUMATOPYRA, Rheumatismus, acutus.

RHEUMATOSIS, Rheumatismus.

RHEUMOPHTHALMIA, Rheumatophthalmia, Sclerocentesis.

RHEXIS, *Rhegma, Diruptio, Ruptio, Ruptura, Rupture.* Rupture of a vessel or organ. Spontaneous opening of an abscess.

RHEXIS OCULI. Bursting of the eye from any cause; spontaneous or excited.

RHICNOSIS, from *ρικνωμαι*, 'to become wrinkled; *Cutis corrugatio.* Wrinkling of the skin from extenuation of the body; opposed to *arrens*, or distension from repletion.

RHIGOS, Rigor.

RHIN, Nasus.

RHINALGIA, *Rhinodynia,* from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the nose.

RHINALGIA AB INTRUSIS. Pain in the nose from foreign bodies.

RHINALGIA VERMINOSA. Pain in the nose from worms.

RHINAN'CHONÈ, *Rhinangia, Rhinostegosis;* from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *αγγων*, 'narrowness.' Contraction of the nose. Snuffles.

RHINANGIA, Rhinangione, Snuffles.

RHINCHOS, Rostrum.

RHINENCEPHALIA, Cyclopia.

RHINEN'CHYSIS, *Rhinenchysia,* from *ριν*, 'the nose,' *εν*, 'in,' and *χυω*, 'I pour.' An infusion or injection, made into the nostrils, with a syringe called *Rhinenchites*.

RHINES, Nares.

RHINI'TIS, *Nasitis,* from *ριν*, *ρινος*, 'the nose,' and *ιτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the nose. Coryza.

RHINITIS ULCEROSA, OZENA.

RHINOBLENNORRHOEA, Rhinorrhœa.

RHINOC'ACÈ, *Coryza scarlatina;* from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *ακος*, 'evil.' The offensive discharge from the nose, and other symptoms indicating a morbid condition of the Schneiderian membrane that accompany the worst forms of scarlatina.

RHINOCATARRHUS, Coryza.

RHINOCNES'MUS, from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *κνημος*, 'itching.' Itching of the nose.

RHINODYNIA, Rhinalgia.

RHINOPHO'NIA, from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' A nasal voice, called, also, *Dysphonia immodulata nasalis, Paraphonia nasalis, Paraphonia resonans, Pællismus nasitas, Mycterophonia, Nasitas, Vox nasalis, Parala'lia nasalis.* Speaking through the nose.

RHINOPLAS'TIC, *Rhinoplastica* (ars), from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' An epithet applied to the operation for forming a new nose. The *Tulliacotian operation*, so called because described by Tagliacozzi. It consists in bringing down a portion of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

RHINOP'TIA, from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *επιτομαι*, 'I see.' The act of seeing over the nose. Squinting over the nose.

RHINORRHAGIA, Epistaxis.

RHINORRHAPHY, *Rhinorrhaphia,* from *ριν*, 'nose,' and *ραφην*, 'a suture.' An operation for the removal of epicanthis, which consists in pinching up a longitudinal fold of the skin, including this fold in two elliptical incisions, remo-

ving it, and bringing together the edges of the wound by harelip suture.

RHINORRŒA, *Rhinoblenorrhœa*, from *ῥίνας*, 'the nose,' and *ῥέω*, 'I flow.' A discharge of limpid mucus from the nose without any inflammatory symptom. A gleet from the nose.

RHINO'SIS, from *ῥίνας*, 'a skin, leather,' or from *ῥιγος*, 'rugous.' The state of looseness and excess of skin observed in phthisis. — Vogel.

RHINOSTEGNOSIS, Rhinanchone.

RHIPTASMUS, Jactation.

RHIPTOLUSIA, Afusion.

RHIS, Nîsus.

RHIZA, Radix.

RHIZAGRA, Punch.

RHIZOMA, *Rhizome*, from *ρίζα*, 'a root.' The part of the root of a plant, which consists of wood or flesh, as in the carrot.

RHIZOPHAGUS, from *ρίζα*, 'a root,' and *φαγεῖν*, 'I eat.' One who lives on roots.

RHIZOTOMIST, see Simples.

RHIZOTOMUS, Apothecary.

RHOA, Punica granatum.

RHODELÆON, *Oleum rosa'rum*. Oil of roses, or oil impregnated with roses.

RHO'DIA, *Rhodi'ola ro'sea*, *Rosea*, *Rosewort*, (F.) *Rhodi'ole*. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Octandria. The root, *Roseroot*, when dry, has a very pleasant smell, and is slightly astringent. It is not used.

RHO'DINUS, *Rho'dius*, *Rosa'ceus*, *Ro'seus*, *Rosa'tus*. Rosy. Formed of, or containing, roses.

RHODIOLA ROSEA, Rhodia.

RHODIOLE, Rhodia.

RHODITES VINUM. Wine in which roses have been macerated.

RHO'DIUM LIGNUM, *Rhodium* or *Rosewood*. The wood or root of a tree supposed to be *Geni'sta Canarien'sis* of Linnæus. (F.) *Bois de rose*, *Bois de Chypre*. Family, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphica Decandria. The essential oil is a perfume, and possesses cordial and tonic virtues. Its smell is attractive to fish, rats, &c.

RHODIUS, Rhodius.

RHODOPHANNIS, Nerium oleander.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSAN'THEMUM, *R. chrysan'thum seu au'reum seu officina'le*, the *Olean'der*, *Rose-bay*, *Yellow rhododendrum*, *Mountain Laurel*, (F.) *Rosage*, *R. chrysanthe*. *Nat. Ord.* Ericaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. This plant has been recommended in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. In an overdose, it produces acro-narcotic symptoms.

RHODODENDRON MAX'IMUM, *Great Laurel*, *American Rose-bay*. An indigenous shrub, *Order*, Ericaceæ, which flowers in July. It is stimulant and astringent, and has been used by the Indians in gout and rheumatism.

RHODOMELA PALMA'TA, *Dulse*, *Sac'charine Fucus*. One of the Algæ, eaten in large quantities throughout the maritime countries of the north of Europe, and in the Grecian Archipelago.

RHODOMELI, Mel rosæ.

RHODON, *Rosa centifolia*.

RHODOSACCHARUM, Confectio rosæ gallicæ.

RHODOSTACTON, Mel rosæ.

RHODOSTAGMA, Aqua rosæ.

RHŒA, Punica granatum.

RHŒAS, Papaver rhœas.

RHOEBDESIS, Absorption.

RHŒUM, Rheum.

RHOGMOS, Rattle.

RHOI'TES, *poirns*, a wine impregnated with the pomegranate; from *ῥοίς*, *Pomegranates*, — Dioscorides. A confection, made by boiling the

juice of the pomegranate in honey. — Paulus of Ægina.

RHOMBOÏDEUS, from *ῥομβος*, 'a rhombus,' whose sides are equal, with two obtuse and two acute angles. *Rhomboides major* and *minor*, *Rhomboi'des*, *Cervici-dorso-scapulaire*. A muscle situate at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and at the posterior part of the back. It has a rhomboidal shape, and is attached, by its inner edge, to the posterior cervical ligament, and to the spinous processes of the last cervical vertebra, and of the first four or five dorsal. By its outer edge, it is attached to the spinal or posterior edge of the scapula. It is divided into two fasciculi, constituting the *Rhomboides major* and *minor*, the latter being situate higher than the other. This muscle draws the scapula backwards and upwards, and impresses upon it a rotatory motion, which brings its inferior angle nearer to the spine; and, consequently, depresses the anterior angle and the shoulder.

RHOMBOS, *ῥομβος*. A bandage mentioned by Galen, so called on account of its rhomboidal shape.

RHONCHAL, *Rhoncha'lis*, from *ronchus*, 'rattle.' Relating or appertaining to rhonchus; — as 'rhonchal fluctuation,' the fremitus that occurs through the influence of respiration as an attendant on cavernous rhonchi. — Walshe.

RHONCHUS, Rattle, Snoring, Stertor.—r. Cavernous, see Gurgling.—r. Cavernulous, see Gurgling.—r. Crepitans, *Râle crépitant*—r. Crepitans Redux, see Crepitant.—r. Mucous, see *Râle muqueux*—r. Sibilans, see *Râle crépitant*—r. Sibilus, *Râle sibilant*—r. Sonorus, *Râle sonore*—r. Subcrepitant, see *Râle muqueux*.

RHOPALISMUS, Prinpismus.

RHOPALOSIS, Plica, Pupil, Uvea.

RHOPE, Congestion.

RHOTACISMUS, Rotacism.

RHUBARB, Rheum — r. Chinese, see Rheum — r. French, Rheum Rhaponticum — r. India, see Rheum — r. Krimea, Rheum Rhaponticum — r. Monk's, Rumex Alpinus, Rumex patientia—r. Poor man's, Thalictron—r. Rhapontic, Rheum Rhaponticum—r. Russia, see Rheum—r. Turkey, see Rheum—r. Wild, Convolvulus panduratus.

RHUBARBE FAUSSE, Thalictron — r. *des Pauvres*, Thalictron.

RHUE, Ruta.

RHUMATALGIE, Rheumatism, chronic.

RHUMATIQUE, Rheumatic.

RHUMATISANT, Rheumatic.

RHUMATISMALE, Rheumatic.

RHUMATISME, Rheumatism — r. *Aigu*, Rheumatism, acute—r. *Chronique*, Rheumatism, chronic — r. *Præabdominale*, Rheumatism, præabdominal — r. *de l'Utérus*, Metrorrhœuma.

RHUME, Rheum — r. *de Cerveau*, Coryza — r. *de Poitrine*, Catarrh.

RHUS CORIA'RIA, *Sumach*, *Shumach*, *Rhus Glabrum*, *Adu'rion*, *Elm-leaved Sumach*, (F.) *Sumac des Corroyeurs*. Family, Terebinthaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. This is the only species of the genus rhus that is innocent. Both the leaves and berries have been used as astringents and tonics.

RHUS GLABRUM, Rh. coriaria.

RHUS RADI'CANS, *Rhus vernix*, *Poison vine* (America). This plant is poisonous (see Poisons, Table of), and is extremely acrid, when applied to the skin, producing erysipelas and vesications, and has been used, like the next variety, in paralysis and other nervous affections.

RHUS SYLVESTRIS, Myrica gale.

RHUS TOXICODEN'DRON, *Toxicoden'dron*, *Poison Oak* (America), (F.) *Sumac vénéneux*. This plant has been used in paralytic affections and cutane-

ous eruptions. It is poisonous, like the last. Dose, gr. ss to gr. iv.

RHUS VERNIX, Rh. radicans.

RHYPARIA, Rupia, Sordes primarum viarum.

RHYPOS, Sordes.

RHYPTICA, Detergents.

RHYPTICUS, Abstergent.

RHYSIS, Flux.

RHYSMUS, Rhythm.

RHYSSEMA, Wrinkle.

RHYTHM, *Rhythmus*, *Rhyemus*, 'measured movement.' The order or proportion, as regards time, which reigns between the different movements of an organ—as of the heart;—or of the organism in health and disease. Thus, rhythm is applied to the diurnal variations of the pulse; and to the paroxysmal movements of an intermittent.

RHYTHMICAL, Periodical.

RHYTHMICAL CONTRACTIONS OF MUSCLES, are those that succeed one another after regular intervals.

RHYTHMUS, Rhythm.

RHYTIDOSIS, Rutidosis.

RIB, Costa—r. Falso, see Costa—r. Floating, see Costa—r. Sternal, see Costa—r. True, see Costa.

RIBES NIGRUM, *R. ol'idum*, *Grossularia nigra*, *Cassis*. The Black currant, (F.) *Groseillier noir*. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The berries have been recommended in sore-throat, as diuretics. The leaves have been advised for the same purpose. They are chiefly used as preserves.

RIBES OLIDUM, *R. nigrum*—r. Officinale, *R. rubrum*.

RIBES RUBRUM, *R. officinalis seu vulgare*, *Grossularia non spinosa seu rubra*, the Red currant, (F.) *Groseillier rouge*; of which the White is only a variety. It is cultivated, and affords an agreeable fruit. It possesses the qualities of the subacid fruits in general, and makes an excellent preserve.

RIBES VULGARE, *R. rubrum*.

RIBS, NECK OF THE, *Collum costarum*—r. Short, see Costa.

RICE, *Oryza*—r. Disease, Cholera—r. Ground, see *Oryza*—r. Jelly, see *Oryza*.

RICE WATER, see *Oryza*. The evacuations of cholera have been termed—from their resemblance to rice-water—'rice-water discharges'; and in India, 'congee discharges';—congee in Hindoostanee meaning 'rice-water.'

RICE, Wild, *Zizania aquatica*.

RICHARDSONIA, see *Ipecauanha*.

RICHLEAF, *Collinsonia Canadensis*.

RICHWEED, *Actæa racemosa*, *Ambrosia trifida*, *Collinsonia Canadensis*, *Pilea pumila*.

RICIN, *Ricinus communis*.

RICINOIDES, *Jatropha curcas*.

RICINUS COMMUNIS. The Castor oil plant, *Cataputia major*, *Ricinus vulgaris seu viridis*, *Palma Christi*, *Faba purgatrix*, *Cerua*, *Kerua*, *Cici*, (F.) *Ricin*, *Fère purgatif*. *Family*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphica. Castor-oil seeds, whence the oil is obtained, are inodorous; taste acrid and slightly sweetish. One or two seeds—*Semina Cataputia majoris seu Ricini vulgaris*—will act as a cathartic; but the oil is alone used. It is obtained by bruising the castor-seeds, previously decorticated, and then expressing the oil without the application of heat. Recently-drawn castor oil, *Oleum de kerva*, *O. keri'num*, *Alker'ea*, *Oleum Ricini*, *O. Cie'inum*, *O. Palmæ liquidum*, *O. de Palmâ Christi*, (F.) *Huile de Ricin*, is inodorous and nearly insipid. It is cathartic, operating speedily, and may be used in all cases where

powerfully stimulating purgatives would be injurious. Dose, ℥j to ℥iiss. Hufeland recommends that a drop of croton oil shall be added to an ounce of the oil of poppy, and that the mixture shall be called *Oleum Ricini Officina'le*.

At the Cape of Good Hope the oil is obtained from *Ricinus liv'idus*.

A variety of *Ricinus* at Cape Verd is employed by the inhabitants to increase the secretion of milk. It is applied in the form of poultice, made with the green leaves, to the mamma, or of a strong decoction, with which the mamma and the external parts of generation are washed.

RICINUS LIVIDUS, see *Ricinus communis*—r. Major, *Jatropha curcas*—r. Minor, *Jatropha manihot*—r. Viride, *R. communis*—r. Vulgaris, *R. communis*.

RICKETS, Rachitis.

RICKETY, Rachiticus.

RICTUS LUPINUS, see Harelip.

RIDE, Wrinkle.

RIDÉ, Wrinkled.

RIDING (of Bones). *Ossium superpositio*, (F.) *Chevauchement*. Displacement of the fragments of a bone, chiefly produced by the contraction of muscles, which occasions shortening of the limb; the fractured extremities riding over each other, instead of being end to end.

RIGIDITAS, Rigidity.

RIGIDITAS ARTICULORUM, *Anchylosis sp'ria*. Stiffness of the joints. False ankylosis.

RIGIDITY, *Rigiditas*, from *rigere*, 'to stiffen.' Great stiffness of fibre, or want of suppleness. The stiffness of the dead body, (F.) *Roider cadavérique*, is one of the most certain signs of the cessation of life.

RIGOR, *Rhigos*, *Algor*, *Coldness*, *Cheimia*, (F.) *Frisson*. Same etymon. Sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering of the whole body;—a symptom of fever. A slighter degree, and at times full rigor, is occasionally termed a *chill*, *frigus ten'us*, *perfrigeratio*.

RIGOR ARTICULORUM, *Contractura*—r. *Cadaverens*, *Rigor mortis*—r. *Corporis mortui*, *Rigor mortis*—r. *Emortualis*, *Rigor mortis*—r. *Maxillæ interioris*, *Trismus*.

RIGOR MORTIS, *R. corporis mortui*, *R. cadaverens*, *R. emortualis*, *Necronarce'ma*, (F.) *Roider* ou *Raidur cadavérique*. 'Stiffness of death.' Death stiffening. The rigidity of limbs that occurs on dissolution.

RIGOR NERVORUM, *Tetanus*—r. *Nervosus*, *Tetanus*.

RIMA, *Schisma*, *Schiza*. A fissure, a cleft:—*Rima*, or *Rimula Glottidis seu Laryngis*, 'the opening of the glottis.' *Rima vulvæ*, *R. magna*, *Introitus*, *Sinus vulvæ*, *Scapha*, *Scaphus seu Fissura magna seu Scissura vulvæ*, *Schiza*, 'the opening of the vulva.' See *Vulva*.

RIMA CANALIS ORBITARII, *Suborbital fissure*—r. *ad Infundibulum*, *Vulva cerebri*—r. *Laryngis*, *Rima glottidis*—r. *Magna*, *Vulva*, see *Rima*—r. *Transversa Magna Cerebri*, *Fissure, transversæ*, of the brain.

RIMÆ, Rhagades.

RIMULA GLOTTIDIS, *Rima glottidis*—r. *Laryngis*, *Rima glottidis*.

RINÆUS, *Compressor naris*.

RINCHOS, *Rostrum*.

RING, Sax. *hrinð*, *ring*, Germ. *Ring*, *Circus*, (F.) *Anneau*. A name given to natural, circular, or roundish apertures, with muscular or spongerotic parietes, which serve for the passage of some vessel or canal:—as the *umbilical ring*, *inguinal ring*, &c.

RINGWORM, *Herpes circinatus*—r. of the

Scalp, Porrigo scutulata—r. Ulcerative, Herpes exedens—r. Vesicular, Herpes pręputil.

RIRE ou **RIS**, Risus—r. Canin, Canine laugh—r. Moqueur, Canine laugh—r. Sardonien, Canine laugh, Risus sardonicus—r. Sardonique, Canine laugh.

RISAGON, Cassumunar.

RISIGALLUM, Orpiment.

RISING, see Regurgitation—r. of the Lights, Cynanche trachealis.

RISING or **ELEVATION OF THE PULSE**, *Pulsus elevatio*. The pulse is said to rise, when it becomes more full and frequent, as occurs in the exacerbation of acute diseases.

RISORIVUS NOVUS. Santorini gives this name to a portion of the platysma myoides, which passes from the cheek towards the commissure of the lips.

RISIGALLUM, Orpiment.

RISUS, from *ridere*, *risum*, 'to laugh.' *Gelus*, *Laughing*, *Laughter*, *Laugh*, (F.) *Rire* ou *Ris*. An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, and of the lips in particular, accompanied with a sonorous and interrupted respiration, commonly indicating mirth and satisfaction.

RISUS APIUM, *Ranunculus sceleratus*—r. Caninus, Canine laugh—r. Involuntarius, Canine laugh—r. Sardonicus, Canine laugh—r. Spasticus, Canine laugh.

RITA-CRISTINA. A celebrated double monster, born in Sardinia, in 1829. It lived to be nearly nine months old. Two distinct bodies were united at the pelvis. Below, the monster was single.

RIVER WEED, *Conferva rivalis*.

RIZ, *Oryza*.

ROAN TREE, *Sorbus acuparia*.

ROB, *Roob*, *Robub*, *Rohob*, *Rohab*, (F.) *Extrait des fruits*. This word, of Arabic extraction, means the juice of any fruit thickened to the consistence of honey by evaporation, before it has fermented. The juice of the grape, boiled to this consistence, was called *Sapa*, and, when not quite so thick, *Defrutum*.

ROB CYNOSBATUS, *Confectio rosę caninę*—r. *ex Moris*, *Diamorion*—r. *Nucum*, *Diacaryon*.

ROBIN RUN-AWAY, *Glechoma hederaceum*.

ROBINIA AMA'RA, *Family*, *Leguminosę*. *See Syst. Diadelphia Decandria*. The roots of the *Robinia amara* of Cochinchina are bitter, and have been recommended, especially in that country, in diarrhoea and dyspepsia.

ROBINIA PSEUDO-ACA'CIA, *Pseudacacia odorata*, *False Aca'cia*, *Black Locust*, *Locust-tree*; native of America. The flowers are said to possess antispasmodic properties.

ROBORANS, *Corroborant*.

ROBORANTIA, *Tonica*.

ROBUB, *Rob*.

ROCCELLA, *Lichen roccella*—r. *Tinctoria*, *Lichen roccella*.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR HOOPING-COUGH. An empirical preparation, composed of *ol. olive*. ℥xvj, *ol. succin.* ℥viii, *ol. caryoph.* q. s. to scent it strongly.

ROCHER, see *Temporal bone*.

ROCHETTA ALEXANDRINA, *Soda*.

ROCKET GARDEN, *Brassica eruca*—r. *Roman*, *Brassica eruca*.

ROCK ROSE, *Helianthemum Canadense*, *H. Corymbosum*.

ROCOU, *Terra Orleana*.

RODSCHIEDIA BURSA PASTORIS, *Thlaspi bursa*.

ROGNE, *Psora*.

ROHAB, *Rob*.

ROHENA BARK, *Swistenia*.

ROHOB, *Rob*.

ROHUN, see *Strychnos nux vomica*.

ROIDEUR CADAVERIQUE, *Rigor mortis*.

ROISDORFF, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. Alkaline waters in Germany, which contain carbonic acid and carbonate of soda.

ROLLER, *Bandage*, *Fascia*.

ROMARIN, *Rosmarinus*—r. *Sauvage*, *Ledum sylvestre*.

ROME, (CLIMATE OF.) The climate of Rome, as regards its physical qualities, is considered to be one of the best in Italy. It is peculiarly still; and, hence, has been esteemed favorable as a winter climate in pulmonary diseases, and for invalids generally, as it admits of their taking exercise in the open air at a lower temperature than they otherwise could do. In the early stages of consumption, Sir James Clark generally found the climate favourable.

ROMPEURE, *Hernia*.

RONCE, *Rubus idęus*—r. *Bleue*, *Rubus cęsius*—r. *de Montagne*, *Rubus chamęmorus*—r. *Noire*, *Rubus fruticosus*.

RONCHUS, *Snoring*, *Stertor*.

ROUND, *Round*—r. *Grand*, *Teres major*—r. *Petit*, *Teres minor*.

RONFLEMENT, *Snoring*, *Stertor*, see *Rattle*—r. *de Diable*, *Bruit de Diable*.

ROOB, *Rob*.

ROOF OF THE MOUTH, *Palate*.

ROOT, *Radix*—r. *Ague*, *Aletris farinosa*—r. *Bitter*, *Apocynum androsęmifolium*—r. *Canada*, *Asclepias tuberosa*—r. *Red*, *Celastrus*—r. *Rough*, *Liatris*—r. of *Scarcity*, *Beta hybrida*—r. *Squaw*, *Actęa racemosa*—r. *Sweet*, *Acorus calamus*—r. *Unicorn*, *Aletris farinosa*—r. *Yellow*, *Xanthoriza apiifolia*—r. *Yellow*, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*.

ROPE BARK, *Dorca palustris*.

ROQUETTE, *Brassica eruca*, *Soda*.

RORELLA, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

RORIF'EROUS, *Ror'ifer*, (F.) *Rorif'ere*, from *ros*, 'dew,' and *ferro*, 'to carry.' An epithet given to vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs.

RORIFEROUS DUCT, *Thoracic duct*.

ROS, *Sperm*—r. *Calabrinus*, *Fraxinus ornus*—r. *Solis*, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

ROSA, *R. centifolia*—r. *Afzeliana*, *R. canina*.

ROSA ALBA, *R. veritatis'ima*, *R. leucantha*. *The White Rose*, (F.) *Rosier blanc*. *Family*, *Rosacęe*. *See Syst. Icosandria Polygynia*. The flowers of this species possess similar but inferior qualities to the damask.

ROSA ARMATA, *R. canina*—r. *Austriaca*, *R. Gallica*—r. *Calycina*, *R. canina*.

ROSA CANINA, *R. sylvestris seu sentico'sa seu Swartzia'na seu Afzelia'na seu arma'ta seu calyci'na seu rubra vulg'aris*, *Oynor'rhodon*, *Caniru'bus*, *Caninus Sentis*, *Cynocyt'isus*, *Cynospas'tum*, *Cynos'batus*, *Dog Rose*, *Wild Briar*, *Hip Tree*, (F.) *Rose du chien*, *Eglantier de chien*, *E. sauvage*. The fruit of this variety, called *Heps* or *Hips*, has a sourish taste, and is formed into a conserve. See *Confectio cynosbati*. It is seldom employed, except to give form to more active remedies; as to pills, boluses, linctures, &c.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA, see *Hecatophyll'la*, *Damask Rose*, *Rosa Damasc'na*, *R. Pal'tida*, (F.) *Rosier à cent feuilles*, *Rhodon*, *Rosa*. The petals of this rose have an extremely fragrant odour, and subacidulous taste. They are laxative; but are scarcely used for any purposes except for the distillation of rose water, *Oil of Roses*, *Oleum Rosa*, and the formation of a syrup.

ROSA DAMASCENA, *R. centifolia*.

ROSA GAL'LICA, *R. Austriaca*, *Rosa rubra*, *Red Rose*, (F.) *Rosier de Provine*. The petals of this variety are astringent; and are used in infusion, conserve, &c.

ROSA LEUCANTHA, R. alba—r. Pallida, R. centifolia—r. Rubra, R. Gallica—r. Rubra vulgaris, R. canina—r. Saltans, Essera—r. Senticosa, R. canina—r. Swartziana, R. canina—r. Sylvestris, R. canina—r. Usatissima, R. alba.

ROSACE, Roseola.

ROSACEUS, Rhodinus.

ROSAGE, Rhododendron chrysanthemum.

ROSAGO, Nerium oleander.

ROSALIA, Scarlatina.

ROSALIE, Scarlatina.

ROSATUS, Rhodinus.

ROSE, Erysipelas—r. Christmas, Helleborus niger—r. Corn, Papaver rhœas—r. Damask, Rosa centifolia—r. Dog, Rosa canina—r. Dog, conserve or confection of, Confectio rosæ caninæ—r. du chien, Rosa canina—r. Rash, Roseola—r. Red, Rosa Gallica—r. Rock, Helianthemum Corymbosum—r. Spots, Spots, red—r. White, Rosa alba.

ROSEA, Rhodia.

ROSEBALM, SCARLET, Monarda coccinea.

ROSEBAY, AMERICAN, Rhododendron maximum.

ROSE DROP, Gutta rosæ.

ROSELLINA, Roseola.

ROSEMARY, Rosmarinus—r. Marsh, Statice limonium, and S. Caroliniana—r. Wild, Eriocophalus umbellulatus.

ROSENHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Rosenheim is 34 miles S. E. from Munich, in Bavaria. The waters contain sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, chlorides of calcium and magnesium, carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron. They are used as tonics.

ROSE'OLA, *Exanthē'sis Roseola*, *Rose Rash*, (F.) *Roséole*, *Éruption anomale*, *Rosace*, *Fièvre rouge*, *Efflorescence érysipélateuse*. An efflorescence in blushing patches, gradually deepening to a rose-colour, mostly circular or oval; often alternately fading and reviving; sometimes, with a colourless nucleus; and chiefly on the cheeks, neck, or arms. It is frequently found, as a symptom, in dentition, dyspepsia, rheumatism, &c., and is of no consequence. See Roseola, Rubeola, and Scarlatina.

ROSEOLA ACNOSA, Gutta rosæ.

ROSEOLA ÆSTIVA. The affection which prevails in summer. The eruption is of a darker colour, and is attended with more itching.

ROSEOLA ANNULA'TA. Characterized by patches in the form of rose-coloured rays, with central areas of the colour of the skin.

ROSEOLA FICOSA, Sycosis—r. Variolosa, Roseole.

ROSE'OLE, *Roseola*, *Rosell'ina*, *False measles*, *French measles*, (F.) *Roséole*, *Fausse rougeole*. This name is also given by some to an acute exanthem, midway between measles and scarlatina, and which belongs to neither one nor the other, as it affords no protection against either. It is, also, termed *Rubcolæ* by some. An eruption which often precedes that of small-pox is termed *Roseola Variolosa*.

ROSE'OLE, Roseola, Roseolæ.

ROSE PINK, Chironia angularis.

ROSES, MILK OF. A cosmetic wash, formed, according to one method, of *subcarbonate of potash*, gr. vj; *oil of almonds*, ℥j; *essence of bergamot*, ℥ij; *aquæ rosæ*, ℥iij; *orange flower water*, ℥ij. Mix.

ROSEUS, Rhodinus.

ROSEWOOD, Rhodium lignum.

ROSEWORT, Rhodia.

ROSIER BLANC, Rosa alba—r. à Cent feuilles, R. centifolia—r. de Provins, Rosa Gallica.

ROSIN, BLACK, Colophonias—r. Brown, Colophonias—r. Weed, Silphium terebinthaceum—

r. White, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Yellow, see Pinus sylvestris.

ROSIO STOMACHI, Cardialgia—r. Ventriculi, Cardialgia.

ROSMARINUM, Rosmarinus.

ROSMARINUS, *R. officinalis seu latifolius seu horten'sis*, *Alchachil*, *Libano'tis coronaria*, *Dentrolib'anus*, *Rosemary*, (F.) *Romarin*. Family, Labiata. Ser. Syst. Diandria Monogynia. The tops of this plant, *Rosmarinus*, (Ph. U. S.) *Herba Anthos*, have a fragrant, grateful smell; and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste, which is dependent upon an essential oil, combined with camphor. Rosemary has been recommended in nervous headaches, in the form of infusion. It is now rarely used, except for its odour. The flower is called *Anthos*, *arōs*. Its oil—*Oleum Rosmarini*—is official. From two to six or ten drops are given in nervous complaints, rubbed up with sugar.

ROSMARINUS HORTENSIS, Rosmarinus—r. Lulfolius, Rosmarinus—r. Officinalis, Rosmarinus—r. Stachadis facie, Tencrium creticum—r. Sylvestris, Ledum sylvestre.

ROSSALIA, Scarlatina—r. Squamosa, Scarlatina.

ROSSI'GNOL. A name given, in France, to an affection to which pressmen are subject. It is a sprain, followed by tumefaction of the radiocarpal joint.

ROSSOLIO, see Spirit.

ROSTRUM, *Rhinchos*, *Rinchos*, *Ramplos*, 'a beak.' (F.) *Bec*. A name given to several old forceps, on account of their resemblance to the beaks of different birds. The principal were the *Rostrum corri'num*, *anati'num*, *psittaci'num*, *calturi'num*, *cyg'neum* vel *olori'num*, *grui'num*, *coacti'num*, &c.

ROSTRUM EXTERNUM, Olecranon—r. Porcium, Acromion—r. Posterius, Olecranon—r. Sphenoidale, Azyges processus.

ROSY BUSH, *Spiræa tomentosa*—r. Drop, Gutta rosæ—r. Whelk, Gutta rosæ.

ROT, Eructation.

ROT, Grinders', Asthma, grinders'.

ROTACISM, *Rotarium'us*, *Rhotaci'us*, *Prelit'mus rhotaci'us*, (F.) *Grassement*. A vicious pronunciation of the Greek, *Ρ, Ρου*, common in the northern parts of England; especially near Newcastle.

ROTACISMUS, *Grassement*.

ROTA'TOR, from *rota*, 'a wheel.' A name given to several muscles that turn the parts to which they are attached upon their axes:—such as, the oblique muscles of the eye, the pronators, supinators, &c.

ROTATOR, Trochanter.

ROTATOR'ES DORSI. Eleven small muscles on each side of the dorsal vertebra, which arise from the point or upper edge of each transverse process, and pass to the lower edge of the arch of the vertebra above, as far as the base of the transverse process. Their action is to rotate the individual vertebrae on each other.

ROTATOR'ES FEMORIS, Obturatores—r. Oculi, Oblique muscles of the eye.

ROTULA, Patella, Trochiscos—r. Genæ, Patella.

ROTULAD, see Rotular aspect.

ROTULAR, from *rotula*, 'the patella.' Relating or appertaining to the patella.

ROTULAR ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the rotula is situated.—Barclay. *Rotulad* is used by the same writer, adverbially, to signify 'towards the rotular aspect.'

ROT'ILE, Patella.

ROTUNDUS, Round.

ROUCOU, Terra Orleansa.

ROUEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. This water, known under the name, *Eau des fontaines de la Marguerite*, is cold, and contains carbonate of iron, carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium, &c. It is tonic.

ROUGE, Colcothar—*r. d'Angleterre*, Colcothar.

ROUGEÔLE, Rubeola—*r. Fausse*, Roseolæ.

ROUGEURS, Flush.

ROUGH ROOT, Liatriis.

ROUILLE, Rubiginous.

ROUND, *Teres*, *Rotundus*, (F.) *Rond*. Anatomists have given this name to many organs whose fibres are collected in round fasciculi. See *Teres*.

ROUND FORAMEN, *Fora'men rotundum*. A foramen of the sphenoid bone, a little behind the *foramen lacerum superius*, which gives passage to the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, called *superior maxillary*.

ROUND HEART, *Thaspium atropurpureum*.

ROUND LIGAMENTS OF THE UTERUS, *Ligamenta rotunda Uteri*, (F.) *Cordons sus-pubiens* (Ch.), *Cordons vasculaires*, *Ligaments ronds de l'utrus*. Two cords, which arise from the lateral and superior parts of the uterus, whence they proceed towards the abdominal rings, which they pass through, and terminate by vanishing in the areolar tissue of the groins, *mons veneris*, and *labia majora*. These cords are whitish, flattened, and narrower in the middle than at the extremities. According to Mr. Rainey, they are composed chiefly of the striped muscular fibre.

ROUTINE PRACTITIONER, *Routinist*.

ROUTINIST, pronounced *routene'ist*; (F.) *Routinier*; from (F.) *routine*; 'a regular habit or practice, unvaried by circumstances.' One who practises in such an unvaried manner:—*a routine practitioner*.

RUBBER, INDIAN, *Caoutchouc*.

RUBBING SOUNDS, *Bruit de Frottement*.

RUBE'DO, *Rubor*, Redness; from *rubere*, 'to be red.' A diffused, but not spotted, redness on any part of the skin; like that which arises from blushing. Blushing.

RUBEFA'CIENT, *Erethis'ma*, *Erethis'ticum*, *Rubefaciens*, from *rubens*, 'red,' and *facio*, 'I make.' (F.) *Rubéfiant*. That which produces redness. A medicine which causes redness of the skin. The action is called *Rubefaction*.

RUBÉFIANT, *Rubefacient*.

RUBE'OLA, *Rubeola vulgaris*, from *rubere*, 'to be red.' *Rose'olæ*, *Exanthe'ma Rubeola*, *Veterana*, *Blac'cia*, *Bovill'æ*, *Morbil'li*, *Scarlati'na pustulo'sa*, *S. Milia'ris*, *Febris morbillo'sa*, *Typhus morbillosus*, *Phœnicis'mus*; *Ecephy'mata*, *Measles*; (F.) *Rougeôle*, *Fièvre morbilleuse*. One of the major exanthemata; generally affecting individuals but once, and produced by specific contagion. The rash usually appears on the fourth, but sometimes on the third, fifth, or sixth day of a febrile disorder; and, after a continuance of four days, gradually declines with the fever. The disease generally commences from ten to fourteen days after the contagion has been received. The eruption first shows itself in distinct, red, and nearly circular spots, somewhat less than the ordinary areolæ of flea-bites. As these increase in number, they coalesce; forming small patches of an irregular figure, but approaching nearest to that of semicircles or crescents. These patches are intermixed with single, circular dots and with interstices of the natural colour of the skin. On the face they are slightly raised, so as to give the sensation of inequality of surface to the finger passed over the cuticle. The disappearance of the eruption is followed by desquamation of the cuticle. Measles is not dangerous

of itself; but it is liable to induce pneumonia in winter, and dysentery in summer, which are, at times, very fatal. These are apt to come on at the time of, or soon after, the disappearance of the eruption. When they supervene, they must be treated as idiopathic affections. It demands a general antiphlogistic treatment. Willan has pointed out a kind of RUBEOLA SPURIA, which he calls RUBEOLA sine CATARRHO. In this the rash runs its regular course, with little fever or catarrhal affection; affording no certain security against the common or regular disease. He also gives the name, RUBEOLA NIGRA or BLACK MEASLES, to an unusual appearance of the measles about the seventh or eighth day, when the rash becomes suddenly livid, with a mixture of yellow. It is devoid of inconvenience or danger; and is removed in a week or ten days by the mineral acids and tonics.

RUBEOLÆ, *Roseolæ*.

RUB'IA, *R. Tincto'rum seu peregrina seu sylvestris*, *Erythrod'anum*, *Rubia major*, *Radix rubra*, *Dyer's Madder*, *Madder*, (F.) *Garance*. Family, Rubiaceæ. Sex. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. The roots of this plant have a bitterish, somewhat austere, taste, and a slight, not agreeable, smell. They were formerly considered deobstruent, detergent, and diuretic.

RUBIG'INOUS, *Rubiginosus*, from *rubigo*, 'rust.' (F.) *Rouillé*. Rusty. Having the colour of rust. An epithet given to the sputa in certain cases of pneumonia.

RUBINUS VERUS, *Anthrax*.

RUBOR, *Rubedo*.

RUBR'ICA FABRI'LIS. A red, heavy, earthy matter, formerly employed for making drying plasters; *Hard Ruddle*, *Red Chalk*.

RUBRICA SINOP'ICA. A heavy, compact, reddish earth: formerly used in diarrhœa.

RUBRIN, *Hæmatin*.

RUBUS AFFINIS, *R. fruticosus*.

RUBUS ARCTICUS. The *Shrubby Strawberry*, *Dacca Norland'ica*. Family, Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Polygynia. The fruit is recommended by Linnæus as possessing antiseptic, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic qualities.

RUBUS BATUS, *R. Cassius*.

RUBUS CÆSIUS, *R. batus*; the *Deuberry plant*, (F.) *Ronce bleue*. The fruit resembles the blackberry in appearance and properties. The bark of the root of *R. Trivia'lis*, *American Deuberry*, is astringent.

RUBUS CHAMÆMORUS; the *Cloudberry Tree*, *Chamæmorus*, *C. Norvegica*, *Chamædryis*, *Cloudberry*, *Knot-berry*, (F.) *Ronce de Montagne*. The ripe fruit is sometimes prepared like a jam, and used in fevers, &c., to allay thirst. It has been much extolled as an antiscorbutic.

RUBUS FRAMBESIANUS, *R. Idæus*.

RUBUS FRUTICOSUS, *R. affinis seu paniculatus seu niger seu vulgaris*; the *Common Bramble*, which affords *Blackberries*, (F.) *Ronce noire*. The berries are eaten as a summer fruit, of which they form a poor variety. The bark of the root of the *Rubus villosus*, *American Blackberry*, *High or standing blackberry*, *Hairy American Bramble*, is astringent, and has been used in the last stages of dysentery, and in cholera infantum.

RUBUS IDÆUS, *R. frambosianus*, *Batos*; the *Raspberry*, (F.) *Framboise*, *Ronce*. The fruit of the best varieties is extremely agreeable; and is much used. It was, formerly, called *Batinos moron*.

RUBUS NIGER, *R. fruticosus*—*r. Paniculatus*, *R. fruticosus*.

RUBUS STRIGO'SUS, *Wild red raspberry*, of the United States. The leaves are often used as a mild astringent.

RUBUS TRIVIALIS, see *Rubus cæsius* — r. Villosus, see *Rubus fruticosus* — r. Vulgaris, *R. fruticosus*.

RUCTAMEN, Eructation.

RUCTATIO, Eructation.

RUCTUATIO, Eructation.

RUCTUOSITAS, see Eructation.

RUCTUS, Eructation — r. Acidus, *Oxyregmia* — r. Nidorosus, *Cnissoregmia*.

RUDDLE, HARD, *Rubrica fabrilis*.

RUDOLPHIA FRONDOSA, *Butea frondosa*.

RUE, Ruta — r. Common, Ruta — r. de Chèvre, *Galega officinalis* — r. Goat's, *Galega officinalis* — r. Goat's, Virginia, *Galega Virginiana* — r. Meadow, *Thalictron* — r. des Murailles, *Asplenium ruta muraria* — r. des Près, *Thalictron* — r. Sauvage, Ruta.

RUFT, Eructation.

RUGA, Wrinkle.

RUGINÉ, *Raspatorium*.

RUGISEMENT, *Rugitus*.

RUGITUS, *Brycheth'mos*, from *rugire*, *rugitum*, 'to roar.' (F.) *Rugissement*. A Latin word, which ordinarily expresses the roaring of the lion: and which is used, by some medical writers, to designate a particular species of *borborygmus* compared to it.

RUGOSE, Wrinkled.

RUGOUS, Wrinkled.

RUM, *Tafia*, *Motas'es Spirit*. A spirit distilled from sugar, or molasses. See Spirit.

RUMA, Mamma.

RUMEN, Hypogastrium.

RUMEX ACETO'SA, *R. tuberosus* seu *intermedius*, *Lap'athum pratense*, Common Sorrel, *Ox'alis Aceto'sa*, *Acetosa vulgaris* seu *pratensis*, *Anax'yris*, *A. arvensis*, *Sorrel*, *Sour dock*, *Acetosa nostras*, (F.) *Oseille*. Family, Polygonesæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Trigynia. The leaves are sour, and are used in cookery, and also as a refrigerant.

RUMEX ACUTUS; *Sharp-pointed Wild dock*, *Oxylap'athum*, *Lap'athum*, *L. sylvestrè* seu *acutum*, *Rumex*, *R. paludosus* seu *pumillus*, *Lap'athos*, (F.) *Patience sauvage*. The decoction of the root has long been used in cutaneous affections. It is, sometimes, employed for the cure of the itch.

RUMEX ÆTNE'NSIS, *R. scutatus*.

RUMEX ALPINUS, *Aceto'sa Alpina*. The systematic name of the plant that affords the *Monk's Rhubarb*, (F.) *Rhabarb des Moines*. See *Rumex patientia*.

RUMEX AQUATICUS, *Rumex hydrolapathum* — r. Britannica, *Rumex hydrolapathum* — r. Confer'tus, *R. patientia* — r. Dignus, *Oxyria reniformis* — r. Glaucus, *R. scutatus* — r. Hastatus, *R. scutatus* — r. Hastifolius, *R. scutatus*.

RUMEX HYDROLAP'ATHUM, *Water-Dock*, *Hydrolapathum*, *Rumex aquaticus*, *Herba Britan'nica*, *Rumex Britan'nica*, *Lap'athum aquaticum*, (F.) *Pareille*, *Patience d'eau*. The leaves of this plant are subacid, and said to be laxative. The root has been used as a tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic. It has also been employed externally in some cutaneous affections.

RUMEX INTERMEDIUS, *R. acetosa*.

RUMEX OBTUSIFO'LICUS, *Lap'athum sylvestrè*, *Blunt-leaved Dock*. The root of this, as well as of *R. crispus*, has similar virtues to that of the other species.

RUMEX OXYOTUS, *R. scutatus* — r. Paludosus, *R. acutus*.

RUMEX PATIEN'TIA, *R. confer'tus*, *Lap'athum hortensè*, *Rhabarb'barum monacho'rum*, *Hippolap'athum*, *Patientia*, *Garden Patience*, *Monk's Rhubarb*, (F.) *Patience*. This root, which is supposed to possess the virtues of rhubarb, but in an

inferior degree, is, according to Linnæus, obtained from the *Rumex patientia*; according to Murray, from the *Rumex alpinus*.

RUMEX PUBILLUS, *R. acutus*.

RUMEX SANGUIN'EUS. The root of the bloody dock has an austere and astringent taste; and has been employed in dysentery. It is called, also, *Lap'athum sanguineum*, (F.) *Oseille ou Patience Rouge*, *Sangdragon*.

RUMEX SCUTA'TUS, *R. glaucus* seu *hastifolius* seu *Ætne'nsis* seu *oxyotus* seu *hastatus*, *French Sorrel*, *Aceto'sa rotundifolia* seu *Roma'na* seu *Rotundifolia hortens'is* seu *scutata*, *Lap'athum scutum* seu *rotundifolia*, *Roman or Garden Sorrel*, *Green Sauce*, (F.) *Oseille boucher*, *Oseille ronde*, *Petite O*. Virtues the same as those of the common sorrel.

RUMEX TUBEROSUS, *R. acetosa*.

RUMINA'TION, *Ruminatio*, from *ruma* or *rumen*, 'the gullet.' *Mercurius*. A function peculiar to ruminating animals, by which they chew a second time the food they have swallowed. An analogous phenomenon is sometimes seen in man.

RUMP, *Croupion* — r. Bone, *Coccyx*.

RUNCINA, *Raspatorium*.

RUNCINULA, *Raspatorium*.

RUNNET, *Rennet*.

RUNNING, *Curus*, (F.) *Course*. A succession of leaps, executed with rapidity, to transport the body quickly from one place to another.

RUNUNCULA, *Raspatorium*.

RUPES, Lips of the Vulva.

RU'PIA, *Ulcus atonicum*, *Ecephly'sis Rhy'pia*, *Rhy'p'aria*, from *rupes*, 'filth.' An eruption of large flattish blebs, which contain a fluid—at first serous, afterwards puriform, and often bloody, which rapidly concretes into crusts, at the base of which are ulcers of variable depths.

It requires the use of tonics internally, and of stimulating ointments externally.

RUPTIBILITAS, *Fragilitas*.

RUPTIO, *Rhexis*.

RUPTORIUM, *Cauterium* — r. *Commune*, *Potassa fusa*.

RUPTURA, *Ecrexis*, *Hernia*, *Laceration*, *Rhexis* — r. *Cornes*, *Ceratorrhæxis* — r. *Herniosa*, *Hernia* — r. *Ovarii*, *Oariorrhæxis* — r. *Uteri*, *Uterus*, *rupture of the* — r. *Vaginae*, *Colporrhæxis*.

RUPTURE, *Hernia*, *Rhexis* — r. *du Coeur*, *Cardiorrhæxis* — r. *of the Groin*, *Bubonocèle* — r. *de la Matrice*, *Uterus*, *rupture of the* — r. *Wort*, *Herniaria glabra*.

RUPTURED, see *Hernial*.

RUSCUS, *R. aculeatus*, *Bruscus*, *Oxymyr'rhinë*, *Oxymyr'rhinë*, *Myrtacan'tha*, *Catan'gelo*, *Myacan'tha*, *Scop'ia regia*, *Wild Myrtle*, *Centromyrrinë*, *Butcher's Broom*, (F.) *Petit houx*, *Fragon*. Family, *Smilacææ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Diœcia Monadelphica*. The root has been recommended as an aperient and diuretic.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS, *Ruscus*.

RUSCUS HYPOGLOS'SUM; *U'cula'ria*, *Hypoglossum*, *Bialin'gua*, *Bonifa'cia*, *Laurus Alexandri'na angustifolia*, (F.) *Laurier Alexandria*. Formerly used against relaxed uvula.

RUSH, SWEET, *Acorus calamus*, *Juncus odoratus*.

RUSMA, see *Orpiment*.

RUSPINI'S STYPTIC, see *Styptic*, *Ruspini's*. RUSPINI'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. An empirical preparation, composed of *Florentine orris* ℥viij, *cloves* ℥j, *rectified spirit Oij*, *amblyris* ℥i.

RUT, Heat.

RUTA, *Ruta graveolens* seu *hortens'is* seu *a'tera*, *Common Rue*, *Peg'anum*, *Bea'ea*, (F.) *Rue*, *Rhuc*, *Rue sauvage*. Family, *Rutacææ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Decandria Monogynia*. The plant has a

strong, ungrateful odour, and bitter pungent taste. It is acrid, so as to blister the skin. Its properties are reputed to be tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. xv to ℥ij.

Oleum Ruta, distilled Oil of Rue, is antispasmodic; and, externally, rubefacient. Dose, gr. ij to vj.

RUTA ALTERA, Ruta—r. Capraria, Galega officinalis—r. Graveolens, Ruta—r. Hortensis, Ruta—r. Muraria, Asplenium ruta muraria.

RUTABULUM, Penis.

RUTA'CEUM, from *Ruta*, 'rue.' Vinegar of rue.

RUTIDOMA, see Rutidosis.

RUTIDOSIS, *Rutido'sis*, *Rhytido'sis*, from *rutidōs*, 'I wrinkle.' The act of wrinkling; as

Rutido'ma means a shrivelled or wrinkled body. A destruction or atrophy of the eye. Corrugation and subsidence of the cornea.

RUYSCHIA'NA TU'NICA, (F.) *Lame* ou *Membrane Ruyschienne*. According to Ruysch, and the greater part of his disciples, the choroid coat of the eye is formed of two laminae. His son gave to the inner the name *Tunica Ruyschia'na* or *Membra'na Ruyschia'na* seu *Ruysch'ii*.

Tunica Cellulo'sa Ruyschia'na is the areolar substance under the peritoneal covering of the stomach. It is not numbered among the coats of that organ.

RYE, Secale—r. Horned, Ergot—r. Spurred, Ergot.

RYTIDOSIS, Rutidosis.

RYTIS, Wrinkle.

S.

S. A. &c., see Abbreviation.

SABADILLA, *Veratrum sabadilla*, see *Veratrina*.

SABADILLIN, see *Veratrina*.

SABATILLA, *Veratrum sabadilla*.

SABBATIA, *Chironia angularis*—s. *Angularis*, *Chironia angularis*.

SABINA, *Juniperus sabina*.

SABINE, *Juniperus sabina*.

SABLÉ, *Maculo'sus*, 'sanded.' Having the appearance as if strewed with sand. The terms *sablé* and *piqueté* are sometimes applied to the brain, when a slice of it exhibits red points as if it had been strewed with red sand. Such is the case in cerebral hyperæmia.

SABOT DE VÉNUS JAUNE, *Cypripedium luteum*.

SABUCUS, *Sambucus*.

SABULOUS, *Sabulo'sus*, *Areno'sus*, *Psammo'sis*. The sandy deposit often seen in the urine.

SABULUM CONARII, see Pineal gland.

SABURA, *Saburra*.

SABUR'RA, *Sabu'ra*, *Sordes*. This word signifies, by derivation, coarse sand, or ballast. In its common acceptation, it means *foulness of the stomach*, as it is sometimes called;—vitiated matters supposed to be retained and accumulated in the stomach—the result of imperfect digestion—and which have been sometimes considered as a morbid product of the mucous secretion of that organ, or of the biliary secretion; at others, as a residuum from alimentary substances badly digested. The *Saburral state*, *Collu'vies gas'trica*, *Urudita'tes ventric'uli*, *Gastri'mus*, (F.) *Embarras gastrique*, *État saburral*, is an accumulation of *saburrae*. (F.) *Saburres gastriques*, in the stomach, which the Humourists considered to be the cause of a number of diseases.

SABURRA VERMINOSA, Helminthiasis.

SABURRATIO, *Arenatio*.

SABURRES GASTRIQUES, see *Saburra*.

SAC HERNIAIRE, Hernial sac.

SACCATUS, Encysted.

SACCHAR, *Saccharum*.

SACCHARINA, *Saccharollés*.

SACCHAROLÉS (F.), *Sacchari'na*, from *saccharum*, 'sugar.' A name given by MM. Henry and Guibourt to medicines which have sugar or honey for excipient, or for predominant principle. M. Béral so calls an exact mixture of pulverized sugar with other substances also in powder, but in less quantity.

SACCHAROM'ETER, (F.) *Saccharomètre*, *Pleurosirop*, from *saccharum*, 'sugar,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' A hydrometer adapted for determining the density of syrups.

SACCHAROMYCES, *Torula cerevisia*.

SACCHARORRHŒA, *Glycyrrhœa*—s. *Cutanea*, *Sudor dulcis*.

SACCHARORRHŒA LAC'TEA, *Galactorrhœa sacchara'ta*. A secretion of unusually sweet milk.

SACCHARORRHŒA PULMONA' LIS, *Sputum dulcè* seu *saccharatum*. The copious expectoration of unusually sweet matter from the lungs.

SACCHARORRHŒA URINOSA, *Diabetes mellitus*.

SAC'CHARUM, *Sacchar*. From Arabic, or rather Sanscrit, *Sa-kar*, 'white earth;' *Suchar*, *Succhar*, *Sutter*, *Zuchar*, *Zu'caro*, *As'sakur*, *Tigala*, *Zac'charum*, *Zosar*, *Zu'charum*, *Zuc'carum*, *Zuchra*, *Mel arundina'ceum*, *Sugar*, (F.) *Sucre*. The produce of the juice of the *Sac'charum officinarum* vel *officinale* of Linnæus, *Cal'amus Indicus*, *Cal'amus Sacchari'nus*, *Sugar Cane*, (F.) *Canne à Sucre*, *Cannamelle*; *Arundo saccharif'era* of Sloane. *Family*, Gramineæ. *Ser. Syst.* Triandria Digynia) and also of the beet, maple, &c.

True Sugars are those with which alcoholic fermentation may be effected, by the addition of yeast and water. They are:—

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Varieties.</i>
1.....	{ Hard sugar of the cane, maple, beet, chestnut, &c.
2.....	{ Liquid sugar, sugar of malt, of the sweet potato, molasses, honey, &c.
3.....	{ Hard sugar of the grape, ripe fruits, starch, diabetes, &c.
4.....	Hard sugar of the mushroom.

Imperfect sugars are those in which alcoholic fermentation cannot be effected by means of yeast and water.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Varieties.</i>
1.....	Manna.
2.....	Sugar of Milk.
3.....	Sugar of jelly or glue.
4.....	Liquorice.
5.....	Picromel.

Sugar is prepared from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, boiled with the addition of quicklime or common vegetable alkali. It is used, in pharmacy, for the preparation of syrups, conserves, lozenges, &c. It is very nutritious, and is employed as an aliment, and as a demulcent

and antiseptic. Dissolved in small quantities in water, as in tea, it is apt to disagree with dyspeptics; an evil which does not always occur when the same substance is taken more largely.

SACCHARUM ACER'NUM, *S. Canadense*, *Maple Sugar*, is often used as a demulcent.

SACCHARUM ALBUM, *S. purificatum*, *Saccharum* (Ph. U. S.), *White Sugar*, *Refined Sugar*, *Sal Indus*, is the *Loaf Sugar*. *Double-refined Sugar* has been called *Tabarzet*.

SACCHARUM CANDIDUM, *S. candum seu cantum seu canthum*, *Al'phenic*, *Nabot*, *Sugar candy*, (F.) *Sucre Candi*, is the crystallized juice of the cane.

SACCHARUM CANDUM, *S. Candidum*—*s. Cantum*, *S. Candidum*—*s. Canthum*, *S. Candidum*—*s. Commune*, *Saccharum non-purificatum*.

SACCHARUM HORDEA'TUM, *Barley Sugar*, *Penides*, *Penid'ium*, *Saccharum penid'ium*, is a variety of sugar candy.

SACCHARUM LACTIS, *Sugar of milk*.

SACCHARUM NON-PURIFICA'TUM, *Muscovado*, *raw or brown or moist sugar*, is the *S. commune*, *S. rubrum*, *Mel cannae*, or *coarse sugar*.

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM, see *Saccharum*—*s. Penidium*, *Hordeatum*—*s. Rosaceum*, *Confectio rosee gallicae*—*s. Saturni*, *Plumbi superacetos*.

SACCHARURE, from *saccharum*, 'sugar.' A medicine resulting from the intimate union of sugar with the medicinal principles of alcohol or ethereal tinctures.—Béral.

SACCULATED, Encysted.

SACCULATUS, Encysted.

SACCULI ADIPOSITI, *Fatty vesicles*—*s. Chalicophori*, see *Lacunæ of Bone*—*s. Laryngei*, *Ventricles of the larynx*.

SACCULI MEDICINA'LES, *Bags containing medicinal substances*.

SACCULI MEDULLARES, see *Medullary membrane*.

SACCULUS, diminutive of *saccus*, 'a little sac.' This name has been given to two sacs formed by the membranous vestibule, which open into each other, and contain the *otolithes* and *otoconies*: one of these is termed the *sacculus vestib'uli*, the other *sacculus*. See *Semicircular canals*.

SACCULUS, Marsupium—*s. Cephalicus*, *Cucupha*—*s. Chylifer seu rorifer*, *Receptaculum chyli*—*s. Cordis*, *Pericardium*—*s. Ellipticus*, see *Semicircular canals*.

SACCULUS LARYN'GIS, A cæcal pouch, of variable size, formed by the mucous membrane in the ventricles of the larynx.—Hilton.

SACCULUS MEDICINALIS, *Pulvinar medicatum*—*s. Sphericus*, see *Semicircular canals*—*s. Vestibuli*, *Semicircular canals*.

SACCUS, Sac—*s. Coli*, *Cæcum*—*s. Cordis*, *Pericardium*—*s. Herniosus*, *Hernial sac*—*s. Epiploicus*, *Epiploon*—*s. Intestini crassi*, *Cæcum*—*s. Lacrymalis*, *Lachrymal sac*—*s. Lacrumalis*, *Lachrymal sac*—*s. Lacteus*, *Receptaculum chyli*—*s. Mucosus*, see *Bursæ mucosæ*—*s. Pleurae*, *Pleura*—*s. Venarum cavarum*, *Sinus dexter cordis*—*s. Venarum pulmonalium*, *Sinus pulmonalis*.

SACER, Sacral—*s. Ignis*, *Herpes zoster*—*s. Morbus*, *Epilepsy*—*s. Musculus*, *Transversalis dorsii*.

SACERDOTIS PENIS, *Arum maculatum*.

SACHET (F.), *Sacculus*, 'a bag.' A small bag containing perfumes to be placed among clothes to communicate to them an agreeable odour. The following is a formula for the powder they contain. *Powdered cloves* and *powdered cassia*, each one ounce; *powdered orris root*, an ounce and a half; *powdered yellow sandal wood*, one drachm; *oil of roses*, twenty-four drops; *oil of lavender*, *oil of bergamot*, each one drachm; *musk*, six grains. A scent-bag.

SACK. A wine used by our ancestors; *Vin sec*. Probably *Sherry*.

SACK, *Saccus*, *Seclusorium*; *Sax. jac*. A bag or pouch.

SACK, HER'NIAL, *Saccus herniosus*, (F.) *Sac herniaire*. An envelope or pouch, formed by the serous membrane of the cavity, whence a viscus has escaped. We distinguish, in a hernial sac, its orifice or the opening by which it communicates with the great cavity lined by the serous membrane: its *cervix* or *neck*, (F.) *Collet*, the narrow portion on the outside of the orifice, where strangulation sometimes occurs: the *body*, (F.) *Corps*, which is the round prominent part; and the *fundus* or *bottom*,—the part opposite to the orifice.

SACK POSSET; from *sack*, 'the wing,' and *posset*. A posset made of sack, milk and other ingredients.

SACK, SEROUS. The shut cavity formed by any serous membrane, as by the pleura or peritoneum.

SACRAD, see *Sacral*.

SACRA FISTULA, *Vertebral column*.

SACRAL, *Sacer*, (F.) *Sacré*. That which belongs or relates to the sacrum. A name given to several parts.

SACRAL ARTERIES are distinguished into 1. The *anterior or middle sacral. Median Artery of the Sacrum* of Chaussier, which arises from the posterior part of the abdominal aorta, in front of the 4th lumbar vertebra. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the sacro-vertebral articulation, and on the anterior surface of the sacrum. It furnishes many lateral branches, which unite with the lateral sacral arteries, and enter the anterior sacral foramina, to be distributed to the membranes of the marrow, &c. 2. The *lateral sacral arteries*, which are two in number; one on each side. They arise from the hypogastric, from the ilio-lumbar, or from the gluteal; and descend before the anterior sacral foramina, anastomosing in an arched manner, towards the coccyx, with the middle sacral. They give off *external and posterior branches*, which enter the sacral foramina; and *internal branches*, which are distributed to the pyramidalis, sacrum, &c.

SACRAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the region where the sacrum is situated.—Barclay. *Sacrad* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify 'towards the sacral aspect.'

SACRAL EXTREMITIES. The lower limbs.

SACRAL GROOVES, (F.) *Gouttières sacrées*. Two longitudinal excavations, slightly marked, at the posterior surface of the sacrum; which appear to terminate the vertebral grooves or gutters.

SACRAL NERVES, (F.) *Nerfs sacrés*, are generally six in number. They arise from the termination of the spinal marrow. The first, united with the great cord which descends from the lumbar plexus, concurs with the three others in the formation of the sacral or sciatic plexus. The third and fourth, with branches of the great sympathetic, form the hypogastric plexus. The fifth and sixth (*coccygeal nerve*) are distributed to the ischio-coccygeus muscle, and to the sphincter and levator ani.

SACRAL PLEXUS, *Sciatic plexus*.—the *sacral portion of the crural plexus* of Chaussier, constituted as just mentioned, is situate in front of the pyramidalis. It gives off, backwards, two branches, called the *puhic*, (F.) *honteux*, and the *lesser sciatic*. It terminates in the great sciatic nerve.

SACRÉ, Sacral.

SACROCOCCYGE'AL, *Sacro-coccygeus*. Relating to the sacrum and coccyx.

SACROCOCCYGE'AL ARTICULATION is that of

the lower extremity of the sacrum with the superior *facette* of the coccyx. It is closed by two ligaments;—an anterior and a posterior *sacro-coccygeal*.

SACROCOSTALIS, *Sacro-lumbalis*—*s. Fémoral*, *Gluteus major*.

SACROCOXAL'GIA, from *sacrum*, 'the os sacrum,' *coxa*, 'the hip,' and *algos*, 'pain,' a hybrid term. Some authors have called thus a rheumatic affection of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

SACROIL'IAC, *Sacro-ili'acus*. That which relates to the sacrum and ilium.

SACROIL'IAIC ARTICULA'TION, **SYM'PHYSIS**, or **SYNCHONDRO'SIS**, *Ilio-sacral articulation*, *symphysis* or *synchondrosis*, is the union of two surfaces;—two inclined planes, broader above than below; one formed by the sacrum, the other by the ilium. Both surfaces are incrustated by an articular cartilage. The bands which strengthen them are the two *sacro-sciatic ligaments*, the *sacro-spinal*, a *sacro-iliac* ligament, and some irregular fibres. The *sacro-iliac* ligament is a very thick assemblage of short, dense, irregular fibres, occupying the space which the sacrum and ilium leave between them, behind their articular surface. Some authors have termed some irregular fibres, situate in front of the sacro-iliac articulation, *anterior sacro-iliac ligaments*, in opposition to the preceding fasciæ, which they call *posterior sacro-iliac*.

SACROISCHIATICUS, *Sacro-sciatic*.

SACROLOMBAIRE, *Sacro-lumbalis*.

SACROLUMBAR, *Sacro-lumba'lis*, *Sacro-lombaire*. That which belongs to the sacrum and loins.

SACROLUMBAR, *Sacro-lumba'lis*, *Sacro-lumba'ris Muscle*, *Sacro-coxal'is*, *Dorso-trache'lian portion of the Sacro-spinal* of Chaussier, (*F.*) *Lombocoxo-trachélien*, *Sacro-lombaire*, is seated at the posterior part of the trunk; is thick and triangular below; flat and thin in the remainder, and terminates in a point at its upper extremity. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the corresponding portion of the crista ili; to the extremities of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebra; to the angles of the eleven inferior ribs; to the tuberosity of the first, and the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebra. The *sacro-lumbalis* straightens the vertebral column when bent forwards, and maintains it straight. By means of its insertion into the ribs, it can elevate or depress these bones, according as it contracts from above to below, or from below to above. It acts, consequently, sometimes as an inspiratory, at others as an expiratory muscle.

From six or eight of the lower ribs arises an equal number of fleshy portions, which terminate at the inner side of this muscle, and are called *Mus'culi Accessor'ii vel Additamentum ad Sacro-lumbalem*, (*F.*) *Accessoires du Sacro-lombaire*.

From the upper part of the sacro-lumbalis, a fleshy slip, called *Cervical'is descendens*, *Cervicalis descendens Diemerbroeck'ii*, *Transversalis collateral'is colli*, *Accessorius ad Sacro-lumbalem*, (*F.*) *Transversaire grêle*, runs up, to be fixed to the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebra, by three distinct tendons. These last parts, though separated by some anatomists, belong to the sacro-lumbalis.

SACROSCIAT'IC, *Sacro-ischiat'icus*. That which belongs to the sacrum and ischium.

SACROSCIATIC LIGAMENTS are two ligaments, which assist in securing the sacro-iliac articulation. The *great* or *posterior sacro-sciatic ligament* extends from the crista ili and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the tuberosity of the ischium. The *less* or *anterior sacro-sciatic liga-*

ment arises from the same point, and terminates in the spine of the ischium.

SACROSPINAL, *Dorso-trachelian* portion of the sacro-lumbalis.

SACROSPINA' LIS. That which relates to the sacrum and spine. Under this name, Chaussier describes the sacro-lumbalis, longissimus dorsi, transversalis, transverso-spinalis, and intertransversalis. He divides it into three portions.

SACROTROCHANTÉRIEN, *Pyramidalis*.

SACROVERT'EBRAL, *Sacro-vertebra'lis*. That which relates to the sacrum and the vertebrae.

SACROVERTEBRAL ARTICULATION is the junction of the last vertebrae of the loins with the sacrum. The angle which these two bones form at the anterior part has been called the *Prom'on-tory of the Sacrum*, or the *Sacro-vertebral Angle*.

SACROVERTEBRAL LIGAMENT is a strong ligament, which passes from the anterior part of each of the transverse processes of the last lumbar vertebra to be attached to the base of the sacrum. Its use is to maintain the articulation of those two bones *in situ*.

SACRUM, *Os sacrum*, *Os basilare*, *Os Alagaz*, *Os latum*, *Os clun'ium*, *Vertebra magna*, *Albagazi*, *H'eron ost'ion*, *Clunie*, *Subver'tebra*, *Subver'tebrium*, *Ver'tula*; from *sacer*, 'sacred;' because it contributes to protect the genital organs, which were considered sacred, or because it was offered in sacrifice. The bone, which forms the posterior part of the pelvis, and is a continuation of the vertebral column. The sacrum is symmetrical and triangular, situate at the posterior part of the pelvis, and concave anteriorly. It has,—
1. A *pelvic or anterior surface*, which corresponds to the pelvic cavity, and has four transverse furrows, that point out the parts where the primitive portions of the bone were separated from each other. On each side there are four foramina, called *anterior sacral*; these are oblique, and decrease in size, from above downwards. Through these pass the anterior branches of the sacral nerves. 2. A *spinal or posterior surface*, which is convex, rough, and covered by muscles. Upon the median line are four horizontal, tubercular eminences, forming a continuation of the spinous processes of the vertebra; and below, a triangular notch, where the *sacral canal* terminates. On each side of the surface are four foramina, called *posterior sacral*, which are smaller than the anterior, and give passage to the posterior branches of the sacral nerves. 3. The *vertebral surface or base*. Its greatest extent is transversely. It is articulated with the last lumbar vertebra. On it is seen the orifice of the *sacral canal*, of a triangular shape, which decreases in width from above downward; terminates the vertebral canal; is lined by a prolongation of the cerebral membranes; contains the fasciculi of the sacral nerves; communicates, externally, by the sacral foramina; and terminates at the triangular notch on the posterior surface of the bone. At the sides of the upper orifice of the sacral canal are two articular processes, which receive the articular processes of the last lumbar vertebra. The projection formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra, is called the *Prom'on-tory*, *Promontorium Ovis Sacri*, *Great Angle of the Sacrum* or *Sacro-vertebral Angle*. 4. A *coccygeal face or apex*, (*F.*) *Face coccygienne* ou *Sommet*, which is very narrow, and is articulated with the coccyx. 5. *Two lateral margins*, which have, above, a broad, oblique surface, articulated with the ilium.

The sacrum is developed by 30 to 36 points of ossification.

SADDLE, TURKISH, Sella Turcica.

SÆPES, Sepes.

SAFFLOW, *Carthamus tinctorius*.SAFFLOWER, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAFFRON, Crocus — *s. Bastard, Carthamus tinctorius* — *s. Dyers', Carthamus tinctorius* — *s. Flower, Carthamus tinctorius* — *s. Meadow, Colchicum autumnale*.

SAFRAN BÂTARD, *Carthamus tinctorius, Colchicum autumnale* — *s. des Indes, Curcuma longa* — *s. de Mars apéritif, Ferri subcarbonas* — *s. de Mars astringent, Colcothar* — *s. des Près, Colchicum autumnale* — *s. Racine de, Curcuma longa*.

SAFRANUM, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAFRE, Smalt.

SAGA, Sago.

SAGAPE'NUM, *Sag'apin, Serapi'non, (F.) Gomme staphique*. A gum-resin, supposed to be obtained from the *Fer'ula Per'sica*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. Its odour is fetid and alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous. It is in small, agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious; breaking with a horny fracture. It is a reputed antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to ℥ss.

SAGAPIN, Sagapenum.

SAGE, Salvia — *s. Indian, Eupatorium perforiatum* — *s. Jerusalem, Pulmonaria* — *s. Tree, Lantana* — *s. Wild, Salvia Africana*.

SAGE-FEMME, Midwife.

SAGENA, Epiploon.

SAGESSE DES CHIRURGIENS, *Sisymbrium Sophia*.

SAGIMEN VITRI, Soda, subcarbonate of.

SAGIT'TAL, *Sagitta'lia, Sagitta'tus, from sagitta, 'an arrow.'*

SAGITTAL FURROW, *Sagittal Groove, (F.) Gouttière sagittale*, is a channel on the median line of the inner surface of the skull-cap. It is excavated in the os frontis, in the two parietal and occipital bones, and extends from the crista galli to the internal occipital protuberance. It lodges the longitudinal sinus, which has been called the *sagittal sinus*.

SAGITTAL SUTURE, *Obela's sutu'ra, O. Raphæ, Sutura Virga'ta, S. juga'tis, S. Rabboid'es, Rhabdoid'es, Rhabdo'des, Rhabdoideus seu Biparieta'lis*. The suture which unites the two parietal bones, and which extends, from before to behind, on the median line, from the coronal suture to the lambdoidal. It is so called, from *sagitta, 'an arrow,'* because it seems to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

SAGITTA'RIA VARIAB'ILIS, *Arrowhead, Arrowleaf, Wapata* of Oregon; *Nat. Ord. Alismacæ*; esculent, yielding fecula like arrow-root. The roots are cooling and sub-astringent, and are at times applied to the feet in cases of yaws and dropsical swellings of the legs. The leaves are applied to the breasts to dispel milk.

SAGITTA'RIMUM ALEXIPHAR'MACUM, *Malac'ca radix, Canna In'dica, Arum'do Indica*. A root cultivated in the West Indies, and supposed to be a remedy for wounds by poisoned arrows.

SAGITTATUS, *Sagittal*.

SAGO, *Sagus, Saga, Sngu, Segu, Am'yllum pal-maceum, (F.) Sagou, Sague*. A fecula, obtained from the pith of the *Sagus rumph'i, Cycas circina'lia, C. revoluta, &c.*, growing in the Moluccas, Philippine Isles, &c., and which is brought to us in small grains. The same substance is, also, obtained from the West Indies, but it is inferior to that from the East. By boiling in water or milk, sago becomes soft and transparent, and forms an agreeable and nutritious food in febrile,

calculous, and other disorders. It is made palatable by sugar, lemon-juice, or wine, where the last is not contra-indicated.

To make sago into a proper mucilage for the sick, a tablespoonful of it should be macerated in a pint of water for two hours, and then boiled for fifteen minutes, stirring assiduously. Care must be taken, that the grains are perfectly dissolved by long boiling and constant stirring.

Sago posset is made by putting *sago, ℥ij*, into water, *℔ij*; boiling until the mucilage is formed: then rubbing *sugar, ℥ss*, on the rind of a lemon, and putting it with *tincture of ginger, ℥℥j*, into *sherry, Oss*; adding this mixture to the mucilage, and boiling for five minutes.—It is a good restorative.

SAGO, FRENCH, see *Solanum tuberosum*, and Arrow-root, common — *s. Portland Island, see Arum maculatum*.

SAGOU, Sago.

SAGU, Sago.

SAGUE, Sago — *s. Petit, see Solanum tuberosum*.

SAGUS, Sago — *s. Rumphii, see Sago*.

SAHARA, Insomnia.

SAIGNÉE, Blood-letting — *s. Spoliaticæ, Spoliativa phlebotomia*.

SAIGNEMENT DU NEZ, Epistaxis.

SAILORS, DISEASES, &c., OF. Sailors, by nature of their occupation, are liable to many diseases. Several of these may, however, be warded off by proper attention to cleanliness and ventilation.

SAIN BOIS, *Daphne gnidium* — *s. Doux, Adeps preparatus*.

SAINT AMAND, MINERAL WATERS OF. Sulphuretted waters, in the department of Du Nord, France. They contain carbonic and sulphohydric acids. The *Boue* or deposit contains sulphohydric acid, and salts of iron and magnesia. Temperature, 64° to 82° Fahr.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, CLIMATE OF. This sea-port of Florida is a frequent retreat during the winter season for the valetudinarian from the more northern parts of the United States. The climate is certainly comparatively mild and equable; but it is liable to frequent north-east storms. There are only a few days, however, in winter, in which the invalid cannot take exercise in the open air. Tampa Bay, and Pensacola, in Florida, and Mobile, in Alabama, which are sometimes visited by the consumptive, are less liable to the storms in question.

SAINT CHARLES'S ROOT, *Carlo Sancto (Radix)*.

SAINT CROIX, Santa Cruz.

SAINT JAMES'S WORT, *Senecio Jacobææ*.

SAINT JOHN'S DANCE, see *Mania, dancing* — *St. John's Wort, Hypericum perforatum*.

SAINT KITTS, see *West Indies*.

SAINT LEONARD'S, CLIMATE OF. This place, which is situate about a mile to the westward of Hastings, in Sussex, England, is less sheltered than it, and is therefore a less favourable retreat, during the winter months, for the phthical valetudinarian.

SAINT MYON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Some cold, acidulous waters at Saint Myon, near Riom, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. They contain free carbonic acid, subcarbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, and carbonate and sulphate of lime.

SAINT NECTAIRE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Springs in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France. They contain carbonic acid, bicarbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium. Temperature, 75° to 103° Fahr.

SAINT PARDAUX, MINERAL WATERS

OF. Chalybeate springs in the department of Allier, France. They contain carbonic acid and iron.

SAINT SAUVEUR, MINERAL WATERS OF. Sulphurous waters in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Temperature, 76° to 93° Fahr.

SAINT VINCENT'S, see West Indies.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE, Chorea, see Mania, dancing — s. Vitus's Dance of the Voice, Balbuties.

SAIRE, Essera.

SAL, Salt — s. Absinthii, Potassæ subcarbonas, see Potash — s. Acetosellæ, Potassæ oxalate of — s. Acetosus ammoniacalis, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis — s. Acidum benzoës, Benjamin — s. Albus, Soda, muriate of — s. Alembroth, Alembroth salt — s. Alkali, Soda, subcarbonate of — s. Alkalinus fixus fossilis, Soda — s. Amarum, Magnesie sulphas — s. Ammoniac, volatile, Ammonie carbonas — s. Ammoniacum, Ammonie murias — s. Ammoniacum martiale, Ferrum ammoniatum — s. Ammoniacum secretum Glauberi, Ammonie sulphas — s. Ammoniacum tartareum, Ammonie tartaras — s. Ammoniacum vegetabile, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis — s. Ammoniacus nitrosus, Ammonie nitras — s. Ammonie, Ammonie murias — s. Anglicanum, Magnesie sulphas — s. Antiepilepticus of Weissman, Cuprum ammoniatum — s. Antimonii, Antimonium tartarizatum — s. Ammoniacum, Ammonie murias — s. Artis, Alembroth salt — s. Asphaltitii, Bit noben — s. Catharticus amarum, Magnesie sulphas — s. Catharticus Glauberi, Soda, sulphate of — s. Communis, Soda, muriate of — s. Cornu cervi, volatile, Ammonie carbonas — s. Culinaris, Soda, muriate of — s. Digestivus Sylvii, Potassæ murias — s. Diureticus, Potassæ acetat — s. de Duobus, Potassæ sulphas — s. Ebsdamense, Magnesie sulphas — s. Enixum, Potassæ supersulphas — s. Epsomensis, Magnesie sulphas — s. Essentiale Benzoës, Benjamin — s. Febrifugus of Lemery, Potassæ supersulphas — s. Febrifugus Sylvii, Potassæ murias — s. Fontium, Soda, muriate of — s. Fossilis, Soda, muriate of — s. Fuliginis, Ammonie carbonas — s. Gemmæ, Soda, muriate of — s. Herbarum, Potassæ subcarbonas — s. Indus, Saccharum album — s. Lixiviosum, see Lixivium — s. Lucidum, Soda, muriate of — s. Marinus, Soda, muriate of — s. Martis, Ferri sulphas — s. Martis muriaticum sublimatum, Ferrum ammoniatum — s. Mirabile perlatum, Soda, phosphate of — s. Mirabilis Glauberi, Soda, sulphate of — s. Muriaticum baroticum, Baryta, muriate of — s. Nitrum, Potassæ nitras — s. Oasium, Ammonie carbonas — s. Panchrestum, Potassæ tartaras — s. Petræ, Potassæ nitras — s. Tartarum, Potassæ subcarbonas — s. Plumbi, Plumbi superacetat — s. Polychrestus, Potassæ sulphas — s. Polychrestus Glaeseri, Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure — s. Polychrestum Seignetti, Soda, tartarate of — s. Prunellæ, Potassæ nitras fuscus sulphatis paucillo mixtus — s. Rupellensis, Soda, tartarate of — s. Sapientie, Alembroth salt, Potassæ sulphas — s. Saturni, Plumbi superacetat — s. Scientiæ, Alembroth salt — s. Secretus Glauberi, Ammonie sulphas — s. Sedativus Hombergi, Boracic acid — s. Sedlicensis, Magnesie sulphas — s. Seignetti, Soda, tartarate of — s. Sennerti, Potassæ acetat — s. Seydachtzense, Magnesie sulphas — s. Sodæ, Soda, subcarbonate of — s. Sodomæ, Bit noben — s. Succini, Succinic acid — s. Tartari, Potassæ subcarbonas, see Potash — s. Tartari essentialis, Tartaric acid — s. Tartari sulphuratum, Potassæ sulphas — s. Urinæ, Microcosmicum Sal — s. Urinosum, Urea — s. Vegetabilis, Potassæ tartaras — s. Vitæ, Alembroth salt — s. Vitrioli, Zinci sulphas — s. Vitrioli narcotici, Boracic acid — s. Volatile, Ammonie car-

bonas, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus — s. Volatile Benzoës, Benjamin — s. Volatile boracis, Boracic acid — s. Volatile oleosum Sylvii, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus — s. Volatile succini, Succinic acid — s. Volatilis salis ammoniaci, Ammoniac carbonas — s. Vomitorium vitrioli, Zinci sulphas.

SALAAM CONVULSION, see Convulsion, Salaam.

SALAB, Salep.

SALACITAS, Satyriasis — s. Vulvæ, Nymphomania.

SALAD, CORN, Valeriana dentata.

SALAP, Salep.

SALCOMBE, (CLIMATE OF.) A small place — the Montpellier of Huxham — which is one of the warmest spots on the S. W. coast of England, and, therefore, in this respect adapted for the phthisical invalid as a winter retreat.

SALEP, *Saloop'* (so pronounced.) *Salab, Salap.* The prepared bulb of the *Orchis maculata* and other species of Orchis. The salep of Cachmere is from a species of *Eulophia*. Salep is in small, irregular, hard masses. In its composition in relation to water, it is closely analogous to tragacanth. It is possessed of similar virtues with sago, tapioca, &c. The mucilage is prepared by dissolving the powdered salep in hot water, with assiduous stirring, and adding to the solution sugar and milk.

SALER'NUM, (SCHOOL OF.) An ancient school of medicine at Salerno in Italy. It was established by Charlemagne, in 802; and was the first Christian university at which medicine was taught. It was much celebrated, especially in the 12th century. The work on hygiene, "*De Conservandâ Valetudine*," which bears its name, has passed through several editions in various languages. It is supposed to have been written by John of Milan, in 1100, and is in Leonine verses.

SALICARIA, *Lythrum salicaria.*

SALICINE, see Salix.

SALICORNIA ARABICA, &c., see Soda.

SALINE, *Sali'nus, Salina'cius, Sulina'cidus, Sali'tus, Salus, Hali'nus, Halny'rus, Halico'des, Sali'nous*, from *sal*. That which contains a salt, or has the properties of a salt.

SALINE DRAUGHT OR MIXTURE. This may be made as follows:—*Potassæ carbon.* ℥j, *acid. citricæ*, vel *tartar.* gr. xv, vel *succ. limon. recent.* ℥ss, *aque f* ℥vij, *syrrup. cjujusvis* ℥j. M. Given in divided doses as a febrifuge.

SALINE EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT OR MIXTURE is made by adding a due proportion of either of the acids above mentioned, or of lemon-juice, to the proper proportion of the carbonate of soda or potassa. About 25 grains of the acid saturate 30 grains of the carbonate. See Powders, soda.

SALINOUS, Saline.

SALIS AMMONIACI FLORES, Ammonie carbonas.

SALITIO, Leap.

SALITUS, Saline.

SALIUM, Saliva.

SALIUNCA, Valeriana Celtica.

SALIVA, *Si'alon, Si'elon, Si'alo'ma, Ptyema, Pty'alon, Pty'elon, Sa'ikum, Sputa'men, Sputa'mentum, Sputum, Spittle.* An inodorous, insipid, transparent, slightly viscid fluid; secreted by the parotid, submaxillary and sublingual glands, and poured into the mouth by the ducts of Steno, Wharton and Rivinus; the use of which is to mix with the alimentary bolus, and to serve in the process of digestion. It is composed, according to Berzelius, of 992.2 parts of water, 2.9 of a particular animal matter, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol, *pty'alin, princip'ium saliva'la,*

mat'ria sial'i'na, of 1.4 of mucus, 1.7 of chlorides of potassium and sodium, 0.9 of lactate of soda and animal matter, and 0.2 of soda.

SALIVÆ FLUXUS CIBO VISO, see Salivation.

SALIVAIRE, Salivary.

SALIVAL, Salivary.

SALIVANS, Sialagogue.

SALIVANT, Sialagogue.

SALIVARIS, Salivary — *s. Herba*, Anthemis pyrethrum.

SALIVARY, *Saliva'rius*, *Saliva'ris*, *Salivo'rus*, *Sal'ival*, *Sal'ivous*, from *saliva*, (F.) *Salivaire*. That which belongs to the saliva.

SALIVARY CALCULI, see Calculi, salivary.

SALIVARY FIS'TULE, *Sialosyrin'gee*, are such as depend upon an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands. Fistulæ are most commonly met with in the duct of Steno.

SALIVARY GLANDS, *Secreting organs of the saliva*, *Salival glands*, are situate symmetrically, to the number of four, on each side of the face. Their form is very irregular, and their extent varies according to individuals. Their excretory ducts — *Ductus Saliva'rii*, (F.) *Osnaux* ou *Conduits salivaires*, carry the saliva directly into the mouth, without pouring it into any intermediate reservoir, as happens in the case of some of the other glands. The salivary glands have been distinguished into,—1. The *parotid*; 2. The *sub-maxillary*; 3. The *sublingual*; and 4. The *intra-lingual* or *lingual*, seated at the inferior surface of the tongue, where the mucous membrane forms a fringed fold.

SALIVATIO, Salivation—*s. Mercurialis*, Salivation, mercurial.

SALIVATION, *Saliva'tio*, *Saliva'tio cal'ida*, *Epiph'ora ptyali's'ius*, *Sialis'mus*, *Sputum Ora*, *Sial'achus*, *Sialismus*, *Sialorrh'æa*, *Sialos'e'mia*, *Ptyali's'mus*, *Pty'alium*, *Fluxus sili'væ*, (F.) *Flux de Bouche*, *Flux salivaire*. A superabundant secretion of saliva; occasioned either locally, by the use of irritating masticatories, or under the influence of some cause which acts on the whole economy, and especially of mercurial preparations. In this last case it is accompanied by a coppery taste in the mouth, by swelling of the gums, and sometimes by looseness of the teeth. Salivation may usually be diminished by the use of astringents, laxatives, &c.

Ptyalismus acutus sympath'icus, *Salivæ fluxus cibo viso*, *Mouth watering*, the increased flow of saliva produced by the sight, smell, or thought of agreeable food, is a species of ptyalism, as well as the *Ptyalismus acutus mellitus*, *Apoceno'sis ptyali's'mus mellitus*, or *Sweet spittle*. In this the saliva has a sweet or mucilaginous taste.

SALIVATION, MERCURIAL, *Saliva'tio mercuria'lis*, *Sialos'e'mia mercurialis*, *Ptyali's'mus mercuria'lis*, *P. hydrargyri'us*, (F.) *Ptyalisme mercuriel*, *Salivation mercurielle*. Salivation produced by mercury. The stomatitis that accompanies it is termed *mercurial*, *Hydrar'gyro-stomatit'is*, (F.) *Stomatite mercurielle*.

SALIVATION MERCURIELLE, Salivation, mercurial.

SALIVATUM, Sialagogue.

SALIVOSUS, Salivary.

SALIVOUS, Salivary.

SALIX. The *Willow*, *Ptea*, (F.) *Sauze*. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system.

SALIX FRAG'ILIS, *S. pen'dula* seu *decip'iens* seu *amygdali'na* seu *persicifolia* seu *Russelia'na* seu *pippoph'æfolia* seu *Tretera'nii*, or Crack willow (Ph. D.) SALIX ALBA, *S. cæru'lea* seu *virgeli'na*, or White willow (Ph. D. and Ph. U. S.) SALIX LATIFOLIA, or broad-leaved willow. SALIX CA'PREA, *S. ephacela'ta* seu *tomentosa*, or Great

round-leaved willow (Ph. L.) SALIX PYRAM'DRIA seu HERMAPHRODIT'ICA. SALIX HU'MILIS, Low bush willow, Speckled willow. SALIX VITCE-LI'NA, SALIX ERYOCHFF'ALA. The bark of each of these has a slightly aromatic odour, and a bitter astringent taste, which is nearly the same in all the species. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used in intermittents, and in cases of dyspepsia, worms, &c. The active principle has been separated, and called *Sal'icine*. It is like the quinia in medicinal efficacy. Dose, ℞j to ℞j of the powder. Dose of *Salicine* from 4 to 6 grains.

SALIX ÆGYPTIACA, Calaf.

SALLOW, Lurid.

SALMIAC, Ammonia murias.

SALOOP, Salep.

SALPETRA, Soda, nitrate of.

SALPINGEMPHRAX'IS, from *σαλπιγξ*, 'the Eustachian tube,' and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the Eustachian tube; — a cause of deafness.

SALPINGIT'IS, from *σαλπιγξ*, 'a tube,' and *itis*, 'denoting inflammation.' Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINGOCYCE'ISIS, *Paracyc'is tuba'ria*, *Gravid'itas tuba'ria*, from *σαλπιγξ*, 'a tube or trumpet,' and *κύσις*, 'pregnancy.' Tubal pregnancy. — See Pregnancy.

SALPINGOMALLËEN, Tensor tympani — *s. Staphylinus internus*, Levator palati.

SALPINGOPHARYNGË'US, from *σαλπιγξ*, 'a trumpet,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Valsalva and Douglas have given this name to a bundle of fibres, which passes from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx.

SALPINGOSTAPHYLINUS, Circumflex muscle.

SALPINGOSTENOCHOR'IA, from *σαλπιγξ*, 'a tube,' *στενός*, 'narrow,' and *χωρα*, 'space.' Narrowness or stricture of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINX, Tuba.

SALSAFI, Tragopogon.

SALSAMENTUM CRUDUM, Omotarichos.

SALSAPARILLA GERMANICA, Sarsaparilla Germanica.

SALSEDO MUCRUM, Potassæ nitras.

SALSEPAREILLE, Smilax sarsaparilla — *s. d'Allemagne*, Sarsaparilla Germanica.

SALSILAGO, Muria.

SALSOLA DECUMBENS, S. Kali.

SALSO'LA KALI, *S. Decum'bens*, *Kali soda*, *Prickly Saltwort*, *Kali spinosum cochlea'tum*, *Tragus* sive *Tragum Matth'oli*. This plant, as well as the *Salsola sati'ra* and the *Salsola acida* seu *longifolia*, *Kali iner'mis* seu *soda*, *Herba vitæ*, produces the alkaline salt, commonly called *Barrilla*, *Soda*, or *Kelp*.

SALSOLA LONGIFOLIA, S. Kali — *s. Sativa*, &c., see S. Kali, and Soda — *s. Soda*, see S. Kali.

SALSUGINOSUS, Halmyrodes.

SALSUS, Salina.

SALT, *Sal*, *Hal*, *Hals*, 'αλς, (F.) *Sal*. A name formerly given to a considerable number of substances of very different nature. At present, chymists apply the term *Salts* exclusively to the combination of an acid with one or more bases. *Neutral salts* are those in which the acid and base reciprocally saturate each other. *Acid salts* or *supersalts*, (F.) *Sur-sels*, are those in which the acid predominates over the base. *Alkaline salts* or *subsalts*, (F.) *Sous-sels*, those in which the base is, on the contrary, predominant. The different denominations of the salts are compounded, 1. Of the name of the acid; the termination of which is changed into *ite*, when the name of the acid is

in *ous*; — *ate*, when it is in *ic*. Thus the salts formed by the sulphurous acid are *sulphites*; those by the sulphuric, *sulphates*. 2. This name is followed up by that of the oxyd, that enters into the composition of the salt. Thus, the *sulphate of protoxyd of iron* is a combination of sulphuric acid with the protoxyd of that metal. Frequently, to shorten the name, the word *oxyd* is suppressed; and *proto*, *deuto*, *trito*, &c., put before the acid:—as *protosulphate of iron*. *Simple salts* are those resulting from the combination of an acid with a single base: *double salts* with two different bases: *triple* with three, &c. A *haloid salt* is one constituted after the type of common salt, or which contains a metal and a *salt-radical*, as chlorine, iodine, &c. An *oxysalt* is formed from the combination of an acid with an oxide.

When *salt* is used in an abstract sense, it means the chloride of sodium.

SALT APERIENT, OF FREDERICK, Soda, sulphate of—s. Baker's, Ammoniae carbonas—s. of Barilla, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Bay, Soda, muriate of—s. Bitter purging, Magnesia sulphas—s. Common, Soda, muriate of—s. Epsom, Magnesia sulphas—s. Glauber's, Soda, sulphate of—s. Glauber's, Lymington, see Soda, sulphate of—s. Rochelle, Soda, tartrate of—s. Rock, Soda, muriate of—s. Sea, Soda, muriate of—s. Secondary, Neutral salt—s. Seignette's, Soda, tartrate of—s. Smelling, Ammoniae carbonas—s. of Soda, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Sore-throat, Potassae nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—s. of Tartar, see Potassae subcarbonas, and Potash—s. Tasteless purging, Soda, phosphate of—s. of Urine, Ammoniae carbonas—s. White, Soda, muriate of—s. of Woodsoot, Ammoniae carbonas—s. of Wormwood, see Potash.

SALTANS ROSA, Urticaria.

SALTATIO, Dancing—s. Sancti Viti, Chorea.

SALTERTON. A village about four miles to the eastward of Exmouth, England, frequented as a winter abode by invalids. It is in a small, open valley on the seashore, and is well protected from winds, particularly the northerly.

SALTISH, Halmyrodes.

SALTPETRE, Potassae nitras.

SALTUS, Leap, Vulva—s. Tendinum, Subsul-tus tendinum.

SALTWORT, PRICKLY, Salsola kali.

SALUBRIOUS, Salutary.

SALUBRIOUSNESS, Salubrity.

SALUBRIS, Salutary.

SALUBRITY, *Salu'britas*, *Salu'briousness*, (F.) *Salubrité*, from *salus*, 'health.' Any thing which contributes to the health of individuals or of communities. Situations differ materially from each other in this respect; and the cause of the difference is often an interesting topic of inquiry.

SALUS, Sanitas.

SALUTAIRE, Salutary.

SALUTARY, *Peries'ticos*, *Saluta'ris*, *Salu'ber*, *Salu'bris*, *Hygie'nius*, *Hygiasticus*, *Hygie'rus*, *Salu'brins*, (F.) *Salutaire*. Same etymon. Healthy. That which is favourable to health. Some diseases have been considered salutary; but this is doubtful.

SALUTIFEROUS, *Salu'tifer*; from *salus*, 'health,' and *fero*, 'I bear.' Bringing health; health bearing.

SALVATELLA; same etymon, (?) *Vena sal-uate'la*, is situated on the back of the hand, near its inner margin. It begins on the posterior surface of the fingers and dorsal surface of the hand, by a plexus, formed of a number of radicles, frequently anastomosing with each other; it then ascends to the inner part of the forearm, where it takes the name—*posterior cubital*. The ancients

recommended this vein to be opened in certain diseases, as in melancholic and hypochondriacal affections; and they attributed to such abstraction of blood considerable efficacy in the cure of disease: hence its name.

SALVE, BLISTERING, Unguentum lytta—s. Eye, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri—s. Eye, Singleton's, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—s. Healing, Cerate of calamine.

SALVIA, *S. officinalis* seu *hortens'is* seu *vulga'ris* seu *minor*, *Elelis'phacos*, (F.) *Sauge*, *Petite Sauge*, *Thé d'Europe*, *Thé de France*. Family, Labiatae. Sex. Syst. Diandria Monogynia. Sage has a peculiar, aromatic odour, and a warm, aromatic, bitterish taste. Its virtues depend upon an essential oil. It is tonic, stimulant, and carminative. In the form of a weak infusion, it is occasionally used as a diluent, and as a wash for sore mouth. Dose, gr. xv to xxx or more.

SALVIA AFRICA'NA, *Wild Sage*, a South African species, has the same medical properties as *Salvia*.

SALVIA COLORATA, *Salvia*.

SALVIA HORMINUM, *Horminum*, *S. colorata*, *Horminum coloratum* seu *sativum*, (F.) *Sauge-hormin*, of the Pharmacopœias, is used in similar cases.

SALVIA HORTENSIS, *Salvia*—s. *Minor*, *Salvia*—s. *Officinalis*, *Salvia*.

SALVIA SCLAREA, *Sclarea*, *Gallitrichum*, *Ethio'pis*, *Bier'mas*, *Colus Jovic*, *Common Clary*, (F.) *Sauge sclarée*, *Grande sauge*, *Orvale* ou *Toute-bonne*. The leaves have been recommended as corroborants and anti-spasmodics.

SALVIA VITÆ, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—s. *Vulgaris*, *Salvia*.

SAMBU'CUS, *Sabu'cus*, *Sambucus nigra*, *S. vulga'ris*, *S. Arbo'rea*, *Actè*, *Infel'ix lignum*; *The Elder*, (F.) *Sureau commun*. Family, Capparifoliaceae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia—(The flower and bark were formerly called *Canopum*.) The flowers, berries, and bark of the elder have been used in medicine. The flowers have been reputed diaphoretic and discutient: the berries, aperient and sudorific: the bark, purgative, and, in small doses, deobstruent. The flowers are sometimes used in fomentations, and to form a cooling ointment.

SAMBU'CUS ARBOREA, *Sambucus*—s. *Chamae-acte*, *S. ebulus*.

SAMBU'CUS EBULUS, *Ebulus*, *Chamaeactè*, *Od'ocos*, *Sambucus Chamaeactè* seu *Hel'ion*, *Sambucus hu'milis* seu *Herba'cea*, *Dwarf-elder*, *Dane-wort*, (F.) *Hidde*. The root, interior bark, leaves, flowers, berries, (*Dacca* seu *Grana Actes*.) and seeds have all been given in moderate doses as resolvents and deobstruents; and in large doses as hydragogues. The berries of *Sambucus Canaden'sis*, the *Common Elder* of America, are made official in the American Pharmacopœia.

SAMBU'CUS HELION, *Sambucus ebulus*—s. *Herbacea*, *S. ebulus*—s. *Humilis*, *S. ebulus*—s. *Nigra*, *Sambucus*—s. *Vulgaris*, *Sambucus*.

SAMI TERRA, *Sa'mian Earth*. An argillaceous earth, found in the island of Samos, to which were ascribed virtues similar to those of the Terra Lemnii.—Galen, Dioscorides.

SAMIUS LAPIS. A stone found in the Isle of Samos, which the ancients believed to be astrigent and refrigerant.

SAMPHIRE, *Crithrum maritimum*.

SAMPSON, BLACK, *Echinacea purpurea*.

SAMPSUCIUS, *Thymus mastichina*.

SAMPSUCUS, *Origanum majorana*.

SAMPSYCHINON, *Sampsu'chinum*. An ointment composed of *σαμψυχον*; which was perhaps marjoram.—Dioscorides.

SANABILIS, Curable.

SANABLE, Curable.
SANAMUNDA, *Geum urbanum*.
SANATIO, Curation, Cure.
SANATIVE, Curative.
SAN GIULIANO, MINERAL WATERS OF.
 At the foot of the mountain San Giuliano, a league and a half from Pisa, are several mineral springs; temperature from 84° to 107° Fahr.
 The spring, *Pozzetto*, contains carbonic acid, sulphates of soda, lime, and magnesia; chlorides of sodium and magnesium; carbonates of lime and magnesia; argil and silica.—Santi.
SAND, see Gravel.
SANDALUM CÆRULEUM, *Guilandina moringa*—s. *Rubrum*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*.
SAN'DARAC, *Sandara'cha*, *Gum Ju'niper*, *Gum Sandarach*, *Pounce*, *Gummi Juniperi*, *Sandara'ca*, *Vernix sicca*, *Resina Juniperi*. A name given, by the Arabs, to an odorous resin, that flows from the *Thuya aphylla*. Family, Coniferae. *Ser. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. It is stimulant, like all the resins; but is very little used.
SANDARACHA GRÆCORUM, Realgar.
SAND-BLIND. A defect of vision, in which small particles seem to fly before the eyes. See *Metamorphopsia*.
SANDERS, see Saunders.
SANDIVER, see Vitrum.
SANDIX, *Plumbi oxydum rubrum*.
SANDYX, *Plumbi oxydum rubrum*.
SANG, Blood—s. *Arteriel*, Arterial blood—s. *Dragon*, *Rumex sanguineus*—s. *Dragon*, see *Calamus rotang*—s. *Globules du*, Globules of the blood—s. *Perte de*, Hemorrhagia.
SANGAREE'. Wine and water, sweetened and spiced.
SANGLLOT, Sob.
SANGSUE, Hirudo.
SANGUIDUCTUS DURÆ MATRIS, Sinuses of the dura mater.
SANGUIIFICATIO, Hæmatisis—s. *Debilior*, *Hypohæmatisis*.
SANGUIFLUXUS, Hæmorrhagia—s. *Uterinus*, *Metrorrhagia*.
SANGUIMOTION, Circulation.
SANGUIMOTORY, Circulatory.
SANGUIN, (*Vaisseau*), Blood-vessel.
SANGUINALIS CORRIGIOLA, *Polygonum aviculare*.
SANGUINARIA, *S. Canadensis* seu *acaulis*, *Bloodroot*, *Bloodwort*, *Puccoon*, *Red Puccoon*, *Red Root*, *Indian Paint*, *Turmeric*. *Nat. Ord.* *Papaveraceæ*. *Ser. Syst.* *Polyandria Monogynia*. A North American plant, the rhizoma and seeds of which are used in medicine. They are emetic. Dose of the powder, 8 to 20 grains. They are said to reduce the velocity of the pulse, like digitalis.
SANGUINARIA, *Polygonum aviculare*.
SANGUINE, *Sanguineus*, *Sanguinosus*, *Hæmatæus*, *Hæmato'des*, *Hæmate'rus*, *Hæmatin'us*, *Hæmo'des*, *Hæmo'i'des*, *Sanguineous*; (F.) *Sanguin*. Bloody, blood-like; having the colour of blood, as 'a sanguine countenance.' Relating to, or containing blood—as 'sanguine temperament.' *Plethoric*.
SANGUINEA, *Potassæ nitras*.
SANGUINENESS, *Plethora*.
SANGUINEOUS, *Plethoric*, *Sanguine*.
SANGUINEUS, *Sanguine*.
SANGUINIS ABSORPTIO, Hæmorrhophesis—s. *Congestio*, *Congestion*—s. *Dissolutio*, *Hæmateclisis*—s. *Fluor*, *Hæmoptysis*—s. *Fluor Vesicæ*, *Cystorrhagia*—s. *Ictus*, *Apoplexy*—s. *Missio*, *Blood-letting*—s. *Profluviun copiosum*, *Hæmorrhagia*—s. *Profluviun ex Ore*, *Stomatorrhagia*—s. *Stagnatio*, *Hæmostasis*.

SANGUIN'OLENT, *Sanguinolen'tus*, from *sanguis*, 'blood.' Tinged with blood. An epithet applied, particularly, to the sputa when so tinged. *Bloody*.

SANGUINOSUS, *Sanguine*.

SANGUIPUR'GIUM, from *sanguis*, 'blood,' and *purgare*, 'to cleanse.' Purgation of the blood. A name given by some authors to mild fevers, from an idea that they purged the blood of noxious matters.

SANGUIS, Blood, Sperm—s. *Concretus*, *Coagulum*—s. *Draconis*, see *Calamus rotang*—s. *Hirci siccatas*, see *Blood*—s. *Menstruus*, see *Menses*—s. in *Urinâ*, *Hæmaturia*.

SANGUISOR'BA CANADEN'SIS, *Canada Burnett*. A tall indigenous plant—family, *Rosaceæ*—with white, sometimes purple, flowers, which appear from August to October. It has the same virtues as

SANGUISOR'BA OFFICINA'LIS, *S. carnea* seu *rubra*, *Ital'ian Pimpinella*, *Pimpinella Ital'ica* seu *officina'lis*, (F.) *Pimpinelle noire*. It was formerly used as an astringent and tonic, in hemorrhages, dysentery, &c.

SANGUISUGA, Hirudo.

SANGUISU'GUM. A barbarous term, to denote too great an accumulation of blood in the heart.—*Bonetus*.

SANICLE, *Sanicula*, *S. Marilandica*—s. *American*, *Heuchera cortusa*—s. *de Mariland*, *Sanicula Marilandica*—s. *Yorkshire*, *Pinguicola vulgaris*.

SANIC'ULA, *S. Europa'a* seu *officina'rum*, *Astrantia diapienia*, *Caucalis Sanic'ula*, *Cuculla'ta*, *Dodeca'theon*, *Symphytum petra'um*, *Sanic'ula mas*, *Diapienia*, *D. cortusa*, *Sanicle*, (F.) *Toute-saine*. Family, *Umbelliferae*. *Ser. Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. This herb was formerly used as a mild astringent. It is bitterish, and somewhat austere.

SANICULA, *Saxifraga granulæ*—s. *Eboracensis*, *Pinguicola vulgaris*—s. *Europa'a*, *Sanicula*.

SANIC'ULA MARILAN'DICA, *Sanic'ula*, *Mariland Sanicle*, *Black Snakeroot*, (F.) *Sanicle de Mariland*. This indigenous plant grows in marshes, or low and shaded ground. It is possessed of tonic virtues; and the powdered root is employed in popular practice as a favourite remedy in intermittent fever. It has been recommended, also, in chorea.

SANICULA MONTANA, *Pinguicola vulgaris*—s. *Officinarum*, *Sanicula*.

SANIDO'DES, *Sanio'des*, 'resembling a board,' from *ovis*, gen. *ovides*, 'a board,' and *odes*, 'resemblance.' One whose thorax is narrow, and, as it were, contracted.

SANIE, *Sanies*.

SANIES, *Ichor*, *Tabum*, *Virus*, *Pus malignum*, *P. corrosivum*, (F.) *Sanie*. A thin, serous fluid, presenting some of the qualities of pus and blood, and commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers.

SANIODES, *Sanidodes*.

SANIOSUS, *Ichorous*.

SANIOUS, *Ichorous*.

SAN'ITORY, *San'atory*, *Healing*. (F.) *Sanitaire*. That which relates to health, and especially to public health; as *établissement sanitaire*; *police sanitaire*.

SANITA'RIVM, *Sanato'rium*; from *sanitas*, 'health.' A retreat selected for valetudinarians, in consequence of its salubrity. Also, an establishment for the treatment of the sick.

SAN'ITAS, *Hygie'na*, *Hyge'na*, *Hygiana'sis*, *Hygie'na'sis*, *Integ'ritas*, *Prosper'itas*, *Valetu'dinis*, *Salus*, *Hygie'na*, *Valetu'do*, *Valitu'do*, *Valetu'do bona* seu *secun'da* seu *com'moda*, *Hygie'na*, *Euno'dyna'mia*, *Health*, (F.) *Santé*, from *sanus*,

'sound.' Health has been defined,—a state, in which all the functions are exerted with regularity and harmony. A person may, however, be in health, although certain functions are not performed. A blind man, for example, has health when all his functions, except sight, proceed with regularity. *Sanity* is often used for soundness of mind.

SANITAS, Cure.

SANITY, Sanitas.

SANKIRA, Smilax China.

SANS PAIRE, (Veine,) Azygos vein.

SANTA CRUZ, (CLIMATE OF.) This West India island is frequently selected as a winter retreat for the phthisical valetudinarian from the United States; but it does not seem entitled to any preference, in such cases, over the other islands of the West Indies, whilst its general salubrity is said to be less than that of many.

SANTAL BLANC, Santalum album — s. Rouge, Pterocarpus santalinus.

SANTALUM, see Pterocarpus santalinus.

SANTALUM ALBUM, *S. citrinum* seu *palidum* seu *myrtifolium*, *Sirium myrtifolium*, *Yellow Saunders*, (F.) *Santal blanc*. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrاندريا Monogynia. The virtues of the wood of the white saunders reside in a volatile oil and resinous principle. The odour is fragrant, and resembles a mixture of ambergris and roses. It has been used as a stimulant and sudorific, but it is not now employed. The saunders woods are called, collectively, in French, *Santaux*.

SANTALUM MYRTIFOLIUM, S. album — s. Rubrum, Pterocarpus santalinus.

SANTÉ, Sanitas.

SANTONICUM, Artemisia santonicum.

SANTONINE, *San'tonia*, *Cinina*. A peculiar crystalline substance obtained from Artemisia Santonica. It possesses the anthelmintic properties of the plant. Dose, five or six grains.

SANTORINI, FISSURES OF, (F.) *Incisures* ou *Scissures de Santorini*. Clefts at the upper and back part of the fibro-cartilaginous portion of the external ear.

SANTORINI, TUBERCLES OF. Small cartilaginous projections at the top of the arytenoid cartilages, which support the ligaments of the glottis. See Corniculum Laryngis.

SANYE, Sinapis.

SAP, Sax. *Jæpe*, (G.) *Saft*, *Arborum Succus* seu *Lympha*, (F.) *Sève*. The circulating fluid of the vegetable, which corresponds to the blood of the animal.

SAPA, see Rob.

SAPHA'DA. Paracelsus has given this name to reddish scales adherent to the hair in some eruptions of the hairy scalp.

SAPHENA, Saphena.

SAPHENA, *Saphæ'na*, from *σαφης*, 'manifest,' 'evident.' (F.) *Saphène*. A name given to two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb. These are: 1. THE GREAT SAPHENA VEIN, *Saphena interna*, *Tibio-malleolar*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Grande Veine Saphène* ou *Saphène interne*. Its radicles occupy the inner part of the great toe, and form a transverse arch on the back of the foot, which unites with the saphena externa, and receives at its convex part, which is turned forwards, a number of branches coming from the toes. These radicles, when united, ascend before the inner ankle, and form a trunk, the size of which is farther increased by several branches that proceed from the region of the tarsus, and that of the metatarsus. This trunk ascends vertically at the inner part of the leg; passes behind the inner condyle of the femur; proceeds along the inner part of the thigh; receives other subcutaneous veins, such as the abdominal subcutaneous, the

external pudic, &c., and passes through the inferior opening of the crural canal to empty itself into the femoral vein. 2. THE LESSER VEIN SAPHENA or *Saphena externa*; the *Peroneo-malleolar Vein* of Chaussier, (F.) *Petite Veine Saphène* ou *Saphène externe*, commences by several roots, which are spread over the dorsum and outer side of the foot, and embrace the outer ankle. Behind this, they unite into a single trunk, which ascends obliquely, approaching the tendo Achillis, and proceeds vertically towards the ham to open into the popliteal vein.

SAPHÈNE, Saphena.

SAPHENOUS, *Saphenous*; from *Saphène*. Of or belonging to the saphena.

SAPHENOUS NERVES are two in number, and are branches of the crural or femoral nerve. They are the *short saphenous* — *nervus cutaneus internus*; and the *long saphenous*, — *nervus cutaneus internus longus*.

The *external saphenous*, formed by the union of the communicans poplitei and communicans peronei, passes down the leg by the side of the external saphenous vein of the foot.

SAPID, *Sa'porous*, *Sap'idus*, (F.) *Savoureux*. Possessed of sapidity. Having the power of affecting the organs of taste.

SAPIDITY, *Sap'idness*, *Saporosity*, *Sapor*, (F.) *Sapidité*, from *sapere*, 'to taste.' The quality of bodies that gives them taste.

SAPIN COMMUN, Pinus picea.

SAPINDUS, *S. Saponaria*, *Sapona'ria*, *Soap Tree*, (F.) *Savonnier commun*. The name of the plant that affords the *Soap Nuts*, *Sapona'ria Nutula*, *Bac'ca Bermuden'ses*, *Soap-berries*. A spherical fruit about the size of a cherry, the cortical part of which is yellow, glossy, and so transparent as to show the spherical black nut that rattles within, and includes a white kernel. The cortical part of this fruit, which has similar effects with soap in washing, has been recommended in chlorosis, and as a stomachic and deobstruent.

SAPO, *Soap*, Sax. *Jæpe*, *Smegma*, (F.) *Savon*. A product obtained by treating fatty bodies with caustic alkalies dissolved in water. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, it means Soap made with soda and olive oil.

YELLOW SOAP is formed of turpentine, oil, and alkali.

Castile Soap, being made of fine olive oil, is generally used internally. The yellow and soft soaps are the most stimulating; and are, consequently, best adapted for particular cutaneous eruptions.

Internally, soap is purgative and diuretic; externally, it is detergent and stimulant. Soapy water is used with the greatest success, in cases of poisoning by acids. It is mostly applied externally to bruises and sprains. In Pharmacy, it is used to favour the solution of resins.

SAPO AC'IDUS, *Acid Soap*, is a combination of a fixed oil with an acid.

SAPO AMMONIACALIS, *Linimentum ammoniæ fortius* — s. *Ammoniæ oleaceus*, *Linimentum ammoniæ fortius* — s. *Amygdalinus*, *Sapo medicinalis* — s. *Cacaotinus*, *Sapo cocconus* — s. *Calcarius*, *Linimentum aquæ calcis* — s. *Castillensis*, see *Sap Medicinalis*.

SAPO COCO'NEUS, *Soap of Cocoa-Nut Oil*, *S. cacaoti'nus*, (F.) *Savon de cacao*, has been much used in Germany in herpetic affections.

SAPO DURUS, S. Hispanicus — s. Hispanicus, see S. medicinalis.

SAPO KALICUS, S. Mollis.

SAPO LIQ'UIDUS, *Liquid Soap*, *Lotio saponacea*, is a cosmetic which is composed of olive oil

ziv, ol. tartari per deliquium Zss . Rub together, and add *aqua rosarum* Zxij .

SAPo MEDICINALIS, *Medicinal Soap*, *Sapo amygdalivus*, (F.) *Savon médicinal*, is made with oil of sweet almonds and half its weight of caustic alkali, or, like the *Sapo Hispanicus* seu *Castilien'sis*, Spanish or Castile soap, *Sapo durus*, (F.) *Savon dur*, of olive oil and soda.

SAPo MOLLIS, Common or Soft Soap, *S. viridis*, *S. niger*, *S. kalicus*, (F.) *Savon mou*, *Savon noir*, is made of potass and oil or tallow. The *Sapo vulgaris*, or 'common soap' of the Pharm. U. S. is made with soda and animal oil.

SAPo NIGER, *Black Soap*, *Melanoemagma*, is a composition of train oil and an alkali: and **GREEN SOAP**, *Sapo viridis*, of hempseed, linseed, or rape oil, with an alkali. See *Sapo mollis*.

SAPo VEGETABILIS, *Pulvis gummosus alkalinus* — *s. Viridis*, *Sapo mollis* — *s. Vulgaris*, see *Sapo mollis*.

SAPONACEOUS; *Sapona'ceus*; from *Sapo*, 'soap.' Soapy. Containing soap, as *Lisimentum saponaceum*, Soap liniment.

SAPONAIRE, *Saponaria*.

SAPONARIA, from *Sapo*, 'soap.' *Soap-wort*, *Bruise-wort*, *Struthium*, *Lana'ria*, *Lychnis sylvestris*, *Ibica'uma*, *Bootia vulgaris* *Lychnis officinalis*, (F.) *Saponaire*. Family, Caryophyllæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Digynia. A decoction of the leaves of this plant has been recommended in scrofula, cancer, old syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, jaundice, visceral obstructions, &c. It is hardly ever used.

SAPONARIA, *Sapindus saponaria*.

SAPONARLÆ NUCULÆ, see *Sapindus saponaria*.

SAPONEA, from *Sapo*, 'soap.' A pectoral medicine, prepared with sweetened syrup of violets, and oil of sweet almonds.

SAPONULES, *Sapon'ula*, (F.) *Savonules*. Same etymon. Combinations of volatile or essential oils with different bases.

ACID SAPONULES are combinations of such oils with different acids.

SAPOR, Sapidity, Savour.

SAPOROSITY, Sapidity.

SAPOROUS, Sapid.

SAPOTA, *Achras Sapota* seu *australis* seu *Zapota*, *Sapota alchras*, *El nispero*, *Oval-fruited Sapota*, (F.) *Sapotier*, *Sapotillier*, *Sapotilla*. *Fam.* Sapotæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Digynia. A tree which grows in the Antilles, and particularly at St. Domingo. Its fruit is much esteemed. It resembles the marmalade of quinces; and hence has been called *natural marmalade*. The seeds make an emulsion, which has been given in nephritic affections. The bark has been recommended as a febrifuge.

SAPOTA ALCHRAS, *Sapota*.

SAPOTIER, *Sapota*.

SAPOTILLA, *Sapota*.

SAPOTILLIER, *Sapota*.

SAPROPYRA, Typhus gravior.

SAPROS, Putrid, Rancid.

SAPROS'TOMUS, from *sarpes*, 'foul, of a bad odour,' and *stoma*, 'mouth.' One who has an offensive breath.

SAPROTES, Putrefaction.

SARAPUS, *Sarapous*. One who has a large foot; whose toes are largely separated, or whose feet are much asunder in walking; from *sarpes*, 'I grin,' and *pous*, 'the foot.' See *Kyllosis*.

SARATOGA, MINERAL WATERS OF. The Saratoga springs in New York are ten miles north-east from Ballston. They contain the same ingredients as those of the latter place; and are much frequented by visitors from every

part of the United States. The following analysis has been given of the *Congress spring*. In a wine gallon — *gaseous contents*: carbonic acid, 511 cubic inches; atmospheric air, 7. *Solid contents*. Chloride of sodium, gr. 385; iodide of sodium, gr. 3.5; bicarbonate of soda, gr. 8.982; bicarbonate of magnesia, 95.788; carbonate of lime, 98.098; carbonate of iron, 5.075; silica, 1.5; bromide of potassium, a trace. Total gr. 597.943. — Steel.

The *Walton* or *Iodine spring* contains chloride of sodium, carbonate of magnesia, and iodide of sodium.

SARCEPIPOCELE, *Sarcoëpiplocele*.

SARCEPIPLOMPHALOCELE, *Sarcoëpiplomphalocèle*.

SARCEPIPLOMPHALUS, *Sarcoëpiplomphalus*.

SARCIDIUM, Caruncle.

SARCINA, Fœtus.

SARCINA VENTRICULI, *Sarcina*, 'a pack, a woolpack.' A microscopic cryptogamous plant found in the fluid of waterbrash.

SARCION, Caruncle.

SARCITES, *Anasarca* — *s. Flatuosus*, *Emphysema*.

SARCITIS, Myositis.

SARCOCELE, *Hernia carno'ea*, *Scirrhus Testiculi*, from *sarç*, 'flesh,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' *Sarco'ma serotii*, (F.) *Hernie charnue*. Scirrhus or cancer of the testicle. This disease affects adults particularly; and appears most commonly after an inflammatory swelling of the testicle. Sometimes it is dependent upon a blow; at others, it makes its appearance without any appreciable cause. It is well known by a hard, heavy, ovoid or spherical swelling of the testicle, which is, at first, slightly, or not at all painful, and merely causes an unpleasant traction on the spermatic cord. There is no heat or change of colour of the skin; the spermatic cord is swollen, and participates in the affection; very painful shootings occur; the lymphatic glands of the abdomen become swollen, and form a tumour, which may, at times, be felt through the abdomen; and the patient, at length, dies with every sign of the cancerous diathesis. The prognosis is very unfavourable. The only means, indeed, that can save life is the extirpation of the testicle.

SARCOCOLLA, (F.) *Colle-chair*, from *sarç*, 'flesh,' and *κόλλα*, 'glue.' A resinous matter, obtained from *Penæa Sarcocolla*, *P. mucronata*, and other species of *Penæa*. An African shrub, which has been so called from a belief that it facilitates the consolidation of flesh. It is in the form of small, oblong, semitransparent globules, of a yellowish or reddish blue, and smells like aniseed. It was once employed as an astringent and detergent.

SARCODES, Carneous.

SARCOËPIPOCELE, *Sarcoëpiploce'le*, from *sarç*, 'flesh,' *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' and *κελη*, 'a tumour.' Epiplocele, complicated with sarcoma or sarcocele.

SARCOËPIPLOMPHALUS, *Sarcoëpiplomp'halus*, *Sarcoëpiplomp'haloc'le*, from *sarç*, 'flesh,' *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed by scirrhous epiploon or complicated with sarcoma.

SARCOHYDROCELE, *Hydro-sarcocele*.

SARCOLEMMA, *Sarcolem'ma*, from *sarç*, 'flesh,' and *λεμμα*, 'a coat.' The sheath which surrounds the fibrils of muscle that form a fibre. It is quite distinct from the areolar membrane that binds the fibres into fasciculi. — *Bowman*. See *Perymysium*.

SARCOLOGIA, Myology.

SARCOLOGY, *Sarcolog'ia*, from *sarx*, 'flesh,' and *logos*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. It comprises myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

SARCOMA, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma*, *Sarcoma'tous tumour*, *Sarco'sis*, *Porrus*, *Sarcophy'ia*, *Escarco'ma*, *Exsarco'ma*, *Tumor car'neus*, *Exrescen'tia carno'sa*, *Pol'ypus carno'sus*, from *sarx*, 'flesh.' Any species of excrescence having a fleshy consistence.

SARCOMA, **CARCINOMATOUS**, *Scirrhus*—s. *Cercosis*, see *Cercosis*—s. *Epulis*, *Epulis*—s. *Mastoid*, *Mammary sarcoma*—s. *Medullare*, see *Encephaloid*—s. *Medullary Encephaloid*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—s. *Pulpy*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—s. *Scroti*, *Sarcocœle*.

SARCOMA, **COMMON VASCULAR OR ORGANIZED** of Abernethy, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma Vasculo'sum*, is vascular throughout: texture simple: when bulky, napped on the surface with arborescent veins. Found over the body and limbs generally.

SARCOMATEUX, *Sarcomatous*.

SARCOMATODES, *Sarcomatous*.

SARCOMATOSUS, *Sarcomatous*.

SARCOMATOUS, *Sarcomato'eus*, *Sarcomato'des*, (F.) *Sarcomateuz*. Belonging to, or having the characters of sarcoma.

SARCOMPHALUM, *Sarcophthalmus*.

SARCOM'PHALUS, *Sarcophthalmus*, from *sarx*, 'flesh,' and *ὠφθαλμος*, 'the navel.' A scirrhous or fleshy tumour, developed at the navel.

SARCOMYCES, *Sarcospongius*.

SARCOPHAGUS, *Carnivorous*, *Catheretic*.

SARCOPHYIA, *Excrescence*, *Sarcoma*.

SARCOPTES, *Acarus*.

SARCOPTES SCABIEI, see *Psora*.

SARCOPTO'DES, from *sarx*, 'flesh,' *ὄψων*, 'pus,' and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance.' Having the appearance of pus mixed with flesh. An epithet given to certain excreted matters, and particularly to the sputa of those labouring under consumption.

SARCO'SIS, from *sarx*, 'flesh.' The formation of flesh. Also, *sarcoma*.

SARCO'SIS BULBI, *Exophthal'mia fungo'sa seu sarcomat'ica*. A fleshy growth from the lobe of the eye.

SARCOSIS UTERI, *Metrauxis*.

SARCOSPONG'US, *Sarcomy'ces*, from *sarx*, 'flesh,' and *σπγγος*, 'fungus.' A fleshy fungus.

SARCOSTOSIS, *Osteo-sarcoma*.

SARCOTIC, *Incarnans*.

SARCOUS, from *sarx*, 'flesh.' Of, or belonging to, flesh or muscle—as '*sarcous tissue*.'

SARCOUS ELEMENTS, *Prim'itiue particles*. The elementary particles, which, by their union, form the mass of muscular fibre.—Bowman.

SARDIASIS, *Canine laugh*, *Risus sardonicus*. **SARDONIASIS**, *Canine laugh*, *Risus sardonicus*.

SARE, *Essera*.

SARRASIN, *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

SARRÈTE, *Trismus infantum*.

SARRIETTE, *Satureia hortensis*—s. *de Crète*, *Satureia capitata*.

SARSA, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

SARSAPARILLA, *Smilax S.*—s. *False*, *Aralia nudicaulis*.

SARSAPARILLA GERMANICA, *Gramen major*, *G. rubrum*, *Salsaparilla Germanica*, *Carex Arenaria*, (F.) *Laiche*, *L. des Sables*, *Salsepareille d'Allemagne*. Family, *Cyperoides*. Sex. Syst. *Monœcia Triandria*. A plant, which grows plentifully on the sea-coasts of Europe. It has been recommended in some mucous affections of the trachea, in rheumatism, gout, &c.

SARSAPARILLA INDIAN, *Hemidesmus Indicus*. **SARTAPARILLA**, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

SARTO'RIVUS, from *sartor*, 'a tailor,' because used in crossing the legs. *Suto'rius*, *Longis'simus Fem'oris*, *Fascia'tis*, *F. Longus seu suto'rius*, (F.) *Ilio-crenti-tibial*, *Ilio-prétibial* (Ch.), *Conturrier*. A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the thigh. It is long, small, and flattened, and extends, obliquely, from the anterior and superior spine of the ilium to the superior and inner part of the tibia. This muscle can, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely.

SARX, *Flesh*, *Pulp*.

SARZA, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

SASSAFRAS, *Laurus sassafras*—s. *Medulle*, see *Laurus sassafras*—s. *Radix*, *Radix cortex*, see *Laurus sassafras*—s. *Swamp*, *Magnolia glauca*.

SAT'ELLITE, *Satelles*. That which guards. That which is placed near.

SATELLITE VEINS are those that accompany arteries.

SATHE, *Penis*.

SATIES, *Satiety*.

SATIETAS, *Plemonsie*.

SATIETY, *Sati'etas*, *Satu'ritas*, *Sat'ies*, *Satura'tio*, *Plethoe*, *Plemonsie*, from *satiare* (itself from *satis*, 'enough'), 'to give enough.' Disgust for food; commonly produced by repletion.

SATIN, *Lunaria rediviva*.

SATURANS, *Absorbent* (medicine).

SATURATIO, *Satiety*, *Saturation*.

SATURA'TION, *Satura'tio*, from *satis*, 'enough.' The state of a compound in which its elements are combined in such proportions that a fresh quantity of either cannot be added without producing excess.

SATUREIA CAPITA'TA, *Cil'iated Sa'vory*, *Thymus*, *Thymus sylv'es'tris seu capita'tus*, *Thymus Crét'icus*, *Cun'ila*, (F.) *Sarricte de Crète*. Possesses similar properties to thyme.

SATUREIA HORTEN'SIS, *Satureia*, *S. sati'ea*, *Cun'ila sativa* *Plin'ii*, *Thymbra*, *Summer Sa'vory*, (F.) *Sarricte*. Family, *Labiatae*. Sex. Syst. *Didynamia Gymnosperma*. An aromatic plant, cultivated for culinary purposes. It has been used, as an excitant, in anorexia, anaphrodisia, &c.

SATUREIA ORIGANOIDES, *Cunila mariana*—s. *Sativa*, *S. hortensis*.

SATURITAS, *Satiety*.

SATURNI DULCEDO, *Plumbi superacetos*.

SATURNINE, *Saturni'nus*, from *saturnus*, 'lead.' Containing or caused by lead.

SATURNINE BREATH. The peculiar odour of the breath in one labouring under Saturnism.

SATURNISM'US, *Intoxicatio seu Cachexia saturni'na*, from *saturnus*, 'lead.' Poisoning by lead; lead-poisoning; saturnine cachexy.

SATURNUS, *Plumbum*.

SATYRIASIS, from *Σατυρος*, 'a Satyr;' because the Satyrs are said to have been greatly addicted to venery. *Satyriasis mus*, *Satyri's mus*, *Priapi's mus*, *Salac'itas*, *Brachu'na*, *Ara'con*, *Satyri'asis furens*, *Lagne'sis Salac'itas*, *Lagne'sis furor masculi'nis*, *Lagne'n*, *Lagni'a*, *Lagne'sis*, *Lasciv'ia*, *Lasciv'itas*, *Tenti'go ver'tri*. An irresistible desire, in man, to have frequent connexion with females, accompanied by the power of doing so without exhaustion. The causes are commonly obscure. Sometimes, the abuse of aphrodisiacs has occasioned it. The principal symptoms are:—almost constant erection; irresistible and almost insatiable desire for venery; frequent nocturnal pollutions. Cold lotions; the cold bath; a mild diet; active exercise, &c., are the only means that can be adopted for its removal.

SATYRIASIS FURBS, *Satyriasis*.

SATYRIASMUS, Satyriasis.
SATYRION, *Orchis maculosa*.
SATYRISMUS, Satyriasis.
SATYRIUM, *Goodyera pubescens*.
SAUCE-ALONE, *Alliaria*.
SAUCE, GREEN, *Rumex scutatus*.
SAUER KRAUT (G.), 'sour cabbage,' (F.) *Chou-croûte*. A culinary preparation, made with chopped cabbage, left to attain an incipient state of acetous fermentation. It is reputed by the Germans to be salubrious, easy of digestion, and eminently antiscorbutic.
SAUGE, *Salvia* — *s. des Bois*, *Teucrium scorodium* — *s. Grande*, *Salvia sclarea* — *s. Hormis*, *Salvia horminum* — *s. de Jérusalem*, *Pulmonaria* — *s. Petite*, *Salvia* — *s. Sclarea*, *Salvia sclarea*.
SAULE, *Salix*.
SAUMURE, *Muria*.
SAUNDERS, RED, *Pterocarpus santalinus* — *s. Tree*, *Pterocarpus santalinus* — *s. Yellow*, *Santalum album*.
SAURA, Lizard.
SAURURUS CER'NUUS, *Lizard's Tail*. Indigenous; Order, *Saururaceae*; flowering in June. It has been used in lumbago.
SAUSAGE POISON, Allantotoxium.
SAUT, Leap.
SAUVE-VIE, *Asplenium ruta muraria*.
SAVEUR, Savour.
SAVINE, *Juniperus sabinia*.
SAVINIER, *Juniperus sabinia*.
SAVON, Sapo — *s. Ammoniacal*, *Linimentum ammonis fortius* — *s. Cacao*, *Sapo ococonus* — *s. Calcaire*, *Linimentum aquæ calcis* — *s. Dur*, *Sapo durus* — *s. Médicinal*, *Sapo medicinalis* — *s. Mou*, *Sapo mollis* — *s. Noir*, *Sapo mollis*.
SAVONNIER COMMUN, *Sapindus saponaria*.
SAVONULE, *Saponulus*.
SAVONULUS, *Saponulus*.
SAVORY, CILIATED, *Satureia capitata* — *s. Summer*, *Satureia hortensis*.
SA'VOUR, *Sapor*, *Taste*, (F.) *Saveur*. Quality of bodies, by which they act upon the sense of taste. Chymists, at times, avail themselves of this quality to analyze an unknown substance.
SAVOUREUX, Savoury.
SA'VOURY, *Sap'idus*, (F.) *Savoureux*. An epithet given to bodies that have taste; and particularly to those that excite a very agreeable impression on the organ of taste.
SAVOYAN, *Galium verum*.
SAW, *Prion*, *Serra*, (Da.) *Sawe*, (Sax.) *raða*, (F.) *Soie*. A surgical instrument, made like a common saw; and used for sawing the bones in amputations, or for removing exostoses, &c. Saws of different sizes and shapes are used in surgery. The crown of the trepan is nothing more than a species of circular saw.
SAW, AMPUTATION, *Serra amputato'ria*. The saw used in amputation.
SAW, HEY'S. An instrument used by Mr. Hey, of Leeds, in fractures of the cranium. It consists of a long handle, to which a small saw with a convex or straight edge is attached, and by which a piece of bone of any shape may be removed. With the trephine, the saw must always be circular.
SAW PALMETTO, *Chamærops serratula* — *s. Wort*, *Liatris*.
SAXIFRAGA, *Pimpinella saxifraga* — *s. Angelica*, *Peucedanum silaus*.
SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA. Family, *Saxifragaceæ*. Ser. Syst. *Decandria Digynia*. The root of this species of saxifrage has been extolled by Pallas, as pre-eminently antiseptic.
SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA, *S. alba*, *Sanic'ula*,

Sedum, *White saxifrage*, (F.) *Saxifraga granulata*. Recommended as diuretic and lithontriptic; but not used.

SAXIFRAGA RUBRA, *Spiræa filipendula* — *s. Vulgaris*, *Peucedanum silaus*.

SAXIFRAGE, BURNET, *Pimpinella saxifraga* — *s. Granulée*, *Saxifraga granulata* — *s. Meadow*, *Peucedanum silaus* — *s. White*, *Saxifraga granulata*.

SAXIFRAGUS, Lithontriptic.

SAXONICUS PULVIS. A powder, prepared with the roots of the wild and cultivated angelica; the *asclepias vincetoxicum*, &c. It was considered formerly as an antidote.

SCAB, from *Scab'ies*, and *scabere*, 'to dig.' An incrustation, which forms upon a sore, owing to the concretion of the fluid discharged from it. An eschar.

SCABBY or **SCABBED**. Covered or diseased with scabs.

SCABIES, *Psora* — *s. Agria*, *Lichen* — *s. Capitis*, *Porriigo lupinosa*, *Porriigo scutulata* — *s. Capitis favosa*, *Porriigo favosa* — *s. Fera*, *Ecthyma*.

SCABIES FERINA, *Itch of animals*, *Mange*. A cutaneous disease, which affects almost all domestic animals, but especially the horse, sheep, dog, and cow. It is said to have been transmitted to man; but this is questionable.

SCABIES FERINA, *Psoriasis* — *s. Papuliformis*, *Prurigo* — *s. Sicca*, *Lichen*, *Psoriasis* — *s. Venerea contagiosa*, *Scherlievo*.

SCABIEUSE ORDINAIRE, *Scabiosa*.

SCABIOLA, *Scabies*.

SCABIOSA, *S. arven'sis*, *Tri'chera arcen'sis*, *Field Scabious*, (F.) *Scabiense ordinaire*. Family, *Dipsacaceæ*. Ser. Syst. *Tetrandria Monogynia*. The plant is bitter and sub-astringent, and was formerly used in the cure of leprosa affections and diseased lungs.

SCABIOSA ARVEN'SIS, *Scabiosa* — *s. Carduifolia*, *Echinops*.

SCABIOSA SUCCISA, *Succiea*, *S. pratens'is*, *Anteroceph'alus succian*, *Morsus Diab'oli*, *Devil's bit*, (F.) *Mors du Diable*, has similar properties.

SCABIOUS, *Erigeron Philadelphicum* — *s. Field*, *Scabiosa* — *s. Sweet*, *Erigeron heterophyllum*.

SCABISH, *Oenothera biennis*.

SCABRITIES, *Lichen*.

SCALA, 'a ladder.' A machine formerly used for reducing dislocations of the humerus.

SCALE OF THE COCH'LEA, *Gyri seu Ductus epira'les seu Cana'les cochleæ*, (F.) *Rampes ou Échelles du Limaçon* — are the cavities in the cochlea, separated from each other by the spiral septum. The one — *Scala inter'na seu poste'rior seu inferior coch'leæ*, *S. tym'pani* — would communicate with the cavity tympani by the fenestra rotunda, were it not for the membrane that closes it. The other — *Scala exter'na seu ante'rior seu superior coch'leæ*, *S. vestib'uli* — opens into the cavity of the vestibule. The scales communicate with each other by an opening at the top of the partition.

SCALE ANTERIOR COCHLEÆ, see *Scala* — *s. Clausa*, see *Scala* — *s. Externa cochleæ*, see *Scala* — *s. Inferior cochleæ*, see *Scala* — *s. Interior cochleæ*, see *Scala* — *s. Posterior cochleæ*, see *Scala* — *s. Superior cochleæ*, see *Scala* — *s. Tympani*, see *Cochlea*, and *Scala* — *s. Vestibuli*, see *Cochlea*, and *Scala*.

SCALE, *Sax. scale*, from *scyllan*, 'to divide, separate;' (G.) *Schale*, 'shell, peel;' *schälle*, 'to shell, to peel.' *Squama*, *Lepis*, (F.) *Écaille*, *Écaille*. An opaque and thickened lamina of cuticle; commonly produced by some degree of

Inflammation of the true skin, over which it is formed.

SCALE, DRY, Psoriasis.

SCALÈNE ANTÉRIEUR, *Scalenus anticus* —s. *Postérieur*, *Scalenus posticus*.

SCALENUS, 'irregular or unequal.' Geometers employ this word to designate a triangle whose three sides are unequal. Anatomists have given the name to two muscles. 1. SCALENUS ANTI'CUS, *Portion of the Costo-trachelian* (Ch.), (F.) *Scalène antérieur*, is situate at the internal and inferior parts of the neck. It is long and triangular; and is inserted, below, at the upper surface of the first rib; and, above, at the anterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebrae. This muscle bends the neck, and draws it to its side. It can also raise the first rib. 2. SCALENUS POS'TICUS, (F.) *Scalène postérieur*, *Portion of the Costo-trachelian* (Ch.), is situate behind the last. It is, also, long and triangular; but more bulky than the *S. anticus*. It is attached, below, to the outer surface of the first two ribs; and terminates, above, at the summit of the transverse processes of the last six vertebrae of the neck. This muscle bends the neck laterally, and can elevate the first two ribs. Some anatomists, as Albinus and Sömmerring, have described five scaleni muscles on each side, and have called them *Scalenus prior*, *S. minimus*, *S. lateralis*, *S. medius*, *S. posticus*. Riolan and Chaussier only describe one scalenus muscle on each side. Cowper and Douglas, and the generality of the English anatomists, admit three, *S. anticus*, *medius*, and *posticus*; or, *primus*, *secundus*, and *tertius*; Winslow, Boyer, and many of the French anatomists, — two, as above described.

SCALING—same etymon as Scale—in dentistry, is an operation, which consists in removing the tartar from the teeth.

SCALL, Impetigo—s. Asbestos, see Eczema of the hairy scalp—s. Dry, Psoriasis—s. Honeycomb, *Porrijo favosa*—s. Milky, *Porrijo larvalis*—s. Running, Impetigo—s. Running, Eczema—s. Washerwoman's, Psoriasis diffusa.

SCALED HEAD, *Porrijo scutulata*.

SCALP, Teut. Schelpe, 'a shell.' The integuments covering the head. The hairy scalp is called, also, *Capillit'ium*, *Tricho'ton*, (F.) *Chevelure*.

SCALPEL, *Scalpel'ium*, *Scalpel'tus*, *Cutter*, *Incisor'ium*, *Smi'leon*; from *scalpo*, 'I rasp, I cut.' A cutting instrument, formed of a blade of well-tempered steel, very sharp, of variable shape and size, and fixed solidly in a handle. Its use is to divide the soft parts in operations, dissection, &c.

SCALPELLUM, Scalpel—s. *Lenticulare*, *Phacopis*.

SCALPELLUS, *Bistouri*, Scalpel.

SCALPEUM, *Bistouri*.

SCALPRUM, *Raspatorium*—s. *Chirurgicum*, *Lancet*.

SCALPRUM DENTA'RIUM, *Lima dentaria*. A tooth-file. A file used by the dentist.

SCALPRUM RASORIUM, *Raspatorium*.

SCALY, Squamous.

SCALY DISEASES or SQUAMÆ, *Lepido'ses*, form the second order in Willan and Bateman's system of cutaneous diseases.

SCAMMA, Fossa.

SCAMMONÉE D'ALEP, *Convolvulus scammonia*.

SCAMMONIUM, see *Convolvulus scammonia*—s. *Syriacum*, *Convolvulus scammonia*.

SCAMMONY, *Convolvulus scammonia*—s. of Montpellier, *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*.

SCAMNON HIPPOCRATIS, *Bathron Hippocrati'um* of Galen, (F.) *Banc d'Hippocrate*. A machine invented by Hippocrates for reducing fractures. It was a sort of bed, six feet long, on which the patient was fixed. Straps were attached above and below the fracture or luxation, and extension and counter-extension were effected by a winch. It is described in Galen, Oribasius, Scultetus, &c. See *Bathron*.

SCANDIX, S. *cerefolium*.

SCANDIX BULBOCASTANUM, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

SCANDIX CEREOFOLIUM, *Scandix*, *Scandyx*, *Pecten Ven'eria*, *Cerefolium*, *Daucus Seprin'ius*, *Chærophyllum*, Ch. *Sativum* seu *Cerefolium*, *Anthriscus cerefolium*, *Chærefolium*, *Chervil*, (F.) *Cerfeuil*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A culinary herb, which is slightly aromatic and grateful. It is said to be gently aperient and diuretic.

SCANDIX ODORA'TA, *Sweet Cic'ely*. Properties the same as the other. Also, *Chærophyllum odoratum*.

SCANDULARIUS MUSCULUS, *Parathenar*, *Transversus pedis*.

SCANDYX, *Scandix cerefolium*.

SCAPHA, *Scaphus*, 'a skiff or cock-boat,' from *σκαφω*, 'I make hollow.' The excavation or cavity of the external ear, between the helix and anthelix. The meatus auditorius externus. The rima vulvæ. Also the name of a bandage for the head, mentioned by Galen, and called, likewise, *Tholus Diocle'us*.

SCAPHIA, Nates.

SCAPHION, Cranium, Papaver (Capsule).

SCAPHIUM OCULARE, *Pelvis Ocularis*, *Eye-glass*, (F.) *Bassin oculaire*, *Gondole oculaire*, *Œillière*. A small porcelain, glass or metallic vessel, used for applying lotions to the eye.

SCAPHO-CARPO-SUPER-PHALANGÆUS POLLICIS, *Abductor pollicis brevis*.

SCAPHOID, *Scaphoi'des*, from *σκαφη*, 'a skiff,' and *ιδος*, 'form.' A name given to several parts.

SCAPHOID FOSSA, *Fossa Scaphoi'des*, (F.) *Enfoncement Scaphoïde*. A small cavity at the upper part of the internal ala of the pterygoid process, in which the peristaphylinus internus is attached.

SCAPHOID BONE OF THE HAND, *Os Scaphoïdes Manûs*, *Os navicular'e*, *Os cymbifor'me*, *Boat-like bone*, (F.) *Scaphoïde de la main*. The first bone of the first row of the carpus. The upper surface is convex, and articulated with the radius. The under and outer surfaces are also convex,—to be articulated with the trapezium and trapezoides. Between the upper and under cartilaginous surfaces there is a rough fossa for the insertion of the capsular ligament. The anterior and inner surface has an oval cavity, where it is articulated with the os magnum, which gives name to the bone. There is a process on the outer end of the bone, for the attachment of part of the anterior transverse ligament of the wrist.

SCAPHOID BONE OF THE FOOT, *Os Scaphoïdes Pedis*, *Os navicular'e*, *Os cymbifor'me*, *Boat-like bone*, (F.) *Scaphoïde du Pied*. This bone is situate at the forepart of the astragalus and inner part of the foot. The posterior surface forms a cavity, somewhat like that of a boat, for receiving the head of the astragalus. There is a prominence at the inner side of the bone, for the insertion of tendons, muscles, and strong ligaments. The forepart of the bone is convex, and divided into three articular surfaces for articulation with the ossa cuneiformia. Between the os naviculare and astragalus, the foot has its principal lateral and rotary motions; although each of the other

joints of the tarsus contributes a little. Part of the tibialis posticus is inserted into it.

SCAPHOÏDE DE LA MAIN, Os scaphoides manus—*s. du Pied*. Os scaphoides pedis.

SCAPHOÏDO-ASTRAG'ALAN, *Scaphoïdo-astragala'nus*. That which relates to the scaphoid bone and astragalus. The articulation of these bones is so called; and the ligament which strengthens it is termed the *Scaphoïdo-astragalan ligament*.

SCAPHOÏDO-CUBOID, *Scaphoïdo-cuboida'us*. That which relates to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. The articulation of those bones is so called.

SCAPHULA, Navicularis fossa.

SCAPHUS, Auditory canal, external, Rima valvæ, Scapha.

SCAP'ULA, *Scap'ulum*, *Plata*, *Omopla'ta*, *Homopla'ta*, *Scop'tula*, *Epino'tion*, *Latitu'do hu'meri*, *Omoplatê*, *Os latum hu'meri*, *Scutum thora'cis seu cordis*, *Spath'ula*, *Pteryg'ium*, *Chelo'nium*, *Spat'ula*; the *Blade-bone*, the *Shoulder-blade*, (*F.*) *Omoplate*. An irregular, broad, flat bone, of a triangular shape, situate at the posterior part of the shoulder. It has, 1. A *posterior or dorsal surface* or *Dorsum*, *Testu'do scap'ulae*, divided transversely into two parts, by a triangular process, called *Spine of the Scapula*; which terminates by a considerable eminence, called *Aeromion*. Above the spine, is the *Fossa supra-spinata*; below it, the *F. infra-spinata*. 2. An *anterior or costal surface*, or *venter*, forming the *Fossa subscapularis*. 3. A *superior or cervical edge*, which is thin, and terminates, anteriorly, by a strong, curved apophysis, called the *coracoid process*. 4. A *posterior or vertebral edge*, called, also, the *base*. 5. An *outer or axillary or inferior edge*, having a thick, truncated angle, in which is the *glenoid cavity*. With this is articulated the head of the humerus. The glenoid cavity is separated from the body of the bone by a narrower part, called the *cervix* or *neck*. The edges or margins are, also, called *costæ*. The scapula has three angles—an *inferior*, *superior*, and *anterior*.

SCAPULA, Humerus.

SCAPULÆ NASI, *Partes latera'les nasi*. The lateral parts of the nose.

SCAPULAL'GIA; from *scapula*, 'the shoulder-blade,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Arthralgia of the shoulder-joint.

SCAPULAR, *Scap'ulary*, *Scapula'ris*, from *scapula*, 'the shoulder-blade.' That which relates or belongs to the scapula.

SCAPULAR APONEURO'SIS. A broad, thin aponeurosis, with decussating fibres; which is attached, above, to the spine of the scapula; below, to a crest between the teres major and infra-spinatus; within, to the spinal edge of the scapula; and which, at its middle, unites with the thin aponeurosis that covers a part of the external surface of the deltoid.

SCAPULAR ARTERIES. These are several.

a. The *Superior scapular*, *Superficial scapular* of Sömmering, *Dorsalis scapulae superior*, *Transversalis scapulae*, *T. Hu'meri*. This arises from the subclavian; and often from the inferior thyroid, or from a trunk common to it and the *posterior scapular* or *transverse scapular* or *cervical*. It passes behind the clavicle, above the superior edge of the scapula, and buries itself between the dorsal surface of that bone and the muscles inserted into it. b. The *inferior scapular* or *common scapular* or *internal scapular* or *subscapular artery*. A *Thorac'ica axilla'ris* vel *ala'ris*, is of considerable size. It arises from the inferior part of the axillary artery, behind the brachial plexus—gives off several branches to the armpit, and

divides into two branches:—the one, *Scapula'ris interna*, and the smaller of the two, is distributed, almost entirely, to the serratus major anticus, and latissimus dorsi; the other, the larger of the two, the *Dorsalis Scapulae inferior* vel *Circumflexa Scapula'ris*, which distributes its branches to the subscapular and supra-spinal, and infra-spinal regions.

SCAPULAR NOTCH, see Notch, scapular.

SCAPULAR VEINS follow the same course as the arteries, which they accompany.

SCAPULARE, Scapulary.

SCAP'ULARY, *Scapula're*, *Fascia Scapula'ris*, from *scapula*. A broad, linen bandage, divided into two tails for three quarters of its length, the undivided extremity of which is attached to the posterior and middle part of a bandage carried round the body; the tails passing over the shoulders; and being attached to the anterior part of the body bandage, to prevent it from slipping down.

SCAPULO-HUM'ERAL. An epithet given to the *shoulder-joint*. It is an orbicular articulation, resulting from the reception of the head of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula. To keep the bones in connexion, there are: 1. A very strong, conoidal capsular ligament; passing from the circumference of the glenoid cavity around the neck of the humerus. 2. A *fibro-cartilaginous ring*, called the glenoid ligament, and a synovial capsule.

SCAPULO-HUM'ERAL, Teres major—*s. Hæméro-olécranien*, Triceps extensor cubiti—*s. Hyoidien*, Omohyoideus—*s. Radial*, Biceps flexor cubiti—*s. Trochitrien*, *grand*, *Infra-spinatus*.

SCAPUS, Penis, see Hair.

SCAR, Cicatrix.

SCAR, Seam. To mark with a cicatrix or seam.

SCARABÆO'LUS HEMISPHERICUS, Coccus cacti.

SCAR'BOROUGH, MINERAL WATERS OF. Scarborough Spa. A celebrated English chalybeate, at Scarborough, in Yorkshire. One of the springs is a simple, carbonated chalybeate, like that of Tunbridge; the other has an admixture of purging salt. Scarborough, having the additional advantage of sea-bathing, is much frequented by invalids.

SCARDAMYG'MUS, *Scardamyx'is*, (*F.*) *Clignement*, from *skapapwocw*, 'to wink.' Winking, nictation.

SCARIFICA'TION, *Scarifica'tio* (Galen.) *Amyx'is*, *Schasis*, *Catacas'mus*, *Catachas'mus*, *Amyg'mus*, *Schaemus*, *Encharax'is*, from *skapapwocw*, 'to make a slight scratch.' The act of scarifying. Also, a small incision, *Am'yxê*, made into the skin with a lancet, bistoury, or scarificator, for different therapeutical purposes.—as to draw blood, or to discharge some effused fluid. When the scarifications are very superficial, and do not go farther than the skin, they are termed by the French, *Monchetures*.

SCARIFICA'TOR, *Scarificato'rium*, *Schaete'rium*. An instrument for making scarifications. It consists of a small brass box, of a cubical shape, in which 10 or 12 lancet points turn upon a common pivot. By means of a spring, all these blades can be made to issue at once, and make as many scarifications.

SCARIFICATORIUM, Scarificator.

SCARIOLA, Cichorium endivia, Lactuca scariola.

SCARIOLE, Cichorium endivia.

SCARLATA, Scarlatina.

SCARLATI'NA, from *scarlatta* (I.), 'a deep red.' *Scarlatina*, *Enanthë'sis Rosæ'lia*, *Rosæ'lia*, *Rosæ'lia*, *R. squamo'sa*, *Rosæ'lia*, *Rub'e'ola*, &

some, *Morbilli ignei*, *M. confluentes*, *Morbus scarlatinosus*, *Febris scarlatino'sa*, *Gut'turis morbus epidemicus Forest'i*, *Pur'pura*, *Typhus scarlatinosus*, *Febris rubra*, *Scarlet Fever*, *Rash-fever*, *Porphyria'mus*, *Porphyria'ma*, (*F.*) *Fièvre rouge*, *F. pourprée*. The characteristic symptoms of scarlatina are:—a scarlet flush, appearing about the second day of fever on the face, neck, and fauces; and progressively spreading over the body; terminating about the 7th day. Two great varieties may be reckoned;—the *S. simplex*, *S. febris*, *S. benigna*, *S. sine angina*, in which the fever is moderate and terminates with the efflorescence; prostration of strength being trifling, and the contagious property slight;—and the *S. Angino'sa*, *S. Pariethmitica*, *S. Cynanchica*, *S. mitior*, in which the fever is severe; the throat ulcerated; the eruption later in its appearance, and less extensive; often changing to a livid hue; the fever being highly contagious. *Scarlati'na maligna*, *S. gra'vior*, has been reckoned a variety of this, in its worst degree. It agrees with the *Cynanche maligna* of Cullen.

Scarlatina belongs to the *Major exanthemata*, and is a disease, chiefly, of children. The eruption differs from that of measles, in being an efflorescence not raised above the cuticle. Measles, too, is attended with catarrhal symptoms, whilst the complication, in scarlatina, is cynanche. The treatment of simple scarlatina need not be much. It must be antiphlogistic. If the throat be very much ulcerated, acid gargles and counter-irritants must be employed; and if the affection become manifestly typhoid, and the sore throat of a malignant character, the case must be treated like typhus gravior; with antiseptic gargles of bark, acid, &c. Anasarca sometimes supervenes on scarlatina, and requires attention Purgatives are here demanded as well as the use of sorbifacients, such as mercury and squill, &c.

SCARLATINA ANGINOSA, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Benigna*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Cynanchica*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Febris*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Gravior*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Milinris*, *Rubeola*—*s. Mitior*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Pariethmitica*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Pustulosa*, *Rubeola*—*s. Rheumatica*, *Dengue*—*s. sine Angina*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Urticata*, *Urticaria*.

SCARLATINOUS, *Scarlati'nal*, *Scarlatino'sus*. Relating or appertaining to scarlatina.

SCARLET BERRY, *Solanum dulcamara*.

SCARLET FEVER, *Scarlatina*.

SCATACRASIA, *Scoracrasia*.

SCATACRATIA, *Scoracrasia*.

SCELAL'GIA, from *σκελος*, 'the leg,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain of the leg.

SCELALOGIA ANTICA, *Neuralgia femoro-pretibialis*—*s. Postica*, *Neuralgia femoro-poplitea*—*s. Puerperarum*, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

SCELETEU'SIS. Mummification. Also, the mode of making a skeleton, *Skeletope'a*, *Syntax'is*.

SCELETOLOGIA, *Skeletology*.

SCELETON, *Skeleton*.

SCELETOPEA, *Sceluteusis*.

SCILETUM, *Skeleton*—*s. Artificiale*, see *Skeleton*—*s. Naturale*, see *Skeleton*.

SCOLONCUS, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

SCELORRH'EUMA, *Rheumatismus cruris*, from *σκελος*, 'the leg,' and *ρευμα*, 'defluxion, rheumatism.' Rheumatism of the leg.

SCELOS, *Leg*.

SCELYTYRBE, *Chorea*, *Porphyra nautica*—*s. Febrilis*, see *Subsultus tendinum*—*s. Festinans*, *Paralysis agitans*—*s. Tarantismus*, *Chorea*.

SEFARNON, *Ammios*, *Ascia*.

SEPASTERIUM, *Couvrechef*.

SEPASTRUM, *Couvrechef*.

SCEPTRUM, *Penis*.

SCHASIS, *Scarification*.

SCHASMUS, *Scarification*.

SCHASTERION, *Fleam*, *Lancet*, *Scarificator*.

SCHEBA ARABUM, *Artemisia santonica*.

SCHERBET', *Sherbet'*, *Serbet'*, *Tscherbet'*, *Sorbe'thum*, *Sorbet'tum*, *Sorbe'tum*. A drink prepared by the Turks, Persians, &c., with sugar and the juice of acid fruits.

SCHERLIEVO, *Mal di Scherlievo*, *Mal di Breno*, *Mal di Fiume*, *Margaretiana*, *Morbus Croatus*, *Framboesia Illyrica*, *M. fluminensis*, *Falcadina*, *Mal di Scarlievo*, *Scabies venerea contagiosa*. A name given to a particular form of syphilis, observed in Illyria. It is said to be capable of being communicated without immediate contact; and that its principal symptoms are:—pains in the bones, ulceration of the fauces, pustules, and fungous growths in different parts of the body.

SCHERO'MA. A dryness of the eye from the want of lachrymal secretion.—*Dictionaries*.

SCHIAS, *Neuralgia femoro-poplitea*.

SCHIDAKE'DON, *Schidacodum*, *Schidacodum*, *Schindal'amus*, *Schindal'mus*, from *σχίζω*, 'I cleave.' A longitudinal fracture of a bone.—*Galen*.

SCHINDACEDUM, *Schidakedon*.

SCHINDALAMUS, *Schidakedon*, *Schindylesis*.

SCHINDALESIS, *Schindylesis*.

SCHINDALMUS, *Schidakedon*, *Schindylesis*.

SCHINDYLE'SIS, *Schindale'sis*, *Schindal'amus*, *Schindal'mus*. An articulation of bones—by furrowing, as it were; as in that of the vomer, which constitutes, in part, the septum narium. Also, the act of splitting into small pieces; from *σχινδύλω*, 'I split into small pieces.—*Hippocrates*.

SCHINELE'ON, from *επιονος*, 'the mastig tree,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil;' *Oleum lentiscinum*. Oil of mastic.—*Dioscorides*.

SCHINOCEPHALUS, *Scillocephalus*.

SCHINOS, *Scilla*.

SCHINZNACH or HAPSBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are situate three leagues from Baden, and are amongst the most celebrated bathing-places in Switzerland. The waters are of the saline sulphurous kind; and have a high reputation in cutaneous and rheumatic affections, visceral obstructions, and glandular enlargements. They contain sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, and oxide of iron; sulphohydric acid, and carbonic acid gases.

SCHISMA, *Fissure*, *Rima*.

SCHISTOCEPH'ALUS, from *σχιστος*, 'cleft, separated,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster having some part of the head cleft or fissured.—*Gurli*.

SCHISTOCOR'MUS, from *σχιστος*, 'cleft, separated,' and *κορμος*, 'trunk.' A monster having some part of the trunk cleft or fissured.—*Gurli*.

SCHISTOM'ELUS, from *σχιστος*, 'cleft, separated,' and *μελος*, 'a limb.' A monster whose limbs are fissured.

SCHISTORRHACHIS, *Hydrorachis*.

SCHISTOSO'MUS, from *σχιστος*, 'cleft,' and *σωμα*, 'body.' A malformation of the abdomen, in which the fissure and eversion extend over the entire length of the abdomen; the lower extremities being absent, or very little developed, so that the body appears as if truncated inferiorly.—*Vogel*.

SCHIZA, *Rima*, *Rima vulvæ*.

SCHIZATRICH'IA, *Trichos'chisis*, *Schimo-*

trich'ia, from *οχιζα*, 'a cleft,' 'a split,' and *θριξ*, 'a hair.' The splitting of the hairs at their extremities. — J. P. Frank.

SCHLANGENBAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Schlangenbad is a much-frequented watering-place in Germany. The waters contain a little carbonic acid, and carbonate of soda. Temperature 86° Fahrenheit.

SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE, Pituitary membrane.

SCHÖENANTHUS, Juncus odoratus.

SCHOLA, School.

SCHOLLERA OXYCOCCOS, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

SCHOOL, Schola. A place of education. (F.) *École.* In Europe the large Medical Schools are usually attached to the universities. In England, however, there has been no medical school of celebrity at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; owing greatly to their provincial situation. Of late, two schools have existed in London, attached to the London University — University College and King's College. Excellent private schools have, however, long existed in that metropolis. The medical schools of Europe which have been most celebrated, are those of Edinburgh, Leyden, Berlin, Halle, Tubingen, Paris, Montpellier, Bologna, Padua, Pavia, and Pisa. In the United States, the medical schools are numerous; at this time not fewer than 30 or 40. Those most numerously attended, are the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, the University of the City of New York, and the Louisville Medical Institute.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters of this New Jersey Spring are chalybeate. According to Dr. McNevin, they contain extractive, chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silice, and carbonate, and oxide of iron.

SCHORBUTUS, Purpura.

SCHOUSBÆA COCCINEA, Coconcia cocconea.

SCHWALBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. Schwalbach is a town of Germany, seated on the Aa, 32 miles west of Frankfurt. The waters contain chloride of sodium, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, oxygen, &c. Employed as a tonic.

SCHWANN, WHITE SUBSTANCE OF, see Substance, white, of Schwann.

SCHWENDECK, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are about 5 leagues from Munich, in Bavaria. They contain carbonic acid; carbonate and sulphate of lime, chloride of calcium; chloride of magnesium; carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron, and are much used for cutaneous affections.

SCIATIC, Ischiatic, Ischiaticus, Sciaticus, from *οχιον*, 'the haunch.' A word formed by contraction from *ischiatric*, which latter is still used. See Ischiatic.

SCIATIC NERVE, GREAT, Nervus ischiadicus, Great fem'oro-popliteal, (Ch.) (F.) Grand nerf sciaticque, ought to be esteemed a continuation of the sacral plexus. It issues from the pelvis between the pyramidalis and superior gemellus; descends along the posterior part of the thigh; and after having given branches to the gemini, quadratus, obturator externus, glutæus maximus, semi-membranosus, semi-tendinosus, biceps and third abductor muscles, it divides, about the inferior third of the thigh, into two branches; the one, named the *external popliteal*; the other, the *internal*.

SCIATIC NERVE, LESSER, Inferior glutæal branch of the sacral plexus, Lesser fem'oro-popliteal nerve, (Ch.) (F.) Nerf petit sciaticque, which seems especially formed by the 2d and 3d sacral, is given off from the lower part of the plexus, and escapes from the pelvis beneath the pyramidalis muscle. It gives branches — *nervi cutanei clavinum inferiores* — to the glutæus maximus; a *sciatic branch* or *infra-pelvic cutaneous* or *perineal cutaneous, Pudenda'lis longus inferior*, which passes under the tuberosity of the ischium, and furnishes filaments to the glutæus maximus, and to the muscles of the perineum, urethra, penis, scrotum, &c.; and a *posterior femoral cutaneous branch* — *middle posterior cutaneous nerve* — the filaments of which traverse the femoral aponeurosis, to be distributed on the skin of the posterior part of the thigh. The principal branch of the lesser sciatic nerve divides, near the ham, into two or three filaments, which descend under the integuments almost as far as the inferior part of the leg.

SCIATIC NOTCH, GREAT, Sciatic Foramen, Incisura ischiad'ica major, (F.) Grande échancrure sciaticque or *grand trou sciaticque*, is a large notch at the posterior edge of each os innominatum, below the posterior and inferior iliac spine, which is converted into a foramen by the sacrum and sacro-sciatic ligaments. The *lesser sciatic notch, Incisura ischiad'ica minor, Luna Albi'ni, (F.) Petite échancrure ischiaticque*, is much smaller than the last, from which it is separated by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus, and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

SCIATIC REGION, Ischiadic region.

SCIATIC SPINE, Spine of the Ischium, Spinosa Proc'ess of the Ischium, is a short, flat, pyramidal eminence on the os innominatum, above the preceding foramen; which gives insertion to the lesser sacro-sciatic ligament.

SCIATICA, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.

SCIATIQUE, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.

SCIE, Saw.

SCIENTIA HERMETICA, Alchymy — *s. Mendendi, Medicina* — *s. Medica, Medicina.*

SCIEROPIA, from σκίρος, 'shady,' and οψ, 'the eye.' A defect of vision, in which all objects have a darker hue than natural.

SCILLA, Scilla maritima, Scylla, Aschil, Schinoc, Oculus Typho'nis, Ornithogalum maritimum seu squill'a, Stella'ris scilla, Squilla, Squill or sea onion, Eye of Typhon, (F.) Oignon marin. Family, Liliaceæ. Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia. Native of Spain, Austria, &c. The bulb or root of the squill has a bitter, nauseous taste, and is extremely acrid; inflaming the skin when rubbed on it. Its acrimony, on which its virtues depend, is destroyed by heat, drying, and keeping. It is extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water. In large doses, squill is emetic and purgative; in small doses, diuretic and expectorant. Its active principle has been called *scillitine*. Dose, gr. j to v of the dried root, united or not with mercury.

SCILLA ESCULENTA, Phalangium esculentum, Eastern Quamaok, Wild Hyacinth; indigenous; flowering in May. An article of diet amongst the Western Indians. It is made into bread and poultices for inflamed breasts.

SCILLOCEPHALUS, Schinocephalus, from σκίλλα, 'a bulbous-rooted plant, the squill,' and κεφαλή, 'head.' One who has a large bulbiform head.

SCINCUS, σκινκος or σκινγος. A species of Saurus or Lacer'ta, common in Egypt, and much extolled by the ancients, as alexipharmic and aphrodisiac.

SCINTILLA VEN'ERIS, 'a relic of Venus.' A name given, by Paracelsus, to the impotence and loss of power in the limbs, produced by syphilis.

SCIOM'ACHY, *Skio'machia*, *Skiamachia*; from *σκια*, 'a shade,' and *μαχη*, 'a fight.' An exercise with the ancients, which consisted in a mock encounter at boxing and jumping with one's own shadow.

SCIRRHE, *Scirrhus*.

SCIRRHOPHLEPHARONCUS, see *Scleriasis*.

SCIRRHOCELE, *Orcheocele scirrhosa*.

SCIRRHOGAS'TRIA, (F.) *Squirrogastrie*; *Scirrhus ventric'uli*; from *σκίρρος*, 'hard,' and *γαστρῆ*, 'stomach.' *Scirrhus* of the stomach.

SCIR'RHOID, *Scirrho'ides*, *Scirrho'des*, from *σκίρρος*, 'scirrhous,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling *scirrhus*.

SCIRRHOMA, *Scirrhus*.

SCIRRHOPHTHAL'MIA, *Scirrhophthal'mus*, from *σκίρρος*, 'scirrhous,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' *Cancer oc'uli*. Cancer of the eye.

SCIRRHOPHTHALMIA PALPEBRARUM, see *Scleriasis*.

SCIRRHOSARCA NEONATORUM, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCIRRHOSIS, *Scirrhus*.

SCIRRHOUS, *Scirrho'sus*; same etymon as *scirrhus*. Of or belonging to *scirrhus*.

SCIRRHOUS SARCO'MA OF AB'ERNETHY, *Emp'hy'ma sarco'ma scirrho'sum*. Hard, rigid, vascular infarction of glandular follicles; indolent, insentient, glabrous; sometimes shrinking and becoming more indurated. Found in glandulous structures.

SCIRRHUS, *Squirrhus*, *Scirrho'ma*, *Scirrho'sis*, *Cancer scirrho'sus*, *Carcino'ma simplex*, *C. fibro'sum*, *Induratio maligna*, *Schirrus*, *Sclerius*, *Carcinom'atous sarco'ma*, *Hard cancer*, *Fibrous cancer*; from *σκίρρος*, 'hard,' 'indurated;' (F.) *Squirre*, *Schirre*, *Skirre*. A disease, so called from the hardness that characterizes it. It is a state of induration, of a peculiar kind, affecting glandular structures generally, but capable of occurring in other textures. It usually precedes carcinoma, of which it may, indeed, be considered as the first stage. *Scirrhus* must not be confounded with the induration which succeeds inflammation, although the two states are often complicated, and may stand, occasionally, in the relation of cause and effect to each other. *Scirrhus* is ordinarily accompanied by violent shooting pains. It is also irregular on its surface; and when cut into has a bluish or grayish white colour. When the surgeon is satisfied of the existence of *scirrhus*, he had better remove it at once. No other treatment seems to possess much advantage.

Galen uses the term *Scirrho'sis* for a livid excrecence caused by inflammation.

SCIRRHUS ET CARCINOMA VENTRICULI, see *Gastrostenosis cardiaca* et *pylorica*—s. *Hepatitis*, *Hepatoscirrhus*—s. *Intestinorum*, *Enteropathia cancerosa*—s. *Palpebrarum*, see *Scleriasis*—s. *Testiculi*, *Sarcocele*—s. *Uteri*, *Metroscirrhus*—s. *Ventriculi*, *Gastroscirrhus*.

SCISSIPARITÉ, see *Generation*.

SCISSORS, *Forfex*, *Forpex*, *Psalis*, *Tomis*, (F.) *Ciseaux*. A well-known instrument in common use, and often employed in surgery. Scissors are composed of two cutting blades, crossing each other and moving upon an axis. They are straight or curved. Sometimes the curve is on the flat side, when they are called, in France, *Ciseaux à cuiller*; at others, on their edges. The scissors, bent so that the blades make an

obtuse angle with the handles, are also much used. They are called in France *Ciseaux coudés*. Scissors are used for dividing soft, loose, isolated parts, which it would be difficult to reach and to cut with the bistoury. They are employed, likewise, in the operation for harelip, and for removing warts, fungous excrescences, &c.

SCISSURA, Fissure—s. *Vulvæ*, see *Rima*.

SCISSURÆ, Rhagades.

SCISSURE DE GLASER, Fissure, glenoid—s. *Grand médiane du Cervelet*, *Valley*—s. *de Santorini*, *Santorini*, fissure of.

SCLAREA, *Salvia sclarea*.

SCLEREMA, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLÉREME, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLEREMIA, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLEREMUS, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLERENCEPHA'LIA, *Induratio cer'ebri*, from *σκληρος*, 'hard,' and *κεφαλον*, 'the brain.' (F.) *Endurcissement du cerveau*. Induration of the brain.

SCLERIA, *Scleriasis*.

SCLERIASIS, *Sclero'ma*, *Sclero'sis*, *Scl'eria*, *Sotery'mus*, *Seph'irus*, from *σκληρος*, 'hard.' Any kind of hardness or induration. Sometimes hardness of the eyelids, *Callo'sitas palpebra'rum*, *Scirrhoblepharon'cus*, *Scirrhophthal'mia palpebra'rum*, *Scirrhus palpebra'rum*; at others, hardness of the genital organs of the female; probably synonymous with *scirrhus*.—Galen. Paulus. Hardness of bones, *Fragil'itas Os'sium*.

SCLERITIS, *Sclerotitis*.

SCLERODERMA, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLERODES, *Sclerotic*.

SCLEROMA, Induration of the cellular tissue, *Scleriasis*.

SCLEROMENINX, *Dura mater*.

SCLERONYXIS, *Scleroticonyxis*.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA, *Hordeolum*.

SCLEROS, *Hard*.

SCLEROSARCO'MA, from *σκληρος*, 'hard,' and *σαρκωμα*, 'a fleshy tumour.' A hard, fleshy tumour, seated on the gums, and resembling a cock's comb.

SCLEROSIS, Induration of the cellular tissue, *Scleriasis*.

SCLEROSTENOSIS CUTANEA, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLEROTIC, *Sclerot'ica*, from *σκληρος*, 'I harden.' *Cornea opa'ca*, *Sclero'des*, *Tunica dura* seu *albugin'ea* seu *du'rior* et *crass'ior* seu *ex'tima* seu *alba* seu *can'dida* seu *innomina'ta oc'uli*, *Sclero'tis*, (F.) *Sclérotique*. A hard, resisting, opaque membrane, of a pearly white colour and fibrous nature, which covers nearly the posterior four-fifths of the globe of the eye, and has the form of a sphere truncated before. It is strengthened by the expansion of the muscles of the eye, to which expansion many anatomists have given the name *Tu'nica albugin'ea*. It forms the white of the eye, *Albu'men*, *Album oc'uli*, *Lon'chades*, *Log'ades*, *Loch'ades*, *Leu'cades*. The sclerotic is penetrated posteriorly by a round opening, for the passage of the optic nerve; and, anteriorly, it has a much larger opening, into which the transparent cornea is received. There are, besides, many small oblong apertures in it for the passage of nerves and vessels, proceeding to the interior of the eye. In the foetus, the sclerotic may be separated into two very distinct laminae.

SCLEROTICA CERATOIDES, *Cornea*.

SCLEROTICITIS, *Sclerotitis*.

SCLEROTICONYX'IS, *Scleronyx'is*, *Sclerotonyx'is*, from *σκληρος*, 'hard,' and *νυξις*, 'punctur-

- ing.' Perforation of the scleroticæ in the operation for cataract by depression.
- SCLEBOTICUS, Indurans.
- SCLÉROTIQUE, Sclerotic.
- SCLEROTIS, Sclerotic.
- SCLEROTITIS, *Inflammatiō Sclerotica*, *Leucitis*, *Lonchaditis*, *Logaditis*, *Scleritis*, *Sclerocitis*, *Rhumat'ic ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmia arthrit'ica*, from *scleroticæ*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.
- SCLEROTIUM CLAVUS, see Ergot.
- SCLERUNTICUS, Indurans.
- SCLERUS, Induration, Scirrhus.
- SCLERYNTICUS, Indurans.
- SCLERY'SMA, from *σκληρος*, 'hard.' Induration; also, induration of the liver.
- SCLERYSMUS, Scleriasis.
- SCLIRUS, Scirrhus.
- SCLOPETA'RIUS, from *sclopetum*, 'a gun.' Relating to a gun. Hence, *Aqua sclopetaria*, a water for gunshot wounds. *Vul'nera sclopetaria*, gunshot wounds, &c.
- SCLOPETOPLAGÆ, Wounds, gunshot.
- SCOBS, *Prima*, *Xyama*, *Ramen'tum*, *Rasu'ra*. A shaving, also, an alkali; and the scoria of any metal.
- SCŒNANTHUM, *Juncus odoratus*.
- SCOLECESIS, Helminthiasis.
- SCOLECIASIS, Helminthiasis.
- SCOLEX, *Aecaris lumbricoides*.
- SCOLIOMA, Scoliosis.
- SCOLIO'SIS, *Scolio'ma*, *Rhachio-scolio'ma*, from *σκολιος*, 'crooked.' A distortion of the spine to one side. See Hump.
- SCOLOPENDRA, *Asplenium scolopendrium*.
- SCOLOPENDRIA, *Asplenium ceterach*, and *A. scolopendrium*.
- SCOLOPENDRIUM LINGUA, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—s. *Officinatum*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—s. *Phyllitis*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—s. *Ruta muraria*, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—s. *Vulgare*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*.
- SCOLOPOMACHÆRION, from *σκολομαχ*, 'the woodcock,' and *μαχαρη*, 'a knife;' so called because it is bent a little at the extremity like a woodcock's bill. A sort of blunt-pointed bistoury.—*Scultetus*.
- SCOLYMUS SATIVUS, *Cynara scolymus*.
- SCOOP, Teut. *Schoops*, *Cochlea'rè*, (F.) *Curette*. A surgical instrument of the shape of a spoon, which is used for the extraction of certain foreign bodies. The scoop is often employed to extract balls impacted in the soft parts; to remove calculi from the urinary bladder in lithotomy, &c. A small scoop is sometimes used to extract foreign bodies from the meatus auditorius externus, nasal fosse, &c.
- SCOPA REGIA, *Ruscus*.
- SCOPARIUS, see *Spartium scoparium*.
- SCOPE, *σκοπη*, *Scop'ia*, *Scopos*, from *σκοπιω*, 'I look around.' A common suffix to words meaning 'view, inspection,' as *cranioscopy*, *stethoscopy*, &c.
- SCOPOLINA ATROPOIDES, *Hyoscyamus scopolia*.
- SCOPTULA, *Scopula*.
- SCOPULA, Brush.
- SCOR, Excrement.
- SCORACRATI'A, *Scoracra'sia*, *Scatacra'sia*, *Scatacrati'a*, *Copracrati'a*, *Copracra'sia*, *Incontinentia Alvi*, from *scop*, 'excrement,' and *ακρασια*, 'want of control.' Want of power to retain the feces. Involuntary evacuation of the feces.
- SCORBUT', *Porphyra nautica*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*—s. *des Alpes*, *Pellagra*—s. *de Terre*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.
- SCORBU'TIC, *Scorbuticus*. That which belongs to scurvy. One affected with scurvy.
- SCORBUTUS, *Purpura*—s. *Alpinus*, *Pellagra*—s. *Nauticus*, *Porphyra nautica*—s. *Oris*, *Cancer aquaticus*.
- SCORDINEMA, *Carebaria*, *Pandiculation*.
- SCORDINISMUS, *Carebaria*, *Pandiculation*.
- SCORDIUM, *Teucrium scordium*.
- SCORDON, *Allium*.
- SCORITH, *Sulphur*.
- SCORODON, *Allium*.
- SCORPIODEX'IS, from *σκορπιων*, 'the scorpion,' and *δξίς*, 'bite':—more properly, *SCORPIOSTIE'MA*; from *σκορπιων*, and *στυγμα*, 'puncture.' The sting of the scorpion.
- SCOR'PION, *Scorpio*, *Scorpius*, from *σκορπιων*, 'I puncture.' A genus of insects having a sting at the extremity of their tail, with which they make dangerous wounds. An *Oil of Scorpion* was once made from them, which is not now used.
- SCORPIOSTIGMA, *Scorpiodexis*.
- SCORPIUS, *Scorpion*.
- SCORTUM, *Serotum*.
- SCORZONE'RA, *S. hu'milis seu lana'ta seu nervosa*, *Eucorzone'ra*, *Viperaria*, *Serpentaria Hispanica*, *Offic'inal viper's grass*, *Viper's grass*, *Goat's grass*. Family, *Cichoraceæ*. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia. The roots have been used as alexipharmics, and in hypochondriacal disorders and obstructions of the viscera. The root of the *Scorzonera Hispanica* is esculent, but inefficacious as a drug.
- SCOTAS'MA, *Scoto'ma*, *Scoto'dia*, *Scoto'ris*, *Scotos*; from *σκος*, 'darkness.' Obscurity of vision, darkness, *Suffusio rad'ians*. Also *Scotodinia*.
- SCOTCH FIDDLE, *Psora*.
- SCOTODIA, *Scotasma*, *Scotodinia*.
- SCOTODIN'IA, *Scoto'ma*, *Dinus Scoto'ma*, *Scotodine*, *Tenebrico'sa vertigo*, *Scotos*, *Scotas'ma*, *Scoto'is*, *Scotomy*, from *σκος*, 'darkness,' and *δινω*, 'I turn round.' Giddiness, with impaired sight, often succeeded by headach. See *Vertigo*.
- SCOTOMA, *Scotasma*, *Scotodinia*.
- SCOTOMY, *Scotodinia*.
- SCOTOS, *Scotasma*, *Scotodinia*.
- SCOTOSIS, *Scotodinia*.
- SCOTT'S ACID BATH, *Nitro-muriatic acid bath*. A bath of dilute aqua regia, employed by Dr. Scott, of India, as a remedy in hepatic diseases. Three pints by measure of muriatic acid, and two of nitric acid, are mixed to form the aqua regia. In preparing this for use, a pint of it is mixed with an equal quantity of water. The acid bath consists of three ounces of this dilute acid to every gallon of water.
- SCRATCH, *Psora*.
- SCREATUS, Excretion.
- SCRIPTULUM, *Scruple*.
- SCRIPULUM, *Scruple*.
- SCRIPULUS, *Scruple*.
- SCRIVENER'S CRAMP, *Cramp*, *writers'*.
- SCROBIC'ULUS, *Scrobic'ulum*, (F.) *Fossette*. A little ditch or furrow; diminutive of *scrobo*, 'a ditch.'
- SCROBIC'ULUS CORDIS, *Anticar'dium*, *Procar'dium*, (F.) *Fossette du cœur*, *Avant-cœur*, *Anti-cœur*. The pit of the stomach. The depression at the anterior part of the abdomen, below the xiphoid cartilage.
- SCROBICULUS VARIOLÆ, *Pockmark*.
- SCROFFÆ, *Scrofula*.
- SCROF'ULA, *Scroph'ula*, *Scroph'ula*; from *scrofa*, 'a sow'; because swine were presumed to be subject to a similar complaint. *Scrophulo'ria*, *Morbus scrophulo'rus*, *Vit'ium scrophulo'rum*, *Caco'hym'ia seu Cachex'ia seu Dyscrasia scrophulo'sa*, *Pedatroph'ia glandulo'sa*, *Struma*,

Chorus, Coiras, Tabes Glandularis, Adeno'sis scrofulosa, Scrofæ, Chææa, King's evil, The Evil, Cruela (Scotticè), (F.) *Scrophules, Scrofules, Strumes, Écrouelles, Humeurs froides, Tubercules des glandes lymphatiques, Mal du Roi*. A state of the system characterised by indolent, glandular tumours, chiefly in the neck; suppurating slowly and imperfectly, and healing with difficulty; the disease ordinarily occurring in those of a sanguine temperament, with thick upper lip, &c. The tumours, after suppuration, degenerate into ulcers; which, in process of time, cicatrize, leaving scars. The internal organs are apt to be attacked in those disposed to scrofula; hence they are often the subjects of phthisis and mesenteric affections. Scrofula is hereditary; and is frequently excited by insufficient or improper regimen, and by a close, confined air during the first years of existence. The best treatment is:—to strengthen the system by animal diet; pure air, and exercise, cold bathing, or sea-water bathing, &c.

SCROFULA ABDOMINALIS INTERNA, *Physconia strumosa*.

SCROFULAIRE, *Scrophularia nodosa*—s. *Aquatique*, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

SCROFULARIA, *Scrophularia*.

SCROFULEUX, *Scrophulus*.

SCROFULOUS, *Scrophulosus, Scrophularius, Strumous, Strumousus*, (F.) *Scrofuloux, Strumoux*. Suffering from, or relating to, scrofula.

SCROPHULA, *Scrofula*—s. *Mesenterica, Tabes mesenterica*—s. *Moluccana, Frambœsia*.

SCROPHULÆ, *Scrofula*—s. *Gonorrhœicæ, Gonorrhœa impura*.

SCROPHULARIA, *S. Nodosa*.

SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA, *Betonica aquatica, Fica'ria, Ferra'ria, Castran'gula, Greater Water Figwort, Water Bct'ony*, (F.) *Scrofulaire aquatique*. The leaves are celebrated as correctors of the bad flavour of senna. They were at one time regarded as eminently antiscrofulous, stomachic, and carminative.

SCROPHULARIA FÆTIDA, *Scrophularia nodosa*—s. *Lanceolata, S. Nodosa*—s. *Marilandica, S. Nodosa*—s. *Minor, Ranunculus ficaria*.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA, *Figwort, Kennelwort, Holmseed, Heal-all, Scrophularia fœtida seu vulg'aris seu lanceolata, seu Marilandica, Millemor'bia, Scrophularia*, (F.) *Scrofulaire, Herbe aux écrouelles*. The root and leaves of this plant have been celebrated, both as an internal and external remedy, against inflammations, piles, scrofulous tumours, ulcers, &c.

SCROPHULARIA VULGARIS, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

SCROPHULARIUS, *Scrofulous*.

SCROPHULES, *Scrofula*—s. *Mésentériques*, *Tabes mesenterica*.

SCROPHULOSIS, *Scrofula*.

SCROPHULOSUS, *Scrofulous*.

SCROTAL, *Scrotalis*; from *scrotum*. Relating to the scrotum,—as *Hernia scrotalis*, *scrotal hernia*.

SCROTAL NERVE, see *Genito-crural Nerve*.

SCROTOCELE. A hybrid term; from (L.) *scrotum*, and *ελην*, 'a tumour.' *Hernia Scrotalis, Scrotal her'nia*. Inguinal hernia, descending into the scrotum; or *Oscheocele*.

SCROTUM, from *scorteus, scorteam*, 'made of leather.' (?) *Oschè, Os'cheus, Os'chus, Os'cheon, Och'cus, Perin, Scortum, Marsu'pium, Bur'sula, Bursa testium seu viri'lis, Cap'ulus*, (?) *Orchæa, Os'cus, Follic'ulus genit'alis, Her'nia, the Purse, the Cod*, (F.) *Les bourses*. The integuments which cover the testes. These are nothing more than a prolongation of the skin of the inner part of the thighs, perineum, and penis. The skin is remarkable for its brown colour, for the

numerous rugæ, especially when the scrotum is contracted; for the great number of sebaceous follicles it contains; and for the long and few hairs which issue from it in the adult. The scrotum is divided into two equal parts by a raphe, which extends from the anus to the root of the penis. Its organization is similar to that of the skin of other parts of the body, except that the chorion is thinner.

SCROTUM CORDIS, *Pericardium*—s. *Pendulum, Rhachosis*.

SCRUPLE, *Diob'olon, Gramma'rium, Scrup'ulus, Scrupulum, Scrip'tulus, Scrip'ulum, Scrip'ulus*. A weight of twenty grains, Troy; twenty-four grains, Poids de marc.

SCUDAMORE'S MIXTURE, see *Mixture, Scudamore's*.

SCULL, *Cranium*—s. *Cap, Calvaria*.

SCURF, Sax. *scurf*, Tent. Sch or ft; *Furfura*. Small exfoliations of the cuticle are so called.

SCURFY, *Furfuraceous*.

SCURVY OF THE ALPS, *Pellagra*—s. *Grass, Sisyrinchium Bermudianum*—s. *Land, Purpura hæmorrhagica*—s. *Petechial, Purpura simplex*—s. *Sea, Porphyra nautica*—s. *Grass, common, Cochlearia officinalis*—s. *Grass, lemon, Cochlearia officinalis*—s. *Grass, wild, Cochlearia coronopus*.

SCUTELLA, *Cup*.

SCUTELLARIA GALERICULA'TA, *Cassida galariculata, Tertiana'ria, Skull-cap*, (F.) *Casside bleue*. *Family, Personœæ. Sex. Syst. Didynamia Angiospermia*. This plant has a bitter taste and a garlic smell. It has been esteemed especially serviceable in tertian ague.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA, *Skull-cap, Madweed, Hoodwort, Blue Pimp'ernel*. An indigenous plant, which grows in all parts of the United States in moist places. It was at one time esteemed a preventive of hydrophobia, but is probably possessed of little virtue of any kind.

SCUTELLARIA INTEGRIFOLIA, —another indigenous variety,—is an intense bitter.

SCUTICULA DIGITORUM MANÛS, *Phalanges of the fingers*.

SCUTULÆ DIGITORUM MANÛS, *Phalanges of the fingers*.

SCUTUM, *Thyroid cartilago*—s. *Cordis, Scapula, Sternum*—s. *Genu, Patella*—s. *Pectoris, Thorax*.

SCUTUM STOMACH'ICUM. A large plaster, applied to the breast or stomach.

SCUTUM THORACIS, *Scapula*.

SCYBALA, plural of *σκυβαλον*, 'dung.' *Enterolithus Scybalum, Excrementa Alvi stercio'ra, Fæces induratae*. Hard fecal matters discharged in round lumps.

SCYLLA, *Scilla*.

SCYPHOPHORUS PYXIDATUS, *Lichen pyxidatus*.

SCYPHUS AUDITORIUS, *Infundibulum of the cochlea*—s. *Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain*—s. *Vieussenii, Infundibulum of the cochlea*.

SCYROS, *Callosity*.

SCYTALIDES DIGITORUM MANÛS, *Phalanges of the fingers*.

SCYTHICA, (RADIX,) *Glycyrrhiza*.

SCYTHROPASMUS, from *σχυθρος*, 'gloomy;' *σχυθρωναζειν*, 'to look gloomy;' *Vultus tel'ricus et mœstus*. A gloomy, depressed countenance, of bad augury in serious diseases.

SCYTITIS, *Cytitis*.

SCYTODEPSIUM, *Tannin*.

SEA AIR. The air in the neighbourhood of the sea contains saline particles commingled with it, which render it a valuable change for scrofulous and debilitated individuals. The sea and

sea-coast are usually, also, more equable in their temperature than places inland.

SEA SICKNESS, *Nausea marina*—s. Water, see Water, Sea.

SEAL, GOLDEN, *Hydrastis Canadensis*—s. Solomon's, *Convallaria polygonatum*.

SEAM, Cicatrix.

SEARCHING, *Sounding*; from (F.) *chercher*, 'to seek.' The operation of ascertaining, by the introduction of a metallic instrument, whether a patient has a stone in the bladder.

SEASONING, Acclimation—s. Fever, Fever, stranger's.

SEAT, Anus—s. Bone, Ischion.

SÉBACÉ, Sebaceous.

SEBA'CEOUS, *Seba'ceus*, (F.) *Sébacé*; from *sebum*, 'suet.' That which has the nature of suet.

SEBACEOUS FLUX, Stearrhœa.

SEBACEOUS or SEBIP'AROUS GLANDS, *Sebaceous Follicles*, *Sebaceous Crypts*, *Folliculi seba'ci*, *Cryptæ seba'cea*, *Oil Glands*, *Military glands*, are small hollow organs, of a rounded or pyriform shape, seated in the substance of the skin, and opening on its surface by a small, excretory duct; furnishing a yellow, unctuous humour, *Smegma cuta'neum*. *Sebum cuta'neum*, having some analogy with suet, which is destined to lubricate the surface of the body. Follicles of a similar nature exist around the corona glandis of the male, and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of females. They secrete a sebaceous matter, which emits a peculiar odour; and hence, after the name of one who described them, have been called *Gland'ula odorif'era Tyso'ni*, *G. Tyso'ni*, *Tyson's glands*.

SEBESTE'NA, *Cordia myxa seu sebest'na seu Africa'na seu domestica seu obli'qua*, *Sebest'na officina'lis*, *Sebest'en*, *Sebesten*, *Myxa*, *Cornus sanguin'ea*, *Prunus sebest'na*, *Smooth-leaved Cordia*, *Assyr'ian plum*, (F.) *Sebestier myxa*. The dark, black fruit of the *Sebestina* possesses glutinous and aperient qualities, and is exhibited, in decoction, in various diseases of the chest.

SEBESTIER MYXA, *Sebestena*.

SEBIPAROUS, see Sebaceous.

SEBORRHAGIA, Stearrhœa.

SEBORRHŒA, Stearrhœa.

SEBSTE'N, *Sebestina*.

SEBUM, *Pinguedo*, *Sevum*—s. Cutaneum, see Sebaceous glands.

SECA'LE, *S. cereal'is seu barba'tum*. The Rye plant. (F.) *Seigle*. Rye is chiefly used as an article of diet, particularly in the northern parts of Europe, where a spirit is also extracted from it. The grain is disposed to acescency: and hence its internal use at first generally produces a laxative effect.

SECALE BARBATUM, *Secale*—s. Cornutum, Ergot—s. Luxurians, Ergot.

SECALIS MATER, Ergot.

SECERNENT, Secreting.

SECERNING, Secreting—s. Substance, of the kidney, see Kidney.

SECESSIO FÆCUM, Defecation.

SECESSUS NIGER, Melæna.

SÈCHE, *Sepia*.

SECLUSORIUM, Sac.

SEC'ONDARY, from *secundus*, 'the second.' Something that acts subordinately to another; as the *secondary symptoms* of a disease; that is, those which supervene on the primary.

SECUNDINES, *Secundines*.

SECRETA. Same etymon as Secretion. Things or matters secreted or separated from the blood.

SECRE'TING, *Secretorius*, *Secern'ing*, *Secern'ent*, *Excer'nent*. Same etymon as Secretion. That which secretes,—as a secreting organ.

SECRETIO, Secretion—s. *Lactis*, *Galactosis*—s. *Lotii*, *Uropoësis*—s. *Urinæ*, *Uropoësis*—s. *Vicaria*, see Vicarious.

SECRETION, *Secretio*, *Apoc'risis*; from *æcernere*, 'to separate.' An organic function, which is chiefly executed in the glands, and consists in an elaboration or separation of the materials of the blood, at the very extremities of the arterial system, or rather of the vascular secretory system; and which differs in each organ according to its particular structure; hence the formation of different fluids;—bile, saliva, urine, milk, &c. The secretions are of three kinds:—*exhalant*, *follicular*, and *glandular*.

SECRETORIUS, Secreting.

SECT, METHODOICAL, Methodists.

SEC'TIO, *Section*. The act of cutting. A division.

SECTIO ALTA, see Lithotomy—s. Anatomica, Dissection—s. *Cadaveris*, *Autopsia cadaverica*—s. *Cadaveris legalis*, *Autopsia cadaverica*—s. *Cæsarea*, *Cæsarean section*—s. *Franconiana*, see Lithotomy—s. *Hypogastrica*, see Lithotomy—s. *Lateralis*, see Lithotomy—s. *Legalis*, *Obduccio*—s. *Mariana*, see Lithotomy—s. *Nympharum*, *Nymphotomy*—s. *Rectovesicalis*, see Lithotomy—s. *Renalis*, *Nephrotomy*—s. *Tendinum*, *Tenotomy*—s. *Vagino-vesicalis*, *Colpocystotomia*—s. *Vesicalis*, *Lithotomy*.

SECTION, *Sectio*—s. *Sigallian*, *Symphysotomy*.

SECUNDÆ, *Secundines*.

SECUNDINÆ, *Secundines*.

SECUNDINES, *Hyst'era*, *Deuter'ion*, *After-birth*, *Secun'dæ*, *Secund'ina*, (F.) *Arrière-fais*, *Secundines*, *Délivre*. All that remains in the uterus after the birth of the child,—viz. the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. These are commonly not expelled till some time after the birth of the fœtus; hence their name. See *Délivrance*.

SECUNDUS PROPRIORUM AURICULÆ, *Retrahens auris*.

SEDANTIA, *Sedatives*.

SEDATIVES, *Sedati'va*, *Pauon'ta*, *Sedan'tia*, *Adec'ta*, *Catatast'tica*, *Deprimen'tia*, (F.) *Calmants*, *Temp'rants*, from *sedo*, 'I settle or assuage.' Medicines which directly depress the vital forces, and which are consequently employed whenever it is necessary to diminish preternaturally increased action. The chief reputed sedatives are: *Acidum Hydrocyanicum*, *Acidum Hydro-sulphuricum*, *Tabacum*, *Missio Sanguinis*, and certain gases by inhalation, as azote, carbonic acid, (?) carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen.

SEDEM ATTOLLENS, *Llevator ani*.

SEDES, Anus, Excrement—s. *Cruentæ*, *Dysentery*, *Hæmatochesia*—s. *Lactescentes*, *Cœliæ flux*—s. *Procidus*, *Protocele*.

SEDHEE, *Bangœ*.

SEDIMENT, *Sédimen'tum*, *Lemma*, *Residen'tia*. Same etymon. (F.) *Dépot*. A deposit formed by the precipitation of some one or more of the substances held in solution or suspension by a liquid. That which is formed in urine, at the time of cooling, has been called *Hypostasis*, *Hypostéma*, *Residen'tia*, *Subsiden'tia*, (F.) *Dépot de l'urine*. This sediment or deposit varies in different states of the system. In calculous affections, it is one of the most important objects of attention.

SEDIMENTUM, *Sediment*—s. *Urinæ Istericum*, see *Lateralitiosum*—s. *Urinæ pityroides*, see *Furfuraceus*.

SEDITIA, *Nates*.

SEDLITZ, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Sedlitz*, *Seideckhitz* or *Seydeckhitz water*. Springs in Bohemia, near Prague, which are simple salines.

They contain a large quantity of sulphate of magnesia, a little sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a resinous matter. (?) They are employed as purgatives in a multitude of diseases.

SEDLITS POWDERS may be formed of *Soda tartarizata* ℥ij, *Soda carbon.* ℥ij, in one paper; *Acid tartaric.* gr. xxxv, in another. For half a pint of water.

SEDON BRÛLANT, Sedum — *s. Reprise*, Sedum telephium.

SEDUM, *Sedum acré* seu *glacia'lé* seu *minus* seu *vermicula'rè*, *Illec'ebra*, *Hellec'ebra*, *Illec'ebum* *Vermicula'rè*, *Vermicula'ris*, *Piper mura'lè*, *Sempervivum acré*, *Wall pepper*, *Stone crop*, *Biting Stone crop*, *Small Houseleek*, *Aë'chryson*, *Exonia*, (F.) *Joubarbe acre*, *Orpin brûlant*, *Vermiculaire brûlante*, *Sédon brûlant*. Family, Crassulacæ. Ser. Syst. Decandria Pentagynia. In its recent state it is very acrid, and proves both emetic and cathartic. Externally, in the form of cataplasm, it produces vesications and erosions. It has been recommended in cancerous and malignant ulcers.

SEDUM, *Saxifraga granulata* — *s. Glaciale*, Sedum — *s. Minus*, Sedum — *s. Majus*, *Sempervivum tectorum* — *s. Minus*, Sedum.

SEDUM TELEPHIUM, *S. telephoides*, *Faba crassa*, *Crass'ula*, *O. Major*, *Illec'ebra major*, *Tele'phium*, *Faba'ria crass'ula*, *Faba crassa*, *Anacamp'seros*, *A. albicans* seu *triphyll'a* seu *vulgar'is*, *Orpine*, (F.) *Sédon reprise*, *Grand orpin*, *Fève épaisse*, *Joubarbe des vignes*, &c. Formerly used as a cataplasm in cuts, hemorrhoids, corns, whitlows, &c.

SEDUM TELEPHOIDES, *S. Telephium* — *s. Vermiculare*, Sedum.

SEED, Sperm.

SEGMENTA CARTILAGINEA, see Trachea.

SEGNIT'IA, *Segnit'ica*, from *segnis*, 'sluggish.' Sluggishness or torpor in the exercise of a function: — as *SEGNIATES ALVI*, Torpor of the bowels: *SEGNIATES VIRIUM*, Languor.

SEGNIATES, *Segnitia*.

SEGRAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near Pithiviers, in Gâtinais, in the French department of Loiret, there is a chalybeate spring, which has some reputation.

SEGU, Sago.

SEIDLITZ, Sedlitz.

SEIDSCHUTZ, Sedlitz.

SEIGLE, Secale — *s. Ergoté*, Ergot.

SEIN, Uterus, see Mamma.

SEIRIASIS, Coup de Soleil.

SEIZURES, HIDDEN, see Seizures.

SEKISKAYAVODKA, see Spirit.

SEL, Salt — *s. Admirable de Lémery*, Magnesiæ sulphas — *s. Admirable perle*, Soda, phosphate of — *s. de Cuisine*, Soda, muriate of — *s. de Déroïne*, Narcotine — *s. d'Égra*, Magnesiæ sulphas — *s. Maria*, Soda, muriate of — *s. d'Opium*, Narcotine — *s. de Saturne*, Plumbi superacetos — *s. de Verre*, see Vitrum — *s. Volatil d'Angleterre*, Ammonia carbonas.

SELAGO, *Camphorosma Mospeliaca*, *Lycopodium selago*.

SELENE, Moon, see Nail.

SELENIASIS, Somnambulism.

SELENIASMUS, Somnambulism.

SELENOBLETUS, Lunatic.

SELENOGAMIA, Somnambulism.

SELERY, Apium graveolens.

SELFABUSE, Masturbation.

SELF-HEAL, Prunella.

SELF-LIMITED. An epithet applied to diseases which appear to run a definite course, but

little modified by treatment, — small-pox, for example.

SELF-POLLUTION, Masturbation.

SEL'BRA, *Semili'bra*, *Sembella*, half a pound. Six ounces, Troy; eight, Avoirdupois.

SELIN'ITES, *σελινίτης*. Wine impregnated with the seeds of the *σελίνιον* or *smallage*. — *Dioscorides*.

SELINUM ANGELICA, *Angelica Sylvestris* — *s. Galbanum*, *Bubon galbanum* — *s. Imperatoria*, *Imperatoria* — *s. Opoponax*, *Pastinaca opoponax* — *s. Oreoselinum*, *Athamanta aureoselinum* — *s. Ostruthium*, *Imperatoria* — *s. Pastinaca*, *Pastinaca sativa* — *s. Peucedanum*, *Peucedanum* — *s. Pubescens*, *Angelica sylvestris* — *s. Sylvestris*, *Angelica sylvestris*.

SELLA, *S. Turcica* — *s. Equina*, *S. Turcica* — *s. Familiarica*, *Lassanum* — *s. Obstetricia*, *Diphrus* — *s. Sphenoidalis*, *S. Turcica*.

SELLA TUR'CICA, *Ephipp'ium*, *Fossa Pituita'ria*, *Sella*, *S. equina* seu *sphenoida'lia*, *Turkish Saddle*, (F.) *Selle Turcique* ou *du Turc*. A depression at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which is bounded, anteriorly and posteriorly, by the clinoid processes; and lodges the pituitary gland. It is so called from its resemblance to a Turkish saddle.

SELLA TURCICA, *Pituitaria fossa*.

SELLE TURCIQUE, *Sella Turcica* — *s. du Turc*, *Sella Turcica*.

SELS NEUTRES, Neutral salts.

SELTZ or **SELTZER**, MINERAL WATERS OF. Cold, acidulous springs, the source of which is at Seltz, nine leagues from Strasburgh, and in the Department of the Bas-Rhin. They contain carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, chloride of sodium, and much carbonic acid. They are refrigerant, tonic, diuretic, and aperient.

ARTIFICIAL SELTZER WATER may be made from *muriat. acid.* gr. xxxv, *water Oj*, *white marble* gr. iij. Stop up till dissolved. Add *carbonate of Magnesia*, gr. v, and, after some time, *subcarbonate of soda*, gr. xxxij. Close it till used.

SEMBELIA, *Selibra*.

SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, *Avicennia tomentosa*.

SEMEIOG'RAPHY, *Semeiograph'ia*, *Semiography*, *Semiograph'ia*, from *σημειον*, 'a symptom,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of symptoms or signs of disease.

SEMEIOLOGY, *Semeiot'icé*, *Semiology*, *Semioticé*, *Phænomenolog'ia*, from *σημειον*, 'a symptom,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' (F.) *Sêmeiotique*. The branch of pathology whose object is the doctrine of the symptoms or signs of disease.

SEMEION BOETHEMATICUM, Indication.

SEMEIOSIS, *Semeiology*.

SÊMÉIOTIQUE, *Semeiology*.

SEMEN, Sperm — *s. Badian*, *Illicium anisatum* — *s. Cinas*, *Artemisia santonica* — *s. Contra*, *Artemisia santonica* — *s. Contra vermes*, *Artemisia santonica* — *s. Masculinum* seu *virile* seu *genitale*, Sperm — *s. Muliebre*, Sperm (of the female) — *s. Sanctum*, *Artemisia santonica* — *s. Zedoariae*, *Artemisia santonica*.

SEMENCE, Sperm.

SEMENTINA, *Artemisia santonica*.

SEMI, from *ἡμισ*, 'half.' *Semi* or *demi*, in composition, universally signifies 'half;' both in French and English.

SEMIAN'IMIS, *Semimor'tuus*, *Sem'inez*, *Semivivus*; from *semi*, 'half,' and *animus*, 'soul.' Half-living. Half-dead.

SEMI-BULB OF THE FEMALE, *Bulbus vestibuli*.

SEMICALICULUS, *Sulcus*.

SEMICALALIS, *Sulcus*.

SEMICEPHALUS, *Hemicephalus*.

SEMICIRCULI OSSEI, Semicircular canals. **SEMICIRCULAR**, *Semicircularis*. That which represents the half of a circle.

SEMICIRCULAR CANALS, *Canales seu Ductus semicirculares seu tubiformes seu circulares*, *Semicirculi ossei*, *Funes seu Canaliculi semiannulares labyrinthi*, (F.) *Canaux semicirculaires*, are seated in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, and open into the vestibule, behind which they are situate. They are three in number, of which one is superior or vertical, *canalis semicircularis verticalis superior*; another posterior or oblique, *canalis semicircularis verticalis posterior*, and the third anterior or horizontal, *canalis semicircularis horizontalis*. Their parietes are formed of a bony, compact, hard plate. Their uses in audition are not known: at their termination they have the elliptical arrangements called *ampullæ*; and by both extremities they open into the vestibule, in the sac at its superior part—the *Sacculus Ellipticus*, *Alveus seu Utriculus communis*, *Utriculus*, *Sinus* or *Alveus utriculo-sus*, *Sacculus vestibuli* or *Median sinus*. In front of the S. ellipticus, nearer the cochlea, and opposite the foramen ovale, is the *Sacculus sphericus* or *sacculus*.

SEMICIRCULUS EXSCULPTUS, Hiatus diaphragmatis aorticus.

SEMICONGIUS. Half a gallon, or four pints.

SEMICUPIUM, *Semicupium*, *Incesio*, *Incesio*, *Encathisma*, *Excathisma*, (F.) *Demibain*, from *semi*, 'half,' and *ebare*, 'to lie down.' A half-bath, or such as receives only the hips or extremities.

SEMICUPIUM, Bath, half, *Semi-cubium*—*Semi-fibulæus*, *Peroneus brevis*—*Semi-interosseus indicis*, *Abductor indicis*—*Semi-interosseus pollicis*, *Opponens pollicis*.

SEMILIBRA, *Selibra*.

SEMILLA DEL GUACHARO. Various kinds of hard and dry fruits, found in the stomachs of the young Guacharo, a sort of nocturnal bird. The fruits are a celebrated South American remedy in ague.

SEMILUNAR, *Semilunaris*, (F.) *Demi-lunaire* or *Semi-lunaire*, from *semi*, 'half,' and *luna*, 'the moon.' Having the shape of a half-moon.

SEMILUNAR CARTILAGES, *Semilunar fibro-cartilages*, *Sigmoid cartilages*, *Cartilaginee sigmoidæ* seu *semilunares*, are two fibro-cartilages, which exist between the condyles of the os femoris and the articular surfaces of the tibia. The innermost, which is longer from before to behind than transversely, is nearly semicircular. The outermost forms almost an entire circle; an arrangement, in both cases, corresponding to the different surfaces of the tibia. They are thicker at their outer circumference, which is convex, than at the inner, which is concave and very thin. Both are inserted, before and behind, into the spine of the tibia, by means of fibrous fasciæ.

SEMILUNAR GANGLION,—*Ganglion abdominale seu splanchnicum seu transversum seu solarè*, *G. sarrénal*, (Ch.), belongs to the great sympathetic. These ganglia present considerable variety, and are deeply situate in the abdomen, above and behind the supra-renal capsules. They correspond, posteriorly, to the pillars of the diaphragm and the aorta. They have the shape of a crescent reversed, often surrounded by other ganglia of a smaller size. From their periphery the numerous filaments proceed, which go to the formation of the solar plexus.

SEMILUNAR NOTCH OF THE STERNUM, *Fourchette*—s. *Valves*, *Sigmoid valves*—s. *Masculatus*, *Eunuch*.

SEMILUNULA UNGUIUM, see *Nail*.

SEMI-MAS, *Eunuch*.

SEMIMASCULUS, *Eunuch*.

SEMIMEMBRANEUS, *Semimembraneus*.

SEMIMEMBRANOUS US, *Semimembraneus*, (F.) *Ischio-popliti-fémoralis*, *Ischio-popliti-tibialis*, (Ch.) *Demimembraneus*. A muscle situate at the posterior part of the thigh. It is flat, thin, narrow, and aponeurotic in its upper third; broader and fleshy in the middle, and tendinous below. It is attached above to the tuberosity of the ischium; and below—by a tendon, which has three divisions—to the outer condyle of the femur, and to the posterior and inner part of the internal tuberosity of the tibia. This muscle is a rotator inwards, and a flexor of the leg. It can also bend the thigh upon the leg. In standing it maintains the pelvis in position, and can even draw it downwards.

SEMIMORTUUS, *Semianimis*.

SEMINA CATAPUTLE MAJORIS, see *Ricinus communis*.

SEMINA FRIGIDA MAJORA. The greater cold seeds: The ancients gave this name to the emulsive seeds of the cucumber, melon, gourd, and water-melon.

SEMINA FRIGIDA MINORA. The lesser cold seeds. The ancients gave this name to the seeds of the lettuce, purslane, endive, and chichory.

SEMINA RICINI VULGARIS, see *Ricinus communis*.

SEMINAL, *Spermaticus*—s. *Filaments*, *Spermatozoa*—s. *Fluid*, *Sperm*—s. *Granules*, see *Granula*.

SEMINALE MEMBRUM, *Penis*.

SEMINALIS, *Spermaticus*.

SEMINERVOSUS, *Semi-tendinosus*.

SEMIORBICULARIS, *Orbicularis oris*.

SEMIPESTIS, *Typhus*.

SEMINEX, *Semianimis*.

SEMINIA MORBORUM, *Predisposition*.

SEMINIFEROUS, from *semen*, 'sperm,' and *fero*, 'I carry.' *Spermatophorousus*. An epithet given to the vessels which secrete and convey the seminal fluid.

SEMINIUM, *Sperm*.

SEMIOGRAPHY, *Semeiography*.

SEMIOLGY, *Semeiology*.

SEMIOTICE, *Semeiologie*—s. *Faciei*, *Physiognomy*.

SEMIPTOLEGIA, *Hemiplegia*.

SEMIREXTUM, *Hemiction*.

SEMISICILICUS.—A weight of one drachm or three scruples.—*Rhodiis*.

SEMISIDERATIO, *Hemiplegia*.

SEMISIDERATUS, see *Hemiplegia*.

SEMISOMNIS, *Coma*.

SEMISOPITUS, *Coma*.

SEMISOPORUS, *Coma*.

SEMISPECULUM. An instrument used for dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—*Fabricius Hildanus*.

SEMISPINALIS COLLI, *Semispinalis colli*, *Articulo-spinalis*, *Transverso-spinalis Colli*, *Spinalis cervicis*, *Spinalis Colli*, *Transversalis Colli*, *Transverso-spinalis*, (F.) *Demi-épineux* ou *transversaire-épineux du cou*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the six uppermost dorsal vertebrae, by an equal number of distinct tendons, which run obliquely under the complexus, and is inserted in the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebrae, except the first and last. Its action is, to extend the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

SEMISPINALIS DORSI, *Semi-spinalis externa*, *Transverso-spinalis dorsii*, *Semi-spinalis*, (*Riolan*), *Transverso-spinalis*, (F.) *Demi-épineux du dos*, *Transversaire-épineux du dos*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth dorsal vertebrae,

by as many distinct tendons, which soon grow fleshy; and then again become tendinous, and are inserted into the spinous processes of the sixth or seventh uppermost dorsal, and two lowest cervical vertebrae, by as many tendons. Its action is, to extend the spine obliquely backwards.

SEMISPINALIS EXTERNUS, Semi-spinalis dorsi—*s.* Internus, Transversalis dorsi—*s.* Spinatus, Longissimus dorsi, Semi-spinalis dorsi.

SEMISPINATUS COLLI, Semispinalis collis. **SEMIS'SIS**, *Semis*. The half of a pound, ounce, drachm, &c.

SEMITENDINO'SUS, *Semi-nervo'sus*, (F.) *Ischio-cræti-tibialis*, *Ischio-prætibialis*, (Ch.) *Demitendineuz*. This muscle is situated at the posterior part of the thigh. It extends obliquely, downwards and inwards, from the tuberosity of the ischium—to which it is attached by a flat tendon, common to it and the biceps—as far as the posterior and inner part of the tibia, to which it is attached by means of another round tendon. Its fibres are commonly interrupted by an aponeurosis. Its uses are the same as those of the semimembranosus.

SEMITERTIANA, Hemitritea—*s.* Tierce, Hemitritea.

SEMIUNCIA, Hemiuncion.

SEMI'VIR, Eunuch.

SEMIVIVUS, Semianimis.

SEM'OLA, BULLUS. A farinaceous article of diet, which is recommended as highly nutritious and easily digestible, consequently well adapted for infants and invalids, is said to consist of the gluten of wheat, with a small proportion of starch. Semola and Semolina resemble each other greatly. They appear, indeed, to be identical.

SEMOLINA, *Manna croup*. This may be made by grinding wheat in an apparatus, separating the flour from the middlings, dressing the latter four different times in a bolting mill, and sifting through parchment sieves, until the product is perfectly freed from bran. In Poland it is called *Cracow groats*.

Semolina is generally imported into England from the Baltic, and in Russia is said to be manufactured from buckwheat. It has a granular form like some kinds of oatmeal, a dingy white colour, a farinaceous, somewhat insipid, taste, and is well adapted for the diet of children affected with derangement of the bowels. A recent analysis makes it consist of the gluten of wheat with a certain proportion of the starch, part of the latter having been removed.

SEMPERVIVUM ACRE, Sedum.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM, *S. majus*, *House-Leek*, *Sedum Majus* seu *Tectorum*, *Aizoon*, *Beihatalen*, *Buphthalmus*, *Barba Jovis*, *Sengreen*, *Agriopsis'ara*, *Andrachahara*, *Chrysoesper'mum*, (F.) *Joubarbe des toits*. The leaves have a mild, subacid austerly, and are often applied to bruises and old ulcers.

SEMUNCIA, Hemiuncion.

SENA, Cassia senna.

SÉNÉ, Cassia senna—*s.* *d'Amérique*, Cassia Marilandica—*s.* *Faux*, *Colutea arborescens*.

SENEBIERA CORONOPUS, Cochlearia coronopus.

SENE'CIO, *S. vulgaris*, *Erig'erum*, *Cortalon*, *Erigeron*, *Groundael*, *Fireweed*, (F.) *Senecion commun*. Family, Corymbiferae. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia Superdua. A common plant in Europe; frequently applied, bruised, to inflammations and ulcers, as refrigerant and anti-scorbutic.

SENECIO HIERACIFOLIA, *Erechthites hieracifolia*.

SENECIO JACOBÆA, *Jacobæa*, *St. James' Wort*, *Ragwort*, (F.) *Jacobée*. The leaves have a roughish, bitter, subacid, and extremely nauseous taste. A decoction has been used in dysentery. A poultice of the leaves has been recommended in rheumatic affections; and a decoction of the root has often been employed in cases of wounds and bruises.

SENEÇON COMMUN, Senecio.

SENECTA, Senectus.

SENECTA AN'GUIUM. The cast skin of a serpent. A decoction of it is said to cure deafness! **SENECTA DECREPITA**, Decrepitude—*s.* *Extrema*, Decrepitude—*s.* *Summa*, Decrepitude—*s.* *Ultima*, Decrepitude.

SENECTUS, *Senect'a*, from *senere*, 'to be old.' *Geras*, *Se'nium*, *Ætas senilis* seu *provec'ta* seu *mala*, *Old age*, *Senil'ity*, (F.) *Viellence*. The last period of life, commencing, according to some, at 60 years of age, but varying according to numerous circumstances. It is characterized by progressive diminution of the physical and moral faculties.

SENECTUS ULTIMA, Decrepitude.

SENEGA, Polygala senega.

SEN'EGAL, GUM, *Gummi Senegalen'se* seu *Sen'eca* seu *Sen'ega* seu *Sen'ica*. The exudation from the *Acacia* seu *Mimosa Senegal*—Family, Leguminosæ, Sex. Syst. Polygamia Monœcia—which grows in the country of Africa through which the river Senegal runs. It is in loose or single drops, much larger than gum Arabic, or the gum which exudes from the cherry tree; and is much more difficult of solution than the former.

SENEGINE, see Polygala senega.

SENEKA, Polygala senega.

SÉNEVE, Sinapis.

SENGREEN, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

SENILE, *Seni'lis*, from *senere*, 'to be old.' Relating or belonging to old age:—as '*senile delirium*;' dotage.

SENILITY, Senectus.

SENA, Cassia senna—*s.* *Alexandrina*, Cassia senna—*s.* *American*, Cassia Marilandica—*s.* *Bladder*, *Colutea arborescens*—*s.* *Essence of prepared*, Selway's, see *Infusum senne compositum*—*s.* *Germanica*, *Colutea*—*s.* *Italica*, Cassia senna—*s.* *Prairie*, Cassia chamæcrista—*s.* *Wild*, Cassia chamæcrista, Cassia Marilandica.

SENS, Sense.

SENSA'TION, *Sensa'tio*, from *sentire*, *sensum*, 'to feel.' *Æsthe'ma*. The consciousness or cognizance by the brain of an impression caused by an external body on the organs of the senses. (F.) *Sentiment*. It is not necessarily, however, confined to bodies external to us; for we can receive an impression by touching any part of our own body. The body which communicates the impressions needs but to be external to the part impressed. Sensations are divided into *external*, *internal* and *morbid*. The *external* are communicated by the five organs of the senses. The *internal* are such as occur within the body, and arise from some alteration in the function of the part, for the time being. Hunger and thirst are internal sensations, as well as all the natural wants. *Morbid* sensations may be either internal or external. *Objective sensations* are produced by impressions on the peripheral nerves; as in vision, audition, &c. *Subjective sensations*, such as originate centrally, or in the encephalon,—as tinnitus aurium.

SENSATIONAL, Sentient.

SENSE, *Sensus*, *Sen'sio*, *Æsthe'sis*, (F.) *Sens*. Same etymon as Sensation. A faculty, possessed by animals, of appreciating impressions from external objects. The senses are five in number: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Of these,

the first two and the last administer more to the intellect; and, hence, have been called by some, the *intellectual senses*: the other two seem more destined for the nutrition of the body: and, hence, have been termed *corporeal* or *nutritive senses*. Other senses have been suggested—as the intense sensation experienced during the venereal act; a sense of heat and cold; a muscular sense, a common sense or cœnæsthesia, &c.

SENSES, NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE, Medulla oblongata.

SENSIBILITAS, Sensibility—a. Anomala, see Irritable—a. Aucta, see Irritable—a. Morbosa, see Irritable.

SENSIBIL'ITY, Sensibil'itas. Same etymon as Sensation; *Æthē'ma*. The faculty of receiving impressions, and having the consciousness of them. Bichat defines it as the property possessed by living bodies, of receiving impressions, whether the individual be conscious of them or not. In the former case, where conscious, he calls the sensibility *animal*: in the latter, where not, he terms it *organic*. This last is common to vegetables and animals, and presides over nutrition, absorption, exhalation, secretion, &c. The other does not exist in vegetables: it is the origin of the sensations—olfaction, vision, gustation, audition, thirst, hunger, pain, &c. There are few parts of the animal body, but what are sensible—if not in health—in disease. The free extremities of the hair and nails, and the epidermis, are not so. See Insensibility.

SENSIFEROUS, Sentient.

SENSIO, Sense.

SENSORIUM, Sensorium.

SENSORI-VOLIT'IONAL. A term applied to nervous fibres which pass to and from the cerebro-spinal axis, and are respectively concerned in sensation and volition.

SENSE'RIAL, Sentient.

SENSE'RIAL POWDER, according to Dr. Wilson Phillip, is composed of the two functions of sensation and volition. Dr. Darwin included in it the power of muscular contraction; but it ought not to be extended to acts in which there is not consciousness.

SENSE'R'IUM, Senses'rium commu'nē, Or'ganon senses'rium internum, Senses'rium, Empo'rium spirituum, Æsthet'erion, Senses'ry. The common centre of sensations.

SENSORY, Sensorium, Sentient.

SENSORY GANG'LIA. A name given by Dr. Carpenter to a series of ganglionic masses at the base of the brain, which are in direct communication with the nerves of sensation—as the *olfactory, optic, auditory* and *gustatory*.

SENSORY NERVES, Nerves of sensation, are so called in contradistinction to *Motor nerves*. There are *general sensory nerves*—as those connected with the posterior part of the spinal marrow, and the fifth pair; and *special sensory,* as those of the senses.

SENSUS ÆGRITUDINIS, Indisposition—a. Osmometricus, Olfaction—a. Perversus, Pseudæsthesia.

SEN'TIENT, Sen'tiens, Senses'ry, Ideig'cnous, Senses'rial, Senses'ational, Senses'ferous. Feeling, causing feeling.

SENTIENT EXTREMITIES OF NERVES are their minute terminations in the organs.

SENTIMENT, see Sensation.

SEPARATO'R'IUM, from separo, 'I separate.' A surgical instrument, for separating the pericranium from the skull.

A *Separatory, Vitrum Hypoclepticum,* is a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

SEPEDOGENESIS, Sopedonogenesis.

SEPEDONOGEN'ESIS, Sopedogen'esia, from σῆδος, 'putrescency,' and γένεσις, 'generation.' A septic disposition or tendency; such as is met with in typhus gravior.

SEPEs, Sa'pes, 'A hedge,' 'a row:' as *Sepe* seu *Se'ries* seu *Pecten den'tium*:—a row of teeth.

SEPEs DENT'IUM, See Sepe.

SEPHIRUS, Sclerinasia.

SE'PIA, S. officina'lis, Sep'ium, Cuttle-Fish, (F.) Sèche. The osseous part of the cuttle-fish—*Præcip'itans mag'nium*—has been used as an absorbent, and is often added to tooth-powders.

SEPLASIA'R'IUS. A name formerly given to one who sold perfumes, ointments, &c. It is derived from *Seplasia,* the name of a public place at Capua, where such preparations were frequently sold. A druggist.

SEPSICHY'MIA, Septochymia.

SEPSIS, Putrefaction.

SEPTÆ'MIA; from σῆτος, 'rotten,' and αἷμα, 'blood.' A morbid condition of the blood produced by septic or putrid matters.

SEPTANA FEBRIS, Fever septan.

SEPTENARY, Septena'rius, (F.) Septnaire, from *septem, 'seven,'* 'Consisting of seven.' The septenary years of the old believers in critical periods were times at which, it was supposed, important changes might be expected to take place. The grand climacteric was fixed at 63, and it was considered that if a person passed that age, he had well-founded expectations that his life might be protracted to 90.

SEPTENNIAD, Climacteric, (years.)

SEPTFOIL, UPRIGHT, Tormentilla.

SEPTIC, Sep'ticus, Septus, from σῆτος, 'to rot,' σῆτος, 'rotten.' That which produces putrefaction. A substance which corrodes and disorganises the soft parts without causing much pain.

SEPTIC POISON, see Poison.

SEPTICÆ'MIA, Septæmia.

SEPTIMESTRIS FÆTUS, see Fœtus septimestris.

SEPTINERVIA, Plantago.

SEPTOCHY'M'IA, Sepsichym'ia; from σῆσις, 'putrefaction,' and χυμος, 'juice.' Putrefaction or putrescency of the humours.

SEPTOPYRA, Typhus gravior.

SEPT'ULUM; diminutive of *septum, 'a partition.'* A division between small spaces or cavities—as the *septula* or fibrous cords given off by the mediastinum testis to be inserted into the inner surface of the tunica albuginea.

SEPTUM, (F.) Cloison. A part intended to separate two cavities from each other, or to divide a principal cavity into several secondary cavities.

These septa are numerous in the human body. The chief are the following:—

SEPTUM CEREBELLI, Falx cerebelli—a. *Cerebri, Falx cerebri*—s. *Cochliæ auditoriæ, Lamina spiralis.*

SEPTUM CORDIS, Septum mæ'dium cordis. The partition which separates the two ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM ENCEPHALI, Tentorium.

SEPTUM LU'CIDUM seu *pelluci'dum* seu *ten'ud* et *pellucidum* seu *medium* seu *Spec'ulum lucidum* seu *Lapis specula'ris* seu *Mediast'num* seu *Diaphragma ventriculo'rum laterali'um cerebri, Speculum,* (F.) *Septum mæ'dian,* (Ch.) *Cloison transparente.* The soft portion or medullary substance, which separates the two lateral ventricles of the brain from each other. This septum is composed of two laminae; between which a small cavity exists, filled by a serous fluid, and called the *Fossa of Syl'rius, 5th ventricle of Cuvier, Sinus of the median septum,* (Ch.) The brothers Wem-

zel are of opinion that this cavity is lined by a peculiar membrane.

SEPTUM MÉDIAN, *S. lucidum*—*s. Médian du cerveau*, *Falx cerebelli*—*s. Medium cerebri*, *S. lucidum*.

SEPTUM NA'RIUM, *Interseptum* seu *Dissepimentum* seu *Interfrenium* seu *Discrimen* seu *Imbræx* seu *Diaphragma na'rium*, (F.) *Cloison des Fosses nasales*. The partition between the nares. It is formed by the vomer, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone, and a cartilage of a triangular shape. These parts are lined by the pituitary membrane, which receives a considerable number of nerves and vessels.

SEPTUM NASI, see *Nares*.

SEPTUM PARVUM OCCIPITALE, *Falx cerebelli*—*s. Pectiniforme*, see *Cavernous bodies*—*s. Pellucidum*, *S. lucidum*—*s. Scalæ*, *Lamina spiralis*—*s. Staphylin*, *Velum pendulum palati*—*s. Tenue et pellucidum*, *S. lucidum*—*s. Thoracis*, *Mediastinum*—*s. Transverse*, *Tentorium*—*s. Transversum*, *Diaphragm*—*s. Vestibuli nervoso-membranaceum*, see *Labyrinth*.

SEPTUS, *Septicus*.

SEPTUM, *Sevum*.

SEQUES'TRUM, from *sequestro*, 'I separate.' The portion of bone, in necrosis, which is dead, and separated from the living bone; acting, whilst retained, as an extraneous body. When the sequestrum is superficial and small, it is called *Exfoliation*.

SERAPEUM, Syrup.

SERAPINON, *Sagapenum*.

SERAPIUM, Syrup.

SERBET, Scherbet.

SER'ICUM, *Silk*; from *Seres*—the Thibetans probably—from whom it was first obtained. (F.) *Soie*. The thread spun by the *Bombyx Mori* or *Silkworm*. Silk is used by surgeons for ligatures, &c.

SERICUM ANGLICUM, see *Sparadrapum adhasivum*.

SERIES DENTIIUM, see *Sepes*.

SÉRIEUX, Serious.

SERINGUE, Syringe.

SERIOLOA, *Cichorium intybus*.

SER'IOUS, (F.) *Sérieux*, *Grave*. A term applied to a disease, *Dyspathia*, *Morbus gravis*, and to a symptom that is attended with danger.

SERIS, *Cichorium intybus*.

SERMOUNTAIN, *Lasertium album*.

SERO-COLITIS, see *Colitis*.

SERO-CYSTIC, *Sero-cyst'icus*. An epithet to tumours of the female breast, which consist, in the first stage, of one or more membranous cysts, produced perhaps by dilatation of portions of the lactiferous tubes.

SERO-HEPATITIS, see *Hepatitis*.

SER'OLIN, from *serum*, 'whey.' A fatty matter detected in the blood by Boudet, Lecanu, Sanson, and others.

SÉROSITÉ, Serum.

SEROSITY, Serum.

SEROUS, *Sero'sus*, (F.) *Séroux*. Thin; watery. Relating to the most watery portion of animal fluids, or to membranes that secrete them. See *Serum*.

SEROUS LAYER, see *Tache embryonnaire*.

SEROUS MEMBRANES, Membranes, serous.

SERPEDO, Psoriasis.

SERPENT, *Serpens*, *Anguis*, *Ophis*; from *serpo*, 'I creep.' A snake.

SNAKE BROTH was, at one time, recommended as a restorative.

Many serpents are venomous: and the bites of some fatal. See *Poisons*, Table of.

SERPENTAIRE NOIRE, *Actæa racemosa*.

SERPENTARIA, *Aristolochia serpentaria*—

s. Gallorum, *Arum draconculus*—*s. Hispanica*, *Scorzonera*—*s. Minor*, *Arum maculatum*—*s. Nigra*, *Actæa racemosa*.

SERPENTARIÆ BRAZILIENSIS RADIX, *Caincaë radix*.

SERPENTIN, see *Alembic*.

SERPENTINE, *Ophites*.

SERPENTINUS, *Ophites*.

SERPES, *Herpes*.

SERPIG'INOUS, from *serpere*, 'to creep.'

An epithet given to certain affections, which creep, as it were, from one part to another,—'Serpiginous erysipelas,' (F.) *Erysipèle serpiginoux*.

SERPIGO, *Herpes circinatus*, *Lichen psoriasis*.

SERPILLUM, *Thymus serpyllum*.

SERPOLET, *Thymus serpyllum*.

SERPULLUM, *Thymus serpyllum*.

SERPULLUM, *Thymus serpyllum*—*s. Citratum*, see *Thymus serpyllum*.

SERRA, Saw—*s. Amputatoria*, Saw, amputation—*s. Vesatilis*, Trepan.

SERRAT'ULA AMA'RA, *Family*, *Cynarcephales*. See *Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis*. A species of *Sawwort*, recommended in ague.

SERRATULA BEHEN, *Centaurea behen*.

SERRATUS ANTICUS MINOR, *Pectoralis minor*—*s. Major*, *Serratus magnus*.

SERRAT'US MAGNUS. So called from its serrated appearance; from *serra*, 'a saw.' *Serratus major anticus*, *Serratus major*, (F.) *Costobasiscapulaire*, *Costo-scapulaire*, (Ch.), *Grand dentelé*. A very broad (especially anteriorly,) thin, flat, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situate at the sides of the thorax. It is attached, before, to the external surface of the first 8 or 9 ribs, by as many distinct digitations; and, behind, to the spinal edge of the scapula. The superior fibres are almost horizontal; the lower become gradually more and more oblique upwards and backwards. This muscle carries the scapula forwards, and causes it to execute a movement of rotation, which directs its inferior angle forwards, and the anterior upwards. When the shoulder is fixed, it raises the ribs.

SERRATUS POST'ICUS INFERIOR, (F.) *Dorso-lombo-costal*, *Lombo-costal*, (Ch.), *Petit dentelé postérieur et inférieur*. A broader and thinner muscle than the following, but nearly of the same shape. It is situate obliquely at the lower part of the back; and extends from the spinous processes of the last two or three dorsal vertebrae, and the first two or three lumbar, to the inferior margin of the last four false ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs, and thus concurs in expiration. It is an antagonist to the next.

SERRATUS POST'ICUS SUPERIOR, (F.) *Cervico-dorso-costal*, *Dorso-costal*, (Ch.) *Petit dentelé supérieur*. A flat, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situate obliquely at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and the superior part of the back. It passes from the posterior cervical ligament, the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra; from the spinous processes of the first two or three dorsal, to the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs; into which it is inserted by as many digitations. It raises the ribs, and is, consequently, an inspiratory muscle.

SERTULA CAMPANA, *Trifolium mellilotus*.

SERUM, Sperm.

SERUM, 'whey.' *Orrhos*, *Oros*, *Seros'ity*, (F.) *Sérosité*. The most watery portion of animal fluids, exhaled by serous membranes. It is a constituent part of blood, milk, &c.

SERUM OF THE BLOOD, *Hæmydor*, *Orrhos*, *Ichor sanguinis*, (F.) *Sérum du Sang*, is the

liquid which separates from the blood, when coagulated at rest. It is of a greenish-yellow colour; viscid, slightly coagulable by heat, acids, and alcohol. It is composed of water; chloride of sodium; certain phosphates; and albumen, constantly united to soda, almost in a saponaceous combination.

The fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood, when coagulated by heat, is by some called *serosity*.

SÉRUM DU SANG, S. of the blood.

SÉRUM LACTIS, *Aqua lactis*; *Serum of Milk*, *Whey*, (F.) *Sérum du lait*, *Petit lait*. That part of milk, from which the butter and caseous matter have been separated. It is a transparent, citrine-coloured liquid, containing sugar of milk, mucilage, acetic acid, phosphate of lime, and some other saline substances. It is used as a slightly nutritious diluent and refrigerant.

SÉRUM LACTIS HOFFMAN'NI, (F.) *Petit-lait d'Hoffmann*, is a name given to the liquid resulting from treating with boiling water milk which has been evaporated to an almost solid consistence. It is not much used.

RENNET WHEY is made thus: milk 2 pints; rennet $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, infused in a little hot water; mix and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain.—Gray.

SÉRUM OF SEROUS MEMBRANES, *Serum membranarum serosarum*, *Water of Dropsy*, (F.) *Sérum des membranes séreuses*, *Eau des hydro-piques*. It resembles the serum of the blood,—especially in cases of hydrocele. The water of hydrothorax and ascites contains much less albumen:—sometimes enough to coagulate on the application of heat: at others, not.

SERVICE, MOUNTAIN, *Sorbus acuparia*—s. Tree, *Sorbus domestica*.

SERVLETTE EN CARRÉ, *Couvrechef*.

SESAMOID, *Sesamoides*, *Sesamoïdes*, *Sesamoides*, from *εσσαμη*, 'a grain of sesamum,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.'

SESAMOID BONES, *Ossa seu Ossic'ula sesamoides*, are small bones, situate in the substance of tendons, near certain joints. Their number is various. They are commonly more in the male than female. Two are constantly met with beneath the metatarso-phalangeal articulations of the great toe. Sometimes, the articulations of other bones of the metatarsus with the phalanges of the toes have them likewise. In the hand, there are two before the metacarpo-phalangeal joint of the thumb. At times, they are met with in the other metacarpo-phalangeal articulations. Occasionally, two exist behind the condyles of the femur, in the tendons of the gastrocnemii muscles. A considerable os sesamoides is also met with in the tendon of the peronæus longus. These bones are commonly round, and flattened only on one surface, which is incrustated with cartilage. Their size is very variable, according to the joints in which they exist. Traces of sesamoid bones are not observed in infants: in them, they are replaced by small, cartilaginous concretions. They are developed by a single point of ossification: and are, like the patella (which is a true sesamoid bone,) composed of much cellular substance, covered by a thin layer of compact tissue. The use of these bones is,—to allow the tendon to be inserted into the lever at a greater angle; and thus enable the power to act more advantageously.

Riolan has given the name *Ossa sesamoides* to two bony points sometimes met with;—the one at the outer side of the carotid canal of the tem-

poral bone; and the other at the edge of the cavernous sinus, at the side of the internal carotid artery.

SESAMUM, see *Sesamum orientale*.

SES'AMUM ORIENTA'LE, *S. edule seu oleiferum*, *Benné*, *Oily Grain*. The seeds of this African plant are cultivated in Georgia and South Carolina, where the negroes use them with Indian corn as an article of food. They yield a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable; one hundred weight producing ninety pounds of oil, which is, at least, equal to Florence oil.

Benne oil, *Oleum Ses'ami*, is used in the Southern States as a laxative. The leaves—*Sesamum* (Ph. U. S.)—afford, by infusion, an excellent mucilage.

SESCUN'CIA, *Sesquium'cia*, *Hemio'ion*. An ounce and a half. See *Sesqui*.

SESELL, *Laserpitium siler*—s. *Ægopodium*, *Ligusticum podagraria*—s. *Annuum*, *S. tortuosum*—s. *Carum*, *Carum*—s. *Carvi*, *Carum*—s. *Creiticum*, *Tordylum officinale*—s. *Feniculifolium*, *Sison ammi*—s. *Graveolens*, *Apium graveolens*—s. *Meum*, *Æthusa meum*—s. *Patens*, *S. tortuosum*—s. *Pratense*, *Peucedanum silaus*—s. *des Près*, *Peucedanum silaus*.

SES'ELI TORTUOSUM, *Seseli Massiliens'is seu annuum seu patens*, *Enanthè str'ita rig'ida*, *Hartwort of Marseilles*. The seeds have a warm taste; and a greater degree of pungency than those of *Laserpitium siler*, which is the *Seseli* of the Pharmacopœias.

SESQUI. This word, joined with any number, weight, measure, &c., signifies one and a half; as *sesquigranum*, 'a grain and half.'

SESQUIUNCIA, *Sescuncia*.

SETA EQUINA, 'a horse's hair.' *Hairworm*, *Helmin'thus Gor'dii*. A kind of worm, found in stagnant water, from 4 to 6 inches long, and twisted into various knots and contortions; colour pale-brown, with dark extremities. It is common in the intestines of the Laplanders; causing the *Col'ica Lappon'ica*, in which the gripings are, at times, exceedingly severe.

SETA'CEUM, *Seto*, *Seton*, from *seta*, 'a bristle.' A long strip of fine linen or cotton twist, passed through the skin and areolar membrane, to keep up an issue; or through suppurating cavities, between the fragments of fractured bones, &c. to fulfil certain indications. The term is, also, applied to the issue so established. The operation is simple. It consists in laying hold of a fold of skin, and passing a seton-needle through it, with the thread attached. Every day a fresh portion of the thread is drawn through the sore. Setons are established in many diseases;—in obstinate ophthalmiæ, cephalalgic; epilepsy, thoracic and abdominal affections, &c.; but they are not as much used as formerly.

SETARIA ROCCELLA, *Lichen roccella*.

SETFAST, see *Furunculus*.

SETO, *Setaceum*.

SETON, *Setaceum*.

SETTERWORT, *Helleborus foetidus*.

SEVADILLA, *Veratrum sabadilla*.

SEVATIO, *Steatoma*.

SÈVE, *Sap*.

SÈVRAGE, *Weaning*.

SEVUM, *Pinguedo*.

SEVUM, *Sebum*, *Sepum*, *Stear*, *Adeps ovilli*, *Serum verveci'num*. Suet, mutton suet; Pinguedo.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM, *Serum* (Ph. U. S.)—*Ovilli Serum Præparatum*, *Prepared Suet*, (F.) *Graisse de Mouton*, *Suif*, is formed by cutting suet in pieces; melting over a slow fire, and straining through linen. It is emollient

and is sometimes boiled in milk (Ξij to Oj), and is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Its principal employment is in the formation of plasters.

SEVUM VERVACINUM, Sevum.

SEX, *Sexus, Genos, Physis*. The physical difference between male and female in animals and vegetables;—as the *Male sex, Sexus potior seu fortior seu virilis*; and the *Female sex, Sexus sequior, S. muliebris, Alter Sexus, 'The Sex.'*

SEXTANS, *Sexta pars librae*. The sixth part of a pound.—Galen.

SEXTARIUS. An ancient measure for liquid and solid substances. See Weights and Measures.

SEX'TULA, *Hexagium, 'εξαις*. The sixth part of an ounce.

SEX'UAL, *Sexua'lis, from sexus, 'sex.'* That which relates to the sex; which characterizes the sex.

SEXUAL DISEASES, *Morbi sexua'les*, are the diseases of the genital organs; as SEXUAL FUNCTIONS are the genital functions.

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, Coition—s. Organs, Genital organs.

SEXUS, Sex—s. Alter, see Sex—s. Fortior, see Sex—s. Muliebris, see Sex—s. Potior, see Sex—s. Sequior, see Sex—s. Virilis, see Sex.

SEYDSCHÜTZ WATER, Sedlitz water.

SHALLOT, Echalotte.

SHAMPOO'ING, *Massing, (F.) Massage, Massament*. A Hindoo process, which consists in pressing the body of the bather in a peculiar manner; cracking the various joints, and employing blows and friction.

'Kneading' consists in pressing alternately upon a part of the body to arouse the muscles to more energetic action. It is employed at times in dyspepsia.

SHAMROCK, INDIAN, *Trillium latifolium*—s. Water, *Menyanthes verna*.

SHANKER, *Chanere*.

SHARON SPRINGS, NEW YORK. These springs, which are situate about 10 or 12 miles south of Canajoharie, N. Y., and 45 miles west of Albany, are much frequented. They contain, according to the analysis of Dr. Chilton, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, sulphohydrate of sodium, sulphohydrate of calcium, vegetable extractive matter, and free sulphohydric acid gas. Their temperature is 48° Fahr.

SHEATH, Vagina.

SHEEP POISON, *Kalmia latifolia*.

SHELLBARK, see Hickory.

SHELL FLOWER, *Trillium latifolium*—s. Liquid, see *Calcia murias*—s. Membrane, *Membrana testæ*.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE, *Thlaspi bursa*.

SHERBET, Scherbet—s. Orange, see *Syrupus aurantii*.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES, see *Worm lozenges, Sherman's*.

SHERRY, Sack, see *Wine*.

SHIELD, WATER, *Nelumbium luteum*.

SHIN, *O'crea, Crista tib'ia*. The spine or anterior part of the tibia or leg. It is, also, called *Anticnemion*, and *Crea*.

SHINGLES, *Herpes zoster*.

SHIP FEVER, see *Typhus*.

SHOCK, see *Concussio*.

SHORT, Sax. γεροντ, from γειραν, 'to cut, to shear,' shored, shor'd, short, (F.) *Court*. A word used, by anatomists, in opposition to *long*; and to distinguish parts from each other that have otherwise the same name.

SHORT BONES, for example, are those in which

the three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—are nearly alike; such are the vertebrae, bones of the carpus, tarsus, &c.

SHORT RIBS, see *Costa*.

SHORTSIGHTED, Myopic.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, Myopia.

SHORTWINDED, Pury.

SHOTBUSH, *Aralia spinosa*.

SHOULDER-BLADE, Scapula.

SHOVEL PICKEREL WEED, *Unisema deltofolia*—s. Pond, *Unisema deltofolia*.

SHOW, see *Parturition*.

SHOW-CHOO, see *Spirit*.

SHOWER-BATH, see *Bath*.

SHRUB, perhaps, from Arabic, *sharab*, 'syrup.' A compound of spirits, lemon-juice, and sugar.

SHRUB, SWEET, *Calycanthus*—s. Sweet-scented, *Calycanthus*.

SHUD'DERING, *Frem'itus, Phryag'ma*, from (G.) Schauder, Schauer, (F.) *Frémissement, Tressaillement*. A peculiar sensation, felt either externally or internally; and which seems to be the result of a spasmodic movement of the parts in which it occurs. A slight feeling of cold sometimes accompanies it. It is, at times, the result of a moral cause, and is often the precursor of shivering.

SHUMAC, *Rhus coriaria*.

SIAGANTRI'TIS, from *σιαγων*, 'the jaw,' *στρογγυ*, 'a cavity,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the antrum of Highmore.

SIAGON, Maxillary bone.

SIAGO'NAGRA, from *σιαγων*, 'the jaw,' and *αγπα*, 'a seizure.' *Arthritie maxilla'ris*. A gouty or rheumatic affection of the joint of the lower jaw.

SIALACHUS, Salivation.

SIAL'AGOGUE, *Sialago'gus, Sial'ogogue, Ptyal'agogue, Ptyas'magogus, Sali'vans, Saliva'tum, Sialocinet'icus, Apophlegmat'icans per os, (F.) Salivant*; from *σιαλον*, 'saliva,' and *αγω*, 'I expel.' That which provokes the secretion of saliva. Pyrethrum and mercury are sialogogues. Sialogogues may be of two kinds,—those which act through the circulation, and those which act immediately on the salivary organs. Mercury belongs to the former,—pyrethrum to the latter class. The chief sialogogues are armoraci, calamus, mezerium, pyrethrum, tabacum, and singiber.

SIAL'ICA, from *σιαλον*, 'saliva.' Medicines, which affect the salivary glands.—Pereira.

SIALISMUS, Salivation.

SIALOCINETICUS, Sialogogue.

SIALOLITHI, Calculi, salivary.

SIALOLOG'IA, from *σιαλον*, 'saliva,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on saliva.

SIALOMA, Saliva.

SIALON, Saliva.

SIALORRHŒA, Salivation.

SIALOS'CHESIS, from *σιαλον*, 'saliva,' and *σχησις*, 'retention.' Retention or suppression of the saliva.

SIALOSYRINGES, Salivary fistulae.

SIALOZEMIA, Salivation—s. *Mercurialis, Salivation, mercurial*.

SIAMESE TWINS, see *Twins, Siamese*.

SIBARE, Phrenitis.

SIBBENS, *Sivvens, Framba'sia Sco'tica*. An infectious disease in the mountainous parts of Scotland, viewed to be of the venereal kind. *Siuwin*, in the Keltic, means raspberry; and it is said that, in this affection, fungi appear like raspberries. From *siwin*, the inhabitants have made *siwin, sibben, sibbens, and sivvens*. By some, this affection is regarded as a complication of the

venereal and itch. In the Orkneys, *sibbens* means itch.—Jamieson.

SIBILANT, *Sib'ila*, *Sib'ilans*, from *sibilo*, 'I hiss or whistle.' Making a hissing or whistling sound. See *Rhle sibilant*.

SIBILISMUS AURIUM, Tinnitus aurium.

SIBILUS AURIUM, Tinnitus aurium.

SICCANTIA, from *siccare*, 'to dry.' *Xeran'tica*, (F.) *Siccatis*. Drying medicines.—Galen.

SICCANTIA, Desiccativa.

SICCATIFS, Siccantia.

SICCATIO, Drying.

SICCHA'SIA, *sixxasia*, 'disgust.' A distressing disgust for food; such as is experienced by women with child.

SICILICUM. A Roman weight of about two drachms.

SICK, Sax. *yeoc*, *Eger*, *Egro'tus*, *Nos'eros*, *Nos'ides*, *Jacens*, *Laborio'sus*, *Laborans*, (F.) *Malade*. Labouring under disease. Such is its acceptance in old English, and generally in the United States. In England, it most commonly means,—affected with disorder of the stomach or nausea.

A sick person, *Eger*, *Egro'tus*, (F.) *Malade*, who is under the charge of a physician is said to be a *patient*, or the patient of the physician. At times, but rarely, patient is used for a sick person in the abstract.

SICK STOMACH, Milk sickness.

SICKLY, *Morbo'sus*, *Valetudina'rius*, *Adyn'atos*, *Nosac'eros*, *Nos'ides*, *Morbose*, (F.) *Maladif*. One who is subject to be sick, or is in feeble health.

SICKNESS, Disease—s. Falling, Epilepsy—s. River, Milk sickness—s. of the Stomach, Vomiting—s. Swamp, Milk sickness.

SICLIUM, Sicilicum.

SICUA, Cupping-glass.

SICULA, Beta, Penis.

SICYEDON, Caledon.

SIDA ABUTILON, *Abutilon cordatum*.

SIDE, PAIN IN THE, Pleurodynia.

SIDERA'TIO, *Sydera'tio*, *Sidera'tion*, from *sidus*, 'a star'; because the condition was thought to be produced by the influence of the stars. The state of one struck suddenly, without apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars or planets—*Planet-struck*. The ancients comprised, under this name, different morbid conditions, such as paralysis, apoplexy, and gangrene.

SIDERATIO, Apoplexy, Asphyxia, Phrenitis—s. Osis, Spina ventosa.

SIDERATION, Astrobolismos, Sideratio.

SIDERION, Ferramentum.

SIDERITES, Magnet.

SIDERITIS, Magnet, Teucrium chamæpity.

SIDEROS, Ferrum.

SIDEROXYLON, *Chrysophyllum cainito*.

SIDHEE, see Gunjah.

SIDMOUTH (CLIMATE OF). Sidmouth is in Devonshire, England, on the sea-beach, at the mouth of the Sid. It is much frequented by invalids, both during the summer and winter. The climate is, however, damp, and subject to sea-fogs.

SIÈGE, Anus.

SIELISMOS, Salivation.

SIELON, Saliva.

SIEVE, see Cribration—s. Drum, see Cribration.

SIFFLEMENT (F.), from *siffler*, 'to whistle.' Whistling.

SIFFLEMENT MODULÉ, *Chant des artères*, *Bruit musical*, 'modulated whistling, or music of the arteries.' A kind of sound heard on auscultation, resembling, at times, the humming of certain insects.

The sound is chiefly met with in those labouring under chlorosis.

SIGAULTIAN SECTION, Symphysectomy.

SIGE, Taciturnity.

SIGH, Suspirium.

SIGHT, Vision—s. Askew, *Dysopia lateralis*

—s. False, *Metamorphopsia*, *Pseudoblepsia*—s. Feebleness of, *Amblyopia*.

SIGILLUM SALAMONIS, *Convallaria polygonatum*—s. *Virginitatis*, *Hymen*.

SIGMATOID, Sigmoid.

SIGMOID, *Sigmoid'al*, *Sig'matoid*, *Sigmo'ides*, *Sigmo'des*, *Sigmo'ideus*. That which has the form of the Greek S or C; from *sigma*, and *ides*, 'resemblance.'

SIGMOID CARTILAGES, Semilunar cartilages.

SIGMOID CAVITIES or **FOSSE OF THE ULNA**, (F.) *Cavités* ou *Fosses sigmoïdes*, are two notches at the upper part of that bone,—one for the reception of the humerus; the other for that of the radius.

SIGMOID FLEXURE OF THE COLON, *Flexura sigmo'idea*, is a turn the colon takes immediately before its termination in the rectum.

SIGMOID or **SEMILUNAR VALVES**, *Valvule Sigmo'ides*, *Processus Sigmo'ides*, (F.) *Valvules sigmoïdes* ou *semilunaires*, are three valvular folds, at the commencement of the pulmonary artery and aorta. These valves have the form of a crescent, when applied against the parietes of the vessel. When the blood is sent from the ventricles by their contraction, the valves are applied against the sides of the vessel; but, during the diastole of the ventricle, they are depressed, and prevent the blood from returning to the heart. At the middle of the convexity of each valve is a small, hard, triangular granulum, called *Corpusculum seu Globulus Aran'tii*, which completely closes up the passage. It is, also, called *Corpusculum Morgagn'i*, and *C. Scam'i-deum*, (F.) *Globule d'Aran'tius*.

SIGN, *Signum*, *Semi'on*, (F.) *Signe*. Any present or past circumstance, afforded by the examination of a patient, or of matters concerning him, whence a conclusion may be drawn regarding the nature and seat of his disease. The phenomena which precede the disease are called *anæcnetic* or *commemorative signs*—those which accompany it are termed *diagnostic*, if they reveal the nature or seat of the disease,—*prognostic*, when they indicate its probable duration and termination.

SIGNA ASSIDENTIA, see *Assidens*.

SIGN'ATURE, *Signatura*, *Signa'tio*, from *signum*, 'a sign'; *Episphagm'os*. This term was applied in the Eastern countries, in the middle ages, to mystic characters of good or bad augury, with which it was pretended that every one was marked by the star under which he was born.

SIGNATURES OF PLANTS meant certain peculiarities in their external formation or colour, which indicated that they were adapted for particular diseases:—as in the case of the *Lungwort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

SIGNES AVANT-COUREURS, Precursory signs—s. *Précurseurs*, Precursory signs.

SIGNUM, see Parturition—s. Characteristicum, see Pathognomonic—s. Coniunctum, see Pathognomonic—s. Diacriticum, see Diacritica sigma—s. Morbi essentialis, see Pathognomonic.

SILACH, *Silac*. An Arabic word, used to designate thickening of the eyelids, *Crassit'ies Palpebra'rum*; and, also, *Alopecia*.—*Forestus*, *Stephanus*.

SILENCE, see *Murmur*, respiratory.

SILENE CRASSIFOLIA, *Cucubalus bobas*—

s. Infata, Cucubalus behen — *s. Thorei*, Cucubalus behen.

SILENE VIRGINICA, *Ground Pink*, *Wild Pink*, *Catch Fly*. The root has been employed, in decoction, as an efficacious anthelmintic.

SILER LANCIFOLIUM, *Laserpitium siler* — *s. Montanum*, *Laserpitium siler*.

SIL'IQUA, *Cera'tion*; the carat. A weight of about four grains. A pod.

SIL'QUA ARABICA, *Tamarindus* — *s. Araci aromatici*, see *Vanilla* — *s. Banillæ*, see *Vanilla* — *s. Dulcis*, *Ceratonium siliqua* — *s. Vanigliæ*, see *Vanilla* — *s. Vanillie*, see *Vanilla*.

SIL'QUASTRUM PLINII, *Capsicum annuum*.

SILK, *Sericum* — *s. Weed*, *Asclepias Sullivantii*, *Asclepias tuberosa* — *s. Weed*, common, *Asclepias Syriaca* — *s. Worm*, see *Sericum*.

SIL'LOV, *Sulcus* — *s. Horizontal de la veine ombilicale*, see *Liver* — *s. Transversale*, see *Liver* — *s. de la Veine cave inférieure*, see *Liver* — *s. de la Veine porte*, see *Liver*.

SIL'O, *Camus*.

SILPHIUM, *Laserpitium*.

SIL'PHIUM PER'FOLIATUM, *Cup Plant*, *Turpentine Sea Flower*, and

SILPHIUM TERE'BINTHINACEUM, *Pra'irie Burdock*, *Kosin Weed*; *Nat. Order*, *Compositæ*; indigenous in Ohio and Michigan, and flowering from July to September; yield a fragrant gum, which is esteemed stimulant and antispasmodic.

SILUS, *Camus*.

SILVER, *Argentum* — *s. Ammonio-chloride of*, see *Argentum* — *s. Chloride of*, see *Argentum* — *s. Chloruret of*, see *Argentum* — *s. Cyanide of*, see *Argentum* — *s. Cyanuret of*, see *Argentum* — *s. Iodide of*, see *Argentum* — *s. Ioduret of*, see *Argentum* — *s. Leaf*, *Magnolia macrophylla* — *s. Muriate of*, see *Argentum* — *s. Nitrate of*, *Argentinitras* — *s. Oxide of*, see *Argentum* — *s. and Ammonia*, *Chloride of*, see *Argentum* — *s. and Ammonia*, *Chloruret of*, see *Argentum*.

SILYBUM, *Carduus marianus* — *s. Maculatum*, *Carduus marianus* — *s. Marianum*, *Carduus marianus*.

SIMAROUBA, *Quassia simarouba* — *s. Bitter*, *Quassia simarouba* — *s. Faux*, *Malpighia mourella*.

SIMARUBA, *Quassia simarouba*.

SIMARUBA CEDRON. A South American tree, the seeds of which — *cedron seeds* — have been used as an antidote for snake-bites. They have, also, been proposed in mental diseases and in epilepsy. The scrapings of the wood have been used as a substitute for sulphate of quinia.

SIMARUBA OFFICINALIS, *Quassia simarouba*.

SIMILATIO, *Assimilation*.

SIMITIUM, *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

SIMO, *Camus*.

SIMONEA FOLLICULORUM, *Acarus folliculorum*.

SIMOTRACHELUS, *Bysanthen*.

SIMPLES. Medicinal herbs. One skilled in simples is called a *Simplist*, a *Rhizot'omist*.

SIMPLIST, see *Simplex*.

SIMULATED DISEASES, *Feigned diseases*.

SIMULATI MORBI, *Feigned diseases*.

SIMUS, *Camus*.

SINA LEVANTICA, *Artemisia santonica*.

SINAPELE'ON, from *sivani*, 'mustard,' and *aior*, 'oil.' Oil impregnated with mustard.

SINAPI, *Sinapis*.

SINAPIS, *Sinapis nigra* seu *cer'nua* seu *Olive'ria'na*, *Bras'sica nigra*, *Napus*, *Eru'ca*, *Sina'pè*, *Sina'pi*, *Na'pium*, *Napy*, *Common Black Mustard*, (F.) *Moutarde noire*, *S'tneré*, *Sanvre*. *Family*, *Cruciferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Tetradynamia Siliquosa*. The seeds are inodorous, when entire; but, when bruised, the odour is very pungent; taste bitterish and acrid. They yield their virtues to water, and

afford a bland oil by expression. The seeds are stimulant, diuretic, emetic, and rubefacient. They are sometimes recommended to be swallowed whole, in dyspepsia, torpor of the bowels, &c. Externally, they are applied in the form of cataplasm. See *Sinapiasm*.

SINAPIS ALBA, *S. folio'sa*, *Bonannia officina'lis*, *White Mustard*, *Napus Leuco'sina'pis*, is also used medicinally. It is somewhat less pungent than the black. The distilled oil — *Oleum Sinapis* — is a powerful stimulant and rubefacient.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard consists of oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of Rosemary; to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard. It is a celebrated embrocation for rheumatism, &c.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard Pills consist of yellow resin and balsam of tolu enough to make into pills.

Mustard Whey is made by taking bruised mustard seeds $\frac{z}{ss}$, and milk Oj . Boil together until the milk is curdled, and strain.

This whey is used in dropsy.

SINAPIS ARVEN'SIS, *S. Timoria'na*, *Charlock*, *Wild Mustard*, has the seeds sometimes substituted for black mustard.

SINAPIS CER'NUA, *Sinapis* — *s. Eruca*, *Brassica eruca* — *s. Foliosa*, *S. alba* — *s. Oliveriana*, *Sinapis* — *s. Tamoriana*, *S. arvensis* — *s. Tuberosa*, *Brassica rapa*.

SINAPISIS, *Bole Armenian*.

SIN'APISM, *Sinapis'mus*, from *sivani*, 'mustard.' A cataplasm, of which mustard forms the basis, which is used for exciting redness, and acting as a counter-irritant. It is prepared by mixing flour of mustard and vinegar together to the duo consistence. See *Cataplasmata sinapis*.

SIN'ICIPUT, *Sincipital Region*, *Bregma*, *Syn'ciput*, *Menocra'nium*, *Mesoc'ranium*, *Hemicephalæ'um*, *Hemicephal'ium*, *Hemiceph'alum*; the top of the head. The French use it synonymously with *vertex*. By some it is applied to the frontal region or fore-part of the cranium. The parietal bones have been called *sincipital bones*, *Ossa sincip'itis*, (F.) *Oss du sinciput*.

SINDON, *σινδών*, very fine linen. A small piece of rag, or a round pledget, supported by a thread at its middle, and introduced into the opening in the cranium made by the trephine.

SIN'EW, *Tendon*.

SINGLETON'S GOLDEN OINTMENT is formed of sulphuret of arsenic (realgar), and lard or spermaceti ointment.

SINGULT'OUS, *Lygmo'des*, *Lygo'des*, *Lyngo'des*, *Lynggo'des*; from *Singultus*, 'hiccough.' Relating to or affected with hiccough.

SINGULT'US, *Lynx*, *Lygmus*, *Spasmodygmus*, *Clonus singul'tus*, *Pneusis singul'tus*, *Hiccough*, *Hiccup*, (F.) *Hoquet*. A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis, which arrests the air in the trachea. It is a symptom of many morbid conditions, and especially of gangrene, but occurs, frequently, in persons otherwise in good health.

SIN'ISTRAD, from *siniater*, 'to the left hand.' A term used by Dr. Barclay, adverbially, to signify 'towards the sinistral aspect.' See *Mesial*.

SINISTRAL ASPECT, see *Mesial*.

SIN'UEUX, *Sinuous*.

SINUOSITAS, *Sinus*.

SIN'UOUS, *Sinuo'sus*, (F.) *Sinueux*, from *sinus*, 'a bay or curve.' An epithet given to certain ulcers, and especially to certain fistulæ, which are tortuous.

SIN'US, *Sinuo'sitas*, *Colpos*, *Abcon'sio*, *Eurycho'ria*, *Reces'sus*, (F.) *Golfe*. Any cavity, the interior of which is more expanded than the en-

trance. In this sense, anatomists have applied the term to cavities in certain bones of the head and face. It has been, also, applied to certain venous canals, into which a number of vessels empty themselves; such as the sinuses of the dura mater and of the spine; the sinus of the vena porta; uterine sinuses, &c.;—and to the bosom.

In *surgery*, it means a long, narrow, hollow track, leading from some abscess, diseased bone, &c., (F.) *Clavier*.

Sinuses of bones form part of the basal cavities. They are the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary, &c. The name has also been given, occasionally, to the ethmoid and mastoid cells.

SINUS ACUSTICUS, Auditory canal, internal—s. Ampullaceus, Cavitas elliptica—s. Aortici, Sinuses of Valsalva—s. Arteriosus, S. pulmonalis—s. Basilar, Sinus transversus—s. Cavernex, Cavernous sinus—s. Cavernosi uteri, Sinus uterini—s. Cavernosus, Cavernous sinus—s. Cerebri, Ventricles of the brain—s. Choroidien, S. quartus—s. Circular, of Ridley, Sinus coronarius—s. Circularis, S. coronarius—s. *Coronaire du cœur*, see *Cardiac* veins.

SINUS CORONARIUS, *Sinus circula'ris*, S. *circula'ris* Ridley, *Circular sinus of Ridley*, *Coronary sinus*. A venous canal, which surrounds, in a more or less regular manner, the pituitary fossa and gland, emptying itself into the corresponding cavernous sinus by each of its extremities.

SINUS, CORONARY, Sinus coronarius—s. Coronary of the heart, Sinus coronary, venous.

SINUS CORONARY, VENOUS, *Coronary sinus of the heart*. A name given, on account of its great size, to that portion of the great coronary vein which embraces the left auriculo-ventricular furrow.

SINUS COXÆ, see *Cotyloid*—s. *Droit*, S. quartus.

SINUS DEXTER CORDIS, *Sinus vena'rum cava'rum*, S. *veno'sus*, *Saccus vena'rum cava'rum*. The right auricle of the heart:—*A'trium cordis dex'trum*. See *Auricula*.

SINUSES OF THE DURA MATER, *Sinus seu Fis'tula seu Cavita'tes seu Ventricu'li seu Tu'buli seu Sanguinac'tus seu Receptac'ula Duræ matris*, are formed by a separation of the layers of the dura mater, which acts as a substitute for the outer membrane of veins. Bichat admits only four great sinuses, of which all the others seem to be dependencies;—the *two lateral sinuses*, the *straight sinus*, and the *longitudinal sinus*. To the lateral sinuses belong,—the *petrous sinuses*, superior and inferior; the *transverse sinus*; the *cavernous sinuses*; the *coronary sinus*, and the *occipital sinuses*. To the straight sinus belongs the *inferior longitudinal*. The longitudinal sinus, properly so called, has no sinus under its dependence.

SINUS FALCIFORMIS INFERIOR, S. longitudinal, inferior—s. *Falciformis superior*, S. longitudinal, superior—s. Fourth, Torcular Herophili—s. *Genæ pituitarius*, Antrum of Highmore—s. of the Jugular vein, see *Jugular veins*—s. *Lacrymalis*, *Lachrymal sac*.

SINUSES OF THE LARYNX, Ventricles of the larynx.

SINUSES, LATERAL, *Sinus transver'si*, S. *magni*, S. *laterales*, (F.) *Sinus lateraux*. Each of these sinuses, distinguished into right and left, begins at the torcular Herophili, or confluence of the sinuses, and terminates at the sinus of the jugular vein.

SINUS LATÉRAUX, Sinuses, lateral.

SINUSES, LONGITUDINAL, S. *Longitudina'les*. These are two in number. 1. SUPERIOR LONGITUDINAL SINUS, S. *falciformis superior*, S. *triangularis*, *Sinus median*, (Ch.) A long, triangular canal; convex above, concave below; which oc-

cupies the whole of the upper edge of the falx cerebri. It is broad behind, and much narrower before, where it commences by a *cul-de-sac*, at the *cristi galli* of the ethmoid bone. It passes along the frontal or coronal crest, sagittal suture, and the vertical groove of the occipital bone. It receives several veins from the dura mater; and all those that are spread over the convex and plain surfaces of the two hemispheres of the brain. It discharges itself into the upper part of the torcular Herophili. 2. INFERIOR LONGITUDINAL SINUS, *Sinus falciformis inferior*, *Vena falcis cerebri*. This is much narrower than the last, and occupies the inferior edge of the falx cerebri, from its anterior third to the tentorium cerebelli, where it terminates, commonly by two branches, in the straight sinus.

SINUS MAGNI, Sinuses, lateral—s. Maxillary, Antrum of Highmore—s. *Median*, Sinus longitudinal superior—s. *Median*, see *Semicircular canals*—s. *Muliebris*, *Vagina*.

SINUS, OCCIPITAL, *Sinus occipita'lis*. These sinuses commence at the sides of the foramen magnum ossis occipitis, and ascend—becoming broader and nearer each other—into the substance of the falx cerebelli, where they frequently unite. Each opens into the inferior part of the torcular Herophili. They receive the veins of the falx cerebelli, of the dura mater which lines the fossæ cerebelli, and of the posterior part of the cerebellum. Haller and Sömmering have given them the name of *posterior occipital sinuses*, to distinguish them from the transverse sinus, which they have called *anterior occipital sinus*.

SINUS OCCIPITALIS ANTERIOR, Sinus transversus—s. Ophthalmic, see *Cavernous sinus*—s. *Perpendicularis*, S. quartus—s. *Pituitari frontis*, *Frontal sinuses*—s. *Pocularis*, see *Ejaculatory ducts*—s. *Polymorphus*, *Cavernous sinus*—s. *Portarum*, see *Liver*.

SINUS, PROSTATIC, *Sinus prostat'icus*. A fossa on each side of the verumontanum, in which are seen the numerous openings of the ducts of the prostate.

SINUS PUDENDI, *Vagina*—s. *Padoris*, *Vagina*, *Vulva*.

SINUS PULMONALES, Sinuses of Valsalva.

SINUS PULMONALIS, S. *sinu' ter cordis*, *A'trium cordis sinu'trum*, S. *vena'rum pulmona'lium*, S. *arteriosus*, *Saccus vena'rum pulmona'lium*. The left auricle of the heart. See *Auricula*.

SINUS OF THE PULMONARY VEINS, *Auricle*, left.

SINUS QUARTUS, S. *perpendicularis*, (F.) *Sinus choroidien* (Ch.), *Sinus droit*, *Straight sinus*. This sinus—triangular throughout; wide posteriorly; narrower anteriorly; slightly oblique downwards and backwards—passes along the base of the falx cerebri, from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili. It receives the inferior longitudinal sinus, the veins of the lateral ventricles or *vena Galeni*, the superior cerebellous veins, &c.

SINUS RENUM, Pelvis of the kidney—s. *Rhomboideus*, see *Ventricles of the brain*—s. of the *Septum lucidum*, *Ventriole*, fifth—s. *Sinister cordis*, S. *pulmonalis*—s. *Sphenoidalis*, *Cavernous sinus*—s. *Straight*, S. quartus—s. *Superioris*, *Frontal sinuses*—s. *Terminalis*, *Circulus venosus*—s. *Transversi*, Sinuses, lateral.

SINUS TRANSVER'SUS, S. *occipita'lis anterior*, *Bas'ilar sinus*. This sinus lies transversely at the anterior part of the basiliary process of the occipital bone. It forms a communication between the two petrous sinuses, and the cavernous sinus of one side, and those of the other. Its breadth is commonly very great. It is situated between two layers of the dura mater, and presents, internally, a kind of cavernous tissue.

SINUS TRIANGULARIS, S. longitudinal, superior—s. Urogenitalis, Urogenital sinus.

SINUS UTERINI, *Sinus cavernosi Uteri*, *Uterine sinuses*. A name given to cavities, formed by the uterine veins in the substance of the uterine parietes. They are very large during pregnancy.

SINUS UTRICULOSUS, see Semicircular canals—s. *des Vaisseaux séminifères*, Corpus Highmori.

SINUSUS OF VALSALVA are three depressions in the aorta—*Sinus aortici*—and pulmonary artery—*Sinus pulmonales*—immediately opposite the semilunar valves. Their use is to leave the edges of the valves free, so that they can be caught by the refluxing blood. Where the aorta is about to send off the first of its large branches, at the top of the thorax, it is of great size, and has been called the *Large sinus of Valsalva*.

SINUS OF THE VENA CAVA, Auricle, right—s. *Venarum cavarum*, S. dexter cordis—s. *Venarum pulmonalium*, S. pulmonalis—s. *Venosus*, S. dexter cordis.

SINUSSES, VERTEBRAL, (F.) *Sinus vertebrae*. Two great venous sinuses, different from those of the dura mater, which extend the whole length of the vertebral canal, from the occipital foramen to the end of the sacrum, behind the bodies of the vertebrae, before the dura mater, and at the sides of the posterior vertebral ligament. At their inner side they communicate with each other by means of branches, which form true *transverse sinuses*. They are situate at the middle of the body of each vertebra, passing under the posterior vertebral ligament. They receive, at their middle part, the veins that arise in the spongy tissue of the vertebrae. By their external side, the vertebral sinuses communicate with the posterior branches of the vertebral, intercostal, and lumbar veins. At their posterior side they receive the veins, which creep on the prolongation of the dura mater that envelops the marrow.

SINUS VULVAE, Rima vulvae.

SIPERRI, Bebeeru.

SIPERINE, see Bebeeru.

SIPHAR, Peritonium.

SIPHILIS, Syphilis.

SIPHITA, Somnambulium—s. *Parva*, Chorea.

SIPHON, Siphon—s. *Urinae*, Diabetes.

SIPHON, *Sipho*, *siphon*, 'a tube.' A bent tube, whose limbs are of unequal length, employed in pharmacy for transferring liquids from one vessel to another. With this view, the shorter limb is plunged into the fluid; and air is sucked from the extremity of the lower limb. The pressure of the atmosphere forces the fluid through the tube; and the flow will continue as long as the extremity of the longer limb is below the level of the fluid in which the shorter limb is immersed.

An exhausting syringe is, at times, attached to the longer extremity of the siphon by means of which the air can be drawn from it.

SIPHON, PLUNGING. An instrument, used in pharmacy for obtaining a specimen,—at times, a measured specimen,—of any liquid. With this view, the instrument is immersed into liquid, and allowed to remain there until full. The opening at the top is then closed with the thumb; and the contents, thus removed, are allowed to flow out by removing the thumb and permitting the entrance of air. It is a form of the *pipette*.

SIPHONIA CAUCHU, see Caoutchouc—s. *Elastica*, see Caoutchouc.

SIPHUNCULUS, Syringe.

SIRA, Orpiment.

SIRENS, Symmeles.

SIRIASIS, *Coup de Soleil*, Insolation, Phrenitis—s. *Egyptiaca*, *Coup de Soleil*.

SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM, Santalum album.

SIRIUS, Canicula.

SIROP DE CAPILLAIRE, see *Adiantum capillus veneris*—s. *de Coralline*, see *Corallina Corsicana*.

SIRUP, Syrup.

SISON AMMI, *Ethusa ammi*, *Cnidium tenuifolium*, *Pimpinella laterifolia*, *Seseli feniculifolium*. Family, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The plant that affords the *Ammi verum* of the shops; (F.) *Ammi des Boutiques*. The seeds—*Semen Ammiis cretici seu veri*—were once used as a carminative.

SISON AMOMUM, (F.) *Amome faux*, is considered to be excitant and diuretic. It is the *field honewort*.

SISON ANISUM, *Pimpinella anisum*—s. *Podagraria*, *Ligusticum podagraria*.

SISTENS, Episceticus.

SISYMBRIUM ALLIARIA, *Alliaria*—s. *Barbarea*, *Erysimum barbarea*—s. *Erucastrium*, *Brassica eruca*—s. *Menthastrum*, *Mentha aquatica*.

SISYMBRIUM NASTURTIUM, *Nasturtium aquaticum* sed *officinale*, *Laver odoratum*, *Cruciferae*, *Cressi*, *Cardaminè fontana* seu *nasturtium*, *Water Cress*, (F.) *Cresson de fontaine*. Family, Cruciferae. *Sex. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliquosa. Water-cresses are commonly used in salad. They have obtained a place in the materia medica for their antiscorbutic qualities.

SISYMBRIUM OFFICINALE, *Erysimum*—s. *Paviflorum*, S. *sophia*.

SISYMBRIUM SOPHIA, *S. parviflorum*, *Herb Sophia*, *Sophia Chirurgorum*, *Flix* or *Flux-weed*, (F.) *Sagesse des Chirurgiens*. It was once reputed to be anthelmintic, and valuable in hysterical affections. It is not used.

Other species of *Nasturtium*, as N. *PALUSTRE*, *Marsh water-cress*; and N. *amphibium*, *Water-radish*, possess similar virtues with *Nasturtium officinale*.

SISYRINCHIUM BERMUDIANUM, *Blue-eyed grass*, *Lily grass*, *Physic grass*, *Scurry grass*; indigenous; Order, *Iridaceae*; flowering from June to August. Used as a cathartic by the Thompsonians. A decoction of the root is acrid and cathartic.

SITICULOSUS, *Dipsodes*, see *Alterative*.

SITIENS, *Dipsodes*.

SITIS, Thirst—s. *Intensa*, *Polydipsia*—s. *Morbosa*, *Polydipsia*.

SITKA, MINERAL WATERS OF. See *Archangel*. New, mineral waters of.

SITOS, Aliment.

SITUS ANOMALUS seu **PERVERSUS INTESTINORUM**, *Splanchnectopia*—s. *Mutatus*, see *Monster*.

SITZBATH, see *Bath*, half.

SIUM, *Sium nodiflorum* seu *angustifolium* seu *Berula* seu *erectum* seu *incisum*, *A'pium sium*, *Berula angustifolia*, *Berula*, *Creeping Water-parsnep*, (F.) *Berle nodiflore*. Family, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. It is stimulant, and supposed to be diuretic and lithontriptic. It is, sometimes, employed in cutaneous eruptions.

SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, S. *nodiflorum*—s. *Apium*, *Apium graveolens*—s. *Berula*, S. *nodiflorum*—s. *Bulbocastanum*, *Bunium bulbocastanum*—s. *Carvi*, *Carum*—s. *Erectum*, S. *nodiflorum*—s. *Graveolens*, *Apium graveolens*—s. *Incisum*, S. *nodiflorum*.

SIUM LATIFOLIUM is the common *Water-parsnep* of the United States. It is said to be poisonous.

SIUM NINSI. The plant whose root is called *Radix Ninsi*, *Ninatin*, *Nindsin*. This root was long supposed to be the same as ginseng, and it possesses similar, though weaker properties.

SIUM SILAUS, *Peucedanum silaus*.

SIVM SIS'ARUM, *Skirret*, is used as a salad in Europe; and has been supposed a useful diet in chest affections.

SIVM VULGARE, *Ligusticum podagraria*.

SIVVENS, Sibbens.

SKELETIA, Emaciation.

SKELETOL'OGY, *Sceletolog'ia*, (F.) *Squeletologie*, from *σκελετος*, 'a skeleton,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the solid parts of the body. This part of anatomy comprehends *Osteology* and *Syndesmology*.

SKEL'ETON, *Scel'etum*, from *σκελετος*, *Cadaver exsiccatum*; (F.) *Squelette*, *Skeleton*, a dried body; from *σκελλω*, 'I dry.' The aggregate of the hard parts of the body, or the bones. A skeleton is found in almost all animals, although it may not always be formed in the same manner. In some, as in the crustacea and testacea, it is wholly or partly *external*, *Ezo-skeleton*, *Dermo-skeleton*. In others, as in birds, the mammalia, &c., it is *internal*, *Endo-skeleton*, *Neuro-skeleton*. It serves as a support for other organs. On it the general shape of the body and of its various parts is greatly dependent. When the bones are united by their natural ligaments, the skeleton is said to be *natural*, *Scel'etum natura'le*; when articulated by means of wires, *artificial*, *Scel'etum artificia'le*.

SKELETOPE'IA, *Scel'etopa'a*, *Scel'etew'sis*, from *σκελετος*, 'a skeleton,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' The part of practical anatomy which treats of the preparation of bones, and the construction of skeletons. Bones are prepared to exhibit their conformation, structure, chymical composition, mode of development, and changes; the different cavities formed by the union; and to demonstrate their connexions, relations, modes of union, &c.

SKEVISCH, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

SKEVISH, *FLEABANE*, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

SKIN, *Cutis*.

SKIN-BOUND DISEASE, *Induration of the cellular tissue*.

SKIOMACHIA, *Sciomachy*.

SKIRRET, *Sium sisarum*.

SKIRSE, *Scirrhus*.

SKOKE, *Phytolacca decandra*.

SKOLEMORA FERNAMBUCENSIS, *Geofraa vermicifuga*.

SKUE-SIGHT, *Dysopia lateralis*.

SKULL, *Cranium*.

SKULL-CAP, *Calvaria*, *Scutellaria galericulata*.

SKUNK-CABBAGE, *Dracontium foetidum*.

SKUNK-WEED, *Dracontium foetidum*.

SLATE, *IRISH*, *Hibernicus lapis*.

SLATERS, *Onisci aselli*.

SLATKAIA TRAVA, see *Spirit*.

SLAV'ERING, from *saliva*. *Ptyalis mus iners*, *Dri'elling*, (F.) *Bave*. Involuntary flow of saliva, from sluggishness of deglutition, without increased secretion. It is seen in the infant, the aged, and the idiot.

SLEEP, *Sax. fleep*; *Somnus*, *Sompnus*, *Sopor*, *Dormit'io*, *Hypnos*, (F.) *Sommeil*. Temporary interruption of our relations with external objects. A repose of the organs of sense, intellectual faculties, and voluntary motion.

The act of quitting this condition is called *awaking*, (F.) *Éveil*, *Evigilation*, *Reveil*. Sometimes this is progressive and natural; at others, sudden and starting; (F.) *Reveil en sursaut*,—as in nightmare, affections of the heart, hypochondriasis, &c.

SLEEP, **MAGNETIC**, *Hypno'sis biomagnet'ica*, is the sleep induced by the so called animal magnetism. See *Magnetism*, animal.

SLEEP, **NERVOUS**, see *Magnetism*, animal.

SLEEPLESSNESS, *Insomnia*.

SLEEP-WALKING, *Somnambulism*.

SLIACS, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. *Sliacs* is a favourite bathing-place in Hungary, a few miles from Neusohl. Some of the waters are cold; others, thermal: the former are carbonated chalybeates; the latter are much used in the same cases as thermal springs in general.

SLING, (G.) *Schlinge*, *Mitel'la*, *Mit'rium*. A bandage employed to keep the forearm bent on the arm, in cases of injury done to those parts, in fracture of the clavicle, injury of the hands, &c. A handkerchief is often sufficient for this purpose. It must be folded diagonally, and be tied, by the extremities, round the neck. The French surgeons have used many varieties of *Écharpes orslings*; as the *Grande écharpe*, *Écharpe moyenne*, *Petite écharpe*, *Écharpe de J. L. Petit*, &c.

SLIPPERS, *Impatiens*.

SLIT AND TAIL BANDAGE, *Invaginated bandage*.

SLOE-TREE, *Prunus spinosa*.

SLOUGH, *Eschar*.

SLOWS, *Milk-sickness*.

SLUG, *Limax*—s. *Sea*, *Biche de Mer*.

SLUMBER, *Somnolency*.

SMALLAGE, *Apium graveolens*.

SMALL-POX, *Variola*—s. *Modified*, *Varioloid*.

SMALT, *Protax'ide of Cobalt*, *Smaltum*, *Sofre*, *Azur*, *Blue Starck*. This oxyd has been given in rheumatism, in the dose of ten to twenty grains. A larger quantity excites vomiting.

SMARAG'DUS, (F.) *Émeraude*. The emerald. It was formerly regarded as a tonic.

SMARTWEED, *Polygonum punctatum*.

SMECTICA, *Detergents*.

SMECTIS, *Cimolia terra*.

SMECTRIS, *Cimolia terra*.

SMEGMA, *σμηγμα*, from *σμηγμα*, 'to wipe, to rub off.' Soap, grease, a salve, a liniment. Also, the secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin.

SMEGMA ARTICULARE, *Synovia*—s. *Cutaneum*, see *Sebaceous glands*.

SMEGMA PRÆPUTII. The fatty secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the glans penis.

SMEGMATORRHŒA, *Stearrhœa*.

SMEGMORRHŒA, *Stearrhœa*.

SMELL, **SENSE OF**, *Olfaction*.

SMELLING, *Olfaction*.

SMELLOME'S OINTMENT FOR THE EYES, *Ceratum resine*.

SMILAX, *Taxus baccata*—s. *Aspera* *Chinensis*, *Smilax China*—s. *Aspera* *Peruviana*, *Smilax sarsaparilla*—s. *Canellaefolia*, *S. pseudo-China*.

SMILAX CHINA, *Smilax as'pera* *Chinensis* *Family*, *Smilacem. Sex. Syst. Diaccia* *Hexandria*. The root—*China*, *Ch. orientalis* seu *ponderosa* seu *vera*, *Sankira*, *Gauquara*, *China root*, (F.) *Squine*, *Esquine*. Formerly much used in cutaneous and venereal affections.

SMILAX GLAUCA, *S. sarsaparilla*—s. *Hederifolia*, *S. pseudo-China*—s. *Indica* *Spinosa*, *Smilax pseudo-China*—s. *Officialis*, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

SMILAX PSEUDO-CHINA, *Smilax Indica spinosa* seu *canellaefolia* seu *hederifolia*, *China occidentalis*, *China spuria nodosa*, *American* or *West India* *China*. In scrofulous disorders, the root has been often preferred to the oriental kind. In other cases, it possesses similar virtues.

SMILAX SARSAPARILLA, *S. officinalis* seu *glauca*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Sartaparilla*, *Smilax as'pera* *Peruviana*, *Sarsa*, *Sarsa*, *Cariillan'di*, *Isa* *Pecan'ga*, *Macapalli*, *Zarsa*, *Zarsaparilla*, (F.) *Salsepareille*. The root of the *Sarsaparilla* is inodorous; taste bitterish, feculaceous, and fibrous. of a dark colour externally; white within. It is

possessed of diuretic and demulcent properties, and has been often employed in the sequelæ of syphilis; when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, ulceration, &c., continue. It has, also, been advised in scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c.; but its efficacy is, to say the least of it, a matter of doubt. Dose, ℥j to ʒj of the powder.

SMILE, *σμάλη*. A curved, two-edged bistoury. A knife.

SMILEON, Scalpel.

SMYRNA, Myrrha.

SMYRNISMOS, Embalming.

SMYRNIUM OLUSA'TRUM, *Hippoceli'num*, *Smyr'nium*, *Macero'na*, *Macedonis'ium*, *Herba Alexandri'na*, *Gri'elum*, *Agri'oseli'num*, *Alexan'ders*, *Alaunders*. A plant formerly cultivated for culinary purposes. The seeds are bitter and aromatic, and the roots more powerfully bitter. They have been recommended as resolvents, diuretics, emmenagogues, &c.

SNAGREL, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

SNAIL, *Limax* — s. Shell, *Cochlea*.

SNAKEHEAD, *Chelone glabra*.

SNAKERROOT, *Garuleum bipinnatum* — s. Birthwort, *Aristolochia serpentaria* — s. Black, *Actæa racemosa*, *Sanicula Marilandica* — s. Button, *Eryngium aquaticum*, *Liatris spicata* — s. Canada, *Asarum Canadense* — s. Dewitt, *Prenanthes* — s. Evergreen, *Polygala paucifolia* — s. Heart, *Asarum Canadense* — s. Virginiana, *Aristolochia serpentaria* — s. White, *Eupatorium ageratoides*.

SNAKEWEED, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, *Helenium autumnale*, *Polygonum bistorta* — s. American, *Cicuta masculata*.

SNEEZING, from Sax. *niepan*, (G.) *Niesen*, *Glonus Sternuta'tio*, *Sternuta'tio*, *Sternutamentum*, *Sternumentum*, *Ptarmos*, (F.) *Éternement*. A convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles, by which the air is driven rapidly, and rushes sonorously, through the nasal fossæ, carrying with it the mucus and foreign bodies, which adhere to the pituitary membrane, and have occasioned the movement.

SNEEZEWORD, *Achillea ptarmica*, *Helenium autumnale*.

SNORING, *Rhenchus*, *Rhenxis*, *Ronchus*, *Rhonchus*, *Stertor*, *Renchus*, (F.) *Ronflement*, from (G.) *ʒcharnen*. Noise made in the posterior part of the mouth and nasal fossæ during the movements of inspiration, particularly in sleep, both when the person is in health, and in disease, as in apoplexy. In certain affections of the chest — in some cases of pulmonary catarrh — a kind of snoring may be distinctly heard by applying the ear or the stethoscope to the chest.

SNOT, Nasal mucus.

SNOUT, *Nasus*.

SNOW, Sax. *snay*, *Nix*, *Chion*, (F.) *Neige*. Water in a solid state, which falls from the atmosphere in white flakes. It is used externally as a tonic and discutient.

SNOWBALL, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

SNOWBERRY, *Symphoricarpos racemosus*.

SNUFF, **CEPHALIC**, *Pulvis asari compositus*.

SNUFFLES, Teut. *S nuffeln*, *Gracedo nentat'rum*, *Rhinari'gia*, *Rhinach'onê*. Breathing hard through the nose, often owing to accumulation of the mucous secretions, — an affection to which infants are liable, and which is relieved by iling the interior of the nostrils.

SOAP, *Sapo* — s. Acid, see *Sapo* — s. Berries, *Lapidus saponaria* — s. Black, see *Sapo* — s. Castile, *Sapo durus* — s. of the Coconut oil, see *Sapo* — s. Common or soft, see *Sapo* — s. Liquid, see *Sapo* — s. Medicinal, see *Sapo* — s. Spanish, *Sapo durus* — s. Yellow, see *Sapo*.

SOAPWORT, *Saponaria*.

SOB, from Sax. *reofian*, 'to grieve' (F.) *Sanglot*. A spasmodic, sudden, and momentary contraction of the diaphragm, immediately followed by relaxation, by which the little air, that the contraction has caused to enter the chest, is driven out with noise. It is an evidence of corporeal or mental suffering.

SOBOLES, Epigone.

SOBRIETAS, Temperance.

SOCIA PAROTIDIS, see *Parotid*.

SOCIETY, *Soci'etas*, (F.) *Société*, from *sociare*, 'to associate.' An association for the promotion of some common object.

SOCIETIES, MEDICAL. Associations of medical gentlemen for the promotion of science have been numerous, and productive of valuable results. In the United States, societies exist in many of the states, possessing the power of examining into the qualifications of every one who may be desirous of practising within their particular jurisdiction. In some of the states, however, the qualified and unqualified are permitted to exercise their profession with equal privileges and immunities.

Amongst the medical associations that have issued from time to time useful transactions or publications, are the following: **IN AMERICA**, — The *Massachusetts Medical Society*; the *Physico-medical*, and *Medical Societies of the State of New York*; the *College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, and the *American Medical Association*. **IN EUROPE**, — The *Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland*; the *Medico-Chirurgical and Phrenological Societies of Edinburgh*; the *College of Physicians, the Medico-Chirurgical, the Medical and the Sydenham Societies of London*; the *Associated Apothecaries and Surgeon Apothecaries of England and Wales*, and the *Provincial Medical and Surgical Association*; the *Royal Academy of Surgery*, the *Royal Society of Medicine*, the *Société Médicale d'Emulation*, the *Société de Médecine*, the *Royal Academy of Medicine*, and the *Société Médicale d'Observation, of Paris*; the *Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Vienna*; the *Medical Societies of Berlin and Copenhagen*, &c., &c. **IN ASIA**, — The *Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta*.

Valuable medical essays are likewise contained in the published *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*; of the *Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, Göttingen*, &c.; of the *Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris*; the *Imperial Society of Sciences of St. Petersburg*; the *Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin*; the *Academia Imperialis Leopoldina Naturæ Curiosorum*, &c.

SOCORDIA, Hallucination.

SODA. An Arabic word. *Protur'ide of sodium*, (F.) *Soude*, is obtained by adding *caustic lime* to a solution of *carbonate of soda*. The soda in solution may be obtained by evaporation as hydrate of soda. Its action is like that of potassa; but it is not officinal.

Soda impu'ra, *Barilla*, *Bariglia*, *Barillor*, *Soda Hispanica*, *Anat'ron*, *Natron*, *Anat'on*, *Nitrum Antiquo'rum*, *Kelp*, *Ap'ronit'rum*, *Sal alkali'nis fixus fossilis*, *Carbonas Sodæ impu'rus*, *Subcar'bonas Sodæ impu'ra*, *Anach'ron*. The mineral alkali is obtained from several sources; — naturally, in Egypt, from the incineration of marine plants; and from the decomposition of sulphate of soda, &c. It is principally, however, derived from plants growing on the sea-coast; — as the *Salsola nat'iva*, *S. soda*, *S. tragus*, *Salicornia herbacea*, *Salicornia Arab'ica*, &c. The *Barilla ashes* are from the ashes

of the *Salicornia Europæa*: the *Kelp*, *Soude de Varecq*, from the *Fucus vesiculosus* and other varieties;—the *Turkey Barilla*, *Roquette*, *Cendre du Levant*, *Roche'ta Alexandrina*, from the *Mesembryanthemum Copticum*;—the *Allicant Barilla*, *Soda Alicanti'na*, *S. Alonen'sis*, from the *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*;—and the *Carthagena Barilla*, from the *Salicornia* and *Salso'la*.

Impure subcarbonate of soda, (F.) *Soude du commerce*, consists of subcarbonate of soda, potash, chloride of sodium, clay and other earthy substances. It is chiefly used for preparing the pure subcarbonate.

SODA, CARDIALGIA, Cephalalgia, Pyrosis.

SODA ACETA'TA, *Soda Acetas*, *Ac'etate of Soda*, *Terra foliata mineralis*, (F.) *Acetate de soude*. This salt is used in similar cases with the acetate of potash.

SODA AERATA, *Soda carbonas*—s. *Alonen'sis*, *Soda*—s. *Biborate of Borax*—s. *Bicarbonate of Soda carbonas*—s. *Borate of Borax*—s. *Boraxata*, *Borax*.

SODA CAR'ONATE OF, *Soda Carbonas*, *Carbonas Natricum*, *Soda Atrata*, *Soda Bicarbonas*, *Bicarbonate of Soda*, *Carbonate of protoxide of Sodium*, (F.) *Carbonate de Soude*, *S. effervescente*, *S. aere*, *S. Crayeuse*. (*Soda subcarb*, lbj, *aqua destill*. Oijj. Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda, and pass carbonic acid through the solution; set it aside, to crystallize.) Its use is the same as the subcarbonate, than which it is less caustic, and better adapted for effervescing draughts.

SODA CAU'STICA, *Protoxide of Sodium*, *Cautic Soda*, (F.) *Soude caustique*, *S. à la Chaux*, *Soude pure*. The impure subcarbonate, treated by quicklime, and consequently deprived of its carbonic acid. It may be used as a caustic, like the *Potassa fusa*, and is even preferable to it, as it does not deliquesce and run.

SODA CHLORIDE OF, *S. Chlorinata*, *Soda Chloridum*, *Chlorinated Soda*, *Natron Oxymuriaticum*, *Soda Chloruretum*, *Oxymuriate of Soda*, (F.) *Chlorure de Soude*, *Chlorure d'oxide de Sodium*. This salt is used as a disinfecting agent; both to remove offensive smells in chambers, and to alter the condition of fetid ulcers. See *Liquor Soda Chlorinata*.

SODA CHLORINATED, *Soda*, chloride of—s. *Hispanica*, *Soda*—s. *Hydrochlorate of Soda*, *muriate of*.

SODA HYPOSULPH'ITE OF, *Soda hyposulph'is*, (F.) *Hyposulfite de Soude*. This salt has been lately extolled in chronic cutaneous, and scrofulous affections. It is given in syrup.

SODA LITHATE OF, *Urate of soda*—s. *Mephite of Soda*, subcarbonate of.

SODA MU'RIATE OF, *Soda murias*, *Soda muria'ta*, *S. muriat'ica*, *Alkali mineralis salinum*, *Sal communis*, *Sal culinaris*, *Sal fontium*, *Sal gemma*, *Sal marin'us*, *Natron muriatum*, *Sal albus*, *Natron muriaticum*, *Common salt*, *Sea salt*, *Hydrochlorinas Natricus*, *Sal fossilis*, *Sal bicidum*, *Muria*, *Rock salt*, *Bay salt*, *White salt*, *Quadrichloruret of Sodium*, *Hydrochlorate of protoxide of Sodium*, *Hydrochlorate of Soda*, *Chloruretum Sodii*, *Sodii Chloridum*, *Chloride of Sodium*, (F.) *Chlorure de Sodium*, *Sel marin*, *Sel de Cuisine*. In an impure state, this salt is one of the most abundant of natural productions. It is soluble in 3 parts of water, and is tonic, purgative, and anthelmintic. Externally, stimulant. It is a well-known and useful culinary substance.

SODA, NITRATE OF, *Soda Nitras*, *Natron nitricum*, *Alkali mineralis nitratum*, *Nitrum Cuius*, *Nitrate of protoxide of Sodium*, *Protoni-*

trate of Sodium, *Nitrum Rhomboide'le*, *Nitrus Natricum*, *Salpe'tra*, *Cubic Nitre*. Its virtues are similar to those of the nitrate of potash, for which it has been substituted.

SODA, OXYMURIATE OF, *Soda*, chloride of.

SODA, PHOSPHATE OF, *S. Phosphorata*, *Soda phosphas*, *Subphosphate of protoxide of Sodium*, *Phosphas Natricum*, *Natron Oxyposphorides*, *Subprotophosphate of Sodium*, *Subphosphate of Soda*, *Sal mirabilis perlatum*, *Tribasic phosphate of Soda*, *Alkali mineralis phosphoratum*, *Tasteless purging salt*, (F.) *Phosphate de Soude*, *Sel admirable perlé*. (*Bone burnt to whiteness and powdered*, lbx; *Sulphuric acid*, lbvj; *Carbonate of soda*, q. s. Mix the bone with the acid in a covered vessel, add a gallon of water, and stir. Digest for three days, occasionally adding a little water to that lost by evaporation, and frequently stirring the mixture. Pour in now a gallon of boiling water, and strain through linen, gradually adding more boiling water, until the liquor passes nearly tasteless. Set the strained liquor by, that the dregs may subside; from which pour off the clear solution, and boil down to a gallon. To this solution, poured off from the dregs and heated in an iron vessel, add by degrees the carbonate of soda previously dissolved in hot water, until effervescence ceases, and the phosphoric acid is completely neutralized; then filter the liquor, and set it aside to crystallize. Having removed the crystals, add, if necessary, a small quantity of carbonate of soda to the liquor, so as to render it slightly alkaline; then alternately evaporate and crystallize so long as crystals are produced. Lastly, preserve the crystals in a well stopped bottle.—Ph. U. S.) *Cathartic*, in the dose of from ℥ss to ℥j.

SODA, PHOSPHATE OF, TRIBASIC, *S. Phosphate of*.

SODA, SUBCARBONATE OF, *Soda Subcarbonas*, *Soda Carbonas* (Ph. U. S.), *Subcarbonate of protoxide of Sodium*, *Mephite of Soda*, *Natron praparatum*, *Sal Soda*, *Salt of Soda*, *Flos Sais*, *Sagimen Vitri*, *Salt of Barilla*, *Sal alkali*, *Carbonas Soda* of some, (F.) *Sous-carbonate de Soude*. The impure subcarbonate, dissolved in water; the solution filtered and crystallized. Soluble in two parts of water at 60°. It is much used as an antacid; and also as a deobstruent in scrofulous and other affections. Dose, gr. x to ℥ss.

The dried *Subcarbonate of Soda*, *Soda Subcarbonas exsiccata*, *Soda carbonas exsiccata*, (Ph. U. S.) *Carbonas Soda siccatum*, (F.) *Sous-carbonate de Soude desséché*, is employed as an antacid and lithontriptic. Dose, gr. x to xv.

SODA, SUBPHOSPHATE OF, *S. phosphate of*.

SODA, SULPHATE OF, *Soda Sulphas*, *Natron vitriolatum*, *Sal catharticus Glauberi*, *Alkali mineralis sulphuricum*, *Natron sulphuricum*, *Soda vitriolata*, *Sulphas natricus*, *Sal mirabilis Glauberi*, *Aperient Salt of Frederick*, *Glauber's Salt*, (F.) *Sulfate de Soude*. Obtained from the salt that remains after the distillation of muriatic acid; the superabundant acid being saturated with subcarbonate of soda. It is soluble in three parts of water at 60°; is purgative, and, in small doses, diuretic. Dose, ℥vj to ℥i.

The *Lymington Glauber's Salt* is a *Sulphate of Magnesia and Soda*, and is obtained from the mother liquor of sea-water, or by dissolving Epsom salt in a solution of Glauber's salt.

SODA, TARTRATE OF, *Tartrate of potash and Soda*, *Soda Tartarizata*, *Tar'tarized Soda*, *Sal Rupellen'sis*, *Rockelle Salt*, *Sal Polyphretum*, *Seignette's*, *S. Seignette's*, *Seignette's Salt*, *Natron tartarizatum*, *Tartris potas'ea et Soda*, *Soda et Potas'ea Tartras* (Ph. U. S.), *Soda potassio-tartras*, *Tartras Potas'ea et Soda*, *Tartrate de po-*

tasæ et de Soude. (*Sodæ carb. bi; potass. bitart.* in pulv. \mathfrak{z} xv), *Ag. bullient.* Ov. Dissolve the carbonate in water; and add, gradually, the bitartrate. Filter the solution and crystallize, (Ph. U. S.) It is a gentle cathartic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} i.

SODA, URATE OF, Urate of Soda—s. *Vitriolata, S. sulphate of*—s. Water, Acidulous water, simple.

SODÆ ACETAS, Soda, acetate of—s. *Biboras Borax*—s. *Bicarbonas, Soda, carbonate of*—s. *Boras, Borax*—s. *Boras alcalescens, Borax*—s. *Boras supersaturus, Borax*—s. *Carbonas, Soda*—s. *Carbonas, Soda, subcarbonate of*—s. *Carbonas exsiccatus*, see *Soda, subcarbonate of*—s. *Carbonas impurus, Soda*—s. *Chloras, Soda, chloride of*—s. *Hyposulphis, Hyposulphite of soda*—s. *Murias, Soda, muriate of*—s. *Nitras, Soda, nitrate of*—s. *Phosphas, Soda, phosphate of*—s. et *Potassæ tartras, Soda, tartrate of*—s. *Potassio-tartras Soda, tartrate of*—s. *Subboras, Borax*—s. *Subcarbonas impura, Soda.*

SODII AURO-TERCHLORIDUM, see *Gold*—s. *Chloridum, Soda, muriate of*—s. *Chloruretum, Soda, muriate of.*

SODIUM, Na'trium, Natro'nium. The metallic basis of soda.

SODIUM, CARBONATE OF PROTOXIDE OF, Sodæ carbonas—s. *Chloride of, Soda, muriate of*—s. *Chlorure de, Soda, muriate of*—s. *Chlorure d'Oxide de, Soda, chloride of*—s. *Protonitrate of, Soda, nitrate of*—s. *Protoxide of, Soda*—s. *Protoxide of, hydrochlorate of, Soda, muriate of*—s. *Protoxide of, nitrate of, Soda, nitrate of*—s. *Protoxide of, phosphate of, Soda, phosphate of*—s. *Protoxide of, subcarbonate of, Soda, subcarbonate of*—s. *Quadri-chloruret of, Soda, muriate of*—s. *Subborate of protoxide of, Borax*—s. *Subprotoborate of, Borax*—s. *Subprotophosphate of, Soda, phosphate of.*

SODOMA GALLORUM, Syphilis.

SODOMIA, Buggery.

SODOMY, Buggery.

SOFTENING, Mollities.

SOL-POUR-SOL, Homœozygy.

SOLE, Sericum.

SOLF, Thirst—s. *Excessive, Polydipsia.*

SOL, Gold.

SOL-LUNAR, Sol-luna'ris; from *sol*, 'the sun,' and *luna*, 'the moon.' An epithet applied to a fancied influence exerted by the sun and moon on man in a state of health and disease.

SOLAMEN INTESTINORUM, Pimpinella anisum—s. *Scabiosorum, Fumaria.*

SOL'ANOID, Solanoï'des; from *solanum*, 'the potato,' and *oidos*, 'resemblance.' Resembling a potato; potato-like. An epithet applied to a form of cancer, which appears to be intermediate between scirrhus and encephaloid, increasing more rapidly than the former, yet approaching it in firmness.

SOLANUM, S. nigrum seu *vulga'rē* seu *vulga'tum, Common Nightshade, Garden Nightshade*, (F.) *Morelle à fruit noir.* Family, Solanæ. Sez. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. A narcotic poison. The *Huile de Morelle* is made, by macerating in oil, for several days, the leaves and fruit of this plant. The oil is anodyne and discutient.

SOLANUM DULCAMARA, Dulcamara, D. flexuosum, Solanum Scandens, Glyciph'eros, Ana'ra dulcis, Solanum lignosum, Σρωγγος of Theophrastus, *Bittersweet, Woody Nightshade, Bittersweet Nightshade, Bittersweet Vine, Nightshade Vine, Violet bloom*, (F.) *Douce-amère, Morelle grimpante.* The taste of the stalks is bitter, followed by sweet-

ness; hence its name. It has been used in many diseases, as a diuretic and sudorific, especially in chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, various skin diseases, scrofula, and jaundice. Dose, in powder, \mathfrak{D} j to \mathfrak{z} i.

SOLANUM ESCULENTUM, S. tuberosum—s. *Fœtidum, Datura stramonium*—s. *Furiosum, Atropa belladonna*—s. *Humboldtii, S. Lycopersicum*—s. *Lethale, Atropa belladonna*—s. *Lignosum, S. dulcamara.*

SOLANUM LYCOPER'SICUM; Lycoper'sicon esculentum, Lycoper'sicum pomum amo'ris, S. Humboldt'ii seu *pseudolycoper'sicum, Malum lycoper'sicum, Love-apple plant.* The fruit of this, called *Toma'ta* or *Love-apple*, (F.) *Pomme d'Amour*, is much eaten in the United States; and, with the French, Spaniards, Portuguese, &c., forms an esteemed sauce.

SOLANUM MAGNUM VIRGINIANUM RUBRUM, Phytolacca decandra—s. *Maniacum, Atropa belladonna, Datura stramonium*—s. *Melanocerasus, Atropa belladonna.*

SOLANUM MELON'GENA, Melongena, Egg-plant, Mud Apple plant; (F.) Aubergine. A native of Asia, Africa, and America. Its oblong, egg-shaped fruit, *Ponum Melon'gena, Malum insa'nium*, is prepared in soups and sauces in those countries, like the tomato.

SOLANUM NIGRUM, Solanum.

SOLANUM NIV'EUM, A South African plant, the leaves of which, applied to foul ulcers, cleanse them. The fresh juice of the berries and leaves, made into an ointment with lard or fat, is used by the farmers for the same purpose.

SOLANUM PARMENTERII, S. tuberosum—s. *Pseudolycopersicum, S. Lycopersicum*—s. *Quadrifolium, Paris*—s. *Racemosum Americanum, Phytolacca decandra.*

SOLANUM SANCTUM; Palestine Nightshade. The fruit of this is globular, and is much eaten in the countries where it is a native.

SOLANUM SCANDENS, S. Dulcamara.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM, Bata'bas, Solanum esculentum seu *Parmenter'ii, Lycoper'sicum tuberosum, Pappas America'nus, Pappus America'nus, America'num Tuberosum, Battu'ta Virginia'na; the Pota'to*, (F.) *Pomme de Terre.* A native of Peru. A nutritious and wholesome vegetable; one of the most useful, indeed, that exists. One hundred pounds of potatoes afford ten pounds of starch, which is equal to arrow-root, as a nutrient and demulcent. It is called *Potato Flour, P. Starch, French Sago, Petit Sague, Common Arrow-root*, &c.

SOLANUM URENS, Capsicum annuum—s. *Vesicarium, Physalis*—s. *Vulgare, Solanum.*

SOLAR, Sola'ris, from *sol*, 'the sun.' Relating to the sun; having rays like the sun.

SOLAR PLEXUS, Plexus sola'ris, Centrum commu'ne, Cerebrum abdominal'e. A collection of ganglions and filaments, interweaving and anastomosing with each other repeatedly, and belonging to the system of the great sympathetic. This vast plexus, lying on the vertebral column, the aorta, and the pillars of the diaphragm, has a very irregular shape. The ganglions and filaments composing it are soft, reddish, and almost all issue from the semilunar ganglions. It receives, also, branches from the pneumogastric. It seems to be chiefly intended for the aorta, and accompanies all its branches; furnishing many secondary plexuses, which are called the *infra-diaphragmatic, colicæ, superior mesenteric, inferior mesenteric, renal or emulgent, spermatic*, &c.

SOLDANELLA, Convolvulus soldanella.

SOLDIER'S WEED, Matioc.

SOLE, *Solum*, *Solea*, *Basis corporis*, *Ichnus*, *Superficies plantaris pedis*, *Peti'na*, *Vestigium*, *Pe'dion*, *Peza*, *Pelma*, *Plantaris superficies pedis*, *Facies concava seu inferior seu Planum seu Concavum seu Pars inferior seu Plantis'ies seu Planta seu Vola pedis*, (F.) *Plante du Pied*. The sole of the foot; the under surface of the foot.

SOLEA, *Sole*—s. *Ipecacuanha*, see *Ipecacuanha*.

SOLEAIRE, *Soleus*.

SOLEN, *Cradle*, see *Vertebral column*.

SOLENA'RIUM, from *σωλην*, 'a canal.' An instrument of surgery, representing a kind of gutter, in the cavity of which the penis was placed, like a limb in a *cradle*.—Galen. The word *Solen* itself—*σωλην*, *Canalis*—was used, in antiquity, for a grooved channel, in which a fractured limb was placed.

SOLENOSTEMMA ARGEL, *Cynanchum oleosifolium*.

SOLE'US, *Gastrocnemius internus*, *Tibiocalcaneus*, (Ch.;) (F.) *Solaire*, from *solea*, 'a sole of a shoe.' A muscle situate at the posterior part of the leg. It is broad, flat, and almost oval; and is attached, above, to the posterior edge of the fibula, to the oblique line on the posterior surface, and to the inner edge of the tibia. It terminates, below, by a large tendon, which unites to that of the *gastrocnemius externus*, to form the *tendo Achillis*. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, and conversely.

SOLID, *Solidus*, *St'reos*. A body whose integrant molecules are so united by the force of cohesion, that they will not separate by their own weight. The solids, in the human body, are the bones, cartilages, tendons, muscles, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, membranes, skin, &c. The anatomy, or rather study of the solids, is called *Stereology*, from *στερεος*, 'solid,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.'

SOLIDAGO, see *Solidago virgaurea*—s. *Saracenia*, *S. virgaurea*.

SOLIDA'GO RIGIDA, *Rigid Goldenrod*, *Bones' styptic*; indigenous; of the *Composite family*, flowering in August and September; is astringent and tonic.

SOLIDA'GO VIRGAU'REA, *S. vulgaris* seu *Saracenia*, *Virga aurea*, *Herba do'rea*, *Cony'sa coma aurea*, *Symphytum Petre'um*, *Elichrysum*, *Consolida* seu *Saracenia*, *Golden rod*. *Nat. Ord.* *Compositæ Corymbiferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Syngenesia superflua*. (F.) *Verge d'or*. The leaves of *Solidago odorata*—*Solidago* (Ph. U. S.)—and the flowers have been recommended as aperients and tonics, in urinary diseases, and in internal hemorrhage.

SOLIDAGO VULGARIS, *S. virgaurea*.

SOLIDISM, *Pathologia solidaris*. The doctrine of those physicians who refer all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. To the believers in this doctrine, the appellation *Solidists* has been given. The solidists think that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties; that they alone can receive the impression of morbid agents, and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Solidism has been the prevalent doctrine. It is scarcely necessary to say, that in all our investigations, the condition of both solids and fluids must be regarded.

SOLIUM, *Baignoire*, *Tænia solium*—s. *Pedis*, *Metatarsus*.

SOLUBILITY, *Solubilitas*, from *solvere*, *solutum*, 'to dissolve.' That property of a body by virtue of which it can be dissolved in a menstruum.

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF SOME SUBSTANCES
IN WATER.

NAMES OF SALTS.	Solubility in 100 parts water.	
	at 60°	at 121°
<i>Acids.</i>		
Benzoiic.....	6.900	4.17
Citric.....	133	206
Oxalic.....	50	109
Tartaric.....	very soluble	
<i>Salts.</i>		
Acetate of Potassa.....	109	
Soda.....	25	
Bitartrate of Potassa.....	1.5	3.3
Borate of Soda.....	8.4	16.3
Carbonate of Ammonia.....	50	
Magnesia.....	2	
Potassa.....	25	
Soda.....	50	
Chlorate of Potassa.....	6	40
Soda.....	25	35
Chloride of Lime.....	200	
Magnesium.....	100	
Potassium.....	33	
Sodium.....	35.42	36.16
Muriate of Ammonia.....	33	100
Nitrate of Potassa.....	14.25	100
Soda.....	33	100
Phosphate of Soda.....	25	50
Sulphate of Ammonia.....	50	100
Copper.....	25	50
Iron.....	50	100
Magnesia.....	100	133
Potassa.....	6.25	20
Soda.....	37	125
Supersulphate of Potassa.....	5.0	100
Tartrate of Potassa.....	25	
Potassa and Soda.....	30	
Antimony & Potassa.....	6.6	33

SOLUM, *Sole*.

SOLUTÉ, *Solution*.

SOLUTIO, *Solution*—s. *Alexiteria Gaubiana*, see *Disinfection*—s. *Ammonia subcarbonatis*, *Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis*—s. *Arsenicals*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—s. *Arsenicata*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—s. *Arsenitis kalicæ*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—s. *Calcis*, *Liquor calcis*—s. *Camphoræ ætheræ*, *Tinctura ætheræ camphorata*—s. *Camphoræ oleosa*, *Linimentum camphoræ*—s. *Continui*, *Solution of continuity*—s. *Ferri nitratis*, *Liquor Ferri nitratis*—s. *Guaiaci gummosa*, *Mistura guaiaci*—s. *Muriatis barytis*, *Baryta*, *muriate of*—s. *Muriatis calcis*, see *Calcis murias*—s. *Muriatis ferri ætheræ*, *Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri*—s. *Muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati*, *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—s. *Potassii iodidi iodureta*, *Liquor iodini compositus*—s. *Resinæ guaiaci aquosa*, *Mistura guaiaci*—s. *Subcarbonatis ammoniaci spiritiosa*, *Spiritus ammoniac*.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA, *Aquæ vitriol'ica caru'lea*, *Sydenham's Styptic Water*. (*Sulph. cupri*, ℥ij, *alum.*, *acid. sulph.*, ʒi ℥ij, *aqua*, ℥vii: dissolve, and filter.) A styptic, and, largely diluted, an astringent collyrium.

SOLUTION, *Solutio*, *Lysis*, (F.) *Dissolution*. An operation which consists in dissolving a solid body in a menstruum. Likewise, the product of such operation—*Solutum*, (F.) *Soluté*. It means, also, with many, the termination of a disease:—with others, a termination accompanied by critical signs;—and, with others, again, it is synonymous with crisis.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA, *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*—s. of *Acetate of morphia*, *Liquor morphiæ acetatis*—s. *Alkaline*, see *Puligokali*—s. of *Alkaline iron*, *Liquor ferri alkalii*—s. of *Alum*, compound, *Liquor aluminis compositus*—s. of *Ammoniated copper*, *Liquor cupri ammoniati*—s. *Arsenical*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—s. of *Charcoal*, concentrated, see *Tinctura catechu*.

—s. of Chlorinated soda, Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ
 —s. of Citrate of magnesia, see *Magnesia citras*
 —s. of Citrate of potassa, Liquor potassæ citratæ
 —s. of Continuity, see Continuity—s. of Corrosive sublimate, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis—s. Donovan's, see Arsenic and Mercury, Iodide of
 —s. Fowler's, Liquor arsenicalis—s. of Hydroiodate of potass, Liquor potassæ hydriodatis—s. of Iodide of iron, Liquor ferri iodidi—s. of Iodine, compound, Liquor iodini compositus—s. of Iron, nitrated, see Tinctura ferri muriatis—s. Labarraque's *Eau de Javelle*—s. of Lime, Liquor calcis—s. Lugol's, Liquor iodini compositus—s. of Magnesia, condensed, Magnesia, fluid—s. of Monro, Liquor of Monro—s. of Nitrate of iron, Liquor ferri nitratis—s. of Oxymuriate of mercury, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis—s. Plenck's, see Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—s. de Potasse, Liquor potassæ—s. of Potassa, Liquor potassæ—s. of Sesquioxide of iron, Liquor ferri nitratis—s. of Subacetate of Lead, Liquor plumbi subacetatis—s. of Subacetate of lead, diluted, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—s. of Subcarbonate of potass, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—s. of Sulphate of morphia, Liquor morphis sulphatis—s. of Tartarized antimony, Vinum antimonii tartarizati—s. of Ternitrate of sesquioxide of iron, Liquor ferri nitratis—s. of Van Swieten, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.

SOLUTIVUS, Laxative.

SOLUTUM, Solution.

SOLVENS, Solvent—s. Minerale, Liquor arsenicalis.

SOLVENT, *Solvens*, (F.) *Fondant*, from *solvere*, 'to dissolve.' A medicine supposed to possess the property of dissolving or removing obstructions and extraneous substances. Thus we have *solvents* of the stone in the bladder, &c. See Dissolventia.

SOLVENT, MINERAL, Liquor arsenicalis.

SOMA, Body, Corpus.

SOMACETICS, Gymnastics.

SOMATIC, *Somat'icus*; from *σῶμα*, 'the body.' That which concerns the body;—as *somatic* death, or death of the body, in contradistinction to *molecular* death or the death of a part.

SOMATODYM'IA, from *σῶμα*, *σῶματος*, 'the body,' and *δύω*, 'I enter into.' A double monstrosity in which the trunks are united. Of this, there are several varieties;—*Vertebrody'm'ia*, where the union is by the vertebrae; *Ischiody'm'ia*, by the ossa ischii; *Sternody'm'ia*, by the sternum; *Supraomphalody'm'ia*, (F.) *Sus-omphalodymie*, by the super-umbilical regions; *Supra et infra-omphalody'mia*, by the superior and inferior umbilical regions; and *Sterno-omphalody'm'ia*, where the union is by both the sternal and the umbilical regions.—Cruveilhier.

SOMATOL'OGY, *Somatolog'ia*, from *σῶμα*, 'the body,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the human body. Anatomy.

SOMATOTOMY, Anatomy.

SOMMEIL, Sleep.

SOMNAMBULATION, Somnambulism.

SOMNAMBULISM, *Somnambula'tio*, *Hypnotate'sis*, *Hypnotata'sis*, *Hypnobati'a*, *Rhemba'tismus*, *Lunatis'mus*, *Hypnoner'gia*, *Selenoga'mia*, *Nyctobate'sis*, *Autonyctobati'a*, *Selen'asis*, *Selenias'mus*, *Somnambulis'mus*, *Nyctob'asis*, *Noctambula'tio*, *Noctambulis'mus*, *Nyctoba'dia*, *Nyctoba'tia*, *Siph'ita*, *Syp'h'ita*, *Paroni'ria ambulans*, *Noctieu'gium*, *Oneirody'm'ia acti'va*, *Somno-vigil*, *Somnambula'tion*, *Sleep-walking*, from *somnus*, 'sleep,' and *ambulare*, 'to walk.' A condition of the brain which occasions the individual to execute, during sleep, some of those actions that commonly take place when awake. It has been imagined that the somnambulist is guided solely

by his internal senses; but there are many facts which induce the belief that the external senses are not always entirely suspended. The causes of somnambulism are very obscure; and the principal indication of treatment is,—so to arrange the bed-chamber of the somnambulist, that he cannot get out of it during sleep; and to avoid suppers, as well as all bodily and mental excitement.

SOMNAMBULISM, MAGNETIC MESMERIC, or ARTIFICI'AL, *Somnambulis'mus artificia'lis*, *Cataph'ora magnet'ica*, *Hypnotism*, *Somnip'athy*, is that peculiar condition, into which individuals have been thrown by the *Animal Magnetizer*. It has occurred only in those of weak nervous temperament; in hysterical females, &c.

SOMNAMBULIS MUS, Somnambulism—s. Artificialis, Somnambulism, magnetic.

SOMNAM'BULIST, *Somnam'bulus*, *Hypnob'ates*, *Noctam'bulus*, *Lunat'icus*, *Noctam'bulus*, *Somnam'bulus*. A sleep-walker.

SOMNAMBULIS'TIC. Relating or appertaining to somnambulism,—as the '*somnambulis'tic state*.'

SOMNAMBULO, Somnambulist.

SOMNIA'TIO, from *somnium*, 'a dream.' The act of dreaming.

SOMNATIO MORBOSA, Oneironosis—s. in *Statu Vigili*, Hallucination.

SOMNIF'EROUS, *Som'nifer*, *Sopor'ifer*, *Hypnot'icus*, *Hypnopae'us*, *Soporati'vus*, *Soporif'is*, *Soporiferous*. A medicine which causes sleep.

SOMNIL'QUIST; same etymon as the next. One who talks in his sleep.

SOMNILO'QUIUM, *Somniloquis'mus*, *Somnil'ouquism*, from *somnus*, 'sleep,' and *loquor*, 'I speak.' Talking in the sleep.

SOMNOPATHY, Somnambulism, magnetic.

SOMNIUM, *Enypp'nion*, *Inson'ium*, *a Dream*, (F.) *Rêve*, *Songe*. A confused assemblage, or accidental and involuntary combination of ideas and images, which present themselves to the mind during sleep. Dr. S. Mitchell, of New York, used the word *Somnium* to signify the state between sleeping and waking, in which persons perform acts of which they are unconscious.

For 'waking dreams,' see Hallucination.

Those distressing dreams which occur during a state of half sleep, are called, by the French, *Rêvasseries*.

SOMNO-VIGIL, Somnambulism.

SOM'NOLENCY, *Somnolen'ia*, *Hypnæsthe'sis*, *Hypno'dia*, *Dormita'tio*, *Heav'iness*, *Curus Lethar'gus*, *Cataph'ora*, *Cataphora*, *Coma*, *Somnolen'tum*, *Caro'sis*, *Slumber*, (F.) *Assoupissement*. Sleepiness. Also a state intermediate between sleeping and waking. It is often a symptom of disease.

SOMNUS, Sleep.

SOMP'NUS, Sleep.

SON, Furfur, Sound.

SONCHUS, *S. Olera'ceus*, *Hiera'cium olera'ceum*, *Cicer'bita*, *Sow Thistle*, (F.) *Laiteron doux*. Family, Cichoraceæ. Most of the species of Sonchus abound with a milky juice, which is very bitter, and said to possess diuretic virtues.

SONCHUS FLORIDANUS, Mulgedium Florida-num.

SONDE, Sound, Specillum—s. *Canulé*, Director.

SONDE D'ANEL. A very fine stylet of silver, awl-shaped at one end. It is used for probing the lachrymal passages through the punctum lacrymale.

SONDE DE BELLOC. An instrument invented by Belloc for plugging the nasal fossæ, in cases of hemorrhage. It consists of a curved silver canula, open at both ends, and furnished with a button. The instrument is passed through the nares to the throat; and a plug is attached solely

to the button, so that, when the instrument is drawn forwards through the nose, the posterior nostril is stopped.

SONDE BRISÉE, (F.), Eyed probe. A long, straight stylet, composed of two parts, which may be screwed to each other; blunt at one end, and furnished at the other with an eye, so that it may be used either as a probe for punctured wounds, or for a seton needle.

SONDE À CONDUCTEUR, (F.) A modification of the ordinary catheter;—to facilitate the changing of catheters, without the fear of making false passages. It is a common catheter, open at its beak. The *Stylet* or *Mandrin* is one half longer than that of the ordinary catheter. To use the instrument, the stylet is pushed into the cavity of the bladder through the catheter. The latter is then withdrawn by slipping it over the stylet, which is kept in its place, and serves as a guide to a fresh catheter.

SONDE À DARD, see Lithotomy (high operation.)

SONDE DE LAFOREST. A small, crooked canula, used for probing the nasal duct from below upwards, and for throwing injections into it.

SONDE ou PINCE DE HUNTER. A cylindrical silver canula; of the size of a common catheter; open at both extremities, and containing a wire of iron, one of the ends of which is split into two parts; each being terminated by a small silver scoop, and separating from each other by virtue of their elasticity, when pushed out of the canula, and again approximating when drawn in. It has been used for laying hold of small calculi in the urethra.

SONDE DE VARECQ, Soda.

SONGE, Somnium.

SONITUS AURIUM, Tinnitus aurium — s. Fluidi, Hygrecema — s. Hepaticus, Hepatechema — s. Intestinalis, Enterechema — s. Stomachicus, Gasterechema.

SONOROUS RHONCHUS, Râle sonore.

SONUS, Sound — s. Vocis, Accent.

SOOJA, see Dolichos.

SOOJIE, BASTER'S, a farinaceous article of diet, is said to consist of wheat flour sweetened with sugar.

SOOL, Gastroperiodynia.

SOOT, Fuligo — s. Tea, see Fuligokali — s. Wart, Cancer, chimney-sweeper's.

SOPHIA, Sisymbrium sophia — s. Chirurgorum, Sisymbrium sophia.

SOPHISTICATION, Falsification.

SOPHORA HEPTAPHYL'LA, Anticholericæ Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Decandria Monogynia. The root and seeds of this shrub are intensely bitter, and are said to have been found useful in cholera, colic, dysentery, &c.

SOPHORA TINCTO'RIA, Baptisia tinctoria, Podalyria tinctoria, Indigofera, Wild Indigo, Indigo Weed, Broom, Indigo Broom, Horsefly Weed, Yellow Broom, Clover Broom, Rattle Bush, Yellow Indigo. An American plant, the taste of whose root is unpleasant, sub-acrid, and nauseous—very similar to ipecacuanha. In a large dose, the bark of the root acts both as an emetic and cathartic. It has been considered antiseptic and febrifuge, and has been used, in the form of fomentation or cataplasm, in phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers. A liniment, prepared by simmering the cortical part of the root in cream, has been found an efficacious application to sore nipples and to ulcerated breasts.

Baptisia Leucantha, Tall white false Indigo, an indigenous plant, has the same properties.

SOPHRONISTÆ DENTES, see Dentition.

SOPHRONISTERES DENTES, see Dentition.

SOPHROSYNÉ, Temperance.

SOPHENS, Paregoric.

SOPHIO, Opium.

SOPOR. A profound sleep, from which the person can be roused with difficulty. It is a symptom in many of the neuroses.

SOPOR CAROTICUS, Carus.

SOPORARIÆ ARTERIÆ, Carotida.

SOPORATIVUS, Somniferous.

SOPORIFERUS, Somniferous.

SOPORIFIC, Somniferous.

SOPOROUS, So'porus, from sopor, 'sleep.' Sleepy: causing sleep.

SORA, Essera.

SORB TREE, Sorbus domestica.

SORBASTRELLA, Pimpinella saxifraga.

SORBIFA'CIENT, Sorbefaciens, from sorbere, 'to suck in,' and facere, 'to make.' A remedy that promotes absorption.

The following are the chief sorbefaciens:—Acida Vegetabilia; Alkalia; Ammoniacum; Brominum; Galbanum; Hydrargyri Præparata; Iodinum; Liquor Calci chloridi; Spongia usta; Compression, (methodical;) Friction; Mental Sorbefaciens, (Imagination, Emotions.)

SORBETHUM, Sherbet.

SORBETTUM, Sherbet.

SORBETUM, Sherbet.

SORBIER DES OISELEURS, Sorbus asparia.

SORBITIO, Jus.

SORBITIO CARNIS seu EX CARNE. Broth or soup made of meat.

SORBITUM, Jus.

SORBUM, see Sorbus domestica.

SORBUS, Cratægus aria, S. domestica.

SORBUS ACUPA'RIA, seu Aucupa'ria, Mee'pilus, M. acupa'ria, Mountain Service, Mountain Ash, Quicken tree, Roan tree, (F.) Sorbier des Oiseleurs. The berries of this tree are employed for similar purposes as the last.

SORBUS ALPINA, Cratægus aria—s. Aria, Cratægus aria—s. Aucuparia, S. acuparia—s. Cydonia, Pyrus cydonia.

SORBUS DOMESTICA, Sorbus, Pyrus domestica, Mee'pilus domestica, Oie, Service or Sorb Tree, (F.) Cormier. Family, Rosacæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Trigynia. The fruit of this tree, *Sorbium*, is astringent, and has been recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery. It is given in the form of rob. A kind of cider is made from it, and also brandy.

SORBUS MALUS, Pyrus malus.

SORDES, Rhypos. A dirty-looking sanies, discharged from ulcers. Also, accumulations of the secretions of the mouth, on the teeth in adynamic fevers more especially, and of foul matters in the stomach—*Sordes prim'arum riarum, Rhyppa'ria.* The French call an ulcer, exhibiting such an appearance, *sordid*. Also dirt of any kind.

SORDES, Ichor, Saburra — s. Acidæ, Acidities — s. Aurium, Cerumen — s. Primarium viarum, Embarras gastrique, see Sordes — s. Ventris, Excrement.

SORDICULÆ AURIUM, Ceramen.

SORE, Ulcer.

SORE, BAY. A disease which Mosely considers to be a true cancer. It is endemic in the Bay of Honduras.

SORE MOUTH, Stomatitis — s. Clergyman's, Pharyngitis, follicular — s. Gangrenous, Cancer aquaticus — s. Inflammatory, Cynanche tonsillaris — s. Putrid, Cynanche maligna — s. Throat, Cynanche — s. Throat, tubercular, Pharyngitis, follicular — s. Throat, ulcerous, Cynanche maligna.

SORENESS, from Teut. *seer*, (G.) *Sehr*, 'very,' Sax. *ƿap*, *Parapsis acris teneris* do. Painful uneasiness or tenderness, local or general, on being touched with a pressure that does not usually excite distressing feeling. Often, a febrile symptom. Also, the tenderness of a wound, ulcer, &c.

SORGHUM, *Panicum Italicum*.

SOROCCO, Puna.

SOROCHE, Puna.

SORORIA'TIO. The period at which the breasts of the female become developed. The act of becoming thus developed. A young maiden, whose mammae begin to show, was formerly called *sororians virgo*. — Plautus.

SORREL, COMMON, *Rumex acetosa* — s. French, *Rumex scutatus* — s. Garden, *Rumex scutatus* — s. Mountain, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Oxyria reniformis* — s. Salt of, Potass, oxalate of — s. Roman, *Rumex scutatus* — s. Tree, *Andromeda arborea* — s. White, *Oxalis acetosella* — s. Welsh, *Oxyria reniformis*.

SOSTRUM, improperly *Sotrum*; from *σωζωω*, 'to save.' A reward given to one who saves the life of another. A physician's fee or *honorarium*.

SOTERIA DOCTRINA, *Medicina*.

SOTERIAE AQUÆ, Waters, mineral.

SOTIREL'LA. Ancient name of a medicine composed of *opium*, several *narcotics*, nutmeg, saffron, camphor and *soot*. It was used in certain diseases of the teeth.

SOTRUM, *Sostrum*.

SOUBRESAUT, *Subsultus tendinum*.

SOUCHERLOON, Bit noben.

SOUCHET DES INDES, *Curcuma longa* — s. *Odorant*, *Cyperus longus* — s. *Rond*, *Cyperus rotundus*.

SOUCI, *Calendula officinalis*, *Panophobia* — s. *des Champs*, *Calendula arvensis* — s. *Ordinaire*, *Calendula officinalis*.

SOUDE, Soda — s. *Acétate de*, Soda, acetate of — s. *Aéré*, *Sodæ carbonas* — s. *Borate de*, *Borax* — s. *Borate saturé de*, *Borax* — s. *Carbonate de*, *Sodæ carbonas* — s. *Cautique*, Soda caustica — s. *à la Chaux*, Soda Caustica — s. *Chlorure de*, Soda, chloride of — s. *du Commerce*, Soda — s. *Orayene*, *Sodæ carbonas* — s. *Effervescente*, *Sodæ carbonas* — s. *Hypoanifite de*, Soda, hyposulphite of — s. *Phosphate de*, Soda, phosphate of — s. *et de Potasse*, *Tartrate de*, Soda, tartrate of — s. *Pure*, Soda caustica — s. *Sousborate de*, *Borax* — s. *Sous-carbonate de*, Soda, subcarbonate of — s. *Sulfate de*, Soda, sulphate of.

SOUFFLÉ, see *Murmur*, respiratory — s. *Amphorique*, see *Cavernous respiration* — s. *Métallique*, see *Cavernous respiration* — s. *Placentaire*, *Bruit placentaire* — s. *Tubaire*, see *Murmur*, respiratory — s. *Utérin*, *Bruit placentaire* — s. *Voilé*, see *Cavernous respiration*.

SOUFRE, Sulphur — s. *Iodure de*, *Sulphuris iodidum* — s. *Sublimé*, *Sulphur sublimatum*.

SOUND, *Specillum*, *Stylus*, *Exploratorium*, *Radiolus*, (F.) *Sonde*. An instrument used by surgeons to discover whether there be a stone in the bladder. It is usually made of highly polished steel, and is shaped like the catheter. The operation is termed *sounding*.

The French *Sonde* has, however, a more extensive signification. It means different instruments introduced into cavities of certain organs, or into wounds, fistulas, &c., to investigate their condition, or to fulfil some therapeutical indication. See *Sonde*.

SOUND, *Sonus*, *Echos*, *Noise*, (F.) *Son*, *Bruit*. The sensation produced on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of a sonorous body. Sounds may be propagated in three modes. 1. By *reciprocation* or *consonance*, as when a sounding body, of

a definite pitch, produces a musical tone when another body of the same pitch is sounded near it. 2. By *resonance*, as when a sounding body is placed in connection with another, one or more of whose parts may be thrown into reciprocal vibration; and 3. By *conduction*, as where the vibrations are transmitted through fluid, liquid, or solid media.

SOUND, Catheterize, S. *Auricular*, *Apyromele* — s. *Bellows*, *friction*, *rasp*, *saw*, *lancet*, &c., see *Bruit* — s. *Crumpling*, *pulmonary*, *Froissement pulmonaire* — s. *Laryngeal*, *Laryngeche*.

SOUNDING, Searching, see *Sound*.

SOUNDNESS OF MIND, *Sanity*.

SOUPIR, Sigh.

SOUR BERRY, see *Oxyacantha Galeni*, *Vaccinium oxycoccos* — s. *Dock*, *boreal*, *Oxyria reniformis* — s. *Leaf*, *Andromeda arborea* — s. *Tree*, *Andromeda arborea* — s. *Wood*, *Andromeda arborea*.

SOURCIL, *Supercilium*.

SOURCILIER, *Corrugator supercillii*, *Superciliary*.

SOURDS MUETS, see *Mutitas surdorum*.

SOURIS, *Nictation*.

SOUS-ACROMIO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL; *Deltoïd* — s. *Alloïdien*, *Subaltoïdeus* — s. *Azoidien*, *Subaxoïdeus* — s. *Clavier*, *Subclavius* — s. *Costaux*, *Intercostal* — s. *Cutané*, *Subcutaneous* — s. *Épineux*, *Infra-spinatus* — s. *Lingual*, *Sub-lingual* — s. *Maxillaire*, *Submaxillary* — s. *Marillo-Labial*, *Depressor anguli oris* — s. *Mental*, *Submental* — s. *Métacarpo-latéri-phalangien*, *Prior annularis* — s. *Optico-sphéno-scléroticien*, *Rectus inferior oculi* — s. *Orbitaire*, *Suborbitar* — s. *Pubio-coccygien*, *Levator ani* — s. *Pubio-crétii-tibial*, *Gracilis* — s. *Pubio-pré-tibial*, *Gracilis* — s. *Pubio-trochantérien-externe*, *Obturator externus* — s. *Pubio-trochantérien-interne*, *Obturator internus* — s. *Scapulaire*, *Subscapularis* — s. *Scapulo-trochinnien*, *Subscapularis* — s. *Sels*, see *Salt*.

SOUTHERNWOOD, *Artemisia abrotanum* — s. *Field*, *Artemisia campestris* — s. *Maritime*, *Artemisia maritima* — s. *Tartarian*, *Artemisia santonica*.

SOWBREAD, *Arthanita*, *Cyclamen*.

SOWENS, *Plummary*.

SOY, see *Dolichos soja*.

SOYMIDA, *Swietenia febrifuga*.

SPA, MINERAL WATERS OF. A town seven leagues southeast of Liége, where there are several springs, possessing a sharp acidulous taste; containing much carbonic acid, carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia; carbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium. The water is much used as a tonic.

SPA WATER, ARTIFICIAL. *Sodæ subcarb.*, gr. vij; *magnesiæ carbon.*, ℥j; *limat. ferri.*, gr. iij; *sodii chlorid.*, gr. j; *aqua*, Oij. Impregnate with gas from *marble powder* and *sulph. acid.*, ʒʒ ℥x.

SPACE, INTERPEDUNCULAR, *Tarini pons* — s. *Perforated*, *anterior*, *Locus perforatus anterior* — s. *Perforated*, *posterior*, *Tarini pons*.

SPADO, *Castratus*, *Eunuch*, *Spasm*.

SPAGYRIA, *Chymistry*.

SPAGYRISTS, from *σπαω*, 'I separate,' and *αγυρω*, 'I assemble;' because they reduced compounds into elements, and formed the latter into compounds (?). A sect of physicians, who pretended to account for the changes that occur in the human body in health and disease, in the same manner as the chymists of their day explained those of the inorganic kingdom. — *Medici'na Paracelsica* seu *Spagyrica*, was likewise called *Hermética*, because it was believed that the

means of cure adopted in it had been found in the books of Hermes.

SPANÆMIA, from *σπῆμα*, 'poor,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Poverty of the blood. Diminution in the quantity of fibrin and red corpuscles of the blood,—as where bleeding has been carried beyond certain limits.—Simon.

SPANÆMIC, *Spanæmicum* (remedium), *Dysplasticum*, *Plastilyticum et erethilyticum*, *Hæmatolyticum*, *Dyscrasiacum*. Same etymon as the last. Relating to spanæmia.

A medicine whose protracted use is said to impoverish the blood,—as iodine, bromine, &c.

SPANDARAPUM, *Sparadrappum*.

SPANISH FLY, *Cantharis*.

SPANOPOGON, from *σπῆμα*, 'rare,' and *πῶγος*, 'beard.' One who has lost his beard, or has a thin beard.

The Greeks called those who had little beard, or who had lost it, *Spanopogones*.

SPARADRAPA, *Sparadrappum*.

SPARADRAPIER. The name of a machine for spreading sparadraps. A *Plaster machine*. It consists of a table, with two raised pieces, movable, and furnished with points, by which the cloth can be stretched, and of a lamina or blade of metal to extend the plaster over it.

SPARADRAPUM, *Sparadrappa*, *Sparadrappus*, *Tela emplastica*, *Spandrapum*, (F.) *Sparadrapp*. Any adhesive plaster spread upon linen or paper. The chief sparadraps are the following:—

SPARADRAPPUM ADHÆSIVUM, *Adhæsive Plaster*. A spread plaster of the *Emplastrum adhæsivum*. It is also called *Strapping*.

English Court Plaster is a Sparadrapp, (F.) *Taffetas agglutinatif*, *T. gommé*, *Tuffetas d'Angleterre*; *Sericum Anglicum*, *Emplastrum Anglicum*, *E. Anglicanum*, *E. Adhæsivum Woodstockii*, *E. Ichthyocolia tela inductum*, *E. Glutinatum*, *Tela Ichthyocolia glutinans*, *Isinglass Plaster*. It is made by stretching black silk, and brushing it over with a solution of isinglass ℥j, in proof spirit ℥xij, to which tinct. benzoin ℥ij, are added. When dry, this is repeated five times; after this, two coats are given it of a solution of tereb. Chia ℥iv, in tinct. benz. ℥vj, which render it less liable to crack.

Liston's Isinglass Plaster is made by spreading several coats of strong solution of isinglass in weak spirit over oiled silk, or, still better, over animal membrane previously prepared for the purpose from the peritoneal coat of the cæcum of the ox.

SPARADRAPPUM PRO FONTICULIS, *Issue Plaster*, is sometimes made of *simple diachylon*, ℥ij; *Burgundy pitch* and *sarcocolla*, each ℥iv; *common turpentine*, ℥j. Spread upon linen and polished with a moistened calendering glass rubber.

SPARADRAPPUM seu TELA GALTERI, *Defensive Plaster*, (F.) *Toile de Gautier*. This is made of olive oil, ℥ss; *suet*, ℥iv; *wax*, ℥x; *litharge*, *common turpentine*, *thua*, and *mastic*, ʒ℥ ℥ij; *bole armeniacæ*, *flour*, ʒ℥ ℥j. Pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread. Used for issues and to keep on dressings.

SPARADRAPPUM VESICATORIUM. Several substances have been introduced as substitutes for blistering plaster, (see *Emplastrum Lyttae*.) under the names, *Tela vesicatoria*, *Blistering Tissue*, &c., and other forms of which are the *Taffetas vesicant*, *Papier épispastique*, *Charta vesicatoria*, *Taffetas épispastique*. They are made of an ethereal or alcoholic extract of cantharides, or of cantharidin, mixed with wax and spread, in a very fine layer, on silk or paper previously oiled or waxed. They are efficient agents.

SPARADRAPPUM VIRIDE, *Corn Plaster*. This may be made of *yellow wax*, ℥ij; *Burgundy pitch*, ℥xij; *common turpentine*, ℥vj; *verdigris*, ℥ij; spread on cloth and polished.

Kennedy's Corn Plaster is made of *yellow wax*, ℥ij; *Venice turpentine*, ℥ij; *verdigris*, ℥j.

SPARADRAPPUS, *Sparadrappum*.

SPARAGMA, *Laceration*.

SPARAGMOS, *Spasm*.

SPARAGUS, *Asparagus*.

SPARALIUM, *Olyster uterina*. An injection into the vagina.—Ruland and Johnson.

SPAREDIA. A ligature covered with the white of egg.—Paracelsus.

SPARGANIUM RAMOSUM, *Great Burreed*. Indigenous; *Order*, Typhaceæ; flowering in July and August. The roots are substrigent, but esulent; yielding a fine fecula, similar to salep. They are sometimes made into a poultice for inflamed mammae.

SPARGANON, *Sparaganum*, from *σπάγγω*, 'I swathe,' 'I wrap.' 'Swathing clothes,' a kind of bandage, with which children were formerly surrounded.—Fœsius. Also, a fascia.

SPARGANOSIS, *Spargoria*, *Intumescen'tia lactea mamma'rum*, *Mastodyn'ia polygala*, from *σπάγγω*, 'I am ready to burst.' Extreme distention of the breasts by milk. Sparganosis also means the wrapping of a child in swathing clothes.

SPARGANOSIS PUERPERARUM, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

SPARGANUM, *Sparganon*.

SPARROWGRASS, *Asparagus*.

SPARSUS, *Sporadic*.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM, *Spanish broom*.

A small European shrub, cultivated in the gardens of the United States, on account of its yellow flowers. The seeds are diuretic and tonic, in small doses; emetic and cathartic in large. They have been used in dropsy—10 or 15 grains three times a day.

SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM, *Cytisus scoparius*, *Genista*, *G. scoparia*, *Genista hirsuta*, *Broom*, *Cytisogenista*, (F.) *Géné d'Isaï*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* *Diadelphia Decandria*. *Broom Tops*, *Spartii Cucumina*, *Scoparius*, (Ph. U. S.) have a bitter taste, and are possessed of diuretic properties. They have been used in dropsy. Dose, of the powder, ℥j to ℥j. All the geniste have similar virtues. A decoction of geniste, along with the cauterisation of the pustules under the tongue, has been recommended in hydrophobia.

SPARTIUM TINCTORIUM, *Genista tinctoria*.

SPASM, *Spasmus*, *Sparagmos*, *Synol'sé*, *Spasmo*, from *σπῆμα*, 'I draw.' The Greeks gave this name to all kinds of convulsions. It is now usually applied to involuntary muscular contractions; and these, again, have been divided into *tonic spasm*, *Paraton'ia*, which consists in permanent rigidity and immobility of the muscles that are the seat of it (see *Tetanus*); and *clonic spasm*, which consists in alternate contractions and relaxations (see *Convulsion*).

Cullen has a class, *Spasmi*—the *neurospasmi* of Fuchs.

SPASM, CLONIC, *Convulsion*—s. *Cynic*, see *Canine laugh*—s. of the *Glottis*, *Asthma thymicum*—s. of the *Larynx*, *Asthma thymicum*—s. with *Rigidity*, *Tetanus*.

SPASM, WRITERS'. Involuntary spasms of the muscles of the thumb and index finger, observed, at times, in those who are much accustomed to writing. See *Cramp*, *writers'*.

SPASMATICUS, *Spasmodicus*.

SPASMATODES, *Spasmodicus*.

SPASME, DE LA GLOTTE ET DU THO-

R. II. Asthma thymicum — *s. de la Vessie*, Cysto-
spasmus.

SPASMI, see Spasm.

SPASMODES, Convulsive.

SPASMODIC, Spasmodicus.

SPASMOL'OGY, *Spasmol'og'ia*, from *σπασμο*,
spasm, and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' A treatise on
spasms.

SPASMOLYGMUS, Singultus.

SPASMOT'ICUS, *Spasmodicus*, *Spasmodicus*,
Spasmodicus, *Spasmodicus*. Any thing relat-
ing to spasm. Also, an antispasmodic.

Morbi contracti'orii, *M. spasmodici*, &c., are
diseases accompanied with spasm.

SPASMUS, Convulsion. Spasm — *s. Aurium*.

Otalgia — *s. Caninus*, see Canine laugh — *s. Cloni-*
cas, Convulsion — *s. Cynicus*, see Canine laugh —
s. Facialis, Tic — *s. Glottidis*, Asthma thymicum
— *s. Linguae*, Glossospasmus — *s. Maxillae inferioris*,
Trismus — *s. Muscularis*, Cramp — *s. Muscularum*
Faciei, Canine laugh — *s. Universalis*, Syn-
clonus — *s. Ventriculi*, see Cardialgia — *s. Vesicae*,
Cystospasmus.

SPAS'NIA, same etymon as Spasm. A term
used by Mercurialis, to designate the lancinating
pain produced, at times, in the chest by violent
fits of coughing.

SPASTIC, Spasmodicus, Tonic spasm.

SPASTICUM, Tetanic.

SPATHA, Hypalepiron.

SPATHES'TER, from *σπασ*, 'I draw.' (?) A
surgical instrument, used for drawing the prepuce
over the glans, when too short. — P. Amman.

SPATHOMELE, Spatula.

SPATHULA, Scapula, Spatula — *s. Fœtida*,
Iris foetidissima.

SPATHYEMA FŒTIDA, Dracontium fetidum.

SPAT'ILE, *σπαρτλος*, 'human excrement.' A
liquid fecal evacuation. Excrement. — Hippo-
crates.

SPATIUM ORIS, Mouth — *s. Trigonum*, Lyra.

SPAT'ULA, *Spathula*, diminutive of *Spatha*,
σπαθην, 'a broad-sword.' *Spathomele*, *Spicillum*
latum. An instrument used for spreading plas-
ters, stirring ointments, holding down the tongue,
&c. Also, the scapula.

SPATULA PRO ORB, Glossopatha.

SPEARWORT, Ranunculus flammula.

SPEAUTER, Zinc.

SPECIES, Powders, compound — *s. Aromaticæ*,
Pulvis cinnamomi compositus — *s. Diacinnamo-*
mi, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus* — *s. Diaerete*,
Pulvis cretæ compos. — *s. Diagalapæ*, *Pulvis jal-*
apæ compositus — *s. Diambræ sine odoratis*, *Pul-*
vis cinnamomi compositus — *s. Diatragacanthæ*
frigidae, *Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus* — *s. Hieræ*
pierræ, *Pulvis aloës cum canellâ* — *s. Latifcantes*
Rhazis, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus* — *s. e Scor-*
dio cum opio, *Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio*
— *s. e Scordio sine opio*, *Pulvis cretæ compositus*.

SPECIF'IC, *Specificus*, from *species*, 'a form
or fashion,' and *facere*, 'to make.' A substance
to which is attributed the property of removing,
directly, one disease rather than any other. Prob-
ably no such remedy exists. Mercury in syphi-
lis, and sulphur in the itch, have been regarded
as the strongest examples.

SPECIFIC OF HERRENSCHWAND. A once cele-
brated German vermifuge. It is said to have
consisted of 10 grains of Gamboe, with 20 of
Carbonate of Potassa. It is affirmed, that mer-
cury and arsenic have also been found in it. —
Paris.

SPECIFICUM PARACELSI, Potassæ sul-
phas.

SPECIL'UM, *Melè*, *Stylus*, *Exploratorium*,
from *specio*, 'I examine,' *Specularium*, a probe,

F. *Stylus*, *Stylus*. A surgical instrument, em-
ployed for examining wounds, fistulas, and for
passing setons, &c. It is usually formed of sil-
ver; and is terminated, at one end, by an olive-
shaped button. The *eyed probe* has an aperture
at the other extremity.

SPECILLUM, Evericulum, Hypalepiron, Sound
— *s. Auricularium*, Apyromele — *s. Cereum*, *Rou-*
que — *s. Excavatum*, *Stylus excavatus* — *s. Latum*,
Spatula — *s. Minus*, *Melitis*.

SPECLARION, Specillum.

SPECTACLES, from *spertare*, 'to behold,'
Conspectivus, (F.) *Besels*, *Luette ordinaires*,
Converres. Glasses to assist the sight: arranged
so as to be adapted to both eyes. These glasses
are more or less *convex* or *concave*, according as
the sight is more or less short, (*hyperopic*) or long,
(*presbyopic*). When the glass is adapted to one
eye, it is called an *Eyglass*, *Conspectivum*, *Per-*
spicillium, *Vitrum oculari*.

SPECULARIS LAPIS. A transparent mine-
ral, but of what nature is not clear, which was
formerly employed in epilepsy. In old times it
was used for glass. — Pliny.

SPECULUM, *Catop'ter*, *Catop'tron*, *Diop'tron*.
In Latin, 'a mirror;' from *specio*, 'I see.' In
surgery, it means different instruments for dilat-
ing cavities, and facilitating their examination.
See Dilator. There are various instruments of
this kind, — the *S. Ani*, *S. Auris*, *S. Vaginae*,
(*Colporhynchus*, *Egystroungator*) *S. Matricis*, *S.*
Oculi, *S. Oris* (F.) *Baillon*, *S. Gutturis*, *S.*
Vesicae.

SPECULUM CITRINUM, Orpiment — *s. Indicum*,
Ferri limatura — *s. Lucidum*, *Septum lucidum* — *s.*
Oris, *Glossocatochus* — *s. Veneris*, *Achillea mille-*
folium.

SPECUS, Vulva — *s. Cordis*, Ventricle of the
Heart — *s. Pro medulla spinali*, see Vertebral col-
umn — *s. Vertebralis*, see Vertebral column.

SPEDALSKE, see Radzyge.

SPEDALSKHED, see Radzyge.

SPEECH, Voice, articulated.

SPEECHLESSNESS, Mutitas.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS, see Pilule aloës et
myrrha.

SPEEDWELL, BROOKLIME, *Veronica beca-*
bunga — *s. Female*, *Antirrhinum elatine* — *s. Offi-*
cial, *Veronica* — *s. Pur-lain*, *Veronica peregrina*
— *s. Water*, *Veronica becabunga*.

SPELTRUM, Zincum.

SPERAGUS, Asparagus.

SPERM, from *σπερμα*, 'I sow.' *Spermatio*
fluid or *liquor*, *Seminal fluid*, *Seed*, *Semen*, *S.*
civile seu *masculinum* seu *genitale*, *Seminalium*,
Genitale, *Medulla*, *Rytidina*, *Ros*, *Sanguis*, *Ser-*
rum, *Humor genitalis* seu *seminalis* seu *vene-*
reus, *Urina genitalis*, *Genitura*, *Sperma*, *S.*
civile, *Spermium*, *Tho'ri*, *Tho'rus*, *Lac muris*,
Lagna, *Lagna*, *Lagna*, *Germen*, *Male's*
milk, *Propagatory* or *genital liquor*, *Vitalè vir-*
rus, *Vital* or *quickening virus*, (F.) *Semenec*, *Flu-*
ide seminal. A whitish, viscid fluid, of a peculiar
smell, secreted by the testicles, whence it is car-
ried by the vasa deferentia to the vesiculae semi-
nales, to be thrown into the vagina, during co-
ition, through the ejaculatory ducts and the ure-
thra. It is the fecundating fluid, and must come
into actual contact with the germ of the female.
The *Aura seminalis*, *Gonorrhœa*, is incapable of ef-
fecting fecundation. The semen, at the time of
emission, is composed of two different fluids: the
one liquid and transparent, which is considered
to be the secretion of the prostate, — the other,
white, and as thick as mucilage; the product of
the testicular secretion. The sperm contains, ac-
cording to Vauquelin, 900 parts of water, 50 of
animal mucilage, 10 of soda, and 30 of calcareous

phosphate. The animal matter is peculiar, and by some termed *spermatin*.

Microscopic observations show that it contains *spermatozo'a*, or more properly *spermatozo'ide*; for their animalcular nature is not demonstrated. They are produced in cells—*sperm-cells*—and have probably no more title to be considered animalcular, than the cilia of the ciliated epithelium. By careful examination, other minute, round, granulated bodies may almost always be detected, which are in all cases much less numerous than the spermatozoa. These bodies are the *seminal granules*, *gran'ula sem'inis*. Pure sperm, in its most perfect state, consists principally of spermatozooids and seminal granules; both of which are enveloped in a small quantity of fluid, *liquor sem'inis*.

It has been imagined, but erroneously, that during coition there is a secretion of female sperm—*Semen mulie'bre*, *Thelyg'onum*. The increased secretion that takes place is chiefly from the glands of Duverney.

Sperm also means spermaceti.

SPERM CELL, see Sperm.

SPERMA, Sperm—s. Mercurii, Hydrargyrus acetatus.

SPERMA RANA'RUM, *Spermi'ola* seu *Sperni'olum* seu *Spermi'ola* seu *Spermi'olum rana'rum*. Frog's spawn. Once used in medicine.

SPERMACETI, Cetaceum—s. Whale, see Cetaceum.

SPERMACRASIA, Spermatorrhœa.

SPERMATACRASIA, Spermatorrhœa.

SPERMATACRATIA, Spermatorrhœa.

SPERMATIC, *Spermat'icus*, *Semina'tis*, *Sem'inal*. That which relates to the sperm. A name given to different parts connected with the organs of generation.

SPERMATIC ARTERIES, *A. Spermat'icæ*, *A. præparan'tes*, (F.) *Artères testiculaires*, *A. de l'ovaire* (Ch.), are two in number—one on each side—and arise from the sides of the aorta, sometimes from the renal arteries. They descend, almost vertically, at the sides of the vertebral column, and are distributed differently in the two sexes. In man, the spermatic artery, situate at the side of the vas deferens, issues by the abdominal ring; gives numerous ramifications to the spermatic chord, and divides into two fasciculi of branches, one of which goes to the testicle,—the other to the epididymis. In the female, the spermatic artery, *ova'rian artery*, dips into the pelvis, and passes to the ovarium, Fallopian tube, and round ligament.

SPERMATIC CHORD, *Testicular Chord*, *Funic'ulus Spermaticus*, *Corpus varico'sum*, (F.) *Cordon spermaticus* ou *testiculaire*. The vascular and nervous chord, by which the testicle is suspended. It is composed of the spermatic artery and veins; of other small vessels; of lymphatics; of nervous filaments from the spermatic plexus, and from the genito-crural branch of the lumbo-abdominal plexus; of the vas deferens, and, very often, of a fibro-cellular chord, which unites the peritoneum to the upper part of the tunica vaginalis, and in which encysted hydrocele of the spermatic chord occurs. All these parts are united together by a very lax, areolar tissue, and surrounded by coats, which, reckoning from without, are:—1. The skin and areolar membrane. 2. A fibro-cellular membrane, formed by the fascia superficialis. 3. A very thin layer, formed by fibres of the cremaster muscle, united archwise before, and often also behind, the chord. 4. The proper sheath of the spermatic vessels, or the tubular prolongation furnished by the fascia transversalis to the chord, on a level with the superior orifice of the inguinal canal. The spermatic

chord is commonly shorter on the right side than on the left; and of a different size in different individuals. It ascends, almost vertically, from the superior margin of the testicle as far as the lower orifice of the inguinal canal; passes through this canal and enters the abdomen, crossing the epigastric artery. Here it forms an evident elbow, directing its course backward. At this part, also, the organs composing it separate from each other:—the vas deferens descending into the pelvis to pass behind the bladder;—the blood-vessels and lymphatics ascending towards the lumbar region, &c.

SPERMATIC FLUID, Sperm.

SPERMATIC GANGLION. A large ganglion, formed by branches from the hypogastric ganglion, and from the spermatic plexus. It supplies the fundus uteri. Besides these ganglia, Dr. Robt. Lee describes *ves'ical* and *rag'inal ganglia*, and anterior and posterior *subperitone'al ganglia* and *plexuses*, which communicate with the preceding, and constitute an extensive nervous rete over the entire uterus.

SPERMATIC LIQUOR, Liquor, Sperm.

SPERMATIC PASSAGES OR WAYS, *Vie Spermaticæ*, are the canals concerned in the excretion of semen.

SPERMATIC PLEXUSES OF NERVES, *Plexus testiculares*, are two in number, and are furnished by the renal plexuses. Their filaments, called *Spermatic nerves*, follow the arteries of the same name to the testicle in man; and to the ovary and Fallopian tube in the female,—*ova'rian nerves*. They cannot be traced into the substance of these organs.

SPERMATIC VEINS are two or three in number, on each side. They accompany the spermatic artery, and open—those of the right, into the vena cava inferior; those of the left, into the corresponding renal vein. These veins form, above the testicle, a kind of venous network, called, by some, the *Spermatic Plexus*; and another plexus before the psoas muscle, called the *Corpus pampini'forme*.

SPERMATIN, see Sperm.

SPERMATIS'MUS, *Emis'io sem'inis*, from *σπερμα*, 'sperm.' The emission of sperm.

SPERMATOCE'LE, *Hernia semina'lis scroti*, *Oscococ'elè semina'tis*, *Gonococ'elè*, from *σπερμα*, 'sperm,' and *κύλη*, 'a tumour.' The ancients gave this name to certain swellings of the testicle which were regarded as produced by an accumulation of sperm in the organ. Also, varicocele.

SPERMATOCLEMMMA, see Pollution.

SPERMATOCLEPSIS, see Pollution.

SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAG'IA, *Coulorrhag'ia ejaculato'ria*, *Hæmatu'ria ejaculato'ria*, *H. semina'lis*, from *σπερμα*, *σπερμαρος*, 'sperm,' *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *ρῆγν*, 'a breaking forth.' A discharge of blood from the urethra, or the act of ejaculation of sperm.

SPERMATODES, Gonoides.

SPERMATOGON'IA, *Spermogon'ia*, *Spermotopæ'ia*, *Spermato'pō'is*, *Spermi'am*, from *σπερμα*, 'sperm,' and *γενναω*, 'to beget.' The preparation or secretion of sperm.

SPERMATOID, Gonoides.

SPERMATOLEPSIS, see Pollution.

SPERMATOLIPSIS, see Pollution.

SPERMATOL'OGY, *Spermatolog'ia*, from *σπερμα*, 'sperm,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on sperm.

SPERMATOPH'OROUS, *Seminif'erous*, from *σπερμα*, 'sperm,' and *φέρω*, 'I carry.' Sperm-bearing. The cells or granules in the sperm have been so called.

SPERMATOPŒIA, Spermato'gonia.

SPERMATOPOESIS, Spermatogonia.

SPERMATOPOETIC, Spermatopœus.

SPERMATOPOËTUS, *Spermatopœit'icus*, *Spermatopœit'icus*, *Spermatopœit'icus*, *Spermatopœit'icus*, *Gonepœus*, *Gonepœit'icus*, *Gonepœit'icus*, from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *ποιέω*, 'to make.' Food, to which has been attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of semen; and, consequently, of exciting the venereal act. Very succulent and very nutritious substances have been so considered.

SPERMATORRHŒA, *Spermorrhœa*, *Spermacrasi'a*, *Spermatozœmia*, *Spermatacrasi'a*, *Gonacrasi'a*, *Gonacrat'i'a*, *Spermatacrati'a*, *Gonorrhœa vera*, (F.) *Flux de Sperme*, *Pollutions*, *Pertes séminales*; from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *ρῆσις*, 'I flow.' An emission of sperm, without copulation. See Gonorrhœa, and Pollution.

SPERMATORRHŒA ATONICA, *Gonorrhœa laxorum*.

SPERMATOSCHESIS, from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *σχέσις*, 'retention.' Retention or suppression of the spermatio secretion.

SPERMATOZEMIA, *Spermatorrhœa*.

SPERMATOZO'A, *Zooper'mata*, from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *ζωον*, 'animal.' *Zoöpermes*, *Spermatozœire*, *Spermatozœids*, *Animal'cula seminaria* seu *epermat'ica*, *Vermiculi spermatici*, *Seminal filaments*, *Spermatic* or *seminal animalcules* (?). Reputed animalcules seen in the sperm; by most physiologists supposed to be the formative agents in generation. See Sperm.

SPERMATOZOAIRES, *Spermatozoa*.

SPERMATOZOIDS, *Spermatozoa*.

SPERMIOLOM RANARUM, *Sperma ranarum*.

SPERMIMUM, Sperm, Spermatogonia.

SPERMOBOLE, see Ejaculation, *Spermatismus*.

SPERMOEDIA CLAVUS, Ergot.

SPERMOGONIA, Spermatogonia.

SPERMORRHŒA, *Spermatorrhœa*.

SPERNIOLOM RANARUM, *Sperma ranarum*.

SPEWING, Vomiting.

SPHACELATION, Mortification.

SPHACÈLE, *Sphacelus* — s. de la Bouche, Cancer aquaticus.

SPHACELIA SEGETUM, see Ergot.

SPHACELISMUS, *Sphacelus* — s. Cerebri, Phrenitis.

SPHAC'ELUS, *Gangrœna Sphacelus*, *Sphacelis'mus*, *Cold mortification*, (F.) *Sphacèle*, *Gangrène froide*, from *σφαζω*, 'I slay.' This word is used, by some, synonymously with gangrene; by others, with gangrene when it occupies the whole substance of a limb. Commonly, it means the disorganized portion, in cases of mortification, *anthraconecro'sis*, which must be thrown off—or is, in other words, totally dead. The foul disorganized portion of an ulcer—called the *slough*—must be considered a kind of sphacelus.

Sphacelus was formerly used to denote excessive pain; and for agitation from excessive pain, or violent emotion.

SPHACELUS CEREALIS, Ergotism — s. Nosocomialis, Hospital gangrene.

SPHÆRA, Pila — s. Marina, Pila marina — s. Thalassia, Pila marina.

SPHÆRANTHUS INDICUS, Adaca.

SPHÆRIDION, Piliula.

SPHÆRION, Globule, Piliula.

SPHÆROCEPHALA ELATIOR, Echinops.

SPHÆROCOCCUS CRISPUS, *Fucus crispus* — s. Helminthochortus, *Corallina Corsicana* — s. *Lichenoides*, *Fucus amytaeus*.

SPHÆRULÆ SANGUINIS, Globules of the blood.

SPHAGE, Throat.

SPHENDONE, Funda.

SPHENOID, *Sphenoid'ides*, *Sphenoid'ides*, *Sphenoid'ides*, *Sphenoid'alis*, from *σφην*, 'a wedge,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Wedge-shaped. Hence,

SPHENOID BONE, *Sphenoides os*, *Ossa basilare* seu *cuneifor'me* seu *cu'neo comparat'um* seu *sphenoid'ale* seu *multifor'me* seu *azygos* seu *papillare* seu *polymor'phon* seu *paxillare* seu *basillare* seu *alafor'me* seu *sphœcoï'des* seu *vepsifor'me* seu *inconjugat'um*, *Pterygoid bone*. An azygous bone, situate on the median line, and at the base of the cranium. It articulates with all the other bones of that cavity; supports them, and strengthens their union. Its form is singular, and resembles a bat with its wings extended. It has, 1. An inferior or guttural surface, on which is situate the crista, that joins the vomer; a channel, which concurs in forming the pterygo-palatine foramen; the pterygoid process; the pterygoid fossa; the scaphoid depression; the Vidian or pterygoid canal; the foramina—ovale, spinale, &c. 2. A superior or cerebral surface, on which are:—the clinoid processes; the pituitary fossa; the foramina (ovale, rotundum, and spinale); the *Apophysis of Ingrassias* or lesser wing; the foramen opticum, &c. 3. An occipital or posterior surface, which is articulated with the basiliary process of the occipital bone. 4. An anterior or orbitarnasal surface; having, anteriorly, a crista to unite with the ethmoid bone; and, on each side, a round aperture, which leads into two cavities in the substance of the bone, separated by a middle septum, and called the *sphenoidal sinuses*. 5. Two *zygomato-temporal* or *external surfaces*, which correspond to the temporal and zygomatic fossæ.

Some divide the sphenoid into *body* or *middle portion*; and *ala*, which are four in number, and are subdivided into *great* (*Temporal Plates* or *Wings*) and *little* (*Apophyses of Ingrassias*). The *Sphenoid suture* surrounds the bone.

SPHENOID, SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE, *Sphenoid spine*.

SPHENOID'AL, *Sphenoid'alis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid bone.

SPHENOIDALIA COR'NUA, (F.) *Cornu's sphenoidaux*, *Cornets de Bertin*; *Ossic'ula Berti'ni*, *Ossa triangul'aria*, *Pyramide of Wistar*. Two small, thin, and curved bones, situate between the sphenoid and ethmoid, with which they are confounded in the adult. They have the shape of a hollow pyramid, with the base turned backwards; and are developed by a single point of ossification. They are articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, palate bone, and vomer.

SPHENOIDAL or SUPERIOR ORBITARY FISSURE, *Foramen lac'erum superius*, (F.) *Fente sphenoidale*, is a large fissure, situate between the great and little ala of the sphenoid. It is seen at the upper and back part of the orbit between which and the cranium it is a means of communication.

SPHENOIDAL SPINE, (F.) *Épine sphenoidale*, *Spinous Process of the Sphenoid*;—1. A projecting crista at the inferior surface of the sphenoid-bone, for articulation with the vomer. 2. A triangular process, *Apophyse sous-temporale* (Ch.), met with near the posterior margin of the same bone, behind the foramen spinale. At the point of the spinous process, a *styloid process* is frequently met with.

SPHENOIDES, Cuneiform, Sphenoid — s. *Ossa*, Sphenoid bone.

SPHENOMAXILLARY, *Sphenomaxillaris*. That which relates to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

SPHENOMAXILLARY FISSURE, *Inferior orbitar*

Figure 7. Fente sphenomaxillaris or spheno-maxillaris (called *fenestra sphenomaxillaris* by *F. Cassin*) is a fissure situated at the posterior part of the angle formed by the union of the sphenoid and ethmoidal parietes of the orbit. It is a cleft, bounded above by the sphenoid bone below by the superior maxillary and palatine bones and closed by the nasal bone. It is narrower at the middle than at the extremities, and forms a communication between the orbital cavity and the sphenoidal fossa.

SPHENO-MAXILLARY FISSURE is a name given by some anatomists to a depression at the union of the sphenomaxillary and pterygomaxillary fissures.

SPHENOID BITAR. A name given by Bérard to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, which is developed by a variegated surface of spongy structure.

SPHENOPALATINE, *spheno-palatineus*. That which relates to the sphenoid and palatine bones.

SPHENOPALATINE ARTERY, *Arteria sphenopalatina*. *A.* is the terminal part of the inferior maxillary. It enters at the posterior part of the superior meatus of the nose, through the sphenopalatine foramen, and spreads its numerous branches on the primary membrane covering the septum, the conchæ, and the meatus.

SPHENOPALATINE FORAMEN is a round aperture, formed by the vertical portion of the sphenoid and the sphenoid. It establishes a communication between the nasal fossæ and the sphenoidal fossa.

SPHENOPALATINE GANGLION, *Ganglion of Meckel*, *Sphenoidal G. Ch.* A small, nervous, cordiform, or triangular ganglion, of variable size, situate without the foramen sphenopalatinum, in the pterygomaxillary fissure. It seems suspended by several nervous filaments to the trunk of the superior maxillary nerve, and gives off internal or sphenopalatine filaments, inferior or palatine filaments, and a posterior filament, which is the *Vidian* or *pterygoid nerve*.

SPHENOPALATINE NERVES, *Lateral nasal nerves*, arise from the ganglion—just described—at its inner part, and enter the nasal fossæ by the sphenopalatine foramen. They are five or six in number, and distribute their filaments to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ. One of the most remarkable branches is the *Naso-palatine*.

SPHENOPALATINUS, *Levator palati*.

SPHENOPARIETAL, *Spheno-parietalis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

SPHENOPARIETAL SUTURE is formed by the articulation of the extremity of the greater ala of the sphenoid with the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone.

SPHENO-PTERYGO-PALATINUS, *Circumflexus*—*s.* *Salpingostaphylinus*, *Circumflexus*—*s.* *Salpingo-mallian*, *Laxator tympani*.

SPHENOSIS, see *Wedged*.

SPHENOSTAPHYLINUS, *Levator palati*.

SPHENOTEMPORAL, *Spheno-temporalis*. That which belongs to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

SPHENOTEMPORAL SUTURE is the suture at the articulation of the great ala of the sphenoid bone with the squamous portion of the temporal. Bérard gives the name *sphenotemporal* to the posterior part of the body of the sphenoid, which is developed by distinct points of ossification.

SPHIX, *Wasp*.

SPHINCTER, *Constrictor*, *Musculus constrictorius*, from *σφινγω*, 'I constrict.' A name given to several annular muscles, which constrict or close certain natural openings.

50

SPHINCTER ANI, *Analis* or *Ani*. Many anatomists have described two sphincter muscles of the anus—1. The *Sphincter ani, Sup. et int.*, *Sphincter ani, Superior et inferior*, *Constrictor ani, Superior et inferior*. It is situate around the anus, is elliptical, from before to behind, flattened, and pierced at its middle by the fibres of the concentric area, which are attached, behind, to the extremity of the coccyx, and a lesser areolar substance; and are continued anteriorly, with the bulbocavernosus and transversus perinei muscles. This muscle contracts and closes the anus. 2. The *inferior* or *internal sphincter ani*, *Sphincter intestinalis* of Winslow, is by many anatomists considered as the termination of the circular fibres of the rectum. It is annular, and situate around the inferior extremity of the rectum, to the extent of about a finger's breadth. It has the same uses as the other.

SPHINCTER GULÆ, *Constrictores pharyngis*—*s.* *Lat. Bœhmii*, *valve of the Intestinalis*, *Sphincter intestinalis*—*Lat. Fran.* *Orbicularis orocæli*, *Constrictor palato-pharyngæus*—*s.* *Palato-pharyngæus*, *Constrictor palato-pharyngæus*—*s.* *Pylori*, see *Pylorus*—*s.* *Vannæ*, *Constrictores cunni*—*s.* *Vertricht. Pylorici*.

SPHINCTER VESTIGÆ, *Sphincter of the bladder*. Some anatomists have given this name to whitish, elastic, and circular fibres, which surround the neck of the bladder, but do not constitute a particular muscle. Morgagni has given the name *Pseudo-Sphincter* to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which pass beneath the neck of the bladder, and, by their contraction, close that opening. See *Compressor urethræ*.

SPHONDYLIIUM, *Hæraclæum spondylium*.

SPHONGUS, *Spongia*.

SPHRAGIDONYCHARGOCOMETIA, from *σφραγις*, 'a seal,' *οὐχ*, 'the nail,' *αγυος*, 'white,' or perhaps *αργυρος*, 'silver,' and *κομητις*, 'I adorn.' A charlatan who adorned his fingers to the very nails with rings.—Aristophanes, Hippocrates.

SPHYGMA, *Pulse*.

SPHYGMICA ARS, *Sphygmia art*, from *σφυγμος*, 'the pulse.' The art of judging by the pulse, in health or disease.

SPHYGMICA DOCTRINA, *Sphygmologia*.

SPHYGMICUS, *Throbbing*.

SPHYGMOCEPHALUS, *Crotaphæ*.

SPHYGMODES, *Throbbing*.

SPHYGMOLOGIA, *Sphygmica Doctrina*, from *σφυγμος*, 'the pulse,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of the pulse.

SPHYGMOMETER, *Pulsilegium*.

SPHYGMOS, *Pulsation*, *Pulse*.

SPHYGMOSCOPIUM, *Pulsilegium*.

SPHYRA, *Malleolus*.

SPHYXIS, *Pulsation*.

SPIC, *Lavendula*.

SPICA, *Fascia repens*, the *Spica bandage*. (*F.*) *Épi*. A bandage so called in consequence of its somewhat resembling a spike of barley. The turns of the bandage cross like the letter V:—each leaving a third of the roller uncovered. It is distinguished into *ascending* and *descending*. It may be applied over various parts of the body, and in a different manner in each case: thus, there is the *Spica seu Fascia inguinalis*, *Spica inguinalis duplex*, the *spica* for the shoulder, and another for the thumb.

SPICA, *Lavendula*.

SPICA ALPINA, *Valeriana Celtica*—*s.* *Celtica*, *Valeriana Celtica*—*s.* *Indica*, *Nardus Indica*—*s.* *Nardi*, *Nardus Indica*.

SPICEBERRY, *Gaultheria*, *Laurus Benzoin*.

SPICEBUSH, *Laurus Benzoin*.

SPICES, FOUR, see *Myrtus pimenta*.
SPICEWOOD, *Laurus Benzoin*.
SPICILLUM, *Speicillum*.
SPIDER, see *Aranes tela*.
SPIDERWORT, *Liliago*, *Tradescantia Virginica*.
SPIGELIA, *S. Marilandica*.
SPIGELIA MARILAN'DICA, *Anthel'mia*, *Spige'lia Lonie'era*, *Lonie'era Marilan'dica*, *Peren'nial Wormgrass* or *Indian Pink*, *Caroli'na Pink*, *Star-bloom*, *Wormroot*. *Nat. Ord.* Gentianæ. *Class.* Pentandria. *Order.* Monogynia. Indigenous. The root—*Spigelia* (Ph. U. S.)—is celebrated as an anthelmintic, particularly in cases of lumbrici.
 It is, also, asserted to have been found serviceable in remittent fever. It is a narcotico-acrid. *Dose*, gr. x to ʒss.
SPIGNEL, *Æthusa meum*.
SPIKENARD, *Conyza squarrosa*, *Nardus Indica*—s. American, *Aralia racemosa*—s. Small, *Aralia nudiculis*—s. Tree, *Aralia spinosa*.
SPILANTHES ACMELLA, *Spilanthus acmella*.
SPILANTHUS ACMEL'LA, *S. citia'ta* seu *fmbr'ita*, *Spilan'thes acmel'la*, *Bidens acmella*, *Acmella*, *Acemella*, *A. Mauritiana*, *Verbes'ina acmella*, *Balm-leaved Spilanthus*. *Family.* Compositæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. This plant possesses a glutinous, bitter taste, and fragrant smell. The herb and seed are said to be diuretic and emmenagogue. They have been used in dropsies, jaundice, fluor albus, and calculous complaints; given in infusion.
SPILANTHUS, BALM-LEAVED, *Spilanthus acmella*—s. *Ciliata*, *S. acmella*—s. *Fimbriata*, *S. acmella*.
SPILANTE'US OLERA'CEUS, *Spear-leaved Spilanthus*, (F.) *Cresson de Para*. A tincture of the plant has been recommended in toothach.
SPILL, see *Nævus*.
SPILOMA, see *Nævus*.
SPILLOSIS, *Epicichrosia*—s. *Ephelis*, *Ephelides* s. *Poliosis*, *Poliosis*.
SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS. An empirical preparation, formed of *hydrarg. oxymer.*, *rad. gentian.*, *cort. aurant. sicc.* ʒʒ; *antimon. crud.*, *santal. rubr.* ʒʒ; *spiritus vini rectific.*, *aquæ*, ʒʒ viij.
SPINA, 'a thorn'; *Spine*, (F.) *Épine*. A process on the surface of a bone, which has been compared to the spines or thorns on certain vegetables. The chief processes of this name are:—the *nasal spine*, the *spine of the scapula*, the *spine of the ischium*, the *four iliac spines*, the *palatine spine*, the *maxillary*, the *sphenoid*, &c. The *spine of the back* is the collection of vertebræ constituting the *vertebral column*.
SPINA, Penis—s. *Acida*, *Oxycantha Galeni*—s. *Ægyptiaca*, see *Acacia gummi*—s. *Alba*, *Carduus marianus*, *Mespilus oxycantha*, *Onopordum acanthium*—s. *Bifida*, *Hydrorachis*—s. *Cervina*, *Rhamnus*—s. *Domestica*, *Rhamnus*—s. *Dorsi*, *Vertebral column*, see *Nasus*—s. *Dorsi introrsum Flexa*, *Lordosis*—s. *Ferrea*, *Pin*—s. *Helmontii*, *Aiguillon*—s. *Hirci*, *Astragalus verus*—s. *Infectoria*, *Rhamnus*—s. *Nodosa*, *Rachitis*.
SPINA VENTOSA, *Spinæ ventos'ita*, *Tere'do*, *Fungus Artic'uli*, *Ostiarthro'acæ*, *Tumor fungo'sus artic'uli*, *Lup'ia juncturæ*, *Hyperspon'gia*, *Flatus spinæ*, *Arthro'acæ*, *Pedarthro'acæ*, *White Swelling* (of bone), *Siderat'io Ossis*, *Cancer Ossis*, *Gangræ'na Ossis*, *Erosio'nis*. A term of no definite meaning, as is obvious from these various words having been considered its synonyms. By some, it is defined to be—a disease of the osseous system, in which the texture of the bone dilates, seeming to be distended with air, and constituting a variety of osteo-sarcoma. By others, it is

considered to be a tumour arising from an internal cavity of a bone; occurring most frequently in the carpus or tarsus. The term itself is a translation from the Arabic of Rhazes. See, also, *Hydrarthrus*, and *Mollities Ossium*.

SPINA VERTEBRALIS, *Vertebral column*.

SPINACH, *Spinacia*.

SPINACHIA, *Spinacia*.

SPINA'CIA, *Spinacia*, *Spinacia olera'cea*, *Spin'age*, *Spinach*, (F.) *Épinard*. *Family.* Atriplicæ. *Sex. Syst.* Dicoeca Pentandria. A plant which resembles the cabbage in its dietetic powers. The leaves boiled, with the addition of oil, form a good emollient cataplasm. It has been used in phthisical complaints; but its medicinal properties, if it have any, are not now regarded.

SPINACIA OLERACEA, *Spinacia*.

SPINÆ, *Spinous processes*—s. *Ventositas*, *Spina ventosa*.

SPINAGE, *Spinacia*.

SPINAL, *Spina'lis*, *Spino'sus*, *Spina'tus*, (F.) *Épinière*, from *spina*, 'the spine.' That which relates to the vertebral column.

SPINAL ARTERIES are two in number, viz: 1. The *posterior spinal*, *Artère médiane postérieure du Rachis*, (Ch.) It arises from the vertebral, near the corpora pyramidalia, and descends on the posterior surface of the spinal marrow, distributing its ramifications to it. 2. The *anterior spinal artery*, *A. médiane antérieure*, (Ch.) is larger than the last, and arises, also, from the vertebral. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the anterior surface of the marrow; furnishes ramusculi to it, and unites with that of the opposite side, opposite the foramen magnum occipitis. A very tortuous branch arises from this union, which descends as far as the inferior extremity of the marrow, to which it sends numerous divisions.

The term *Spinal Arteries* or *Rachidian Arteries* is also given, in the abstract, to all the arteries of the spinal marrow and vertebral canal. The same may be said of the veins and nerves.

SPINAL CORD, *Medulla spinalis*.

SPINAL FORAM'INA, (F.) *Trous rachidiens*, in the abstract, are the foramina formed by every two contiguous vertebræ, through which the spinal nerves issue. See *Vertebral*. The term *Foramen Spina'le* is especially applied, however, to a small foramen, in front of the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, through which the middle artery of the dura mater enters the cranium. It is, likewise, called *Foramen epheno-spinosum*, (F.) *Trou Sphéno-épineux* ou *petit rond*, *Trou épineux*.

SPINAL IRRITATION, *Rhachialg'ia*, *Rhachial'gia*, *Neural'gia spina'lis*, *Notal'gia*. A modern pathological view, which refers most nervous diseases to irritation of the spinal cord. This irritation is presumed to be indicated by tenderness on pressure over the spinous process of one or more vertebræ, or over the nerves proceeding from the cord and distributed to the parts at the sides of the spine. Such tenderness, however, by no means indicates the pathological condition in question, as it is often met with in those enjoying perfect health. The treatment advised is cupping and counter-irritation on each side of the spine, which may be beneficial in such diseases, no matter what part of the frame may be in a morbid state, by exciting a new and revelent impression on a very sensible portion of the cutaneous surface.

SPINAL NERVE, *Accessory of the Par vagum* or *8th pair*, *Accessory nerve of Willis*, *Spinal Accessory*, *Spino-cranio-trapæzien*, *Superior res'piratory N.*, *Eleventh pair of encephalic nerves*, *Trachélo-dorsal* (Ch.), arises from the medulla spi-

malis, within the vertebral canal, between the anterior and posterior roots of the cervical nerves at a greater or less distance from the cranium. The roots unite to form the nerve, which ascends into the cranium through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and issues by the foramen lacerum posterius, crossing the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, to which it gives filaments, and losing itself entirely on the trapezius muscle. The pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves together—*nervus vagus cum accesso'rio*—resemble the spinal nerves; the former, with its ganglion, being the posterior root; the latter, the anterior.

SPINAL NERVES, Vertebral nerves—s. Prolongation, Medulla spinalis.

SPINAL SYSTEM OF NERVES, see Nerves.

SPINALES COLLI MINORES, Interspinales colli—s. et Transversales lumborum, Transversalis dorsi.

SPINALIS CERVICIS, Semi-spinalis colli—s. Colli, Semi-spinalis colli.

SPINALIS DORSI, *Grand épineux du dos*, *Spinalis Dorsi major*. Winslow calls thus some fleshy fascioli, which are situate on the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes; from the third dorsal vertebra to the first or second lumbar; and which form part of the transverso-spinalis of most authors. The same anatomist calls—*Spinalis Dorsi minor*, *Petit épineux du dos*—some small, fleshy fibres, situate on each side of the interspinal ligament. They are short, flat, and pass from one spinous process to the other. Like the preceding, they form part of the transverso-spinalis. All these fleshy fascioli strengthen the vertebral column.

SPINATI, Interspinales colli.

SPINATUS, Spinal.

SPINDLE TREE, *Euonymus Americanus*.

SPINE, Vertebral column—s. Curvature of the, Gibbositas—s. Hæmal, Sternum—s. Neural, Spinous process.

SPINI-AXOIDO-OCCIPITALIS, *Rectus capitis posticus major*—s. *Axoido-trachelii-atloidien*, *Obliquus inferior capitis*.

SPINITIS, Myelitis.

SPINO-DORSITIS, Myelitis.

SPINOLA, see *Hydrorachis*.

SPINOSUS, Spinal.

SPINOUS, *Spino'sus*, (F.) *Épineux*. Having the shape of a spine or thorn.

SPINOUS PROCESSES or APOPHYSES of the *Vertebra*, *Acan'tha*, *Spina*, *Cynol'ophoi*, *Neural Spines* of Mr. Owen, (F.) *Apophyses epineuses*, are situate at the posterior part of each vertebra, and afford attachment to the muscles, whose office it is to extend the spine. See *Vertebra*.

SPIRACULA, (F.) *Spiracules*, from *spiro*, 'I breathe.' Respiratory pores of the skin.

SPIRÆ CEREBRI, Convulsions, cerebral.

SPIRÆA DENUATA, *S. ulmaria*.

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA, *Filipendula*, *Sarif'raga rubra*, *Dropwort*, (F.) *Filipendule*. Family, Rosaceæ. *Sec. Syst.* Icosandria Pentagynia. The root of this plant is said to possess astringent and lithontriptic virtues.

SPIRÆA TOMENTOSA, *Hardhack*, *Red meadow-sweet*, *Steeple bush*, *Rosey bush*, *White leaf*. This indigenous species, which is abundant in the northern States of the Union, is tonic and astringent; and is usually administered either in the form of extract or decoction, (*Spirææ* Zss; *aque* Oj.)

SPIRÆA TRIFOLIATA, *Gillenia trifoliata*.

SPIRÆA ULMARIA, *S. denudata*, *Ulmaria*, *U. palustris*, *Reg'na Prati*, *Barba capræ*, *Meadow Sweet*, *Queen of the Meadows*, *Bar'bula capri'na*, (F.) *Ulmair*, *Reine des Près*. The leaves have

been recommended as mild astringents:—the

flowers as antispasmodics and diaphoretica.

SPIRAMENTA PULMONUM, see *Palma*.

SPIRAMENTUM ANIMÆ, *Palma*.

SPIRAMINA PALPEBRARUM, *Lachrymal puncta*—s. *Pulmonum*, see *Palma*.

SPIRATIO, Respiration.

SPIRIT, *Spir'itus*; from *spirare*, 'to exhale.'

(F.) *Esprit*. A name given to every liquid product of distillation. Spirits were formerly distinguished into—*inflammable*, *acid*, and *alkaline*; and consequently a number of substances were crowded together, which often resembled each other in no other property than in being volatile. The term is now confined to alcoholic liquors, of which the following are the chief:

Arrack. Distilled from coarse palm sugar, named jaggery, fermented with the bark of the *Mimosa leucophlea*; also from rice and the fermented juice of the Palm; made in India. Its varieties are:—

1. *Makwah Arrack*. Made in India from the flowers of the Madhuca tree, *Bassia butyracea*.

2. *Tuba*. Made from palm wine, in the Philippine Islands.

Araka. Distilled, by the Tartars, from koumis, fermented mares' milk.

Araki. Distilled from dates, by the Egyptians.

Arika. A variety of koumis, distilled from fermented mares' milk, in Tartary and Iceland.

Brandy. Distilled from wine, figs, peaches, persimmon, apple, mulberries, and sometimes other fruits, in Europe, Asia, North and South America, wherever wine is made. The best brandy is that of Cognac; the next, that of Bordeaux and Rochelle. The varieties are—

1. *Aguardiente*, (S.) In Peru, the common brandy obtained from grapes is the *Aguardiente de Pisco*, so called, because shipped at the port of Pisco. Another kind, much dearer, and of excellent flavour, is made from Muscatel grapes, and is called *Aguardiente de Italia*. It is sometimes seen in the United States.

2. *Lau*. Made from rice, in Siam.

3. *Rakia*. Made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes mixed with aromatics.

4. *Rosolio*. Made at Dantzic, from a compound of brandy, rossolis, and other plants.

5. *Troster*. Made on the Rhine, from the husks of grapes, fermented with barley and rye.

6. *Sekis-kayarodka*. Made from the lees of wine and fruit at Seio.

Genera Hollands, (*genièvre*, French for juniper.) Distilled from malted barley and rye, rectified on juniper berries, in Holland. Its variety is—

Gin. Made in England, from malted barley, rye, potatoes; rectified with turpentine.

Goldwasser. Distilled at Dantzic, from wheat, barley, and rye, rectified with aniseed, cinnamon, and other spices.

Kirschwasser. Distilled from the Malaché cherry, in Switzerland.

Maraschino. Distilled from the *Maraschia* cherry, at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia.

Rum, (supposed to be derived from the terminal syllable of the word *saccharum*: but the aboriginal Americans call this liquor *Ram*.) Distilled, in the West Indies and South America, from cane-sugar and molasses, and in North America from maple-sugar. Its variety is—

Slatkaia trava. Made in Kamschatka, from a sweet grass.

Show-choo. Distilled, in China, from the lees of mandarin, a wine made from boiled rice.

Whisky, (supposed to be derived from *uisge*, the first two syllables of *uisgebhagh*, the original name in Ireland.) Distilled, in Scotland and Ire-

land, from malted and raw barley, rye, oats, and potatoes; and in the south of France, from sloes. In Ireland it was called *buil-ceann*, or madness of the head. The best Scotch whisky is *Glenlivet*, the best Irish, *Enniskowen*.

Y-wer-a. Distilled, in the Sandwich Islands, from the root of the Tee-root, baked, pounded, and fermented.

To these may be added an intoxicating liquor made by the Afghanistans, from ewes' milk; and that made in Kamschatka, from a species of mushroom, named *muchumer*.

SPIRIT OF ANISEED, *Spiritus anisi*.—s. Bathing, Freeman's, see *Linimentum saponis compos.*—s. Bathing, Jackson's, see *Linimentum saponis compos.*—s. Bezoardic of Bussius, see *Bussii spiritus Bezoarticus*.—s. Bone, *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*.—s. of Burrhus, *Burrhi spiritus matricalis*.—s. of Carraway, *Spiritus carui*.—s. of Ether, aromatic, *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus*.—s. Fuming, of Beguin, *Ammonis sulphuretum*.—s. Fuming, of Boyle, *Ammonis sulphuretum*.—s. of Harts-horn, *Liquor cornu cervi*.—s. of Horseradish, compound, *Spiritus armoracis compositus*.—s. of Lavender, *Spiritus lavandulæ*.—s. of Lavender, compound, *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus*.—s. of Mindereus, *Liquor ammonis acetatis*.—s. of Nitre, sweet, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*.—s. of Nitric ether, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*.—s. of Pennyroyal, *Spiritus pulegii*.—s. of Peppermint, *Spiritus menthæ piperitæ*.—s. Proof, *Spiritus tenuior*.—s. of Salt, *Muriaticum acidum*.—s. of Sourvygrass, golden, see *Spiritus armoracis compositus*.—s. of Spearmint, *Spiritus menthæ viridis*.—s. of Sulphuric ether, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*.—s. of Sulphuric ether, compound, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus*.—s. of Turpentine, *Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum*.—s. Verdigris, *Aceticum acidum*.—s. of Vitriol, *Sulphuric acid*.—s. of Wine and camphor, *Spiritus camphoræ*.

SPIRITS, ANIMAL, Nervous fluid.

SPIRITUOUS, Alcoholic.

SPIRITUS, Breath, Life, Respiration, Spirit—s. *Ætheris nitrosus*, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*.—s. *Ætheris vitriolicus*, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS, *Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcoho'le aromaticus*, *Elix'ir vitrioli dulcè*, *Sweet Elix'ir of Vitriol*, *Viga'ni's Elix'ir of Vitriol*, *Aromatic Spirit of Ether*. (*Cinnam. cort. contus. ʒij. cardam. sem. contus. ʒiss. piperis longi fruct. cont., singib. rad. concis., sing. ʒj. spiritus ætheris sulphurici. Oj.* Macerate, for 14 days, in a stopped glass vessel and strain. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a stimulant in nervous affections. Dose, $fʒss$ to $fʒj$.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI, *Sp. Ætheris nitrosi*, *Sp. nitri dulcis*, *Sp. Ætheris nitrosus*, *Sweet Spirit of Nitre*, *Nitre drops*, *Æther nitricus alcoholisatus*, *Spirit of Nitric Ether*. (*Nitrate of Potassa*, in coarse powder, $ʒij$, *Sulphuric acid*, $ʒi$; *Alcohol*, $oixss$; *Diluted Alcohol*, Oj ; *Carbonate of Potassa*, $ʒj$. Mix the nitrate of potassa and the alcohol in a large glass retort, and having gradually poured in the acid, digest with a gentle heat for two hours; then raise the heat, and distil a gallon. To the distilled liquor add the diluted alcohol and carbonate of potassa, and again distil a gallon.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Dose, $gtt. xxv$ to $fʒj$. Specific gravity, 0.834.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI, *Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcoho'le*, *Liquor Ætheris Sulphuricus*, *Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis*, *Spiritus Ætheris vitriolici*, *Liquor Sulphuricus alcoholisatus*, *Spirit of Sulphuric Ether*. (*Æther. sulphuric. Oss; sp. rec. Oj. Mix. Ph. L.*) Stimulant,

diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, $fʒss$ to $fʒij$.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS, (*Ph. U. S. 1842*), *Sp. ætheris vitriolici compositus*, *Spiritus Ætheris compositus* (*Ph. U. S. 1851*), *Liquor anodynus Hoffmanni*, *Compound Spirit of Sulphuric Ether*, *Hoffmann's Anodyne Liquor*. (*Æther Sulphuric. Oss; Alcohol, Oj; Ol. Ether. ʒij. Ph. U. S. Ph. L.*) *Mix.* A stimulant and antispasmodic. Specific gravity, 0.816.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici. comp.*

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ, *Alkali ammoniacum spirituosum*, *Alcohol ammoniacum*, *Sp. salis ammoniaci*, *Ammoniacæ alcoholisata*, *Liquor ammoniaci vino'sus*, *L. ammoniac spirituosus*, *Lixivium ammoniacalè vino'sum*, *Spiritus salis ammoniaci vino'sus seu dulcis seu dulcificatus*, *Solutio subcarbonatis ammoniaci spirituosus*, (*F.*) *Esprit d'ammoniaque*. (*Ammon. muriat. in pulv. subtilissim., calcis, aa ʒij; alcohol. fʒxx; aquæ, fʒix.* The water is employed to slake the lime; the muriate of ammonia is then well mixed with it, and by means of heat, the ammonia is made to pass into the distilled water contained in a quart bottle. *Ph. U. S.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, $fʒss$ to $fʒj$.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS, *Alcohol ammoniacum aromaticum*, *Aromatic ammoniacated Alcohol*, *Sal volat'ile Drops*, *Spiritus salis volat'ilis oleosus*, *Sp. volatilis aromaticus*, *Sal volatile oleosum Sylvii*, *Sp. ammoniac compositus*, *Tinctura aromatica ammoniacata*, *Liquor oleosus Sylvii*, *Lixivium ammoniacalè aromaticum*. (*Ammon. muriat. ʒv; Potass. carb. ʒviiij. cinnam. cont. caryophyll. cont.aa ʒij; Limon. cort. ʒiv; alcohol., aquæ aa, Ov. M.* Distil *Ovijs*. Stimulant. Dose, $fʒss$ to $fʒj$.)

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS, *Spiritus aromaticus*.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS, *Sp. volat'ilis fætidus*, *Fit Drops*, *Alcohol ammoniacum fætidum*, *Tinctura acasfetida ammoniacata*, *Fetid Spirit of Ammonia*. (*Sp. ammoniac Oij, acasfetida ʒij.* Macerate for 12 hours, and distil *Oiss*. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, $fʒss$ to $fʒj$.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS, *Succinated Spirit of Ammonia*, *Commun Eau de Luce*, *Ammoniacum succinatum*, *Aqua Lu'cia*, *Liquor ex Ammonia et Oleo Succini*, *Liquor ex'citans*, *Spiritus Ammoniac cum Succino*, *Sp. Salis Ammoniaci lactescens seu lacteus*. (*Mastic. ʒij, sp. rect. fʒix, ol. lavand, gtt. xiv, ol. succin. gtt. iv liq. ammon. fʒx.* Macerate the mastic in the alcohol, and pour off the clear tincture: add the rest and shake. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, $gtt. x$ to $fʒss$, or $fʒj$.

SPIRITUS ANIMALES, see Nervous fluid.

SPIRITUS ANISI, *Spiritus Anisi compositus*, *Aqua anisi fortis*, *Aqua Sem'inum Anisi composita*, *Spirit of Aniseed*, (*F.*) *Esprit d'anis*. (*Anisi sem. cont. ʒss, spirit tenuior. cong., aquæ quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Ph. L.*) Carminative. Dose, $fʒss$ to $fʒss$. In the compound spirit, angelica is usually an ingredient.

SPIRITUS ANTHOS, *Spiritus rosmarini*.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS, *Sp. Raphani compositus*, *Aqua Raphani composita*, *Compound Spirit of Horseradish*, (*F.*) *Esprit de raifort composité*. (*Armorac. rad. recent. concis., aurant. cort. exsicc., sing. ʒj, myrist. nuc. contus. ʒss, spirit. ten. cong. aquæ q. s. ad prohibendum empyreuma. Ph. L.*) Stimulant and antiscorbutic. (?) Dose, $fʒj$, to $fʒiv$.

The Golden Spirit of Scurey grass—an empirical preparation—is formed by adding gamboge $ʒviiij$, to one gallon of the *sp. armoracis compositus*.

Greenough's Tincture for the teeth, is formed of amygd. amar. ℥ij, lig. Bresil., cassia bacc., ʒʒ ℥iv, trid. Florent. ℥ij, coccinell., sal. acetosella, alum. ʒʒ ℥j, sp. vin. rect. Oij, sp. armoracia comp. fʒss.

SPIRITUS BEGUINI, Ammonis sulphuretum—s. Bellidis, see Osmitopsis asteriscoides.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ, *Sp. camphora'tus*, *Sp. vinosus camphoratus*, *Tinctura Camphoræ*, (Ph. U. S.) Spirit of Wine and Camphor, Spirit of Camphor, (F.) Esprit de Camphre, Alcool camphré, Eau de Vie camphrée. (Camphor. ℥iv, alcohol. Oij. Dissolve.) Stimulant, anodyne and discutient. Used only externally.

SPIRITUS CARUI, *Sp. Cari Carui*, Spirit of Carraway, Aqua Seminum Carui fortis, A. Seminum Carui, Strong Carui Waters, (F.) Esprit de Carvi. (Carui sem. cont. Miss, sp. tenuior. cong., aqua q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Carminative. Dose, fʒj to fʒss.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, *Sp. Lauri Cinnamomi*, Spirit of Cin'namon, Aqua Cinnamomi fortis, Aqua Cinnam. spirituos'a, Strong Cinnamon Water, (F.) Esprit de Cannelle. (Cort. cinnam. ℥v, sp. rect. Oivss.) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, fʒj to fʒss.

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIAT'US, Ammoniated Spirit of Colchicum. (Sem. colchic. cont. ℥ij, sp. ammon. aromat. Oj. Ph. L.) Narcotic, cathartic, and diuretic. Used in gout, rheumatism, and dropsy. Dose, from grt. xxx to fʒj.

SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI, LIQUOR C. C.—s. Fumans Beguini, Ammonis sulphuretum—s. Genitalis, Aura seminis.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS, Compound Spirit of Juniper, Aqua Juniperi composita, (F.) Esprit de genévre composé. (Ol. junip. ℥iss, Ol. carui, Ol. fenicul., ʒʒ ℥x; Alcohol dilut. cong. Solve. Ph. U. S.) Stimulant and diuretic. Dose, fʒj to fʒss.

SPIRITUS LAURI CINNAMOMI, Spiritus cinnamomi.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ, *Sp. Lavandulæ spicæ*, Spirit of Lavender, Sp. Lavand. simpl., Lavender Water, (F.) Esprit de Lavande. (Lavand. recent. ℥ij, Alcohol. cong., aqua Oij. Distil a gallon.) Usually made by adding the oil to rectified spirit. Used as a perfume chiefly.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS, *Tinctura Lavandulæ composita*, Red Hartshorn, Lavender drops, Compound Spirit of Lavender, (F.) Esprit de Lavande composé. (Sp. Lavand. Oij, sp. rosamarin. Oj, cinnam. contus. ℥j, myristic. cont. ℥ss. Caryophyll. cont. ℥ij, santali conc. ℥ij). Macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper. Stimulant. Dose, grt. xl to fʒij.

SPIRITUS LETHALIS, Carbonic acid—s. Lumbrocorum, Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, Spirit of Peppermint, Aqua Menthæ piperitidis spirituos'a, Sp. Menthæ piperitidis (F.) Esprit de Menthe poivrée. (Olei menth. pip. ℥vss, sp. rectif. Oivss, aqua, q. s. distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Carminative and stimulant. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ, Spiritus menthæ viridis.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, Spearmint, Spiritus menthæ sativæ, Aqua Menthæ vulgaris spirituos'a, (F.) Esprit de Menthe verte. (Olei Menth. virid. ℥vss, sp. rectif. Oivss, ag. q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Like the last in properties and dose.

SPIRITUS MILLEPEDARUM, Liquor cornu cervi.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ, Spiritus Myristicæ Moschatæ, Sp. Nucis Moschatæ, Aqua Nucis Moschatæ, Nutmeg Water, Aqua Nephriticæ, (F.)

Esprit de Muscade. (Myrist. cont. ℥ij, Alcohol. dil. cong., aqua Oj. Distil a gallon.) Cordial and carminative. Dose, fʒj to fʒiv.

SPIRITUS MYRTI PIMENTÆ, Spiritus pimentæ—s. Nitri acidus, Nitric acid—s. Nitri dulcis, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—s. Nitri duplex, Nitric acid—s. Nitri fumans, Nitric acid—s. Nitri Glauberi, Nitric acid—s. Nitri simplex, see Nitric acid—s. Nitri vulgaris, see Nitric acid—s. Nucis moschatæ, Spiritus myristicæ—s. Ophthalmicus Mindereri, Liquor ammonis acetati.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ, *Sp. Myrti Pimentæ*, Spiritus Pimentis, Spirit of Pimento, Aqua Mirabilis. (Ol. Piment. f. ℥ij, Alcohol. dilut. cong. Solve. Ph. U. S.) Cordial and carminative. Dose, fʒj to fʒiv.

SPIRITUS PULEGII, Spirit of Pennyroyal, Aqua Pulegii spirituos'a, Spirituosus Pennyroyal Water, (F.) Esprit de Pouliot. (Olei pulegii ℥vij, sp. rect. Oivss, aqua, q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Same as spirit of spearmint in properties and dose.

SPIRITUS PYRO-ACETICUS, Acetone.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS, *Sp. Vini rectificatus*, *Enostagma*, *Enelamum*, *Pyrc'mum*, *Sp. Vinosus rectificatus*, *Alcohol*, *A. Vini*, Spirit of Wine, (F.) Esprit de Vin rectifié. Rectified spirit is much used in Pharmacy to dissolve resinous and other substances. It is seldom exhibited internally; although it exists in the diluted state in all vinous and spirituous liquors. Externally it is employed as a discutient.—S. g., according to the London Pharmacopœia, 0.838; according to that of Dublin, 0.840; of Edinburgh and United States, 0.835, (see Alcohol,) and of Paris, 0.819 to 0.827.

SPIRITUS RECTOR, Aroma—s. Raphani compositus, Spiritus armoraciæ compositus.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI, *Sp. Rosmarini officinalis*, Spirit of Rosemary, Spiritus Anthos, Hungary Water, (F.) Esprit de Romarin. (Ol. rosmarini ℥iv, Alcohol. cong. Solve. Ph. U. S.) Stimulant. Dose, fʒj to fʒiv.

SPIRITUS SALIS ACIDUS seu FUMANS, Muriaticum acidum—s. Salis ammoniaci, Spiritus ammonis—s. Salis ammoniaci aquosus, Liquor ammonis—s. Salis ammoniaci lactescens seu lacteus, Spiritus ammonis succinatus—s. Salis ammoniaci sulphuratus, Ammonis sulphuretum—s. Salis Glauberi, Muriaticum acidum—s. Salis marini, Muriaticum acidum—s. Salis marini coagulatus, Potassæ murias—s. Salis volatilis oleosus, Spiritus ammonis aromaticus—s. Sulphurico-æthereus camphoratus, Tinctura ætheres composita—s. Sulphurico-æthereus martialis, Tinctura seu Alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri—s. Sulphuris, Sulphurous acid—s. Sulphuris per campanam, Sulphurous acid—s. Sulphuris volatilis, Ammonis sulphuretum—s. Sulphurous volatilis, Sulphurous acid.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR, Alcohol dilutum, Spiritus vinosus tenuior, Proof Spirit (F.) Esprit de vin délayé. Generally made for pharmaceutical purposes, by mixing equal parts of rectified spirit and water. S. g. Lond. 0.920; Edinb. and United States, 0.935. It is employed in the same cases as those in which the alcohol is used:—chiefly, as a solvent of vegetable matters, in the form of tinctures.

SPIRITUS VENERIS, Aceticum acidum—s. Vini rectificatus, Spiritus rectificatus—s. Vinosus camphoratus, Spiritus camphoræ—s. Vinosus tensor, Spiritus tenuior—s. Vitalis, Nervous fluid—s. Vitrioli, Sulphuric acid—s. Vitrioli acidus Vogelii, Sulphuricum acidum dilutum—s. Vitrioli coagulatus Mynsichti, Potassæ sulphas—s. Vitrioli dulcis, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—s. Vitrioli phlogisticatus, Sulphurous acid—s. Volatilis

aromaticus, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—s. Volatilis foetidus, Spiritus ammoniæ foetidus.

SPIROID CANAL, Aquæductus Fallopii.

SPIROM'ETER; badly compounded from *spiro*, 'I breathe,' and *μετρον*, 'a measure:'—properly *Anapnom'eter*, *Pneusom'eter*, *Pneumom'eter*, *Pneumatom'eter*. Any instrument for measuring the quantity of air concerned in respiration, and, consequently, the capacity of the lungs.

SPIROPTERA HOMINIS, see Worms.

SPISSANTIA, Incrassantia.

SPIT, Sputum.

SPIT'AL, MINERAL WATERS OF. The village of Spital is situate on the south side of the Tweed, near Tweedmouth. The springs there contain chloride of calcium, sulphate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime. They act as saline cathartics.

SPITH'AMA, *Dorans*. A measure of twelve fingers' breadth.

SPITTING, Exspuition.

SPITTLE, Saliva—s. Sweet, see Salivation.

SPLANCHNA, Entrails.

SPLANCHNECTOP'IA, *Splanchnodias'tasis*, *Situs perver'sus* seu *anom'alus intestino'rurum*; from *σπλαγγων*, 'an intestine,' *εκ*, 'out of,' and *τοπος*, 'place.' Misplacement or ectopia of the intestines.

SPLANCHNELMINTHA, Worms.

SPLANCHNEURYS'MA, from *σπλαγγων*, 'an intestine,' and *ευρυνω*, 'I dilato.' Morbid dilatation of the intestines.

SPLANCHNIC, *Splanchn'icus*, *Vis'ceral*, from *σπλαγγων*, 'viscus.' Relating or belonging to the viscera.

SPLANCHNIC CAV'ITIES are the three great cavities of the body;—those of the cranium, chest, and abdomen.

SPLANCHNIC NERVES belong to the great sympathetic, and are two in number on each side. They are distinguished into:—1. The *great splanchnic nerve*, (F.) *Grand splanchnal* (Ch.). Its roots—four or five in number, come from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and sometimes the 10th, thoracic ganglia. They descend inwards, on the sides of the vertebral column, beneath the pleura, and unite into a single trunk, which enters the abdomen through a separation of the fleshy fibres of the pillars of the diaphragm; passes behind the stomach, and divides into several branches, which pass into the semilunar ganglion. 2. The *lesser splanchnic nerve*, *Renal nerve*, (F.) *Splanchnique accessoire* of Walther, *Petit splanchnal*, (Ch.) is composed of two distinct branches, proceeding from the 10th and 11th thoracic ganglion, which unite on the 12th dorsal vertebra into a cord, that pierces the diaphragm singly; enters the abdomen, and divides into two branches, one of which anastomoses with the greater splanchnic nerve, whilst the other sends its filaments to the renal and solar plexuses.

SPLANCH'NICA. Medicines adapted to diseases of the bowels. Also, the 2d order of the class *Calicea* of Good; defined,—diseases affecting the collatitious viscera, and characterized by disquiet or diseased action in the organs auxiliary to the digestive process, without primary inflammation.

SPLANCHNODIASTASIS, Splanchnectopia.

SPLANCHNOD'YNE, from *σπλαγγων*, 'a viscus,' and *δύνη*, 'pain.' Pain in the bowels.

SPLANCHNOGRAPHIA, Splanchnography.

SPLANCHNOGRAPHY, *Splanchnogra'phia*, from *σπλαγγων*, 'a viscus,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which treats of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOLITHI'ASIS; from *σπλαγγων*, 'a viscus,' and *λίθος*, 'a stone.' The formation of a calculous concretion in any viscus.

SPLANCHNOL'OGY, *Splanchnolog'ia*, from *σπλαγγων*, 'a viscus,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the viscera:—also, Splanchnography.

SPLANCHNOPATHI'A, from *σπλαγγων*, 'a viscus,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' A disease of the intestines.

SPLANCHNOSCLERO'SIS, from *σπλαγγων*, 'a viscus,' and *σκληρος*, 'hard.' Induration of a viscus.

SPLANCHNOT'OMY, *Splanchnotom'ia*, *Splanchnot'omē*, from *σπλαγγων*, 'a viscus,' and *τομω*, 'I cut.' Dissection or anatomy of the viscera.

SPLAYFOOT, see Kyllosis.

SPLEEN, *Lien*, *Hepar sinistrum* seu *adulte-ri'num*, (F.) *Rate*. A soft, spongy, parenchymatous organ; of a more or less deep violet red, situate deeply in the left hypochondrium, below the diaphragm, above the colon, between the great tuberosity of the stomach and the cartilages of the false ribs, and above and anterior to the kidney. Its ordinary length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; its thickness 2; and its weight 8 ounces. Its parenchyma, which is bathed in blood, contains a multitude of grayish, soft, and semi-transparent granulations—*splenic corpuscles* or *Malpighian bodies* of the spleen. It is covered by a serous membrane, furnished by the peritoneum; and by a proper coat, of a fibrous nature, which is intimately united with it, and transmits into its interior delicate, solid, and very elastic prolongations—*trabeculae*. At its inner edge is a fissure, by which the vessels and nerves enter the organ. The functions of the spleen are unknown. One of the latest opinions is, that it belongs to the lymphatic system; and acts as a diverticulum to the vascular system.

SPLEEN, Hypochondriasis—s. Malpighian bodies of the, see Spleen—s. Supernumerary, *Lien-culus*.

SPLEENWORT, Asplenium, A. filix foemina, Asplenium scolopendrium—s. Bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

SPLENAL'GIA, *Neural'gia lie'nis*, *Sple'nicæ*, *Splenodyn'ia*, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the spleen.

SPLENALGIA BENGALENSIS, see Cachexia, splenic—s. Phlegmonodea, Splenitis—s. Subinflammatoria chronica, Splenoncus.

SPLENATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia Lie'nis*, from *σπλην*, 'spleen,' and *atroph'ia*, 'atrophy.' Wasting or atrophy of the spleen.

SPLENAUXE, Splenoncus.

SPLENECTAMA, Splenoparectama.

SPLENECTASIS, Splenoparectama.

SPLENECTOM'IA, *Splenec'tomē*, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' *εκ*, 'out of,' and *τομω*, 'I cut.' Extirpation of the spleen.

SPLENECTOP'IA, *Dislocat'io lie'nis* seu *sple-nis*; from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *εκτασος*, 'out of place.' Dislocation of the spleen. Not a common occurrence.

SPLENEMPHRAX'IS, *Splenophraz'ia*, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *εμφρασσω*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the spleen.—Vogel. See Splenoncus.

SPLENES, Hypochondriasis.

SPLENET'ICUS, *Sple'nicus*, *Splenit'icus*, *Lien-oc'cus*, (F.) *Rat'leux*. That which relates to the spleen: one labouring under diseased spleen. A medicine adapted for diseases of the spleen.

SPLENIC, *Sple'nicus*, *Sple'nius*, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen.' That which relates to the spleen.

SPLENIC ARTERY. It arises from the cœliac; and passes from right to left, forming many windings along the upper edge of the pancreas, which lodges it in a special groove. It reaches the fissure of the spleen, and divides into several branches that enter the organ. In its course it furnishes the pancreatic, left gastro-splenic, and the *vasa brevia*.

SPLENIC CACHEXIA, see Cachexia splenica—s. Corpulesces, see Spleen.

SPLENIC PLEXUS is a nervous network, which proceeds from the cœliac plexus, and accompanies the splenic artery, sending secondary plexuses to each division.

SPLENIC VEIN arises from the spleen, and accompanies the splenic artery; proceeding from left to right, to unite with the superior mesenteric vein, and to form, with it, the abdominal vena porta. In its course, it receives veins corresponding to the *vasa brevia*, the right and left gastro-splenic, the duodenal, pancreatic, coronaria ventriculi, and inferior mesenteric veins.

SPLENICA, Splenalgia. Also, medicines which affect the spleen.—Pereira.

SPLENICUS, Spleneticus, Splenic.

SPLENIOLA, Compress.

SPLENIS TUMOR, Ague cake.

SPLENISATION, Splenization.

SPLENISCUS, Compress.

SPLENITICUS, Splenic.

SPLENI'TIS, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the spleen. *Empres'ma splenitis, Inflammatio lie'nis, I. splenis, Splenal'gia phlegmono'dea,* (F.) *Inflammation de la Rate.* A rare disease, characterized by local pain, swelling, and heat, which sometimes terminates by suppuration. It must be treated like other inflammations.

SPLENIUM, Compress—s. *Corporis Callosi,* see *Corpus callosum*—s. *Cruciatum, Croix de Malte.*

SPLENIUS, *S. Cap'itis, S. Colli,* (F.) *Cervico-dorso-mastoidien et duro-trachélien, Cervico-mastoidien* (Ch.), *Posterior mastoid muscle.* So called from its resemblance to the spleen of certain animals. A muscle situate at the posterior part of the neck, and upper part of the back. It is much broader above than below, where it terminates in a point. It is attached, by its inner edge, to the spinous processes of the first five dorsal vertebrae; to that of the 7th cervical, and to the inferior part of the posterior cervical ligament. By its upper extremity, it is attached to the transverse processes of the first two cervical vertebrae, to the mastoid process, and to the posterior surface of the occipital bone. Some have considered this muscle to be formed of two portions, which they have called *Splenius colli,* and *Splenius cap'itis.* The splenius extends the head, inclines it, and rotates it. If the splenii of each side act together, they extend the head.

SPLENIZA'TION, *Splenizatio,* (F.) *Splénisation,* from *σπλην*, 'the spleen.' A term applied to the state of the lung in the first or second stage of pneumonia in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen.

SPLENOCE'LE, *Her'nia liena'lis,* from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *ελην*, 'a tumour.' Hernia formed by the spleen.

SPLENODYNIA, Splenalgia.

SPLENOG'RAPHY, *Splenograph'ia,* from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the spleen.

SPLENOHÆ'MIA, (F.) *Splénohémie,* from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *αίμα*, 'blood.' Congestion or hyperæmia of the spleen, a common phenomenon in many diseases, especially in typhoid and intermittent fevers.

SPLENOID, *Splenoid'ea, Spleno'dea,* from *σπλην*, 'spleen,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Spleen-like. Having the appearance of the spleen.

SPLENOL'OGY, *Splenolog'ia,* from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the spleen.

SPLÉNONCIE, Splenoncus.

SPLENON'CUS, *Megalosple'nia, Hypertroph'ia* seu *Supernutrit'io splenis* seu *lie'nis, Intumescen'tia* seu *Infarctus* seu *Physcon'ia lie'nis, Splenal'gia subinflammato'ria chron'ica, Splenemphra'is, Splenau'z'e, Hypersplenotroph'ia, Lien ingens,* (F.) *Splénocie, Hypertrophie de la Rate;* from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' Tumefaction of the spleen. See Ague cake.

SPLENOPAREC'TAMA, *Splene'ctama, Splenoparec'tasis, Splene'ctasis,* from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *παρισκταμα*, 'excessive volume.' Excessive enlargement of the spleen.—Ploucquet.

SPLENOPARECTASIS, Splenoparectama.

SPLENOPHRAXIA, Splenemphraxia.

SPLENORRHAG'IA, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *ραγη*, 'rupture.' Hemorrhage from the spleen.

SPLENOSCIR'RHUS, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *σκιρρος*, 'hardness.' Scirrhus or cancer of the spleen.

SPLENOT'OMY, *Splenotom'ia, Splenot'omie,* from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *τομή*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the spleen.

SPLINT, Teut. *Splinter,* from *splijten*, 'to split'; *Hastel'la, Ass'ula, Asser'culum, Plag'ula, Narthex, Fer'ula,* (F.) *Attelle, Éclisse.* A flexible and resisting lamina of wood, used in the treatment of fractures, to keep the fragments in apposition, and prevent their displacement. Splints are made of iron, wood, bark of trees, leather, gutta percha, pasteboard, &c. They are generally padded, and are fixed by a roller or by tapes, according to circumstances.

SPLINTER, (F.) *Équille.* Same etymon. This term is sometimes applied to a small portion of wood, which occasionally enters the skin, and gives occasion to much irritation until it is removed.—*Acu'leus lign'eus,* (F.) *Écharde.*

It is also applied to fragments that separate from a fractured or diseased bone.

SPLITROCK, *Heuchera cortusa.*

SPODIUM GRÆCORUM, *Album græcum.*

SPOLIARIUM, *Apodyterium.*

SPO'LIATIVE, *Spoliat'iva,* from *spolio,* 'I take away.' *Phlebotom'ia spoliat'iva,* (F.) *Nigante spoliative.* Blood-letting, used for the purpose of diminishing the mass of blood.

SPOLIATORIUM, *Apodyterium.*

SPONDYLAL'GIA, *Spondylodyn'ia,* from *σπονδυλος*, 'a vertebra,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the vertebrae. *Cacorrhachitis.* See *Vertebral Disease.*

SPONDYLARTHRI'TIS, from *σπονδυλος*, 'a vertebra,' *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Gouty or rheumatic inflammation of the spinal column.

SPONDYLARTHROCAE, *Vertebral disease.*

SPONDYLI, *Vertebrae.*

SPONDYLIS, *Coccyx.*

SPONDYLI'TIS, *Inflammatio vertebrae,* from *σπονδυλος*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the vertebrae.

SPONDYLIUM, *Coccyx, Heraclæum spondylium.*

SPONDYLOCAE, *Vertebral disease.*

SPONDYLODYNIA, *Spondylalgia.*

SPONDYLOPATHI'A, from *σπονδυλος*, 'a vertebra,' and *παθος*, 'a disease.' A disease of the vertebral column.

SPONDYLOPYOSIS, Vertebral disease.

SPONDYLUS, σπονδύλος. A vertebra; and, especially, the two large cervical vertebrae. Also, the vertebra.

SPONGE, BASTARD, Alcyonium.

SPONGI. The tumefied glands of the neck.

SPONGIA, *Spongos*, *Sphongus*, *Spongia officinalis*, *Spongia Marina*, *Sponge*, (F.) *Éponge*. An organized marine substance, of the great class of Zoophytes, met with in many seas, but especially in the Mediterranean and Arabian. It is supple, elastic, porous, and capable of absorbing fluids in which it may be placed, and of thus increasing in size. It is employed in surgery, for cleansing or washing; for absorbing acrid discharges from ulcers; suppressing hemorrhage when the mouth of the vessel can be compressed by it, and for forming tents for dilating wounds; in which case, the sponge is immersed in melting wax, and cooled before being used. It is then called *Prepared Sponge* or *Sponge Tent*.

SPONGIA ASSA, S. Usta.—Cynosbati, Bedegar.

SPONGIA USTA, S. Assa, *Carbo spongia*, *Burnt Sponge*, contains carbonate and phosphate of lime, carbonate of soda, charcoal, and iodine. It is used in bronchocoele, scrofulous affections, and herpetic eruptions; and its good effects seem to be dependent upon iodine. It is made by cutting sponge into pieces, and heating it, that any extraneous matter may be separated; burning it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable, and, lastly, rubbing it into very fine powder.—Ph. U. S.

SPONGIÆ LAPIS. A name given to small friable stones found in sponge. They were formerly esteemed lithontriptic.

SPONGIODES, Spongoid.

SPONGIOLE, *Spongiolum*: from σπγγιον, 'a small sponge.' The soft succulent extremity of the fibrils or true roots of a plant, by which it absorbs or sucks up fluid. Similar spongioles have been supposed to exist at the terminations of the absorbents in animals.

SPONGION. Ancient name of an epithem made of goats' dung: and also of a malagma, which was considered capable of absorbing the serum in dropsies, like a sponge.—Paulus, Gorræus.

SPONGIOSUM (OS), Ethmoid bone.

SPONGIOSUS, Spongoid.

SPONGOID, *Spongoidea*, *Spongioidea*, *Spongioidea*, from σπγγια, 'sponge,' and είδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling sponge. Of the nature of sponge.

SPONGOID INFLAMMATION, Hæmatodes fungus.

SPONGOID TISSUE, (F.) *Tissu spongoïde*. An adventitious spongy tissue, found in cases of rickets.—Guérin.

SPONGOS, Tonsil.

SPONSA SOLIS, *Calendula officinalis*.

SPONTANEOUS, *Spontaneus*, from sponte, 'voluntarily.' That which occurs of itself, or without any manifest external cause. Evacuations are termed *spontaneous*, which are not produced by medicine. *Spontaneous lactation* is that which is not the result of fatigue. Diseases are also *spontaneous* which supervene without apparent cause. *Spontaneous Amputation* is the separation of a limb from the fetus in utero.

SPONTANEOUS EVOLUTION, see Evolution—S. Version. Evolution, spontaneous.

SPONTÉPARITÉ, Generation, spontaneous.

SPONWOOD, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Tilia*.

SPORADIC, *Sporades*, *Sporadici*, *Morbi dispersi*, *Morbi sparsi*, from σπριπειν, 'to spread.' Diseases are so called which supervene indifferently in every season and situation, from acci-

dental causes, and independently of any epidemic or contagious influence.

SPORE, *Sporule*, *Sporum*, *Sporulum*, from σπειρω, 'I sow.' The reproductive body in cryptogamous plants, which is analogous to the seed of phanerogamous plants.

SPORIDIUM; same etymon. The reproductive body in algaecious plants, which resembles the spore of other plants.

SPORULE, Spore.

SPORUM, Spore.

SPOTS, GERMINAL, see Molecule.

SPOTS, RED, (F.) *Taches rouges*, *Rose spots*. Small red spots which appear in typhoid fever, from the 8th to the 15th day of the disease. They are most frequently seen on the lower and middle portions of the chest, and upper part of the abdomen.

SPOTS, ROSE, Spots, red.

SPRAIN, corrupted from strain:—*Subluxatio*, *Distortio*, *Dia'trophê*, *Dia'strem'ma*, *Luxatio imperfecta*, *Exarthre'ma*, *Exarthro'sis*, *Strem'ma*, *Thlasma Strem'ma*; a wrench, (F.) *Détorse*, *Entorse*, *Foulure*. A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding the joints. According to the degree of the sprain, the fibrous parts of the joint may be simply stretched, or they may be ruptured. This affection, which has been regarded as incomplete luxation, occurs, particularly, in the ginglymoid joints;—as in the foot, wrist, knee, &c. The violence causes an afflux of blood; the serum of the blood is poured out, and often the blood itself, owing to the rupture of vessels; and inflammation arises, which ends in resolution or induration. Local, antiphlogistic applications are required, with perfect rest; and, when the inflammatory action has subsided, cold pumping and friction, with the application of a plaster and bandage, will afford support till the parts affected recover their due tone.

SPRAT, YELLOW-BILLED, *Clupea thryssa*.

SPRUCE BEER, *White Spruce Beer*. A beer made as follows: To 10 gallons of water, add 6 pounds of sugar, and 4 oz. of essence of spruce. Add yeast, and bottle, when ready. It is grateful and antiscorbatic.

SPRUCE BEER POWDERS may be formed of white sugar, ℥j, and ℥ij; soda subcarb., gr. xxvj; essence of spruce, gr. x, in each blue paper; and acid of tartar, ℥ss in each white paper. For half a pint of water.

SPUITIO, Exspuition.

SPUMA ARGENTI, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*—s. *Cerevisia*, *Yeast*—s. *Trium draconum*, *Antimonium muriatum*.

SPUMEUX, Frothy.

SPUMOSUS, Frothy.

SPUNK, *Boletus ignarius*.

SPUR, Sax. *ƿpur*, (F.) *Éperon des Artères*. The angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk.

SPUR, Ergot.

SPURGE, **CAPER**, *Euphorbia lathyris*—s. *Cypress*, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*—s. *Flax*, *Daphne gnidium*—s. *Flowering large*, *Euphorbia corollata*—s. *Garden*, *Euphorbia lathyris*—s. *Greater*, *Euphorbia palustris*—s. *Ipecacuanha*, *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*—s. *Laurel*, *Daphne laureola*—s. *Marsh*, *Euphorbia palustris*—s. *Olive*, *Cneorum tricoecum*—s. *Olive*, *Daphne mezereum*—s. *Sea*, *Euphorbia paralias*.

SPUTA, PRUNE JUICE, see Prune Juice.

SPUTAMEN, *Saliva*, *Sputum*.

SPUTAMENTUM, *Saliva*, *Sputum*.

SPUTATIO, Exspuition.

SPUTATION, Exspuition.

SPUTUM, Plural, *Sputa*, *Apochrem'ma*, *Chrem'ma*, *Empty'ma*, *Sputa'men*, *Pty'olon*, *Pty'd'ma*,

Spit, from *spuere*, *sputum*, 'to spit.' (F.) *Crachat*. The secretions ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting. It is composed of saliva, and of the mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and fauces, and often by the membrane of the larynx and bronchia. The sputa are, sometimes, called *eruginous*, when of a greenish-yellow colour; *gummy*, when they resemble a thick solution of gum; *frothy*, (F.) *mousseux*, when covered with froth; *rubiginous*, (F.) *rubiginoux* ou *rouillés*, when of a reddish-yellow; and *streaked*, (F.) *striés*, when mixed with lines of blood. Also, saliva.

SPUTUM CRUENTUM, Hæmoptysis — s. Dulce, Saccharorrhœa pulmonalis — s. Oris, Salivation — s. Saccharatum, Saccharorrhœa pulmonalis — s. Sanguinis, Hæmoptysis.

SQUALLING, Vagitus.

SQUAMA, Scale, Table.

SQUAMÆ, Scaly diseases.

SQUAMARIA, Plumbago Europæa.

SQUAMEUX, Squamous.

SQUAMIFORMIS, Squamous.

SQUAMOUS, *Squamo'us*, *Lepidoi'des*, *Lepido'des*, *Squamiformis*, *Scaly*; from *squama*, 'a scale.' That which relates to or resembles a scale.

SQUAMOUS PORTION of the temporal bone, (F.) *Portion squameuse* ou *écailleuse du Temporal*, is the upper part of the temporal, so called from a fancied resemblance to a scale.

SQUAMOUS SUTURE, *Sutu'ra squamo'ea*, *S. mendo'ea* seu *lepidoi'des* seu *lepidi'des*, *Sutu'ra cranii squamo'ea*, (F.) *Suture squameuse* ou *écailleuse*. The suture which unites the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the parietal.

Certain *scaly* cutaneous affections are also called *squamous*, (F.) *equameux*. See *Scale*.

SQUARE STALK, *Monarda coccinea*.

SQUAW-MINT, *Hedeoma*.

SQUAW-ROOT, *Actæa racemosa*, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

SQUAW-WEED, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

SQUEAMISHNESS, *Pastidium cibi*.

SQUEAZINESS, *Nausea*.

SQUELETTE, *Skeleton*.

SQUELETTOLOGIE, *Skeletology*.

SQUILL, *Scilla* — s. *Vinegar* of, *Acetum scillæ*.

SQUILLA, *Scilla*.

SQUINANCIE, *Cynanche*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SQUINANCY, COMMON, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SQUINANTHIA, *Cynanche*.

SQUINANTHUS, *Juncus odoratus*.

SQUINE, *Smilax China*.

SQUINSY, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SQUINT-EYED, see *Strabismus*.

SQUINTER, see *Strabismus*.

SQUINTING, *Strabismus*.

SQUIRRE, *Scirrhus*.

SQUIRREL CORN, *Dicentra Canadensis*.

SQUIRROGASTRIE, *Scirrhogastria*.

SQUIRRUS, *Scirrhus*.

SQUIRT, *Syringe*.

STACHELBERG, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Stachelberg Springs* are far down in the valley of the Linth, in Switzerland. The waters are sulphureous, and are much visited by gouty and rheumatic invalids.

STACHYS FÛETIDA, *Galeopsis*.

STACTE, *Myrrha*.

STADE, *Stage*.

STADIUM, *Period*, *Stage*.

STADIUM ACNES seu *STASIOS*. The period of the height of a disease.

STADIUM ANNIHILATIO'NIS seu *CONVALESCENTIE* seu *RECONVALESCENTIE*. The period of recovery from disease.

STADIUM AUGMENTI seu *INCREMENTI MORBI*. The period or stage of increase of a disease.

STADIUM CALORIS, *Stage*, (hot) — s. *Convalescentis*, *S. annihilationis*.

STADIUM DECREMENTI. The period or stage of decrease of a disease.

STADIUM FRIGORIS, *Stage*, (cold) — s. *Incrementi Morbi*, *S. Augmenti morbi* — s. *Latentis Contagii*, *Prodromus* — s. *Opportunitatis*, *Prodromus* — s. *Prodromorum*, *Prodromus* — s. *Reconvalescentiæ*, *S. Annihilationis*.

STAFF, (D.) *Sta'f*. An instrument of great importance in lithotomy, — being the director for the gorget or knife. It is made of steel; and the handle is flat and rough, in order that it may be more securely held. The groove is on its convex surface.

STAFF TREE, CLIMBING, *Celastrus scandens*.

STAFFA, *Stapes*.

STAG'S PIZZLE, see *Cervus*.

STAGE, *Sta'dium*, (F.) *Estage*, *Étage*, *Stade*. The period or degree of a disease; especially the period of an intermittent: — as the *cold stage*, — *sta'dium fri'goris* — *hot stage*, &c.

STAGGERWEED, *Delphinium*.

STA'GIUM. The sixth part of an ounce.

STAGMA, from *στα'ζε*, 'I distil'; *Stag'ma*. Any distilled liquid or liquor.

STAGMA, *Gutta*.

STAGNATION, *Stagna'tio*, from *stagnare*, 'to form a pond.' Accumulation and retardation of fluids in any part of the body.

STAGNUM CHYLI, *Receptaculum chyli*.

STAHLIAN. One who follows the doctrine of *Stahl*.

STAHL'IANISM. The doctrine of *Stahl*, which considered every vital action under the direction and presidency of the soul. See *Animist*.

STALAGMA, *Stagma*.

STALAGMITIS CAMBOGIOI'DES, *S. Cambogia*. Gamboge was long ascribed to this fancied Ceylonese plant. It is now known, that the name was given by Murray to specimens of two distinct trees of different genera. See *Cambogia*.

STALAGMOS, *Distillation*.

STALVICUS, *Incarناس*.

STAMMERING, *Balbuties* — s. of the *Fingers*, *Cramp*, *writers'*.

STAMPING MILL, see *Pulverisation*.

STANGOS, *Tin*.

STANNI MURIAS, *Tin*, *muriate* of — s. *Oxyduli murias*, *Tin*, *muriate* of — s. *Pulvis*, see *Tin*.

STANNIOLUM, *Tinfoil*.

STANNUM, *Tin* — s. *Cinereum*, *Bismuth* — s. *Foliatum*, *Tinfoil* — s. *Glaciale*, *Bismuth* — s. *Granulatum*, see *Tin* — s. *Indicum*, *Zincum*.

STAPÉDIEN, *Stapedius*.

STAPÉDIUS, *Stapes*, (F.) *Stapédien*, *Pyramidal-stapédien*. A muscle of the middle ear, which draws the stapes obliquely upwards.

STAPES, *Stapha*, *Staffa*, 'a stirrup.' (F.) *Étrier*. The innermost of the small bones of the ear, so called because it resembles a stirrup. It is situated horizontally in the cavity of the tympanum. Its head, which is directed outwards, is articulated with the os orbiculare. Its base faces inwards, and is applied to the fenestra ovalis, which it closes imperfectly, and to the membrane of which it is united. Its branches are one anterior, and the other posterior. They are curved; and the space between them is parabolic. Surgeons have given the name *Stapes* to a bandage used in bleeding from the foot; which forms a figure of 8 around the ankles.

STAPHA, *Stapes*.

STAPHIS, *Delphinium staphisagria*.

STAPHISAGRIA, *Delphinium staphisagria*.

STAPHISAIGRE, *Delphinium staphisagria*.

STAPHYLŒMATO'MA, from *σταφυλή*, 'the uvula,' and *hæmatoma*. A tumour formed by effusion of blood beneath the mucous membrane of the uvula.

STAPHYLĀGRA, *Staphylepartes*.

STAPHYLE, *Uvula*, see *Vitis vinifera*.

STAPHYLEPAR'TES, from *σταφυλή*, 'the uvula,' and *παίρω*, 'I lift up.' *Staphylagra*. An instrument for laying hold of, and removing the uvula. — Paulus.

STAPHYLINI, see *Azygos muscle* — s. *Medii*, see *Azygos muscle*.

STAPHYLINO-PHARYNGEUS, *Palato-pharyngeus*.

STAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS, *Circumflexus*.

STAPHYLIS, *Nipple*.

STAPHYLITIS, *Uvulitis*.

STAPHYLIUM, *Nipple*.

STAPHYLODIALYSIS, *Cionis*, *Staphylodema*.

STAPHYLŒDE'MA, *Angi'na uvula'ris*, *Dysphagia uvulo'sa*, *Hypostaphylē*, *Hypostaphylit'is*, *Staphyloidal'ysis*, *Prolapsus seu Propt'is u'vulae*, *Causis u'vulae*, *Hymas*, *Himanto'ma*, *Himanto'sis*, *Staphylon'eus*, *Staphylon'cia*, *Ede'ma u'vulae*, *Productio uvulae à pituit'â*, *U'vula decid'ua seu relax'ata*, *Oras'pedon*. Relaxation and tumefaction of the uvula, which, either from inflammation or infiltration, hangs down so as to occasion difficult deglutition, cough, &c. Scarification, astringent gargles, and, if necessary, excision, constitute the treatment.

STAPHYLO'MA, from *σταφυλή*, 'a grape.' *Usa'tio*, *Myoceph'alum*, *Myioceph'alum*, *Parop'sis* *Staphylo'ma*, *Staphylo'ma*, *Polygro'ma*. A name given to different tumours of the anterior surface of the globe of the eye.

STAPHYLOMA CONICUM, *Staphyloma of the cornea* — s. *Pellucidum conicum*, *Staphyloma of the cornea*.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE CORNEA, *Sugar-loaf Cornea*, *Con'ical Cornea*, *Con'ical hydrorhthalm'ia*, *Staphylo'ma con'icum*, *S. pellucidum con'icum*, *Conorhthalm'ia*, *Prolap'sus cor'neae*, *Ceraton'eus*, *Hypercerato'sis*, *Hypercer'asis*, is an unequal, embossed, bluish or whitish, round or conical tumour; of variable size; formed by the projection of the transparent cornea, which is sometimes extenuated and distended, at others thickened.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE IRIS is the disease described by Scarpa under the name *Procidencia Iridis*. It is hernia of the iris, through an accidental opening of the cornea. Also, *iridæuxesis*.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE SCLEROT'IC differs from the last, in the prominence existing on a part of the eye covered by the sclerotic, which is much thinner.

STAPHYLOMA UVEÆ, *Iridæuxesis*.

STAPHYLONCIA, *Staphylodema*.

STAPHYLONCUS, *Staphylodema*.

STAPHYLOPLAS'TIC, *Staphyloplas'ticus*, from *σταφυλή*, 'the uvula,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' An epithet applied to the operation for replacing the soft palate, when it has been lost.

STAPHYLOR'RAPHY, *Velosynth'esis*, *Staphylorrhaph'ia*, *Ktionorrhaph'ia*, *Cionorrhaph'ia*, *Uranorrhaphê*, *Uranorrhaph'ia*, *Uranicorrhaph'ia*, *Uranicor'rhapê*, from *σταφυλή*, 'the uvula,' and *ραφή*, 'a suture.' The operation for uniting a cleft palate. It consists in paring the edges of the cleft; passing ligatures through them, and bringing them together.

STAPHYLOSIS, *Staphyloma*.

STAPHYLOT'OMY, *Staphylo'tomia*, from *σταφυλή*, 'the uvula,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' Amputation of the uvula.

STAR-APPLE, **BROAD-LEAVED**, *Chryso-phyllum cainito* — s. *Blazing*, *Aletris farinosus* — s. *Bloom*, *Spigelia Marilandica* — s. *Grass*, *Aletris farinosa*, *Hypoxy's erecta* — s. *Knap-weed*, *Centaurea calcitrappa* — s. *Stroke*, *Coup-de-soleil* — s. *Wort*, *Aletris farinosa* — s. *Wort*, *golden*, *Bubonium*.

STARBECK SPA. A chalybeate spring at Harrogate.

STARCH, *Amylum* — s. *Blus*, *Smalt*.

STARCH, IODIDE OF, *Iod'idium seu Iodure'tum Am'gli*, *Am'glum ioda'tum*, (F.) *Iodure d'Amidon*; prepared by triturating iodine and starch, is said to have the eutrophic effects of iodine; but, by some, is esteemed inert. Dose, four to six grains.

STARCH, POTATO, see *Solanum tuberosum* — s. *Sugar*, *Glucose*.

STARKEY'S PILLS, see *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*.

STASE, *Stasis*.

STASIS, *στασις*, from *εστω*, 'I stop,' (F.) *Stase*. This word has nearly the same signification as stagnation. Stagnation, however, sometimes includes a morbid condition of the fluids, — *Stasis* never.

STASIS, *Station*.

STATIC. An epithet applied to the physical phenomena presented by organized bodies in contradistinction to the organic or vital.

STATICA SEPTI NA'R'IUM, *Appen'dix cutanea septi narium*. The cutaneous appendage to the septum narium.

STATICE CAROLINIA'NA of the United States, *American Thrift*, *Marsh Rose'mary*, *Marsh Root*, *Seaside Thrift*, *Inkroot*, *Sea Lavender*, is considered to be a mere variety of the staticæ limonium.

STATICE LIMO'NIUM, *S. Marit'imum*, *S. Behen rubrum*, *Limo'nium*, *L. majus seu vulgare*, *Behen*, *Sea Lavender*, *Red Behen*, *Behen Ackmar*, *Marsh Rosemary*, *Lavender Thrift*, (F.) *Behen rouge*. Family, *Plumbagineæ*. Sex. Syst. *Pentandria Pentagynia*. The roots have been esteemed astringent, tonic, and eminently antiseptic.

STATICE MARITIMUM, *S. limonium* — s. *Vulgare*, *S. limonium*.

STA'TION, *Sta'tio*, *Stasis*, *Status*, from *stare*, 'to stand.' The act of standing.

STA'TIONARY, *Stationarius*, from *stare*, 'to stand.' A name given by Sydenham and Stoll to certain diseases, which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere; and which prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others.

STATIS'TICS, MEDICAL, *Vital Statistics*, *Biostat'ica*, (F.) *Statistique médicale*. That part of medicine which relates to details — *medico-statistical* — connected with the mortality, salubrity, &c., of different countries and situations.

It has, also, been used in a wider sense to signify the same as *Numerical method*, (F.) *Méthode numérique*; which is applied to the systemization of medical facts, or to the use of numbers in the investigation of disease.

STATISTICS, VITAL, *Statistics*, *medical*.

STATURE, *Statu'ra*, *Meg'ethos*, *Magnitudo corporis*, from *sto*, *statum*, 'I stand.' The height of the human figure. The following table exhibits the results of several admeasurements, with the heights of some of the monkey species, on the authority of Mr. Lawrence.

	STATURE.	
	Feet.	In.
An Englishman,.....	5	4½
	to	
	5	00
An Englishwoman,.....	5	4
	to	
	5	00
European male skeleton,.....	5	8
Do.	5	5
A Negro at the Lunatic Hospital, Liver- pool,.....	5	10½
Another from Virginia,.....	5	5½
Another from the Gold Coast,.....	5	8
Another,.....	5	00
Negro skeleton,.....	4	11
Another,.....	5	7½
A Lascar,.....	5	4
Venus de Medici,.....	5	00
Tyson's Chimpanzé (<i>Simia Troglodytes</i>)	2	2
Mr. Abel's Orang Utang,.....	2	7
Camper's Do.	less than 30	
Mr. White's Monkey,.....	2	2

STATUS, Acme — s. Cruditatis, Crudity — s. Erethiticus, Nervous diathesis — s. Gastricus, *Embarras gastricus* — s. Nervosus, Nervous diathesis — s. Sthenicus, Sthenia — s. Verminosus, Helminthiasis.

STAVESACRE, Delphinium staphisagria.

STAXIS, *Apostax'ia*. A slight epistaxis or nasal hemorrhage. — Hippocrates.

STEAM-DOCTOR. A term applied to one who treats all or most diseases by steam.

STEAR, Pinguedo, Sebum.

STEARIN, see Pinguedo.

STEARINUM CETACEUM, Cetaceum.

STEARRHŒ'A, *Steatorrhœ'a*, *Seborrhœ'a*, *Seborrhag'ia*, *Smegmatorrhœ'a*, *Smegmorrhœ'a*, *Sebaceous Flux*, from *stear*, 'suet,' and *rho*, 'I flow.' Augmentation of secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin.

STEATITES, Polysarcia.

STEATOCE'LE, from *stear*, 'suet,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' A tumour formed by a collection of steatomatous matter in the scrotum.

STEATO'MA, *Tumor lar'deus*, from *stear*, 'suet.' *Sevat'io*, *Steat'osis*, *Empy'ma ency'stis steatoma*. An encysted tumour, whose contents are similar to fat.

STEATOPYGA, from *stear*, 'fat,' and *πυγη*, 'buttocks.' *Buttock-hump*. Fat buttocks; such as exist in the Hottentot females.

STEATORRHŒA, Stearrhœa.

STEATO'SIS, Steatoma.

STEATO'SIS CORDIS, *Degenerat'io adiposa cordis*, *Cardiethmolip'osis* and *Cardiomyolip'osis* (Piorry), *Fatty heart*. Unusual deposition of fat on the heart:—by some presumed to be occasionally a true adipous degeneration of the substance of the heart, which is probably incorrect.

STEATOZOON FOLLICULORUM, *Acarus Folliculorum*.

STEEL, Chalybs.

STEEPLE-BUSH, *Spirœa tomentosa*.

STEER'S OPODELDOCH, see *Opodeldoch*, Steer's.

STEGANOP'ODES, *στεγανοπ'οδες*, *Planip'edes*. They who have fat feet, or are web-footed, from *steyavos*, 'covered,' and *πους*, 'foot.'

STEGNO'SIS, *Steno'sis*, *Constipa'tio*, *Stipa'tio*, *Condensa'tio*, *Obstruc'tio*, from *steyvov*, 'I constrict.' Constriction or narrowness of the pores and vessels. Stricture. Constipation. Suppression of the evacuations. See *Arctatio*.

STEGNOTICA, Astringents.

STEIROSIS, Sterilitas.

STELENGIS, *Stridor dentium*.

STELLA, *Fascia stella'ta*, (F.) *Etoile*. A bandage, improperly compared to a star, because it is crossed like the letter X. This bandage is applied upon one or both shoulders. In the first case, it is called *simple*; in the second, *double*. It was employed in cases of fractures of the sternum, clavicle, and scapula; in luxations of the humerus, &c.

STELLA TERRÆ, *Plantago coronopus*.

STELLARIA MEDIA, *Aisine media*—s. *Scilla*, *Scilla*.

STELLATA RUPINA, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

STELOCHITIS, *Osteocolla*.

STENAGMUS, *Suspirium*.

STENAXIS, *Suspirium*.

STENIA, *Sthenia*.

STENICUS, *Activa*.

STENOBREGMATE, see *Cranium*.

STENOCARDIA, *Angina pectoris*, *Cardiostenosis*.

STENOCHO'RIA, *Stenochori'asis*. *Angustia*. Employed by some for contraction of the vagina.

STENOCHORIA INTESTINI RECTI, *Stricture of the rectum* — s. *Œsophagi*, *Dysphagia constricta*.

STENOMYCTE'RIA, from *steyvos*, 'narrow,' and *μυκτηρ*, 'nose.' Contraction of the nasal passages.

STENOSIS, *Stegnosis*.

STENOSTEGNOSIS, *Stenostenosis*.

STENOSTENO'SIS, *Stenostegno'sis*, from *Steno*, and *steyvov*, 'contraction.' *Obstruc'tio ductus Stenonia'na*. Narrowness or contraction of the duct of *Steno*.

STENOSTOM'IA, from *steyvos*, 'narrow,' and *στρωμα*, 'mouth.' Contraction of the mouth.

STENOTHORA'CES, from *steyvos*, 'narrow,' and *θωραξ*, 'the chest.' They who have narrow chests.

STENTOROPHO'NUS, from *στεινωρ*, *Stentor*, a Greek in the army before Troy; and *φωνη*, 'voice.' One who has a strong voice.

STEPHANE, *Crown*.

STEPHENS, MRS., REMEDY FOR THE STONE. This consisted of lime, prepared by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, made into pills with soap. A decoction was, also, administered, consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, with a portion of Alicant soap. Its virtues were dependent upon the lime and the tonic properties of the decoction. Hales, Hartley, Kirkpatrick, Lobb, and others, wrote in favour of this nostrum; and it was ultimately bought by the British parliament for £5000.

STERA, *Uterus*.

STERCORA'CEOUS, *Stercorarius*, *Dinchorret'icus*, *Ster'coral*, from *stercus*, 'dung.' *Fœcal*, *Fœcal*, (F.) *Stercoraire*, *Stercoral*.

The French use the term *Fistules stercoraires* for those which are kept up by the constant passage of fecal or *stercora'ceous matter*. The name *Stercoraires* is sometimes given, in derision, to those physicians who are fond of purging their patients: *à posteriori* has been similarly used.

STERCORAIRE, *Stercoraceous*.

STERCUS, *Excrement*, *Fimus* — s. *Anseris*, *Fimus anseris* — s. *Caninum album*, *Album Grœcum* — s. *Diaboli*, *Asafœtida* — s. *Equi non castrati*, *Fimus*.

STERCUS HUMANUM, *Homerda*. Human excrement.

STERCUS LACERTÆ, *Crocodilia*.

STEREOCYST'IS, from *steyvos*, 'hard,' and *κυστις*, 'cyst.' A hard steatoma.

STEREOS, *Solid*.

STEREOT'ICA, from *steyvos*, 'hard.' *Fortu-*

tous lesions or deformities affecting the hard parts. The 2d order, class *Tychica* of Good.

STER'ILE, *Ster'ilis*, *A'gonos*, *Aph'oros*, *Aph'oricus*, *Ablast'es*, *Infecund'us*, (F.) *Sterile*. Same etymon as *Sterilitas*. Not producing fruit: infecund.

STERILIS, *Sterile*.

STERILITAS, *Agon'ia*, *Steiro'sis*, *Stiro'sis*, *Agenne'sia*, *Agenne'sis*, *Infecund'itas*, *Steril'ity*, *Acy'e'sis*, *Bar'renness*, *Infecund'ity*, *Apho'ria*, *Atec'nia*, *Atoc'ia*, from *στερος*, or *στερος*, 'hard, barren.' Quality of that which is barren. Sterility may be *absolute* or *relative*. The former depends upon some vicious conformation of the genital organs, apparent or concealed, and occasionally admits of cure. Sterility is *relative* when a female does not conceive with one individual, but does with another. Sterility in females is often dependent upon a condition of the uterus characterized by membranous menstruation.

STERNAL, see *Sternal*.

STERNAL, *Sterna'lis*, from *sternum*, 'the breast bone.' Relating or appertaining to the sternum or breast bone.

STERNAL ASPECT. The aspect of the body where the sternum is situate.—Barclay. *Sternad* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify towards the sternal aspect.

STERNALGIA, *Angina pectoris*.

STERNO-CLAVIC'ULAR, *Sterno-clavicula'ris*. That which relates to the sternum and clavicle.

STERNO-CLAVIC'ULAR ARTICULA'TION is the union of the inner extremity of the clavicle with a round facette at each side of the superior extremity of the sternum. In this articulation there are, besides the incrusting cartilages, two radiated *sterno-clavicular*, (F.) *Sterno-claviculaires rayonnées*; one anterior, and one posterior—an *inter-clavicular ligament*, extending between the two clavicles, and two synovial capsules, separated by an *inter-articular fibro-cartilage*. The costo-clavicular ligament may also be considered to belong to this articulation.

STERNO-CLAVIO-MASTOÏDIEN, *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*—s. *Cleido-hyoideus*, *Sterno-hyoideus*.

STERNO-CLEIDO BRACHIALIS, *Pectoralis major*.

STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOÏDEUS, *Sterno-mastoideus*, *Cleido-mastoideus*, *Mastoideus*, *Mastoideus anterior*, *Nuta'tor cap'itis*; (F.) *Sterno-clavio-mastoidien*, *Sterno-mastoidien*; from *στερον*, 'the sternum,' *κλεις*, 'the clavicle,' and *μαστος*, 'the mastoid process.' A muscle situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is long and flattened: simple, above: and divided into two portions below; where it is inserted into the anterior and superior part of the sternum, and the inner quarter of the clavicle. Above, it terminates at the mastoid process, which it embraces, at the neighbouring part of the temporal bone, and at the outer third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone. It carries the head forward; inclines, and rotates it to one side. When both contract, they bend the head directly forwards.

STERNO-COSTAL, *Triangularis sterni*—s. *Costo-clavio-humeral*, *Pectoralis major*—s. *Dymnia*, see *Somatodynia*—s. *Humeral*, *Pectoralis major*.

STERNO-HYOÏDEUS, *Sterno-cleido-hyoideus*, *Sterno-hyoideus*, *Hyoideus primus*; from *στερον*, 'the sternum,' and *υοειδης*, 'the os hyoides.' A muscle situate at the anterior part of the neck; inserted, above, at the inferior edge of the body of the hyoid bone; below, into the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum;—at the posterior part of the sterno-clavicular articulation, and sometimes into the cartilage of the first rib. It depresses the os hyoides.

STERNO-MASTOÏDIEN, *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*—s. *Pubien*, *Rectus abdominis*.

STERNO-THYROÏDEUS, *Sterno-thyroïdes*, *Bron'chius*. A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the neck. It is attached, above, to the oblique line seen on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage; and terminates, below, at the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum, and the cartilage of the second rib. When it contracts, it depresses the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides, by the medium of the thyro-hyoid membrane.

STERNODYNIA SYNCOPALIS, *Angina pectoris*—s. *Syncoptica* et *Palpitans*, *Angina pectoris*.

STERNO-OMPHALODYMIA, see *Somatodymia*.

STERNUM, *Sternon*, from *στερος*, 'solid'; *Pectus*, *Os asser* seu *pectoris* seu *xiphoides* seu *gladi'oli* seu *ensifor'me*, *Scutum cordis*, *Breast Bone*, *Hæmal Spine* of Owen. An azygous symmetrical bone, situate at the fore-part of the chest. It is flat; broad above; narrower in the middle; and terminates, below, by a pointed cartilage—the xiphoid. It has an *anterior* or *cutaneous surface*, a *posterior* or *mediastinal*—a *superior* or *clavicular extremity*, and an *inferior* or *abdominal*. It is articulated with the clavicles and the seven upper ribs on each side, by means of their cartilages. According to Bèclard, it is formed of six principal bones, which he names, from their position, 1. *Primi-sternal* or *clavi-sternal*: 2. *Duo-sternal*: 3. *Tri-sternal*: 4. *Quarti-sternal*: 5. *Quinti-sternal*: 6. *Ultimi-sternal* or *ensisternal*.

STERNUMENTUM, Sneezing.

STERNUTAMENTORIA, *Achillea ptarmica*.

STERNUTAMENTUM, Sneezing.

STERNUTATIO, Sneezing.

STERNUTATOIRE, *Sternutatory*.

STERNUTATORY, *Sternutato'rius*, from *sternutare*, 'to sneeze.' *Sternutamentum*, *Errh'inum*, *Ptar'micum*, *Anarrh'inum*, (F.) *Sternutatoire*. A substance which provokes sneezing; as tobacco, &c.—See *Errhine*.

STERTEUR, *Stertor*.

STERTOR, *Ronchus* or *Rhonchus*, *Renchus*, *Rhencus*, (F.) *Sterteur*, *Ronflement*, from *stertere*, 'to snore.' The deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy. Such respiration is said to be *stertor'ous*; *Respiratio stertuo'sa* seu *stertens* seu *stertoro'sa*.

STERTOROUS, see *Stertor*.

STETHÆ'MIA, *Hyperæ'mia Pulmo'num* seu *Pec'toris*, *Conges'tio Pulmonum* seu *Pectoris*, (F.) *Hyperémie des Poumons*, *Congestion des Poumons*. Hyperæmia of the lungs. Congestion or accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels.

STETHOCATHARSIS, Expectoration.

STETHOCHYSIS, Hydrothorax.

STETHODESMIS, Corset.

STETHODESMIUM, Corset.

STETHODESMUS, Corset.

STETHOM'ETER, from *σθηθος*, 'the chest,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument, proposed by Mr. Richard Quain, for measuring the extent of movement of the walls of the chest, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic diseases. It consists of a flat case, not unlike a watch-case, having on its upper surface a graduated dial and index, which is acted on by a simple mechanism. A silk cord, long enough to surround one-half the chest, passes through an aperture in the case. The dial is graduated into fifty equal parts, each of which represents the 1.200th of an inch. In using the instrument, the dial is placed firmly against the spine, and the point of the tape over the sternum, or at any other spot according to the part to be

examined. The extension of the string, as indicated by the dial, shows the amount of elasticity of the parietes of the thorax.

STETHOPARALYSIS, *Paral'ysis nervo'rum thora'cis, phrenicorum, &c.*; from *σθητος*, 'the chest,' and *παλυσις*, 'paralysis.' Palsy of the muscles of the chest.

STETHORRHEUMA, Pleurodynia.

STETHOSCOPE, *Stethoscop'ium, Stethos'copium, Echoscop'ium, Psophom'eter, Thoracoscop'ium*, from *σθητος*, 'the chest,' and *σκοπειν*, 'I examine.' An instrument invented by Laënnec, of Paris, for exploring the chest. The stethoscope, sometimes called *Pectoriloque*, is a cylinder of wood, from four inches to a foot long; pierced through and through by a longitudinal canal about a quarter of an inch in diameter. The longer are generally composed of two portions, that fit together by means of a screw, one of which is hollowed at the extremity, in the shape of a funnel. These two portions being screwed to each other, the physician lays hold of the instrument, as he would of a pen, puts the funnel-shaped extremity on the chest of the patient, and applies his ear to the other. To explore the pulsations of the heart, the funnel is plugged up by a piece of the same kind of wood accurately adapted to it, and pierced by a canal of the same width as that in the body of the instrument. Stethoscopes are sometimes flexible, like the flexible ear-trumpet.

This mode of examining affections of the chest, *Steth'oscopy, Stethoscop'ia, &c.*, is what Laënnec terms *Auscultation médiante, Mediate Auscultation.*

STETHOSCOPIA, see *Auscultation*, and *Stethoscope*.

STETHUS, Thorax.

STEW, Stove.

STHENIA, *Steni'a, Diath'esis sthen'ica, Status sthen'icus, Vis aucta*, from *σθενος*, 'strength,' 'power.' Excess of strength; excitement of the organic actions. A word used, especially by the Brunonians, as well as *Athenia*,—its antitheton. *Sthenic or dynamic diseases* are such as depend upon excessive excitement.

STHENICUS, Active.

STHENOPYRA, Synocha.

STIBI, Antimonium.

STIBIALIS, Antimonial.

STIBIATUS TARTRIS LIXIVLÆ, Antimonium tartarizatum.

STIBII BUTYRUM, Antimonium muriatum—s. Deuto-murias sublimatus, Antimonium muriatum—s. et Potassæ deuto-tartras, Antimonium tartarizatum—s. Hydrosulphuretum rubrum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Oxidum acido muriatico oxygenato paratum, Algaroth—s. Oxidum album mediante nitro confectum, Antimonium diaphoreticum—s. Oxidum præcipitando paratum, Algaroth—s. Oxodes album, Antimonium diaphoreticum—s. Oxodes sulphuretum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydi sulphurati hydro-sulphuretum luteum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydulati sulphuretum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydulum vitreatum, Antimonii vitrum—s. Oxidum semivitrum, Antimonii vitrum—s. Oxidum sulphuratum, Oxidum stibii sulphuratam—s. Subhydrosulphas, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Submurias præcipitando paratum, Algaroth—s. Sulphurati hydrosulphuretum rubrum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Sulphuretum nigrum, Antimonium—s. Vitrum, Antimonii vitrum.

STIBIOSUM HYDROSULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxidum, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

STIBIUM, Antimonium.

STICHAS ARABICA, *Lavendula stœchas.*

STICKWORT, Agrimony.

STICTA PULMONACEA, Lichen palmariarius.

STIFF JOINT, MUSCULAR, Contractura.

STIFF JOINTS, Milk sickness.

STIFNECK, Torticollis.

STIGMA, Cicatrix.

STIGMATA, see *Nævus*. The breathing pores of insects are so called.

STIGMATA OVARIO'RUM, *Cicatrix Ovario'rum*. The cicatrices left in the ovary after the escape of ova.

STILBOMA, Cosmetic.

STILL, Alembic.

STILLA, Gutta.

STILLATIO SANGUINIS E NARIBUS, Epistaxis.

STILICIDIUM, *Substil'ium, from stillare*, 'to drop.' This term is often used synonymously with *Strangury*. It means the flow of any fluid—particularly the urine—drop by drop. Also a kind of embrocation, *Stilicid'ium supra partem*, effected by dropping a liquid upon a part.

STILICIDIUM LACRYMARUM, Epiphora—s. *Narium, Coryza*—s. *Sanguinis e naribus, Epistaxis*—s. *Supra partem*, see *Stilicidium*.

STILLIN'GIA, *S. sylvatica, Queen's Root, Queen's delight, Yaw root, Mar'cory, Cockup hnt.* An indigenous plant, which grows in pine barrens, from Virginia to Florida. *Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia. Nat. Ord. Euphorbiacæ.* The root is said to be used in syphilis, obetinate cutaneous affections, &c., like sarsaparilla.

STIMATO'SIS, *Stymatosis, Hemorrhog'ia Penis, Stymatorrhag'ia, Phallorrhag'ia, Caulorrhag'ia*, from *στυμα*, 'priapism,' it-self from *στυμα*, 'to erect.' Hemorrhage from the male organ, accompanied or not with priapism.

STIMMI, Antimonium.

STIMULANT, *Stimulans, Excitans, Ercitans, In'citans, Incentivum, Irritans, Incitant, Hypersthen'ic, from stimulare*, 'to goad.' A medicine which has the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. Some stimulants are *diffusible*,—that is, have a prompt but temporary action; others are *permanent or persistent*. The action of stimulants is called *Stimulation, Stimulatio, Incitatio.*

The chief stimulants are the following: *Æther Sulphuricus, Ammonia, Asafetida, Brucia, Camphora, Capsicum, Castoreum, Cinnamomum, Copaiba, Cubeba, Guaiacum, Hydrargyri Præparata, Iodinum, Nux Vomica, Olea Essentialia, Opium* (in small dose), *Piper, Sinapis, Strychnia, Zingiber*,—*Alcohol, Caloric, Electricity, Mental Emotions, (the Impetuous.)*

STIMULUS, 'a goad.' *Incitamen'tum, Irritamen'tum, Irritamentum, Potentia Irritans*. Any thing which excites the animal economy.

STINK POKE, *Dracontium fetidum*—s. *Weed, Chenopodium anthelminticum, Datura stramonium, Polanisia graveolens.*

STIPATIO, Stegnosis.

STIPATIO TELÆ CELLULOSÆ INFANT'UM. Induration of the cellular tissue of children.

STIRO'SIS, Sterilitas.

STITCH, same root as *stick*, *Sax. ſtician, (G.) stecken, (F.) Point, (L.) Punctum*: (from *passere, punctum*, 'to prick or sting.') An acute lancinating pain, like that produced by the puncture of a sharp needle.

STITCH, Common, Suture, common—s. *Royal Suture, common*—s. in the *Side, Pleurodynia.*

STIZOLOBIUM, *Delichos pruriens.*

STLENGIS, *Stridor dentium*.
 STOBÆA RUBICAULIS. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. composiæ*. A tincture of the bruised roots is diuretic, and of great service in gravel.

STOCHEION, Element.

STOCKING, LACED, (F.) *Bas laccé*. A bandage used by surgeons, which consists of a stocking made of firm cloth or dog-skin, admitting of being tightly laced anteriorly. It is employed in varices and ulcers of the legs.

STECCHAS ARABICA, *Lavendula stœchas*.

STOMA, Mouth.

STOMAC'ACE, *Stomatoc'acé, Stomal'gia, Labriul'cium, Cheiloc'acé, Uloc'acé, Cheilomala'cia, Stomaton'na, Stomatonecro'sis*, from *stoma*, 'the mouth,' and *kakos*, 'evil.' *Cancer Oris, Canker*. Fœtor of the mouth with a bloody discharge from the gums. (F.) *Cancer aquaticus*; see *Cancer Aquaticus*. Also, *Scurvy*.

STOMACACE, *Porphyra nautica*—s. *Gangrænosum, Cancer aquaticus*—s. *Universale, Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

STOMACAL, Stomachal.

STOMACALGIA, *Cardialgia*.

STOMACH, *Stom'achus, Ventric'ulus, Nedy, Anoc'alia, Gaster*, (F.) *Estomac*, from *stoma*, 'a mouth.' One of the principal organs of digestion. It is a musculo-membranous reservoir; continuous, on the one side, with the œsophagus; on the other, with the duodenum. It is situate beneath the diaphragm, between the liver and the spleen; and occupies the epigastrium and a part of the left hypochondrium. In it the food is converted into chyme. When viewed externally, the stomach has, 1. An anterior face, which looks a little upwards. 2. An inferior face, directed downwards. 3. An inferior or colic margin, which is convex and extensive, and is called the greater curvature, (F.) *Grand courbure*. It gives origin to the omentum majus. 4. A superior or diaphragmatic margin, which is shorter, concave, and is called the lesser curvature, (F.) *Petit courbure*. The lesser omentum is attached to this. 5. A left or œsophageal orifice, called, also, the cardia, *Os ventric'uli* or upper orifice. 6. A right or intestinal, or inferior orifice, called the pylorus. 7. A considerable dilatation, situate to the left of the cardia and greater curvature—the great tuberosity of the stomach; and, 8. A less extensive dilatation, situate to the right of the greater curvature,—the lesser tuberosity or lesser cul-de-sac, *Antrum Pylori*. The inner surface of the stomach is of a reddish-white colour, and has a marbled appearance. It is constantly covered by thick mucus, and is lined by a mucous membrane, which presents numerous wrinkles. The parietes of the stomach consist of three membranes in superposition. The outermost is serous, and is an extension of the peritoneum; the middle coat is muscular,—some of its fibres running longitudinally; others, transversely, and others obliquely; the innermost membrane is of a mucous nature, *Crusta villosa ventric'uli, Gastro-myood'erie*, but not exactly a continuation of the membrane that lines the œsophagus. The mucous and muscular membranes form, at the pylorus, a valve, called the *Pyloric valve*. These three coats are united by a dense, close, areolar membrane; and, between the mucous and muscular coats, along the two curvatures especially, is a quantity of muciparous glands, called *Glands of Brunner*. The arteries of the stomach are very numerous, and proceed from the cœnaria ventriculi, the pyloric, splenic, and right and left gastro-epiploic. The veins have the same name, and pursue the same course as the arteries. They pour their blood into the trunk

of the vena porta. Its lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and pass into ganglia, situate along the two curvatures. The nerves of the stomach proceed from the pneumogastric, and three divisions of the cœliac plexus.

STOMACH CELL, see *Favulus*—s. *Disease, Lismosis*—s. *First, Inguivies*.

STOMACH PUMP, *Gastren'chyta, Antli'a gas'trica*. A useful instrument for conveying fluids to the stomach, when deglutition is impracticable, and for pumping out the contents of that organ. It consists of a forcing syringe, to the bottom and nozzle of which flexible tubes can be attached. When the object is to force fluids into the stomach, the stomach-tube must be attached to the nozzle, and passed down the throat,—the tube connected with the bottom of the syringe being placed in the fluid to be injected. To empty the stomach, the stomach-tube must be attached to the bottom of the instrument. This instrument has been of great service where poisons have been taken. The antidote, when any exists, and is at hand, should be administered immediately prior to its use.

The stomach pump was first employed in America by Dr. Physick, in the year 1812.

STOMACH, SECOND, *Proventriculus*—s. *Sick, Milk sickness*—s. *Third, Ventriculus callosus*—s. *Tube*, see *Tube, œsophageal*.

STOM'ACHAL, *Stomach'ic, Stomach'ical, Cardiac'us, Stomach'icus, Stomacha'lis, Viscera'lis*, (F.) *Stomacal, Stomachique*. That which belongs to the stomach; that which is good for the stomach; which strengthens the stomach. A medicine that gives tone to the stomach.

STOMACHALGIA, *Cardialgia*.

STOMACHI RESOLUTIO, *Dyspepsia*.

STOMACHIC, *Stomachal*.

STOMACHICAL, *Stomachal*.

STOMACHIQUE *Stomachal*.

STOM'ACHUS, from *stoma*, 'mouth.' This word has been used in several different acceptations; for example, for the œsophagus, for the cardiac orifice of the stomach, (see *Cardia*), and for the stomach itself. Hippocrates calls the neck of the bladder *στραχος κωριος*; and the neck of the uterus *της μητρας στραχος*.

STOMAL'GIA, *Stomatal'gia, Stomatodyn'ia*, from *stoma*, 'mouth,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Pain in the mouth; *Stomac'acé*.

STOMAPYRA, *Aphthæ*—s. *Aphthæ, Aphthæ*.

STOMATALGIA, *Stomalgia*.

STOMAT'IC, *Stomat'icus*, from *stoma*, 'mouth.' A medicine used in diseases, &c., of the mouth. Dentifrices, masticatories, &c., are stomatics.

STOMATITE APHTHEUSE, *Stomatitis*, aphthous—s. *Charbonneuse, Cancer aquaticus*—s. *Couenneuse, Stomatitis, pseudo-membranous*—s. *Crémense pullacée, Aphthæ*—s. *Folliculeuse, Stomatitis, aphthous*—s. *Gangræneuse, Cancer aquaticus*—s. *Mercurielle*, see *Salivation, mercurial*—s. *Ulcéreuse, Stomatitis, aphthous*.

STOMATITIS, from *stoma*, 'the mouth,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. (F.) *Inflammation de la Bouche*; Inflammation of the mouth.

STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS, *S. follic'ular, S. ulc'erosus, Emphy'rie Aphthæ, A. Adulto'rum*, (F.) *Stomatite, S. aphtheuse, S. folliculeuse, S. ulc'ereuse*. An inflammation of the follicles of the mouth, constituting the aphthæ of the adult, which is generally accompanied by cephalic, gastric, and general disturbance. It may be either discrete or confluent, and requires general and local treatment, adapted to the case.

STOMATITIS, ERYTHRE'ATOUS. Simple inflammation of the mouth.

STOMATITIS, EXUDATIVA, Aphthæ—s. Follicular, S. aphthous—s. Gangrenous, Cancer aquaticus.

STOMATITIS, MERCURIAL, Hydrargyrostomatitis, Hydrargyrostomatitis, Stomatitis mercurialis. Inflammation of the mouth induced by mercury.

STOMATITIS OF NURSING-WOMEN appears to be a variety of S. aphthous.

STOMATITIS, PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS, (F.) Stomatite couenneuse, Diphthérie buccale, Pseudomembranous inflammation of the mouth;—in its worst form, *Stomatyphus*, (F.) *Fégarite*. Inflammation of the mouth accompanied by the exudation of a false membrane,—a disease which is rarely seen except in large foundling establishments.

STOMATITIS, ULCEROUS, S. aphthous—s. *Vesiculosa infantum, Aphthæ*.

STOMATOCACE, Stomacace.

STOMATODYNIA, Stomalgia.

STOMATO-GASTRIC, Sto'mato-gas'tricus, from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *γαστρον*, the stomach. Appertaining to the mouth and stomach,—as the *stomato-gastric ganglia* of the lower animals.

STOMATOMALACIA PUTRIDA, Cancer aquaticus.

STOMATONECROSIS, Cancer aquaticus, Stomacace.

STOMATONOMA, Stomacace.

STOMATOPA'NUS, from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *πανος*, 'a glandular tumour.' *Stomatophy'ma glandulosum, Panus Fau'cium.* Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

STOMATOPHY'MA, from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *φυμα*, 'a swelling.' A swelling in the mouth.

STOMATOPHYMA GLANDULOSUM, Stomatopanus.

STOMATOPLAS'TIC, Stomatoplas'ticus; from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' The operation of forming a mouth, where the aperture has been contracted from any cause.

STOMATORRHAG'IA, Stomatorrhœ'a, Hæmorrhag'ia oris, H. fau'cium, San'guinis profu'sivum ex Orî, Hæmorrhœi'des Oris, Stomato'sis, Stomorrhag'ia, (F.) Hémorrhagie buccale, from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *ρηνυμι*, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the mouth.

STOMATORRHAGIA ALVORORUM, Phatnorrhagia—s. *Gingivarum, Ulorrhagia.*

STOMATORRHŒA, Stomatorrhagia.

STOMATOSCOPE, from *στομα*, 'mouth,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.' Any instrument for keeping the mouth open, so as to permit the parts within to be inspected; *Speculum oris.*

STOMATOSEPSIS, Cancer aquaticus.

STOMATOSIS, Stomatorrhagia.

STOMATOSPASMUS, Trismus.

STOMATYPHUS, Stomatitis, pseudomembranous.

STOMOMANICON, Platysma myoides.

STOMORRHAGIA, Stomatorrhagia.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, Calculi, vesical—s. *Binder, Osteocolla*—s. *Crop, Sedum*—s. *Crop, biting, Sedum*—s. *Mint, Cunila mariana*—s. *Pock, Acne*—s. *Root, Collinsonia Canadensis.*

STONES, THE, Testes.

STOOL, Dejectio.

STOOL, CALOMEL, see Calomel.

STORAX, Styrax—s. *Liquida, Liquidambar styraciflua.*

STOREY'S WORM CAKES. An empirical preparation, formed of *calomel* ℞j, *jalap.* ℥j, *sin-gib.* ℞ij, *sacch.* ℥j, *cinnab.* antim. q. s. to colour them; *symp. simp.* q. s. to make into cakes.

STORKBILL, Geranium maculatum.

STOVE. Old French *Estue, Stupa*; a

Stew, Estua'rium, (F.) Estue. A limited space, warmed artificially, and in which the air is slowly renewed. It is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapour baths. In this case, the *stew* or *stove* is said to be *wet* or *humid*; in the opposite case, it is said to be *dry, (F.) sèche.* The latter, which is used by the Turks, is the *Laconicum* or *Calidarium* of the Romans. The former is their *Te'pidarium* or *Vapora'rium.* These kinds of baths greatly excite the cutaneous transpiration; and are valuable agents in rheumatic and other affections.

STRABI, see Strabismus.

STRABILISMOS, Strabismus.

STRABIS'MUS, Strabili'mos, Parop'sis Strabismus, from *στραβος*, 'twisted,' 'one who squints'; *Strabos'itas, Loxophthal'mus, Distor'sio, Lus'itas, Illo'sis, Illo'sis, Helo'sis, Squinting, Goggle Eye, (F.) Strabisme, Vue louche, Louchement.* Want of concordance of the optic axes. It may be dependent upon natural or acquired inequality in the action of the motor muscles of the eye; or a convulsive state of one of those muscles; a difference in the sensibility of the two eyes; or a cerebral affection. In the treatment, if the disease seem to depend upon an excess of strength in one of the motor muscles, we must endeavour to give tone to that which is too weak, by placing before the eye a mask having a small aperture on the side to which it is necessary to direct the pupil; or by wearing glasses, provided with a piece of looking-glass, on the side to which the eye is vitiously turned; so that the reflection may be inconvenient, and occasion the organ to be turned in an opposite direction; or by putting a black patch on the angle opposite to that to which the eye is turned. If owing to weakness, the organ must be strengthened by being exerted alone, and by leaving the other at rest. If the disease be symptomatic of cerebral affection, attention must, of course, be directed to the latter.

Strabismus may be *single* or affect one eye only, or *double*, and it may be *convergent* or *divergent.*

Those affected with Strabismus are called *Strabi, Strabo'nes, Strabo'ni, Strebli, Illi, Squint'ers, Squint-eyed*; in French, *Louches, Bigles.*

STRABISMUS, CONVERGENT, see Strabismus—s. *Divergent, see Strabismus*—s. *Double, see Strabismus*—s. *Single, see Strabismus.*

STRABONES, see Strabismus.

STRABONI, see Strabismus.

STRABOSITAS, Strabismus.

STRABOT'OMY, Strabotom'ia, from *στραβος*, 'one who squints,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' The operation for the removal of squinting by the division of the muscle or muscles that distort the eye-ball.

STRAIN, Sprain.

STRAIN, colare, (F.) couler, from *εραγγυω*, stringere, (F.) estreindre, 'to constrict or squeeze.' To pass decoctions, infusions, &c., forcibly through linen; also, to exert an effort. This is accomplished by fixing firmly the parts where the muscles to be exerted originate, in order that their full power may be developed.

STRAINING, Nirus.

STRAITS OF THE PELVIS, see Pelvis.

STRAMO'NE, Datura stramonium.

STRAMONIA, Datura stramonium.

STRAMONIUM, Datura stramonium—s. *Fetidum, Datura stramonium*—s. *Majus album, Datura stramonium*—s. *Spinosum, Datura stramonium*—s. *Vulgatum, Datura stramonium.*

STRANGAL'IDES, from *εραγγυω*, 'I torment.' Small, hard tumours, which form in the breast, when the milk does not find issue.

STRANGALION, Tubercle.

STRANGALIS, Tubercle.

STRANGALISMUS, Strangulation.

STRANGERS' FEVER, see Fever, strangers'.

STRANGULATIO, Orthopnoea, Strangulation — s. Uterina, Angone.

STRANGULA'TION, *Strangula'tio*, *Pnix*, *Pnig'mos*, *Strangalis'mus*, (F.) *Étranglement*, *Strangulation*. State of a part too closely constricted. Thus we say that there is *strangulation* of an intestinal hernia, when the opening that gives passage to the portion of protruded intestine contracts, so as to intercept the continuity of the digestive canal. In *Legal Medicine*, it means the forcible obstruction of the air passages, by a ligature or by the hand, for criminal purposes. See Suffocation.

STRANGULATOR, see Lycopoides.

STRANGURIA, Enuresis—s. Cruenta, Cystorrhagia.

STRANGURIE, Strangury—s. *Menstruelle*, *Dysmenorrhœa*.

STRANGURIOSUS; same etymon as the next. Affected with, or of the nature of, strangury.

STRANG'URY, *Strang'uria*, *Paru'ria stilla'titia*, from *σπρῦννυ*, 'to squeeze,' and *ουρον*, 'urine': *Dyu'ria*, *Uri'na Stillicidium* vel *Substillum*, (F.) *Strangurie*. Extreme difficulty in evacuating the urine, which issues only drop by drop, and is accompanied with heat, pain, tenesmus at the neck of the bladder, &c. See Ischuria, and Retention.

STRATHPEFFER, MINERAL WATERS OF. A sulphuretted water, at Strathpeffer, a few miles west from Dingwall, in Ross-shire, Scotland. It contains sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, and sulpho-hydric acid.

STRATIOTES, *Achillea millefolium*.

STRATUM BACILLATUM, see Tunica Jacobi—s. Malpighii, Corpus mucosum—s. Pigmenti, see Choroid—s. Proligerum, Proligerous disc.

STRAWBERRY, *Fragaria*—s. Bush, *Euonymus Americanus*—s. Shrubby, *Rubus arcticus*—s. Tree, *Euonymus Americanus*—s. Wild, *Fragaria Virginiana*.

STREAK, PRIMITIVE, Groove, primitive.

STREATHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Streatham is a village near London. The waters are saline and cathartic.

STREBLI, see Strabismus.

STREBLOSIS, Luxation.

STREMMMA, Luxation, Sprain.

STREPITUS MORBUS. 'Noisy disease.' A kind of flatulent disease, said by Sorbait to be not uncommon in the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous tumours form on different parts of the body, —accompanied by sonorous excretion of gas by the mouth and anus.

STREPITUS AURIUM, Tinnitus aurium.

STRETCHING, Pandalication.

STRIE, Vibices—s. Ciliares, Ciliary processes—s. Cornæ, *Tenia semicircularis*—s. Longitudinales Lancisii, see Corpus callosum—s. Medullares, see Processus teretes—s. Retinæ subjectæ ligamento ciliari, Halo signatus—s. Semilunares, *Tœnia semicircularis*—s. Terminales, *Tœnia semicircularis*—s. Transversæ Willisii, see Corpus callosum.

STRIATED MUSCULAR FIBRE, see Muscular fibre.

STRIATUS, *Cannellé*, Grooved, see Corpora striata.

STRIBILIGO, Efflorescence.

STRICTURA, Stricture—s. Ani, Stricture of the rectum—s. Intestini recti, Stricture of the rectum—s. Intestinali recti spasmodica, Stricture of the rectum, spasmodic—s. Œsophagi callosa,

Dysphagia constricta—s. Œsophagi spasmodica, Œsophagismus—s. Pharyngis seu Œsophagi vera, *Dysphagia constricta*—s. Præputii, Phimosi—s. Urethræ, Urethrostenosis—s. Ventriculi, Stricture of the stomach.

STRICTURE, *Strictu'ra*, from *stringere*, *strictum*, 'to tie hard.' *Coarcta'tio*, *Stegno'sis*, (F.) *Rétrécissement*. A diminution or contracted condition of some tube or duct, as the œsophagus, rectum, urethra, &c. This must be dilated by appropriate bougies. Strictures may, also, occur in the intestines: they are unmanageable, with the exception of those of the rectum, which admit of topical applications.

STRICTURE OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS, *Dysphagia constricta*—s. of the Pharynx, *Dysphagia constricta*.

STRICTURE OF THE RECTUM, SPASMODIC, *Strictu'ra Intestini Recti spasmodica*, *Obstruc'tio Recti spas'tica*. An affection occurring in the nervous especially, which subsides spontaneously, after a longer or shorter continuance.

Stricture of the rectum, *Strictu'ra Ani* seu *Intestini Recti*, *Archostegno'ma*, *Rectostenosis*, *Euthyenterostenoma*, *Archostegno'sis*, *Archostenosis*, *Proctoœnclisis*, *Angusta'tio et Restrictio intestini recti vel ani*, *Stenochoria intestini recti*, *Proctostenosis organica*, occurs also organically, and is a very serious affection; being generally dependent upon scirrhus.

STRICTURE OF THE STOMACH, *Gastrostenosis*, *Coarcta'tio* seu *Strictu'ra ventriculi*. See Gastrostenosis cardiaca, &c.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA, Urethrostenosis—s. of the Urinary bladder, Cystostenochoria—s. Vesicæ urinariæ, Cystostenochoria.

STRIDOR DENTIUM, Brygmus.

STRIGA CARTILAGINOSA CORDIS, Isthmus of the fossa ovalis.

STRIGIL, *Strig'ilia*, *Silen'gia*, *Stelen'gia*. A flesh-brush. Also, an instrument, anciently used in the baths, for scraping off the sweat.

STRIPED MUSCULAR FIBRE, see Muscular fibre.

STROBILITTES, from *στροβίλος*, *stro'bilus*, 'a cone of the pine.' Wine impregnated with the cones of the pine.

STROEMIA, Cadaba.

STROKE, APOPLECTIC. An apoplectic seizure.

STROKE, BACK, OF THE HEART, Impulse, diastolic.

STROKE, PARALYTIC. A sudden attack of encephalo-spinal paralysis.

STROMA, *Strag'ulum*, *Stramen'tum*; from *σπρῦννυ*, *σπρῦννυμι*, 'to spread out; to cover.' The bed or foundation-texture of an organ,—as the stroma of the ovary. Applied, also, to the bed or base of any deposit,—as the 'amorphous stroma' of scrofulous deposits.

STROMBULCUS, Forceps (bullet.)

STRONGLE, *Strongylus*—s. *Géant*, *Strongylus gigas*.

STRONGYLUS, from *στρογγύλος*, 'round.' Hippocrates, Chabert, and others, mean the *Ascaris lumbricoides* by this term. The *Strongylus Gigas*, (F.) *Strongle*, *S. géant*, is, however, distinct. It has an obtuse, flat head; mouth surrounded with six flattish papillæ: the whole bursa of the male truncated: the tail of the female rounded. It is sometimes met with,—five inches, a foot, a foot and a half, and even three feet long,—and from two lines to half an inch in diameter. It is occasionally found in the human kidney; rarely in other viscera, and still more rarely in the intestinal tube.

STRONGYLUS, Teres.

STROPHOS, Tormina.

STROPHULE, *Strophalosa*.

STROPHULUS, *Lichen'aria strophulus*, *Edullit'io*, *Exanthe'ma atrophulus*, *Exor'mia atrophulus*, *Red Gum*, *Red Gown*, *Tooth Rash*, *White Gum*, *Milk-spots*, (F.) *Strophule*, *Feux de dents*. It consists of an eruption of red, or sometimes whitish pimples; occurring in early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, surrounded by a reddish halo; or interrupted by irregular patches of cutaneous blush. All the varieties under this genus arise in consequence of the extreme vascularity and irritability of the skin at this period of life, when the constitution is liable to be disturbed by irritation, either in the alimentary canal, gums or other parts. None of these eruptions are of any importance, and no medical treatment is usually necessary. If the stomach seem at all disordered, a little rhubarb and magnesia may be administered occasionally. Willan and Bateman reckon five species, — *Strophulus intertinctus*, *Red gum or gown*; *S. albidus* or *white gum*; *S. confertus* or *runk red gum*, *Tooth rash*; *S. volat'ious* or *Erythe'ma volat'ious*, and *S. can'didus*.

STROPHULUS SYLVESTRIS, *Ignis sylvaticus*—s. *Volaticus*, *Ignis sylvaticus*.

STROPHUS, *Tormina*.

STRUCTIO, *Structura*.

STRUCTURAL; same etymon as the next. Of, or belonging to, structure.

STRUCTURE, *Structu'ra*, *Struc'tio*, *Conformatio*, *Catacecu's*, from *struere*, *structum*, 'to build.' The arrangement of the different tissues or organic elements of which animals and vegetables are composed.

STRUMA, *Bronchocele*, *Scrofula*.

STRUMA ADIPO'SA, *Obes'itas colli*. *Fatty neck*. Prominence of the neck from obesity.

STRUMES, *Scrofula*.

STRUMEUX, *Scrofulous*.

STRUMOSIS CEREBRI, *Encephalophymata*—s. *Pulmonum*, *Tuberclos* of the lungs.

STRUMOSUS, *Scrofulous*.

STRUMOUS, *Scrofulous*.

STRUTHIOPH'AGUS, from *στροθιον*, 'a young ostrich, and φάγω, 'I eat.' Struthiophagous tribes still exist in some parts of Africa.

STRUTHIUM, *Saponaria*.

STRUVE'S LOTION FOR HOOPING-COUGH, see *Lotion*, *Struve's*, for *hooping-cough*.

STRYCHNIA, *Strychni'na*, *Strych'nine*, *Strychni'num*, *Strychnium*, *Vauquelina*. An alkaline principle; solid, crystalline, inodorous, bitter, and excessively poisonous, which has been discovered in the *Strychnos nux vomica*. (*Nucis vomica*. *rasur*. ℥vj; *calcis pulv*. ℥vj; *acid. muriat*. f℥ij; *alcohol*, *acid. sulphuric dil.*, *liquor. ammonia*, *carbon. animal. purif.*, *aqus*, ℥s q. s. Digest the nux vomica in two gallons of water, acidulated with a fluidounce of muriatic acid, for 24 hours; then boil for two hours, and strain with expression through a strong linen bag. Boil the residuum twice successively in the same quantity of acidulated water, each time straining as before. Mix the decoctions, and evaporate to the consistency of thin syrup; then add the lime previously mixed with a pint of water, and boil for ten minutes, frequently stirring. Pour the mixture into a double linen bag, and having washed the precipitate well with water, press, dry, and powder it. Treat the powder repeatedly with boiling alcohol, until deprived of its bitterness; mix the liquors, and distil off the alcohol by means of a water-bath. Mix the residue with water, and having applied heat, drop in sufficient diluted sulphuric acid to neutralise and dissolve the strychnia; then add purified animal charcoal; boil for a few minutes, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in water, and add sufficient

solution of ammonia to precipitate the strychnia. Lastly, dry the precipitate on bibulous paper. Ph. U. S.) The medical action of strychnia on man and animals is exactly like that of the alcoholic extract of nux vomica. It is, however, more active. An eighth of a grain is sufficient to kill a large dog; and a quarter of a grain produces marked effects on the human body, when in health. It has been given in paralysis and other cases like the nux vomica. Dose, one-twelfth to one eighth of a grain.

STRYCHNIA, ACETATE OF, *Strychnis acetat*—s. *Hydriodate of Strychnis hydriodas*—s. *Iodate of Strychnis iodas*—s. *Iodide of Strychnis hydriodas*.

STRYCH'NIA, I'ODIDE OF IODHYDRATE OF. (F.) *Iodure d'Iodhydrate de Strychnine*, is made by a solution of *ioduretted iodide of potassium* into a solution of a salt of strychnia; treating the precipitate with *boiling alcohol*, and crystallizing. Used in the same cases as strychnia. Dose, a sixth of a grain.

STRYCHNIA, NITRATE OF, *Strychnis nitras*—s. *Sulphate of Strychnis sulphas*.

STRYCHNIA AND ZINC, DOUBLE IODIDE OF, *double Iodide of Zinc and Strychnia*.

STRYCH'NIAE ACET'AS, *Strychni'num seu Strychni'num aceticum*, *Acet'as strychnii seu strychnicus*, *Ac'etate of Strychnia or Strychnine*. This salt is formed by the direct combination of strychnia with acetic acid. It is given in the same cases as pure strychnia.

STRYCH'NIAE HYDRI'ODAS, *S. iodhyd'ras*, *Strychni'num hydroiodicum*, *Hydri'odas seu Iodhyd'ras strychnicus*, *Hydri'odate or Iodide of Strychnia*, is prepared by mixing a solution of *iodide of potassium* with a concentrated solution of *acetate of strychnia*.

STRYCH'NIAE I'ODAS, *Strychni'nae Iodas*, *Strychni'na Ioda'ta*, *Strychni'num seu Strychni'num Iod'icum*, *Iodas Strychnii seu Strychnicus*, *Iodate of Strychnia or Strychnine*. This salt may be formed by adding a concentrated solution of *iodic acid* to strychnia; treating with *boiling alcohol*; filtering, and leaving it to spontaneous evaporation.

STRYCHNIAE NITRAS, *Strychni'num nitricum*, *Nitrate of Strychnia or Strychnine*. Used in the same cases as strychnia.

STRYCH'NIAE SULPHAS, *Strychni'num sulphuricum*, *Sulphate of Strychnia or Strychnine*. Has the same properties.

STRYCHNINA, *Strychnia*.

STRYCHNINE, *Strychnia*.

STRYCHNINIUM, *Strychnia*.

STRYCHNIUM, *Strychnia*—s. *Aceticum*, *Strychnis acetat*—s. *Nitricum*, *Strychnis nitras*—s. *Sulphuricum*, *Strychnis sulphas*.

STRYCHNOS, *Solanum dulcamara*—s. *Guianensis*, see *Curare*—s. *Ignatii*, *Ignatia amara*.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOM'ICA, *Nux Vomica*, *Nux Metel'la*, *Caniram*, *Koochla tree*. *Family*, *Strychnoides*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Monogynia*. (F.) *Vomiquier*. A tree of the family *Strychnoideae*, which grows in India, and the seeds of which have been long sold in the shops, under the names, *Nux Vomica*, *Vomic nut*, *Poisson nat*, *Bachelors' buttons*, &c., (F.) *Noix vomique*. For a long time, these seeds were used only for poisoning rats; but of late years, an alcoholic extract has been prepared from them, which has been administered in paralytic affections, in small doses. Dose of the *Alcoholic Extract*, *Extractum nucis vom'icæ spirituosum*, *E. nucis vomicæ resinosum*, *E. n. v. alcoholicum*, (F.) *Extrait alcoolique de noix vomique*, one or two grains. It produces a kind of tetanic convulsion in the paralyzed parts, when given to the requisite extent. It has, also, been administered in chronic diar-

rhea and dysentery. The following is the formula for the preparation of the *EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ* of the Pharm. U. S. Take of *Nux vomica*, ℞j; *Alcohol*, a sufficient quantity. Expose the *Nux Vomica* to steam till it is softened; then, having sliced and dried it, grind it into powder. Introduce it into an apparatus for displacement, and pour alcohol upon it gradually, until the liquid passes without bitterness. Distil off the greater part of the alcohol from the filtered liquor, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence.

The bark is the *false angustura* or false *cusparia bark*; *Rohun*.

The wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, an Indian tree, contains strychnia. It was formerly considered a specific against the bites of venomous animals; and was recommended by Boerhaave in intermittents. It is the *Lignum Colubrinum*, (F.) *Bois de Couleuvre*.

STRYCHNOS TOXICARIA, see Curare.

STRYPHNA, Astringent.

STRYPHOS, Acerb.

STUDIOSUS MEDICINÆ, Philiatros.

STUDIUM INANE, Aphelxia otiosa.

STUDY, BROWN, Aphelxia otiosa.

STUFFING, Cynanche trachealis.

STULTITIA, Fatuitas.

STUMP, (G.) *Stumpf*, (D.) *Stomp*, 'a stump;' also, 'blunt.' (F.) *Moignon*. The part remaining from which a limb or other part has been amputated or removed in any manner.

STUNNED. Old French, *Estonné*, (L.) *attonitus*, 'astonished.' (F.) *Étonné*. An epithet, applied to one who, in consequence of a fall or other accident, has received such a concussion of the brain as to deprive him, for a time, of his mental manifestations.

STUPA, *Stupa*, *Stuppa*, *Stupeion*. Tow, used in certain surgical apparatuses and dressings. Also, a *Stupe*, that is, cloth or tow used in fomentations. A flannel or other article wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a part, is a *stupe*. The act of applying such stupe is called *stuping*.

STUPE, *Stupa*.

STUPEFACIENTIA, Narcotics.

STUPEFACTIFS, Narcotics.

STUPEFACTIO, Narcosis.

STUPEFIANTS, Narcotics.

STUPEION, *Stupa*.

STUPEUR, *Stupor*.

STUPHA, *Stove*, *Stupa*.

STUPIA, Tin.

STUPIDITAS, Idiostism, Imbecility.

STUPING, see *Stupe*.

STUPOR, *Eplexia*, *Eplexia*, *Consternatio*, (F.) *Stupeur*, from *stupere*, 'to be stupified.' Diminished activity of the intellectual faculties; often amounting to lethargy. It occurs in many affections, especially in the neuroses.

STUPOR, Narcosis—s. *Artuum*, *Obdormitio*—s. *Dentium*, *Hæmodia*—s. *Formicans*, *Formication*—s. *Mentis*, *Fatuitas*—s. *Vigilans*, *Catalepsy*.

STUPPA, *Stupa*.

STUPRATIION, *Stuprum*.

STUPRUM, *Rape*, *Stupratiion*, (F.) *Defloratiion*, *Viol*. Forcible and illicit enjoyment of a married or unmarried female. When committed upon the latter, which is most commonly the case, it is also called, *Defloratiion*, *Defloratiio*, *Devirginaltiio*, *Vitiatiio*, *Apanthiismus*, &c. In judging whether rape has been committed under such circumstances, the state of the genital organs; the age of the individual; and the possibility of accidents and diseases of the parts, will have to be considered. It will be necessary, also,

to be acquainted with the evidences of virginity; and to determine,—if signs of virginity no longer exist,—whether its loss be attributable to copulation, or to the introduction into the vagina of any other body than the male organ, &c. *Recent deflowering* can, of course, be much more readily distinguished than that which has taken place some time.

STUTTERING, *Balbuties*.

STYAN, *Hordeolum*.

STYE, *Hordeolum*.

STYMATES. M. J. Cloquet has proposed this word, or *Stigmates*, from *στυγμα*, 'a mark,' to designate the marks, in form of cicatrices, which remain on the peritoneum after the obliteration of the neck of the hernial sac. They are, commonly, radiated folds, of a whitish appearance, more or less thick, and of a fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous nature.

STYLET, *Specillum*.

STYLI, *Styloid processes*.

STYLIFORM, *Styloid*.

STYLO-CERATOIDES, *Stylo-hyoideus*—s. *Cerato-hyoideus*, *Stylo-hyoideus*.

STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOÏDEUS. A name given, by Douglas and Albinus, to a fleshy fasciculus which the stylo-hyoid muscle sometimes presents, and which is attached to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides. It is the same fasciculus which Santorini calls *Stylo-hyoïdes novus*, *Stylo-hyoïdes alter*.

STYLO-GLOSSUS. A muscle situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is narrow behind, much broader before; is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the stylo-maxillary ligament; and is inserted into the side of the tongue. It raises the base of the tongue and carries it backwards.

STYLO-HYOÏDEUS, *Stylo-hyoïdien*, *Stylocerato-hyoïdeus*, *Stylo-ceratoïdes*, *Stylo-hyoïdes major*. A muscle, situate at the superior, anterior, and lateral part of the neck. It is thin and narrow,—especially posteriorly; anteriorly, it opens to give passage to the tendon of the digastricus. It is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the body of the os hyoides. It raises the os hyoides, and carries it backwards.

STYLO-HYOID LIGAMENT is a fibrous, flattened cord, which passes from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides.

STYLO-HYOID NERVE is the second branch given off by the facial nerve.

STYLOID, *Styliform*, *Styloïdes*, *Graphioïdes*, *Graphoïdes*, *Graphioïdes*, *Graphidoïdes*, *Belonoïdes*, from *στυλος*, 'a style,' 'a peg,' 'a pin,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.' Shaped like a peg or pin.

STYLOID CORNUA, see *Hyoides os*.

STYLOID PROCESSES, *Pencil-like Processes*, *Processus Beloïdes* seu *Belemnoïdes* seu *Belonoïdes* seu *Graphioïdes* seu *Graphoïdes*, *Styli*, art. 1. A long and slender process of the temporal bone, to which are attached the stylo-glossus, stylo-pharyngeus, and stylo-hyoideus muscles, and the stylo-hyoid and stylo-maxillary ligaments. 2. Two slender and pyramidal processes at the inferior extremities of the radius and ulna.

STYLO-MASTOID, *Stylo-mastoïdeus*. That which relates to the styloid and mastoid processes.

STYLO-MASTOID ARTERY arises from the posterior auricular, and, in some subjects, from the occipital. It enters the stylo-mastoid foramen; passes along the aqueduct of Fallopius, and spreads its ramifications on the mucous membrane of the tympanum, and in the mastoid cells, and semi-circular canals; and terminates by anas-

terminating with a branch of the *Arteria meningæ media*, which enters by the *Hiatus Fallopii*. Murray has given the name—*Stylo-mastoid*—to the posterior auricular artery itself.

STYLO-MASTOID FORAMEN, *Foramen Stylo-mastoidæum* or *F. Aquæductus Fallopii*, (F.) *Trou anonyme*, is situate at the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the styloid and mastoid processes. It terminates the aqueduct of Fallopius, and gives passage to the facial nerve.

STYLO-MAX'ILLARY, *Stylo-maxilla'ris*. That which relates to the styloid processes and jaw.

The **STYLO-MAXILLARY LIGAMENT** is a ligamentous, flat cord, extending between the styloid process and the angle of the jaw.

STYLO-PHARYNGEUS, (F.) *Stylo-thyro-pharyngien*. A muscle, situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is slender; thin above; attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and terminates in the parietes of the pharynx, as well as at the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx and carries it backwards. Professor Chaussier has united, under the name *Stylo-pharyngien*, the three constrictor muscles of the pharynx, the stylo-pharyngeus, and palato-pharyngeus.

STYLOPH'ORUM DIPHYL'LUM, *Meconopsis diphylla*, *Celandine Poppy*, *Horn Poppy*, *Bruise root*. An indigenous plant, of the family Papaveraceæ, growing from western Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, which flowers from May to August. The juice is fetid and narcotic. Infused in wine, it has been given internally in gravel; and has been applied externally to contusions, &c.

STYLO-THYRO-PHARYNGIEN, *Stylo-pharyngien*.

STYLUS, Sound.

STYLUS EXCAVATUS, *Specillum excavatum*. A hollow sound.

STYMA, Erection, Priapismus.

STYMATOSIS, Stomatosis.

STYMATATA, from *στυμα*, 'that which constricts or thickens.' The most solid ointments. Also, the ingredients proper for increasing their consistence.

STYPSIS, Astriction, Constipation.

STYPTERIA, Alumen, Styptics.

STYPTIC, EATON'S. A name first given to *Helvetius's Styptic*, when introduced into Great Britain. It is now usually made of calcined green vitriol, ℥j; proof spirit, tinged with a little oak bark, Oij.

STYPTIC, HELVETIUS'S, see *Ferrum tartarizatum*.
STYPTIC, RUSPINI'S, *Liquor Stypticus Ruspini*. A nostrum, said to consist of gallic acid, a small quantity of sulphate of zinc and opium, dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and rose-water, which has had much reputation as an internal and external astringent.

STYPTICS, *Contrahentia*, *Constrictiva Medicamenta*, *Constringentia*, *Anastaltica*, *Stypteria*, from *στυμα*, 'I constrict.' Sometimes used synonymously with astringent, but generally applied to a substance employed to arrest hemorrhage, — *Ena'mon*. A mechanical styptic is one that arrests the flow of blood, by being applied immediately to the mouth of the bleeding vessel, or by inducing a coagulum, mechanically, in it. A chymical styptic is one which coagulates, chymically, the blood around a bleeding orifice.

STYRAC'INUM O'LEUM. Oil obtained by boiling storax in good olive oil.

STYRAX, from *στυραξ*, 'a reed,' in which it

was preserved. A resin obtained from the *Styrax officinalis* and *S. colami'ta*. It is the solid storax; — *officinal storax*. There are two kinds of storax met with: 1. The *Red Storax*, *Gum Storax*, *Thus Judæorum*, *Styrax rubra*, *Styracis balsamum*, *Balsamum styracis officinalis*, which is obtained by incision from the *Styrax officinalis*, and, perhaps, from the *Liquidambar orientalis*. The purest is in tears; but it has lost some of its smell in drying. 2. *Common Storax*, *Styrax calami'ta*. That which has been received in reeds or vessels, and has had saw-dust added immediately to thicken it. The odour of storax is fragrant; the taste aromatic. It is considered, like the other balsams, to be stimulant and expectorant, but is rarely used long.

PURIFIED STORAX, *S. colami'ta*, *S. purifica'ta*, is prepared by dissolving storax in alcohol; straining the solution; then distilling off the alcohol with a gentle heat, until the storax acquires the proper consistence. — Ph. U. S. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

STYRAX ALBA, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum* — a. Benzoin, see Benjamin — s. Calamita, see *Styrax* — s. Liquida, *Liquidambar styraciflua* — a. *Officinalis*, see *Styrax*.

STYSIS, Erection, Priapismus.

SUAVEOLENS, Benevolens.

SUB. A common Latin prefix, signifying 'beneath.'

SUBAC'TIO, *Chiro'sis*, *Cheirosis*. The operation of making plasters, extracts, &c., with the hand, or with the pestle and mortar.

SUBAFFECTIO, Hydropathia.

SUBAGITATRIX, *Tribade*.

SUB-ATLOÏDEUS, *Infra-atloideus*. (F.) *Sous-atloïdien*. That which is situate beneath the atlas or first cervical vertebra. Chaussier has given this name to the second pair of cervical nerves.

SUB-AXOÏDEUS, *Infra-axoïdens*. (F.) *Sous-axoïdien*. That which is below the axis or vertebra dentata. Chaussier has given this name to the third pair of cervical nerves.

SUBBORAS NATRICUM, Borax.

SUBCARTILAGINEUM, Hypochondre.

SUBCLAVIAN, *Subclavius*, *Subclavicula'ris*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *clavus*, 'the clavicle.' That which is under the clavicle.

SUBCLAVIAN ARTERIES, (F.) *Artères sous-clavières*, are situate at the upper part of the chest, and the lateral and lower parts of the neck. The right arises at the corresponding side of the trachea, and comes off from the *arteria innominata* or brachio-cephalic trunk. The left leaves the aorta at the end of the arch. Both extend as far as the superior surface of the first rib, in the space between the scapular muscles, beyond which they take the name *axillary arteries*. The subclavian arteries run, for some distance, without sending off any branch. In the neighbourhood of the first rib, however, they give off, 1. Upwards, the vertebral and inferior thyroidal. 2. Downwards, the internal mammary and superior intercostal. 3. Outwards, the transverse cervical or posterior scapular, the superior scapular, and the posterior cervical or profunda.

SUBCLAVIAN OR SUBCLAVIUS MUSCLE, *Subclavia'nus*, (F.) *Costo-claviculaire* (Ch.). *Sous-clavier*, is situate at the superior and anterior part of the chest. It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superior surface of the cartilage of the first rib; and by its superior margin and outer extremity to the inferior surface of the clavicle. This muscle depresses the clavicle, and carries it forward. When the shoulder is fixed, it can raise the first rib.

SUBCLAVIAN VEINS, (F.) *Veines sous-clavières*,

are continuations of the axillary, and extend from the inferior extremity of the scalenus anticus, in front of which they pass, to the vena cava superior, which they form by their union. The right subclavian vein is very short; the left, longer and broader. These veins receive the mouths of the internal and external jugulars, vertebral and superior intercostal. The left subclavian receives two veins more than the right,—the left internal mammary and left inferior thyroid. The thoracic duct opens into the left subclavian:—the corresponding great lymphatic vessel into the right.

SUBCLAVIC'ULA, from *sub*, 'under,' and *clavicula*, 'the clavicle.' The first rib.

SUBCLAVICULARIS, Subclavian.

SUBCLAVIUS, Subclavian muscle.

SUBCRUEN'TUS, 'somewhat bloody;' from *sub*, and *cruentus*, 'bloody;' *Hyph's'mos*. That which has the colour and nature of blood. An epithet given to certain excreted substances, which are mixed with blood, or have the appearance of blood.

SUBCRURÆI, see *Cruræus*.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS, *Subcutaneus*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *cutis*, 'the skin;' *Intercuta'neus*, (F.) *Sous-cutané*. That which is placed immediately under the skin.

SUBCUTANEUS COLLI, *Superficialis colli*—s. *Malæ* (Nervus), Orbital nerve.

SUBDELIRIUM, Typhomania.

SUB'DITA, *Subditit'ia*, from *subdere*, 'to put under;' *Pros'theta*. Medicines introduced into some one of the natural apertures;—as suppositories, pessaries, &c.

SUBDITITIA, *Subdita*.

SUBDUCTIO, Dejection.

SUBER, *Cork*:—the bark of the *Quercus Suber* or *Cork Tree*. (F.) *Liège*. Family, *Amentaceæ*. *Sax. Syst.* *Monœcia Polyandria*. Cork, when burnt, is applied as a mechanical styptic to bleeding piles, &c. Surgeons use it for making tents; and it has been recommended to be worn as an amulet to suppress the secretion of milk!

SUBETH, *Coma*.

SUBFRONTALIS SUTU'RA. A suture resulting from the articulation of the os frontis with the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, and the proper bones of the nose.

SUBGRONDATIO, Depression.

SUBHUMERATIO, Catomismos.

SUBIGATOR, *Tribade*.

SUBINFLAMMATIO, *Subinflammation*—s. *Hepatis*, *Hepatitis*, chronic.

SUBINFLAMMATION, *Subinflamma'tio*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *inflammatio*. *Inflammatiuncula*, *Hypophlegma'sia*. A mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name *inflammation*. Broussais understood by the term, an augmentation in the vital phenomena of the vessels that convey white blood. Lymphatic engorgements, scrofula, herpes, and cancer he considered *subinflammations*.

SUBINTRANTES FEBRES, from *sub*, 'under,' and *intrare*, 'to enter.' *Communicantes febres*. Fevers primarily intermittent, whose paroxysms approximate, so that one paroxysm begins before that which preceded it has gone through its stages.—L. Bellini.

SUBJECTIVE SENSATIONS, see *Sensation*.

SUBJEE, *Banque*.

SUBLIGACULUM, *Truss*.

SUBLIGATURA, *Truss*.

SUBLIMENTUM, *Enœorema*.

SUBLIMATE, *CORROSIVE*, *Hydrargyri oxymurias*.

SUBLIMATION, *Sublima'tio*, *Meteoris'mus*, *Hypo'sis*, from *sublimo*. 'I raise up.' An operation by which dry and solid matters are volatilized

and condensed at the upper part of a subliming apparatus. Calomel, sal ammoniac, &c., are commonly obtained by sublimation. The product of sublimation is a *Sublimate Sublimatum*, (F.) *Sublimé*.

SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS, *Hydrargyri oxymurias*.

SUBLIME, *Sublimis*.

SUBLIME, *Enœorema*, *Sublimate*—s. *Corrosif*, *Hydrargyri oxymurias*.

SUBLI'MIS, (F.) *Sublime*, 'high, elevated, superficial.' Anatomists have given the name *sublimis* to certain muscles, which are situate more superficially than their kindred muscles. These last they have called *profundi*. Of the former, the *flexor sublimis digitorum* is an example.

The French use the term '*respiration sublime*' for the respiration which is accompanied by considerable elevation of the ribs, and with separation of the *alæ nasi* at the time of inspiration.

SUBLINGUA, *Uvula*.

SUBLIN'GUAL, *Sublingua'lis*, (F.) *Souslingual*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *lingua*, 'the tongue.' That which is seated under the tongue.

SUBLINGUAL ARTERY, with some, is the *Lingual*. With others, it is a branch given off by the lingual opposite the genio-glossus muscle, which is distributed particularly to the sublingual gland, to the mylo-hyoid, and genio-glossus muscles, &c.

SUBLINGUAL GLAND, *Glandula sublingua'lis*, *G. Bartholinia'na*, *G. Rivinia'na*, is seated in the substance of the inferior part of the mouth, beneath the anterior part of the tongue. It is smaller than the submaxillary, of which it frequently seems to be only a prolongation. It is oblong, flattened, amygdaloid, and is covered by the mucous membrane of the mouth, beneath which it projects. This gland has 10 or 12 excretory ducts—*Ductus Rivinia'ni* seu *Waltheria'ni*—some of which open beneath the frænnum linguæ, joining Wharton's duct, whilst others pierce the mucous membrane of the mouth separately. It has the same structure as the parotid.

SUBLINGUIUM, *Uvula*.

SUBLINGUUM, *Epiglottis*.

SUBLOB'ULAR, *Sublobula'ris*; from *sub*, 'under,' and *lobus*, 'a lobe.' That which is placed under a lobe.

SUBLOBULAR VEINS OF THE LIVER. The veins in which the intra-lobular veins terminate. By their union, the sublobular veins form the hepatic veins.

SUBLUXATIO, *Sprain*.

SUBMAX'ILLARY, *Submaxilla'ris*, *Infra-maxilla'ris*, (F.) *Sous-maxillaire*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *maxilla*, 'the jaw.' That which is seated beneath the jaw.

SUBMAXILLARY GANGLION is a small nervous ganglion, situate opposite the gland. It seems to be formed by the superior branch of the Vidian nerve, and communicates with the lingual nerve of the inferior maxillary. Its filaments form a plexus which penetrates the submaxillary gland.

SUBMAXILLARY GLAND, *Max'illary Gland*, *Hypognath'aden*, is a salivary gland, less than the parotid, seated at the inner side of the ramus and body of the inferior maxillary bone, in the triangular space between the two bellies of the digastricus. Irregularly ovoid, and flattened on three surfaces, it has the same aspect and organization as the other salivary glands. Its excretory duct is called *Wharton's Duct*, and terminates at the side of the frænnum linguæ, by a very small orifice. It is also called *Ductus inferior*.

SUBMEN'TAL, *Submenta'lis*, (F.) *Sousmental*,

from *sub*, 'under,' and *mentum*, 'the chin.' Situate under the chin.

SUBMENTAL ARTERY is furnished by the facial, near the base of the jaw. It passes forwards along the attachment of the mylo-hyoidens, to which it furnishes branches that cross it to anastomose with those of the sublingual. Near the median line it bifurcates, to be distributed to the chin and muscles of the infra-hyoid region.

SUBMENTAL VEIN, which accompanies the artery, opens into the labial.

SUBMER'SION, *Submer'sio*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *mergere*, *mersum*, 'to plunge.' The act of plunging, or being entirely plunged, in a liquid.

Asphyx'ia by *submer'sion*, *Drowning*, *Asphyxia Immer'sorum*, is not owing to a certain quantity of liquid being introduced into the alimentary or air-passages; but simply to the interception of air, and of the respiratory phenomena. It is a case of suffocation, the signs of which, on dissection, are equivocal, without circumstantial evidence.

SUBMISSIO, Remission—*s. Cordis, Systole.*

SUBMU'COUS, *Submuco'sus*; from *sub*, 'under,' and *mucus*. Under a mucous membrane.—as the 'submucous areolar tissue.'

SUBMURIAS AMMONIACO-HYDRARGYRIGUS, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

SUBMUS'CLAR, *Submuscula'ris*; from *sub*, 'under,' and *musculus*, 'a muscle.' Seated beneath muscles or a muscular layer.

SUBOCCIP'ITAL, *Suboccipita'lis*; from *sub*, 'under,' and *occiput*. That which is situated under the occiput.

SUBOCCIP'ITAL NERVE, Occipital nerve.

SUBOR'BITAR, *Suborbita'rius, Infra-or'bitar, Infra-orbita'lis, Infra-orbita'rius*, (F.) *Sous-orbitaire*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *orbita*, 'the orbit.' That which is seated beneath the orbitar cavity.

SUBORBITAR ARTERY, *Infra-orbitar, A.*, proceeds from the internal maxillary, from which it separates near the anterior and superior part of the zygomatic fossa. It enters the infra-orbitar canal, and passes through it, giving branches to the anterior and superior dental canal; issues by the foramen infra-orbitarium; and divides, in the fossa canina, into a number of branches, which lose themselves in the neighbouring parts. The infra-orbitar vein follows the same course.

SUBORBITAR CANAL, *Infra-orbitar Canal*, (F.) *Canal ou Conduit sous-orbitaire*, is a small canal, which runs obliquely through the substance of the inferior paries of the orbit. It begins, behind, by a simple gutter, and divides, anteriorly, into two branches, one of which descends into the anterior paries of the maxillary sinus, whilst the other passes out, in the canine fossa, by an orifice, called *Foramen-infra-orbitarium*, (F.) *Trou sous-orbitaire*. The infra-orbitar artery and nerve pass along it.

SUBORBITAR FISSURE, *Infra-orbitar Fissure, Rima cana'lis orbita'rii, Fissura infra-orbita'lis*. A fissure in the superior maxillary bone; the superior commencement of the suborbitar canal.

SUBORBITAR FOSSA, Canine fossa.

SUBORBITAR NERVES, *Infra-orbitar Nerves*, seem to terminate the superior maxillary. They issue from the infra-orbitar canal by the foramen of the same name, and spread out in a radiated manner in the fossa canina, to divide into *superior or palpebral filaments, inferior or labial, internal or nasal, and external or buccal.*

SUPERITONE'AL, *Subperitonea'lis*; from *sub*, 'under,' and *peritoneum*. That which lies under the peritoneum.

SUPERITONEAL APONEUROSIS, Fascia, subperitoneal—*s. Ganglia*, see Spermatic ganglion.

SUBPLACENTA, Decidua membrana.

SUBPOPLITÆUS, *Poplita'us muscla.*

SUBPUBIC ARCH, *Arcus subpu'bicus*. A strong arch of the superior pelvic aponeurosis, which completes the posterior orifice of the obturator or subpubic canal.

SUBPUBIC MEMBRANE, Obturator membrane.

SUBPUBIO-FEMORALIS, *Abductor brevis*—*s. Prostaticus, Compressor prostatae.*

SUBPUTRIS, *Hyposaprus.*

SUBSCAP'ULAR, *Subscapula'ris*, (F.) *Sous-scapulaire, Sous-scapulo-trochinien*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *scapula*, 'the shoulder-blade.' That which is beneath the scapula.

SUBSCAPULAR FOSSA, *Fossa Subscapula'ris*. A considerable excavation at the anterior surface or venter of the scapula, in which the subscapularis is seated.

SUBSCAPULAR MUSCLE, *Subscapula'ris Muscla, Immer'sus, Infra-scapula'ris*, (F.) *Sous-scapulo-trochinien* (Ch.), *Porte-feuille, Muscle sous-scapulaire*. A muscle situate in the above-mentioned fossa. It is flat, broad, and triangular; is attached, by its base, to the subscapular fossa and to the anterior lip of the edge of the spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm in rotation inwards. It can also depress it, and bring it towards the body.

SUBSCAP'ULAR NERVES are two in number. One arises from the brachial plexus above the clavicle; the other from the posterior aspect of the plexus within the axilla. They are distributed to the subscapularis muscle.

SUBSE'ROUS, *Subsero'sus*; from *sub*, 'under,' and *serous*. Under a serous membrane,—as the 'subserous areolar tissue.'

SUBSIDENTIA, Sediment.

SUBSTANCIE ÉMAILLÉE DES DENTS, Enamel of the teeth—*s. Horny*, see Tooth.

SUBSTANCE, HYALINE, *Cytoblastema*—*s. Intercellular, Cytoblastema*—*s. Vitrée des Dents*, Enamel of the teeth.

SUBSTANCE, WHITE, of SCHWANN. A hollow cylinder within the tubular nervous fibre, which differs in composition and refracting power from the matter that occupies the centre of the tube.

SUBSTANTIA ADAMANTINA DENTIUM, Enamel—*s. Filamentosa dentium, Enamel*—*s. Hyalina, Cytoblastema*—*s. Ossea dentium*, see Tooth—*s. Ostoides*, see Tooth.

SUBSTANTIA PERFORATA ME'DIA. When the pia mater has been removed from the space between the crura cerebri termed the *intercrural* or *interpeduncular*, the surface appears cribriform from the perforations of the numerous minute vessels which penetrate it. This is the *substantia perforata media* of Vicoq d'Asyr.

SUBSTANTIA PULPOSA DENTIS, Dental pulp—*s. Rhomboides, Corpus dentatum*—*s. Spongiosa Urethræ, Corpus spongiosum urethræ*—*s. Vitrea dentium, Enamel of the teeth*—*s. Vitrea, Cytoblastema.*

SUBSTANTIVE, *Substanti'vus*; from *substare*, (*sub* and *stare*), 'to stand under or subsist.' An epithet applied by Dr. Paris to aliments which are nutritious, in contradistinction to *adjective* aliments, which are themselves not possessed of nutritive virtues, but impart to the digestive organs greater energy, so as to enable them to extract more nutriment from the substantive aliments. Meat, for example, is a *substantive* aliment; the condiment, as mustard, eaten with it, an *adjective* aliment.

SUBSTILLUM, Stillidium.

SUBSULTIO, Palpitation.

SUBSULTUS TEN'DINUM. *Saltus ten'dinum, Clonus subultus, Subsultus, Corpulog'is spasmod'ica, Myopal'mus, Twitching of the Ten-*

lons, (F.) *Soubreeaut*, from *subeilire*, *subultum*, (*sub* and *salire*), 'to make short leaps.' Twitching, communicated to the tendons by the involuntary and instantaneous contraction of the muscular fibres. It is more observable at the wrist than elsewhere; and is an evidence of great cerebral irritability, and debility, when it occurs at an advanced period of fever.

The muscular agitations or twitchings observed in febrile diseases, especially of children, have been termed *Convulsibil'itas*, *Sclerotyr'bē febr'ilis*, and *Irritabil'itas morbo'sa*.

SUBSURTITAS, Deafness.

SUB'UBERES, from *sub*, 'under,' and *ubera*, 'the breasts.' *Infantes eugen'tes*, *Sucking children*. Infants at the breast, in contradistinction to the *Ex'uberes*, ἀπογαλακτοι, or those which have been weaned.

SUBUN'GUAL, *Subun'guical*, (F.) *Sous-ungéale*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *unguis*, 'a nail.' Belonging to parts under the nail;—as *subungual exostosis*, (F.) *Exostose sous-ungéale*, an exostosis under the nail of the great toe especially.

SUBVRSIO STOMACHI, Vomiturition.

SUBVERTEBRA, Sacrum.

SUBVERTEBRUM, Sacrum.

SUBVOLA, Hypothenar.

SUC, *Succus*—*s. de Citron*, see *Citrus medica*—*s. Gastricæ*, *Gastric juice*—*s. M'dullaire*, *Marrow*—*s. du Limon*, see *Citrus medica*.

SUCCA'GO, from *succus*, 'juice.' The inspissated juice of plants; robs, jellies, &c.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, *Succida'neum*, *Substitu'tum*, *Antiballon'enum*, *Surroga'tum*, *Antembal'lon'enum*, *Quid pro quo*, from *succedere*, (*sub*, and *cedere*), 'to go under, to come in place of another.' An epithet for medicines that may be substituted for others possessing similar properties.

SUCCENTURIA'TUS, from *succenturiare* (*sub*, and *centuria*), 'to supply a soldier to fill a vacancy,' and hence, 'to substitute or put in the room of.' That which is a substitute for another; as *Renes succenturiati*, *Ventriculus succenturiatus*, &c.

SUCCHAR, *Saccharum*.

SUCCIDANEUM, *Succedaneum*.

SUCCIN, *Succinum*.

SUCCINCTURA, *Diaphragm*.

SUCCINCTUS, *Diaphragm*.

SUCCINI RESINA, *Musk*, artificial.

SUCCIN'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Suc'cini*, *A. Succin'icum*, *Acor Succin'eus*, *Sal Succini*, *Sal volat'ilē Succini*, has been considered antispasmodic and diaphoretic, in the dose of from five to twenty grains.

SUC'GINUM, *Elec'trum*, *Ambra*, *Ambra*, *Am-par*, *Bereni'cē*, *Amber*, *Yellow Amber*, (F.) *Succin*, *Ambre jaune*. This substance, which is found on the shores of the Baltic, is composed of a resinous matter, of essential oil, and an acid *sui generis*. It is inodorous, except when heated or rubbed; insipid; in fragments of a pale golden-yellow colour; transparent, and has a shining lustre. S. g. 1.08; insoluble in water, and slightly acted on by alcohol. It is used for affording its essential oil—the *O'leum* or *Bal'eum Suc'cini*, (F.) *Huile de Succin*. This oil possesses stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, and rubefacient properties.

The *O'leum Suc'cini rectificatum*, *Rectified Oil of Amber*, is made as follows:—*Oil of Amber*, Oj; *water*, Ovj. Mix in a glass retort, and distil until Oiv of the water have passed with the oil into the receiver; separate the oil from the water, and keep it in well-stopped bottles.—(Ph. U. S.)

The *White amber*, *Leuceleotrum*, (F.) *Ambra blanc*, is a variety.

SUCCINUM CINEREUM, *Ambergris*—*s. Griseum*, *Ambergris*.

SUCCION, *Sucking*.

SUCCISA, *Scabiosa succisa*—*s. Praten'sis*, *S. succisa*.

SUCCOLATA, *Chocolate*.

SUCCORY, *WILD*, *Cichorium intybus*, *Chironia angularis*.

SUC'UBUS, from *sub*, and *ubare*, 'to lie.' Some authors have used this word synonymously with *nightmare*. Others mean by it a female phantom, with which a man in his sleep may believe he has intercourse;—as *Incubus* has been applied to the male phantom, with which a female may dream she is similarly situated.

SUCCUS, *Chylus*, *Opos*, *Opis'ma*, *Chylis'ma*, *Echyloma*, *Apothim'ma*, *Juice*, (F.) *Suc*. The fluid obtained by pressing plants, flesh, &c.; *succus expressus*. It is, also, applied to certain animal fluids, as *S. Gastricæ*, &c.

SUCCUS ACACIÆ GERMANICÆ INSPISSATUS, see *Prunus spinosa*—*s. Acaciæ nostratis*, see *Prunus spinosa*—*s. Arborum*, *Sap*—*s. Cicutæ spissatus*, *Extractum conii*—*s. Cyrenaiicus*, *Laserpitium*.

SUCCUS ENTER'ICUS, *S. Intestina'lis*, *Intestinal Juice*. The fluid secreted from the lining membrane of the small intestines.

SUCCUS EXPRESSUS, *Apothlimma*—*s. Gastricus*, *Gastric juice*—*s. Glycyrrhizæ*, *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*—*s. Hypocistidis*, see *Cytinus*—*s. Intestinalis*, *Succus entericus*—*s. Japonicus*, *Catechu*—*s. Limonis*, see *Citrus medica*—*s. Liquiritiæ*, *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*—*s. Nervæus*, *Nervous fluid*—*s. Nutritivus*, *Chyle*—*s. Orni concretus*, see *Fraxinus ornus*—*s. Pancreaticus*, see *Pancreas*—*s. Spissatus Aconiti Napelli*, *Extractum aconiti*—*s. Spissatus atropæ belladonnæ*, *Extractum belladonnæ*—*s. Spissatus conii maculati*, *Extractum cicutæ*—*s. Spissatus hyoscyami nigri*, *Extractum hyoscyami*—*s. Spissatus lactucæ sativæ*, *Extractum lactucæ*.

SUCCUS'ION, *Hippocrat'ic Succus'ion*, *Succus'io*, from *succutio* (*sub*, and *quatio*), 'I shake from beneath.' A mode of ascertaining the existence of a fluid in the thorax, (*fluctuation by succussion*;) by giving the body one or more slight shakes.

SUCCUSSIO, *Ballotement*.

SUCHOR, *Saccharum*.

SUCKING, *Suc'tio*, *Suctus*, *Athel'sis*, *Bdalsis*, *Myz'e'sis*, (F.) *Succion*, from *eugere*, *suctum*, 'to suck.' The act of drawing liquid into the mouth, by forming a vacuum with the tongue acting as a piston, during inspiration.

SUCKING BOTTLE. A bottle so formed, that, when filled with milk, it can be sucked from instead of the breast.

SUCKING CHILD, *Lactens*. A suckling.

SUCKLE, *Lactare*, γαλακτορροφειν, τρῖθησιν, (F.) *Allaiter* ou *Alaiter*. To give suck. To nurse.

SUCKLING, *Lactation*, *Sucking child*.

SUCRE, *Saccharum*—*s. Candi*, *Saccharum candidum*—*s. de Lait*, *Sugar of milk*—*s. de Saturene*, *Plumbi superacetat*.

SUCTIO, *Exsuctio*, *Sucking*.

SUCTION POWER. The force exerted on the blood in the veins, by the active dilatation of the heart. See *Derivation*.

SUCTO'RIA, from *sugo*, 'I suck.' Animals provided with mouths for sucking. Also, organs for sucking or adhesion,—hence termed *suctorial*—as 'suctorial oscula.'

SUCTORIAL, see *Suctoria*.

SUCTUS, *Sucking*.

SUDAM'INA, *Hydro'ata*, *Hidro'ta*, *Pap'ula sudora'les*, *Suffens'ra*, *Alha'sef*, *Planta noctis*, *Boa*, from *sudor*, 'sweat.' Small vesicles,

which appear upon the skin, especially in the summer time, in hot countries, and in diseases attended with much sweating. It is a military eruption. See Military fever.

SUDAMINA, Desudatio, *Échaubouluers*, Lichen tropicus.

SUDARIUM, Achicolum.

SUDATION, Hidrosis.

SUDATORIA, Hidrosis — s. Maligna, see Sudor Anglicus.

SUDATORIUM, Achicolum.

SUDOR, *Hidros*, (F.) *Sueur*, 'sweat.' The product of cutaneous transpiration, when visible on the surface of the body. It is colourless; of an odour more or less strong and variable; and of a saline taste. It is composed, according to Berzelius, of water, lactic acid, lactate of soda united with a little animal matter, chloride of sodium, and a little chloride of potassium, an atom of earthy phosphate, and some oxyd of iron.

SUDOR, Military fever.

SUDOR ANGLICUS, *Hidron'osus*, *Hidrop'gra*, *Hidrop'getos*, *Febri' sudato'ria*, *Milia'ris sudato'ria*, *Sudor milia'ris*, *Morb'us sudatorius*, *Ephem'era malig'na*, *E. sudatoria*, *E. Britan'nica*, *Pestis Britan'nica*, *Sudato'ria malig'na*, *E. Anglica pestilens*, *Sweating Sickness*, *Sweating Fever*, (F.) *Suette*, *S. Miliare*, *S. epidémique*, *Sueur Anglaise*. A very severe epidemic disease, characterized by profuse sweating, which appeared in England in 1486; and recurred, at different times, until about the middle of the 16th century. It was accompanied with coldness, excessive prostration of strength, palpitation, frequency and inequality of the pulse, &c., and terminated favourably or unfavourably in the course of 24 hours. The French have given the name *SUETTE DE PICARDIE*, *Suette des Picards*, *Fievre suante*; *Miliaris sudatoria*, *Sudor Picard'icus*, to an epidemic disease, which has appeared several times in that province; the principal symptoms of which were profuse sweats and a military eruption. The disease recurred in 1821, and has been described, at length, by M. Rayer, who considers it to consist of a simultaneous state of inflammation of various tissues; and proposes to class it with variola, scarlatina, and measles.

SUDOR COLLIQUATIVUS, S. Profusus.

SUDOR CRUENTUS, *S. sanguineus*, *Hæmatidros'is*, *Hæmatidros'is*, *Epidros'is cruent'a*, *Hæmorrhag'ia per Cutem*, (F.) *Hæmatidrose*, *Sueur de Sang*; *Sweating of blood*, *Bloody sweat*, *Hæmorrhage from the skin*. Cutaneous perspiration intermixed with blood: — a very uncommon affection.

SUDOR DULCIS, *Saccharorrhœ'a cuta'nea*, *Epidros'is sacchara'ta*. A discharge of saccharine matter by perspiration.

SUDOR LOCALIS, Meridrosis — s. Miliaris, Military fever, Sudor Anglicus — s. Partialis, Meridrosis.

SUDOR PERFUSUS, *S. Colliquati'vus*. A profuse or immoderate sweat.

SUDOR SANGUINEUS, Sudor cruentus — s. Universalis, Panhidrosis.

SUDORIFER, Sudoriferous, Sudorific.

SUDORIFEROUS, *Sudor'ifer*, *Hydroph'orus*, from *sudor*, 'sweat,' and *fero*, 'I carry.' That which carries sweat, as the *sudoriferous* ducts or glands.

SUDORIFIC, *Sudorif'icum*, *Sudor'ifer*, *Hidrot'icum*, *Hydrot'e'rium*, *Hydrotopœ'um*, *Hidropœt'icum*, from *sudor*, 'sweat,' and *facio*, 'I make.' A medicine which provokes sweating. See Diaphoretic.

FOUR SUDORIFIC WOODS, *Quatuor ligna sudorifica*, were, formerly, *guaiacum*, *perfumed cherry*, *sassa-parilla*, and *sassafras*.

SUDORIPAROUS, see Perspiration.

SUDORIS NULLITAS, Anidrosis — s. Præ-ratio, Anidrosis — s. Suppressio, Ischidrosis.

SUET, Sebum.

SUETTE, Sudor Anglicus — s. *Épidémique*, Sudor Anglicus — s. *Miliare*, Sudor Anglicus — s. *de Picardie*, Sudor picardicus — s. *des Picards*, Sudor picardicus.

SUEUR, Sudor — s. *Anglaise*, Sudor Anglicus — s. *d'Expression*, Expression, sweat of — s. *de Sang*, Diapedesis, Sudor cruentus.

SUFFERSURÆ, Sudamina.

SUFFIMEN, Suffimentum.

SUFFIMENTUM, *Hypocapnis'ma*, *Suffi'men*, *Thym'ama*, *Suffi'tus*, *Suffumiga'tio*, *Suffumiga'tion*, (F.) *Parfum*. A perfume; suffumige; fumigation.

SUFFITIO, Fumigation.

SUFFITUS, Fumigation, Suffimentum.

SUFFLATIO, Puffiness.

SUFFOCATIO, Suffocation, Orthopnea — s. Hypochondriaca, Hypochondriasis — s. Hysterica, Angone — s. Stridula, Cynanche trachealis — s. Uterina, Angone.

SUFFOCATION, *Suffoca'tio*, *Præfoca'tio*, *Apophiz'is*, *Asphyz'ia*, *Melana'ma*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *foc'us*, 'a fire-place.' Death, or suspended animation from impeded respiration, whether caused by the inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling, or smothering. The principal morbid appearances in such cases are: — the lungs of a deep-blue colour, with the blood extravasated in the air-cells; right auricle and ventricle filled with dark blood, as well as the neighbouring veins; lividity of the countenance, turgescence, and, perhaps, rupture of the vessels of the brain.

Treatment of suspended animation by suffocation in general. The patient must be conveyed into a room not too warm. Blood-letting must be used, if at all, with caution; — friction must be employed with salt, or warm flannels: stimulating fluids, in a dilute state, be poured into the stomach by means of a tube, and attempts be made to inflate the lungs. Laryngotomy, if necessary.

SUFFOCATION, *Pnigoph'bia*, (F.) *Étouffement*, is used for threatened suffocation, as *strangling* is. It means the state of dyspnoea and oppression experienced when a sufficient quantity of air does not enter the lungs, or when the chemical phenomena of respiration are imperfectly executed; as in cases of asthma.

SUFFOCATION UTÉRINE, Hysteria.

SUFFRAGO, Poples.

SUFFUMIGATION, Suffimentum.

SUFFUMIGE, Suffimentum.

SUFFUMIGIUM, Fumigation.

SUFFUMINATIO, Fumigation.

SUFFUSIO, Pseudoblepsia — s. Auriginosa, Icterus — s. Bilis, Icterus — s. Colorans, Chromopsia — s. Dimidiata, Hæmiopia — s. Exclarans, Oxyopia — s. Fellis, Icterus — s. Lentis crystallina, Cataract — s. Metamorphosis, Metamorphopsia — s. Multiplicans, see Diplopia — s. Myodes, Metamorphopsia — s. Nigra, Amaurosis — s. Oculi, Cataract, Pseudoblepsia — s. Oculorum, Metamorphopsia — s. Radians, Scotasma — s. Sanguinis, Ecchymoma.

SUGAR, Saccharum — s. Barley, Penidium — s. Candy, Saccharum candidum — s. Cane, see Saccharum — s. Diabetic, Glucose — s. Fruit, Glucose — s. Grape, Glucose — s. Honey, Glucose — s. of Lead, Plumbi superacetat.

SUGAR OF MILK, *Saccharum lactis*, *Gala'to-saccharum*, *Lactine*, (F.) *Sucre de Lait*, is obtained from whey by evaporation and crystallization. It possesses the demulcent properties of the sugars.

SUGAR, PINE, see Arrowroot—s. Starch, Glucose.

SUGARS, VARIOUS, see Saccharum.

SUGARBERRY, *Celtis occidentalis*.

SUGILLATION, *Sugilla'tio*, *Livor*, *Sugillation*, *Œdema cruentum*; a bruise; from *sugillare*, 'to give a black eye.' By most authors used synonymously with ecchymosis and ecchymoma. It is, also, applied to the spots, or ecchymoses which occur in consequence of intrinsic causes,—in disease and in incipient putrefaction. It is common in dead bodies. To this last case it is, indeed, restricted by some medico-legal writers; and an interesting question sometimes arises:—Whether the appearance have been induced before death or afterwards? Whether it be a case of ecchymosis or of sugillation? In the former, the extravasated blood will usually be coagulated; not so in the latter. It is often, however, difficult to form a correct judgment without reference to the history of the case.

SUGGRUN'DIUM, perhaps from *suggerdi*, 'to go under.' The eave of a house.

SUGGRUNDIUM OCULI, Superciliary arch—s. Supercilium, Frontal protuberance.

SUCIDA, Autochir.

SUCIDAL INSANITY, Suicide.

SUCIDE, *Suici'dium*: from *sui cædes*, 'murder of one's self.' The act of killing one's self. *Autochi'ria*, *Autocton'ia*, *Idiocton'ia*, *Autophon'ia*. Suicide is very frequently the result of disease of the mind; the individual seeming, at times, to be irresistibly impelled to self-destruction.—*Melancho'lia Suicid'um*, *M. autochi'ria*, *Suici'dal Insanity*. Also, one who commits self-murder.

SUIE, Fuligo.

SUIF, Sevum.

SUITES DE COUCHES, Lochia.

SULCATUS, *Cannelé*, Grooved.

SULCULUS LABII SUPERIORIS, *Lacona Labii superioris*.

SULCUS, *Semicana'lis*, *Semicanalic'ulus*. A furrow. A groove. (F.) *Sillon*. Anatomists have given this name to grooves on the surface of bones and other organs.

French writers on anatomy often use the term *Sillons* for the grooves which lodge the arteries and creep on the surface of bones; whilst those that receive veins are called *gouttières*, 'gutters.' Also, the vulva.

SULCUS ANTERO-POSTERIOR JECORIS, see Liver—s. *Labii superioris*, *Lacona Labii superioris*.

SULCUS, LAT'ERAL, ANTE'RIOR, OF THE SPINAL MARROW. A mere trace on the marrow, marked only by the attachment of the filaments of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves.

SULCUS, LAT'ERAL, POSTERIOR, OF THE SPINAL MARROW, corresponds with the attachment of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

SULCUS TRANSVERSALIS, see Liver—s. Umbilicalis, see Liver.

SULFATE D'AMMONIAQUE, *Ammonis sulphas*.

SULFIDUM CARBONII, *Carbonis sulphuretum*.

SULFUR, Sulphur.

SULFURE DE CARBON, *Carbonis sulphuretum*.

SULPHAS ALUMINARIS, *Alumen*—s. *Ammoniacæ Cupratæ*, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—s. *Cadmiceus*, *Cadmii Sulphas*—s. *Kalico-aluminium*, *Alumen*—s. *Natricus*, *Soda*, sulphate of—s. *Zincicum*, *Zinci sulphas*.

SULPHUR, *Sulfur*, *Scorith*, *The'ron*, *Thion*, *Averich*, *Terra folia'ta*, *Fumus cit'rinus*, *Aq'uila*, *Brimstone*, (F.) *Soufre*. The Native Sulphur is called *Rock Sulphur*, *Sulphur vivum*, &c. Sulphur, as we meet with it, is in *rolle*, *Sulphur in*

rot'ulis, *S. rotun'dum*, *Roll Brimstone*. It is a volcanic production, and is obtained, in large quantities, from Solfatara, in Italy. *Roll Sulphur* is impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds. It is unpleasantly odorous, when heated or rubbed; insipid; solid, and brittle. S. g. 1.99. Fusible at 226°; volatilizable by heat, and condensing unchanged.

SULPHUR ANTIMONIATUM, *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*—s. *Carburet of Carbonis sulphuretum*—s. *Chloratum*, *Sulphur*, *Chloride of*.

SULPHUR, CHLORIDE OF, *Sulphuris Chlo'ridum*, *Sulphuris Dichlo'ridum*, *Dichlo'ride of Sulphur*, *Protochlo'ride of Sulphur*, *Hypochlo'ride of Sulphur*, *Subchlo'ride of Sulphur*, *Sulphur chlora'tum*, *Hypochlore'tum Sulphuro'sum*, *Bisulphuret of Chlorine*, *Chlorum hyper sulphure'tum*, is obtained by passing dry chlorine gas over washed and dried flowers of sulphur, until they are for the most part dissolved, and distilling the decanted fluid from the excess of dissolved sulphur. One drachm of the liquid to an ounce of lard has been used in lepra, psoriasis, and other chronic cutaneous diseases. Ten drops, dissolved in ether, have been given in adynamic fever.

SULPHUR, DICHLORIDE OF, *Sulphur*, *chloride of*—s. *Hypochloride of Sulphur*, *chloride of*—s. *Iodatium*, *Sulphuris iodidum*—s. *Iodide of Sulphuris iodidum*—s. *Ioduret of Sulphuris iodidum*—s. *Liver of Potassæ sulphuretum*.

SULPHUR LOTUM, *Sulphur sublima'tum lotum*, *Washed Sulphur*, *Magisterium Sulph'uris*, *Sulphuris Flores loti*, is prepared by pouring boiling water on sublimed sulphur, so as to wash away any acid it may contain, and then drying it.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITA'TUM, *Læo Sulph'uris*, *Milk of Sulphur*, *Precipitated Sulphur*, (F.) *Crème de Soufre*, is prepared by boiling sublimed sulphur and lime together, and adding muriatic acid to precipitate the sulphur.

SULPHUR, PROTOCHLORIDE OF, *Sulphur*, *chloride of*—s. *Subchloride of Sulphur*, *chloride of*.

SULPHUR SUBLIMA'TUM, *Sulphur*, (Ph. U. S.) *Sublimed Sulphur*, *Flowers of Sulphur*, (F.) *Soufre sublimé*, *Fleurs de Soufre*, is the sulphur of commerce, sublimed in close vessels.

Sulphur is possessed of stimulant, laxative, and diaphoretic properties. As a laxative, it is used in hemorrhoidal and other affections. In the itch, applied externally and taken internally, it has been considered as a specific (?), and it is a valuable remedy in most cutaneous affections that are local. Dose, ℥ss to ʒi.

The fæces or dregs, left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur, are called *Horse Brimstone*, *Dregs of Sulphur vivum*, *Sulphur caballi'num*, *S. vivum*, *Sulphuris vivi recremen'ta*. They are very impure, and are only used externally.

SULPHUR, VEGETABLE, *Lycopodium*—s. *Wort*, *Peucedanum*.

SULPHURATUS, *Sulphureous*, *Sulphurated*. **SULPHUREOUS**, *Sulphuro'sus*, *Sulphuro'sus*, *Sulphura'tus*, *Sulph'uretted*. Possessing the properties of, or relating to, or containing sulphur.

SULPHURETTED, *Sulphureous*—s. *Hydrogen*, see *Hydrogen*, *sulphuretted*.

SULPHURETUM AMMONIACÆ, *Ammonis sulphuretum*—s. *Ammonis hydrogenatum*, *Liquor fumans Boylii*—s. *Kalium*, *Potassæ sulphuretum*—s. *Lixiviæ*, *Potassæ sulphuretum*.

SULPHURIC ACID, *Ac'idum Sulphu'ricum* vel *Sulfuricum*, *Oleum Vitrioli*, *Spir'itus Vitrioli*, *S. v. fortis*, *Acidum vitriol'icum*, *Oil of Vitriol*, *Spirit of Vitriol*, *Vitriol'ic Acid*, *Acidum Vitriol'i dephlogistica'tum*, *Acor Sulphuris*, (F.) *Acide Sulphurique* ou *Sulfurique*. Sulphuric acid is inodorous; has a strong acid taste, and is corrosive. S. g. 1.845 (Ph. U. S.) It is escharotic,

stimulant, and rubefacient. Mixed with lard, it is sometimes used in local pains, and certain cutaneous affections.

SULPHURIC ACID, AROMATIC, *Ac'idum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, A. vitriol'icum aromaticum, A. vitriolicum alicoholis aromaticum, Elixir vitrioli, E. v. aromaticum, E. vitrioli Mynick'ti, E. vitrioli Edinburgen'sium, E. vitrioli cum tinctura aromatica, E. vitrioli dulcè seu acido-aromaticum, Alcohol cum aromat'ibus sulphuricatus, Tinctura acidi sulphurici,* is formed of sulphuric acid, f̄ijss; ginger, bruised, ℥j; cinnamon, bruised, ℥iss; Alcohol, Oij. — Ph. U. S. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

SULPHURIC ACID, DILUTED, *Ac'idum Sulphuricum Dilutum, Acidum vitriol'icum dilutum, Elixir of Vitriol, Elixir vitrioli, Spiritus vitrioli ac'idus Vogler'i, (F.) Acide sulfurique délayé,* is formed, according to the Pharmacopœia of the United States, by adding aq. destillat. f̄xxij, to acid. sulph. f̄℥j. It is tonic, astringent, and refrigerant. Dose, gr. x to xx, largely diluted. When used as a gargle, half a drachm may be added to ℥vj of water.

Very dilute sulphuric acid was formerly termed *Phlegma vitrioli*.

SULPHURIS CHLORIDUM, Sulphur, chloride of—s. Dichloridum, Sulphur, chloride of.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM, *S. Ioduratum, Sulphur Iodatum, Ioduret or Iodide of Sulphur, (F.) Soufre Ioduré, Iodure de Soufre.* It is thus directed to be prepared in the Pharmacopœia of the U. S. (*Iodin. ℥iv; sulphur. ℥j.*) Rub the iodine and sulphur together in a glass, porcelain, or marble mortar, until they are thoroughly mixed. Put the mixture into a matrass, close the orifice loosely, and apply a gentle heat, so as to darken the mass without melting it. When the colour has become uniformly dark throughout, increase the heat so as to melt the iodide; then incline the matrass in different directions, in order to return into the mass any portions of iodine which may have condensed on the inner surface of the vessel: lastly, allow the matrass to cool, break it, and put the iodide into bottles, which are to be well stopp'd.

SULPHURIUS, Sulphureous.

SULPHUROUS, Sulphureous.

SULPHUROUS, Sulphureous.

SULPHUROUS ACID, *Ac'idum sulphurosicum, A. sulphuris volat'ile, A. Sulphurosium vel Sulurosium, Spiritus sulphuris, Spiritus sulphurosus volat'ilis, Sp. sulphuris per camp'nam, Sp. vitrioli phlogistica'tus, Gas sulphuris, (F.) Acide Sulfureux, Air Acide Vitriolique.* Obtained by treating mercury with concentrated sulphuric acid, or by burning sulphur. It is sometimes used in the gaseous,—at others, in the liquid state. Sulphurous acid gas is used to disinfect cloths, confined air, letters coming from infected places, &c. It is also exhibited, with great success, in the form of fumigation, in the treatment of certain chronic cutaneous affections, and of sciatic and rheumatic pains in general. If respired pure, it acts in the manner of violent irritants; and is not long in producing death.

SULTZMALT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Sultzmalt is a village in the department of the Upper Rhine; where are several sources of cold, acidulous waters, which seem to contain carbonic acid, subcarbonate of soda, subcarbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, and a little bitumen. They are refrigerant, aperient, and alterative.

SUMAC DES CORROYEURS, *Rhus coriaria—s. Vénéneux, Rhus toxicodendron.*

SUMACH, *Rhus coriaria.*

SUMBUL. The name of a root, *Sum'buli radix, Jatamansi, Musk-root,* presumed to belong

to the Umbellifera family, much employed in Russia and Germany against cholera. Its exact botanical history is not determined. It contains a strongly odorous principle like that of musk; and is regarded as an antispasmodic.

SUMBULI RADIX, Sumbul root.

SUMEN, Hypogastrium.

SUMMER COMPLAINT. A popular name in the United States, for diarrhoea occurring in summer. It is often, also, made to include dysentery and cholera infantum. With some it means cholera infantum only.

SUMMER DISEASES, see Estival—s. Rash, Lichen tropicus.

SUMMITAS CUTIS, Epidermis.

SUMMUS HUMERUS, Acromion.

SUNBURN, Ephelides—s. Dew, Drosera rotundifolia—s. Flower, false, Helenium autumnale—s. Flower, swamp, Helenium autumnale—s. Flower, tickweed, Coreopsis trichosperma—s. Flower, turpentine, Silphium perfoliatum—s. Pain, see Hemierania—s. Rash, Lichen—s. Stroke, *Coup de Soleil—s. Egyptian, Coup de Soleil.*

SUPELLECTILE DIOGENIS, Palm.

SUPELLEX ANATOMICA, Muscum anatomicum—s. Diogenis, Palm.

SUPER. A common Latin prefix; in composition, signifying 'above.'

SUPERBUS, Rectus superior oculi.

SUPERCHLORIDUM FORMYLICUM, Chloroform.

SUPERCILIARIS, Corrugator supercilii.

SUPERCILIARY, *Superciliaris,* from *super,* 'above,' and *cilium,* 'the edge of the eyelid.' That which relates to the supercilia or eyebrows. (F.) *Sourcilier* ou *Surcilier.*

SUPERCILIARY ARCHES, *Superciliary Ridges, Arcus superciliar'ies, Suggun'dia oculo'rum, (F.) Arcades sourcilières,* are two slightly projecting apophyses, situate at the anterior surface of the os frontis, above the superior margin of the orbits. They are separated by the nasal fosse, and covered by the superciliaris muscle, to which they give attachment.

SUPERCILIARY RIDGES, Superciliary arches.

SUPERCILIUM, *Ophrys, Oph'rya, Vallum, (F.) Sourcil.* Same etymon. The eyebrows are two arched eminences,—convex above, and more or less prominent, according to the individual,—which lie on the superciliary arch of the os frontis, above the eyelids, and extend from the sides of the root of the nose to the temple. Their inner extremity or *head* is more prominent than the outer or *tail*. The eyebrows are covered with short and stiff hairs, which are directed, obliquely, from within outwards, and are, commonly, of the colour of the hair. The skin in which these hairs are implanted, rests on the *orbicularis palpebrarum, frontalis,* and *superciliaris* muscles, which move the eyebrows in different directions. The eyebrows serve as an ornament to the countenance; and by covering the eye defend it from the impression of too strong a light. They direct the perspiration also from the eye.

SUPERCILIUM ACETAB'ULL. The edge of the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum.

SUPERCONCEPTION, see Superfecundation.

SUPEREVACUATIO, Hypercrosis.

SUPERFŒCUNDATIO, see Superfecundation.

SUPERFICIALIS COLLIS, *Subeum'neus Collis.* A nerve formed by communicating branches from the second and third cervical nerves. It is distributed to the superficial parts of the neck.

SUPERFICIES PLANTARIS PEDIS, Sole.

SUPERFŒCUNDATIO, Superfecundation.

SUPERFŒTATIO, Superfœtation.
SUPERFŒTATION, *Superfœtatio*, *Epicys-e-sis*, *Hypercys-sis*, *Superimprægnatio*, *Epig'onê*, *Superfœcundatio*, *Superfœcundation*, *Superimprægnation*, from *super*, 'upon,' and *fœtare*, 'to bring forth young.' Conception of a fœtus—*epicys-sis*—in a uterus which already contains one. The impregnation of a female already pregnant. The possibility of this has been denied; but there is abundant evidence to show, that it is possible at a very early period of pregnancy. Twin cases may be of this kind of *superconception*.

SUPERGEMINALIS, Epididymis.
SUPERGENUALIS, Patella.
SUPERHUMERALE, Epomis.
SUPERIMPRÆGNATIO, Superfœtation.
SUPERIOR AURIS, *Atollens aurem*—s. *Rotundus clitoridis*, Ischio-cavernous.
SUPERLABIA, Clitoris.
SUPERLIGAMEN, Epidesmus.
SUPERLIGULA, Epiglottis.
SUPERNUTRITIO LIENIS, Splenoncus—s. *Splenis*, Splenoncus.
SUPEROXALAS KALICUM, Potass, oxalate of.

SUPERPURGATIO, Hypercatharsis.
SUPERSCAPULARIS, *Supraspinatus*—s. *Inferior*, *Infra-spinatus*.
SUPINATEUR COURT ou **PETIT**, *Supinator radii brevis*—s. *Grand* ou *long*, *Supinator radii longus*.

SUPINATION, *Supinatio*, from *supinus*, 'lying on the back.' The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outwards, so that the anterior surface of the latter becomes superior. In Pathology, *Supination*, *Supinatio*, *Hyptias-ma*, *Hyptias-mus*, means the horizontal position on the back, with the head thrown back, and the legs and arms extended. It is often a sign of great weakness in disease.

SUPINATOR. Same etymon. That which produces supination. A name given to two muscles of the forearm.

SUPINATOR BREVIS seu **MINOR**, *Supinator radii brevis*—s. *Longus* seu *major*, *Supinator radii longus*.

SUPINATOR RADII BREVIS, *S. brevis* seu *minor*, (F.) *Epicondylo-radial* (Ch.), *Supinateur court* ou *petit supinateur*. A muscle, seated at the outer and back part of the forearm. It is flattened, triangular, and curved upon itself, in such a manner that it embraces the superior extremity of the radius. It is attached, on the one hand, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and to a small portion of the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted into the upper third of the outer and upper surfaces of the radius. It produces, by contracting, the motion of supination.

SUPINATOR RADII LONGUS, *S. longus* sive *major*, *Bra'chio-radialis*, (F.) *Huméro-sus-radial* (Ch.), *Long* ou *grand supinateur*, is seated at the anterior and outer part of the forearm. It arises from the inferior part of the outer edge of the os humeri, and from the external intermuscular aponeurosis; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the outer edge of the radius, near the base of the styloid process. It causes the supination of the forearm, which it can likewise bend on the arm.

SUPPEDANEA, Hypopodia.
SUPLANTALIA, Hypopodia.
SUPPLEMENTA EPIPLOICA, Epiploic appendages.

SUPPLEMENTARY AIR, see Respiration.
SUPPORTER, ABDOMINAL. Belt, Russian—s. *Utero-Abdominal*, see Belt, Russian.

SUPPOSITION DE PART, Pregnancy, pro-tended.

SUPPOSITORIUM, Suppository—s. *Uterinum*, Pessary.
SUPPOSITORY, *Supposito'rium*, *Hypoth-eton*, *Bacil'lus*, *Balanis'mus*, *Balanus*, *Glans*, from *supponere*, (*sub*, and *ponere*, 'to put,') 'to put under.' Any solid medicine, in the form of a cone or cylinder, intended to be introduced into the rectum;—either for the purpose of favouring intestinal evacuations, or to act as an anodyne. Purgative suppositories are made of soap, aloes, or any other irritating substance.

SUPPRESSIO ALVI, Constipation—s. *Lochiorum*, *Ischolochia*—s. *Lotii*, *Ischuria*—s. *Mensium*, *Amenorrhœa*—s. *Menstruationis*, *Amenorrhœa*—s. *Sudoris*, *Ischidrosis*.

SUPPRESSION DU FLUX MENSTRU-EL, *Amenorrhœa*—s. *de Part*, see Parturition—s. *d'Urine*, *Ischuria*.

SUPPURANS, Suppurative.
SUPPURATION, *Suppuratio*, *Ecpye'ma*, *Pu-rulentia*, *Pyo'sis*, *Pye'sis*, *Diapye'ma*, *Diapye-sis*, *Pyogenia simplex*, *Pu'rulencia*, *Pu'rulency*, (F.) *Aboutissement*. Formation or secretion of pus, (see, also *Pyogenia*,) from *sub*, 'under,' and *pus*. It is a frequent termination of inflammation, and may occur in almost any of the tissues. This termination is announced by slight chills; by remission of the pain, which, from being lancinating, becomes heavy; by a sense of weight in the part, and, when the collection of pus can be easily felt, by fluctuation. When pus is thus formed in the areolar membrane, and is collected in one or more cavities, it constitutes an *abscess*. If it be formed from a surface exposed to the air, it is an *ulcer*: and such ulcers we are in the habit of establishing artificially in certain cases of disease.

SUPPURATIVE, *Suppurans*, *Suppurati'vus*, *Diapye'ticus*, *Ecpyo'ticus*, *Ecpyiscon'tus*. That which facilitates suppuration. Suppuratives are, generally, vesicants mixed with lard.

SUPRA. A common Latin prefix: in composition, signifying 'above.'

SUPRA-COSTA'LES, *Levato'res Costa'rum*, (F.) *Sur-costaux*, from *supra*, 'above,' and *costa*, 'a rib.' A name given to twelve small, fleshy fasciculi, which are flattened, triangular, and with radiating fibres. They pass from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae to the superior margin of the rib beneath. Spigelius, Cowper, Boyer, Chaussier, and others consider them to form part of the intercostales externi.

SUPRA-OMPHALODYMIA, see Somatodymia—s. et *Infra-omphalodymia*, see Somatodymia.

SUPRA-OR'BITAR, *Supra-orbita'lis*, *Supra-orbita'rius*, (F.) *Sus-orbitaire*, from *supra*, 'above,' and *orbita*, 'the orbit.' That which is situated above the orbit.

SUPRA-OR'BITAR FORA'MEN, *Fora'men Supra-orbita'rium*, *F. orbitarium superius*, (F.) *Trou sus-orbitaire* ou *orbitaire supérieur*, is a foramen or notch completed by a ligament at the inner third of the orbitar arch. It gives passage to the *supra-orbitar* or *superciliary* artery, a branch of the ophthalmic, which ascends the forehead, and is distributed thereto.

SUPRA-PU'BIAN, *Supra-pubic*, *Supra-pubiana*, from *supra*, and *pubes*. That which is seated above the pubis.

SUPRA-PUBIAN NERVE, (F.) *Nerf sus-pubien*, is the internal ramus of the inguino-cutaneous branch of the first lumbar nerve. It is the *genito-crural* branch of Bichat. It descends almost vertically before the psoas muscle; and, near the crural arch, divides into two branches. One of

SUS-SPINEUX, *Supra-spinatus*—*s. Maxillo-labial*, Levator anguli oris—*s. Maxillo-labial, grand*, Levator labii superioris alæque nasi—*s. Maxillo-labial moyen*, Levator labii superioris proprius—*s. Maxillo-nasal*, Compressor naris—*s. Omphalodymie*, see Somatodymia—*s. Optico-sphéno-scléroticien*, Rectus superior oculi—*s. Orbitaire*, Supra-orbitar—*s. Phalangien du pouce*, Abductor pollicis brevis—*s. Pubio-fémoral*, Pectinalis—*s. Scapulo-trochitérien, le plus petit*, Teres minor—*s. Scapulo-trochitérien, petit*, Supra-spinatus—*s. Spino-scapulo-trochitérien*, Supra-spinatus.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, *Facile suscipiens*, (*sub* or *ens*, and *cipio*, 'I take,') 'easily taking, or undertaking.' Sensibility, in its most enlarged acceptation. Impressibility. This term, with the epithet *nervous*, is sometimes used for that increase in the moral sensibility which is particularly observed in nervous affections.

SUSCEPTIO INTESTINORUM, Intususception.

SUSPENSICULUM, Cremaster.

SUSPENSÀ, Emorema.

SUSPENSIOIRE, Suspensory.

SUSPENSORIUM, Suspensory—*s. Testis*, Cremaster.

SUSPENSORY, *Suspensorius*, from *suspenderè*, (*sub* or *ens*, 'under, and *pendere*, 'to hang,') 'to hang under.' (F.) *Suspensoire*. That which sustains or suspends.

SUSPENSORY BANDAGE, *Suspensorium*, is a bandage intended to support the scrotum, in cases of disease of the testicle or of scrotal hernia. It consists of a kind of bag, fixed above to a cincture, and retained below by strings passing between the thighs, and fixed to the cincture behind.

SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF THE LIVER, *Ligamentum suspensorium hepatis*, *Perpendiculum hepatis*, is a triangular duplicature of the peritoneum, between the inferior surface of the diaphragm and the upper surface of the liver, which is continuous with the great falc of the umbilical vein.

SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF THE PENIS is a fibro-cellular fascia, of a triangular shape, which extends from the anterior part of the symphysis pubis to the corpus cavernosum, which it sustains. A similar ligament belongs to the clitoris.

SUSPENSUM, Emorema—*s. Urinæ*, Emorema.

SUSPIRATION, Suspirium.

SUSPIRATUS, Suspirium.

SUSPIRITUS, Suspirium.

SUSPIRIUM, *Suspiratio*, *Suspiratus*, *Suspiritus*, from *sub* or *ens*, 'under,' and *spiro*, 'I breathe;' *Mygmus*, *Mychmus*, *Mychthimus*, *Stenagmus*, *Stenaxia*, *Sigh*, *Suspiratio*, (F.) *Suspir*. A short breathing. A slow, voluntary contraction of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles, the effect of which is to restore the due relation between the circulation and respiration, or to free ourselves from an inconvenient sense of weight felt in the chest, when we are much depressed,—a weight, which appears to be chiefly dependent on the functions of the heart being disturbed through the moral influence. The sigh differs from the *sob*:—the latter being involuntary and spasmodic. Sighing, occurring in fevers to a great extent, indicates considerable depression. When accompanied with a vocal sound, it constitutes a *groan*.

SUSPIRIUM CARDIACUM, Angina pectoris.

SUSTENTACULUM, Aliment.

SUSTENTATOR CLITORIDIS, Erector clitoridis—*s. Penis*, Erector penis.

SUSURRATION, Whispering.

SUSURRUS, *Bourdonnement*:—*s. Aurium*, Tinnitus aurium.

SUTELA, Suture.

SUTERBERRY, Xanthoxylum fraxineum.

SUTORIUS, Sartorius.

SUTTER, Saccharum.

SUTURA ABDOMINALIS, Gastroraphy—*s. Arcualis*, Coronal suture—*s. Biparietalis*, Sagittal suture—*s. Clavata*, Suture, quilled—*s. Corporis callosi externa*, see Raphe—*s. Cranii squamosa*, Squamous suture—*s. Dentata*, see Suture—*s. Frontoparietalis*, Coronal suture—*s. Jugalis*, Sagittal suture—*s. Lambdoidal*, Lambdoid suture—*s. Limbosa*, see Suture—*s. Lepidoides*, Squamous suture—*s. Mendosa*, Squamous suture—*s. Notha*, see Suture—*s. Obelisa*, Sagittal suture—*s. Ossium Spuria*, Harmony—*s. Proræ*, Lambdoid suture—*s. Punctata*, Suture, common—*s. Puppis*, Coronal suture—*s. Rhabdoides*, Sagittal suture—*s. Serrata*, see Suture, Sagittal suture—*s. Vera*, see Suture.

SUTURAL, *Sutura'lis*; same etymon as the next. Relating to a suture.

SUTURE, *Sutu'ra*, *Sute'ta*, *Armè*, *Rhaphè*, from *suere*, *sutum*, 'to stitch;' *Dore-tail joint*, (F.) *Engrenure*. A kind of immovable articulation, in which the bones unite by means of serrated edges, which are, as it were, *dore-tailed* into each other. The articulations of the greater part of the bones of the skull are of this kind. The coronal, lambdoidal, and sagittal sutures are called *true sutures*, the two temporal are called *false sutures*, *sutura notha*.

A *dentated suture*—*Sutu'ra denta'ta*—is one in which the processes are long and dentiform, as in the interparietal suture. In a *serrated suture*—*sutu'ra seu syntax'is serra'ta*—the indentations and processes are small and fine, like the teeth of a saw, as in the suture between the two portions of the frontal bone. In the *sutu'ra limbo'sa* there is along with the dentated margin a degree of bevelling of one, so that one bone rests on the other, as in the occipito-parietal suture.

SUTURE, in *Surgery*, *Rhaphè*, means an operation which consists in stitching the lips of a wound to procure their union. The suture was, at one time, largely employed; but, in modern times, its use has been wisely restricted. There are few wounds in which the edges may not be brought together by adhesive plaster appropriately applied. This kind of union, by adhesive plaster simply, has been absurdly termed *Sutura sicca* or *dry suture*, in opposition to the *Sutura cruenta* or suture properly so called. The suture is generally performed with waxed thread and straight or curved needles, according to the arrangement of parts.

The chief sutures are the *interrupted suture*, the *quilled suture*, and the *twisted suture*. 1. The **INTERRUPTED SUTURE**, (F.) *Suture à points séparés*, *Suture entrecoupée*, is performed by passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of the wound previously brought into contact; and then tying the extremities of the thread. The other stitches are made in the same manner. They are separate or interrupted. It is the suture most commonly used. 2. The **QUILLED SUTURE**, *Sutura clava'ta*, (F.) *Suture enchevillee ou empennee ou empennee*, *Compound Suture*, is merely the interrupted suture, with this difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills or rolls of plaster, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound. It is used by some surgeons, on account of there being less danger of the stitches tearing out. It is not much employed. 3. The **GLOVER'S Su-**

TURN, Contin'ued Suture, Uninterrupted Suture, (F.) Suture de Pelletier, Suture en surget, is executed by introducing the needle first into one lip of the wound from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and, in this manner, sewing up the whole extent of the wound. It has been chiefly used in wounds of the intestinal canal. It is now rarely employed except for stitching up dead bodies. The common stitch or suture, *Sutura punctata*, (F.) *Suture à points passés*, has been used in similar cases. 4. The **ROYAL STITCH** or **SUTURE** is the name of an old operation for the cure of bubonocoele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious by the adhesive inflammation thus excited. 5. The **TWISTED SUTURE**, (F.) *Suture entortillée*, is employed, chiefly, to unite wounds of the cheeks and of the free edges of the lips. To perform it, a pin or needle is passed through the edges of the wound, so as to keep them accurately in contact. A piece of thread is then wound accurately around the pin, from one side of the division to the other, in the form of the figure ∞. The number of pins and sutures must, of course, correspond with the extent of the wound. This is the suture used in cases of harelip. 6. The **SUTURE À ANSE**, of Le Dran, has only been employed in cases of wounds of the intestines. For this purpose, the edges of the wound are brought together, and as many needles, with unwaxed threads, used as there are to be stitches. Each stitch is then made by passing a needle through the edges; and all the ligatures which belong to one side of the wound are tied together, and twisted so as to form a thread, which is fixed externally.

SUTURE, COMPOUND, Suture, quilled—s. Continued, Suture, glover's—s. *Écailleuse*. Squamous suture—s. *Empennée*, Suture, quilled—s. *Emplumée*, Suture, quilled—s. *Enchevillée*, Suture, quilled—s. *Entortillée*, Suture, twisted—s. *Entrecoûpée*, Suture, interrupted—s. False, Harmony—s. *Occipitale*, Lambdoid suture—s. *Occipito-parietal*, Lambdoid suture—s. *de Pelletier*, Suture, glover's—s. *à Points passés*, Suture, common—s. *à Points séparés*, Suture, interrupted—s. Sagittal, see Sagittal suture—s. *Squamense*, Squamous suture—s. *en Surget*, Suture, glover's—s. Superficial, Harmony—s. Uninterrupted, see Suture, glover's.

SWAB, from Sax. *ſwēbban*, 'to clean with a mop.' A piece of sponge or rag tied to a rod of whalebone or wood, for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or applying remedial agents to deep-seated parts.

SWADDLING CLOTHES, Swathing clothes.

SWAGBELLY, *Physconia*.

SWALLOW, *Hirundo*—s. Wort. *Asclepias vincetoxicum*—s. Wort, orange, *Asclepias tuberosa*—s. Wort, tuberous-rooted, *Asclepias tuberosa*—s. Wort, white, *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

SWALLOW'S NEST, *Nidus hirundinis*.

SWAMP CABBAGE, *Dracontium fetidum*—s. Dogwood, *Petala trifoliata*—s. Sickness, Milk sickness—s. Wood, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Dirca palustris*.

SWATHING CLOTHES, *Swaddling Clothes*, *Incurab'ula*, *Fascia*, *Panni*, from Sax. *ſwēban*, 'to bind.' (F.) *Maillet*. The kind of clothing or bandaging formerly applied to children during the first year of life. It is now, properly, laid aside, and every freedom allowed to muscular exertion.

SWEAT, Sudor—s. Bloody, *Sudor cruentus*—s. Glands, see Perspiration—s. Root, *Polemonium reptans*—s. Scab, *Crusta genu squinae*.

SWEATING, Hidrosis—s. Bath, *Achicolum*. s. of Blood, see *Diapedesis*, and *Sudor cruentus*. s. House, *Achicolum*—s. Plant, *Eupatorium p. foliatum*—s. Room, *Achicolum*—s. Sickness, & odor *Anglicus*.

SWEATING SICKNESS, MALWAH. A disease which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. As its name imports, it occurs in Malwah in India.

SWEET BITTER, Triosteum—s. Bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*—s. Fern, *Comptonia asplenifolia*—s. Flag, *Acorus calamus*—s. Pod, *Ceranium siliqua*—s. Root, *Aralia nudicaulis*.

SWELLING, Epanaste'ma, Exar'ma, Exosis, Pressis, Presma, Oncus, Exstume'factio, Tum Tume'factio, (F.) Enflure, Gonflement, from S. Pjellan, (D.) s wellen (G.) s chwellen, swell.' Morbid increase of bulk in the whole, a part, of the body. See Tumour.

SWELLING, WHITE, Hydrarthrus.

SWERTIA CHIRAYITA, Gentiana chirya—s. *Diformis*, see *Calumba*—s. *Fraseri*, *Calumba*—s. *Lutea*, *Gentiana lutea*.

SWIETE'NIA FEBRIFUGA, & Swai Soym'ida, S. Febrifuga, Febrifuge Swiete's (F.) Mahogun'febrifuge. Family, Meliaceae. S. Syst. Decandria Monogynia. The bark of a tree, which is a native of the East Indies, is called there *Rohena Bark*, has an aromatic odour and bitter taste. It is tonic and stomachic, and has been used in intermittents, and in diseases where bitter tonics are indicated. Dose, ℞ij ℞ij of the powder.

SWIETE'NIA MAHOG'ANI, Cedrus Mahog's Mahogany Tree, grows in the West Indies & tropical America, and is possessed of similar properties.

SWIETENIA SOMIDA, S. Febrifuga.

SWIMBLADDER, Airbladder.

SWIMMING, Nutation—s. Bladder, *Airbladder*—s. of the Head, *Vertigo*.

SWOON, Syncope.

SWOONING, Syncope.

SYALADENT'ITIS, Inflamma'tio glandularum salivati'um, from σιαλον, 'saliva, adv. gland,' and itis, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the salivary glands.

SYCAMINOS, Morus nigra.

SYCAMINUM, see Morus nigra.

SYCE, Ficus, Ficus carica.

SYCEA, Ficus.

SYCEPH'ALUS, from συψ, 'with,' and κεφα, 'head.' A monster having two heads united together.

SY'CION, συκιον, from συκος, 'a fig.' A decoction of dried figs.

SY'CIOS ANGULA'TUS. One-seeded cucumber, Wild Bry'ony. The roots and seeds of this indigenous plant, *Order Cucurbitaceae* are bitter, purgative and diuretic. It is used dropsy in the same cases as bryony.

SYCI'TES, from συκος, 'a fig.' Wine, in which figs have been infused.

SYCTES, Catorchites.

SYCOMA, Ficus.

SYCO'SIS. Same etymon. A tumour of the shape of a fig. Also, a fungous ulcer. A hot excrescence about the eyelids. Dr. Bateman defines it:—an eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles occurring on the bearded part of the face and on the scalp, in adults; usually clustering together in irregular patches.—*Phyma Sycoisis, Rose'ola sico'sa.* Of this has given two species: 1. *Sycoisis Menti, S. barb Men'tagra, Menti'go, Varus Men'tagra, Chinese Barber's Itch, (F.) Dartro pustuloseus mentis*

and, 2. *Sycosis Capilli*, *S. Capillitii*. The treatment, in both cases, resembles that for porrigo favosa.

SYCOISIS, Ficus.

SYCOM, Ficus.

SYDERATIO, Sideratio.

SYLLEPSIS, Conception.

SYLLEPSIOLOG'IA, from *σλληψις*, 'conception,' and *leyes*, 'a description.' The doctrine of conception.

SYM, SYN, *συν*, 'with, together,' like the *cum*, *con*, *col*, *cor*, &c., of the Latins. A common prefix. Before *b*, *p*, *ph*, *ps*, and *m*,—*sym*, or *syn*, is changed into *sym* or *syn*, (com;) before *c*, *ch*, *g*, *k*, and *x*, into *syn* or *syn*, *συ*, *ζυ*, (con;) before *l* into *syl* or *xy*, (col;) before *r* into *syn* or *syn* (cor;); and before *s* into *sy* or *xy*, and *eye*, (co and cos).

SYMBLEPHARON, Ankyloblepharon.

SYMBLEPHARO'SIS, *Concre'tio palpebra-rum cum bulbo oc'uli*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *βλεφαρον*, 'an eyelid.' A preternatural adhesion between the eyelids; and especially between the upper eyelid and globe of the eye.

SYMBLEPHAROSIS, Ankyloblepharon.

SYMBOL, *Sym'bolum*, *Charac'ter*, (F.) *Carac'tère*, from *συμβάλλω* (*συν*, 'with,' and *βάλλω*, 'I throw'), 'I compare.' A sign or representation of something else.

The following are the symbols used in prescriptions:

- R, Recipe. See R.
- gr., *Granum*, a grain.
- ʒ, *Scrupulus seu scrupulum*, a scruple.
- ʒ, *Drachma*, a drachm.
- ʒ, *Uncia*, an ounce.
- lb, *Libra*, a pound.
- m, *Minimum*, a minim.
- ʒ, *Fluidrachma*, a fluidrachm.
- ʒ, *Fluiduncia*, a fluidounce.
- ʒ, *Octarius*, a pint.
- C, *Congius*, a gallon.

SYMBOLE, Commisssure.

SYMBOLEUSIS, Consultation.

SYMBOLISMUS, Sympathy.

SYMBOLIZATIO, Sympathy.

SYMBOLOGICA, Symptomatology.

SYMBOLUM, Sympathy.

SYM'MELES, from *συν*, 'with,' and *μελες*, 'an extremity.' *Mon'opus*. A genus of monsters whose extremities are joined together: *Sirens*.—L. G. St. Hilaire.

SYMMETRIA, Symmetry.

SYMMET'RICAL, *Symmet'ricus*, *συμμετρος*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *μετρον*, 'to measure.' An epithet given to those parts of the body, which, if seated on the median line, may be divided into two equal, and perfectly like halves; or which—if situate, the one to the right, the other to the left of this line—have a similar conformation, and a perfectly analogous arrangement.

SYMMETRICAL DISEASES, see Symmetry.

SYMMETRY, *Symmet'ria*, *Commen'sum*, *Mem-brorum Om'nium Competen'tia*, *Proportio*. The regularity in form, observed in many parts, situate on the median line; and, also, the resemblance which exists between many organs that are situate on each side of the median line. Bichat first noticed that this symmetry was confined to the organs of animal life; as the head, brain, spine, organs of sense, locomotion, &c.

It has been affirmed—and there is evidence in favour of the assertion—to be a law of the animal economy, that, when uninfluenced by disturbing agents, all general or constitutional diseases affect equally and similarly the correspond-

ing parts of the two sides of the body. This has been called the *Symmetry of Diseases*; and the resulting diseases are said to be *symmetrical*.

SYMMETRY OF DISEASES, see Symmetry.

SYMPARATERESIS, Observation.

SYMPASMA, Catapasma.

SYMPATHESIS, Sympathy.

SYMPATHET'IC, *Sympath'icus*, *Sympathet'icus*, (F.) *Sympathique*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' That which depends on sympathy. Sympathetic affections of an organ are those morbid phenomena that supervene without any morbid cause acting directly on it, and by the reaction of another organ primarily affected. Thus, itching of the nose is a *sympathetic affection*, produced by irritation in the intestinal canal.

The epithet *sympathetic* is, also, given to different nerves. See Trisplanchnic, Pneumogastric, and Facial.

SYMPATHETIC, GREAT, Trisplanchnic nerve—Middle, Pneumogastric.

SYMPATHETIC POWDER, *Pulvis sympathet'icus* of Sir Kenelm Digby, was composed of calcined sulphate of iron, prepared in a particular manner. It was long supposed to be able to cure a wound, if applied to the weapon that inflicted it; or even to a portion of the bloody clothes. It is proper to remark, however, that the wound itself was carefully excluded from the air, and from all irritation.

SYMPATHETICUS MINOR, Facial nerve.

SYMPATHETISMUS, Sympathy.

SYMPATHIA, Consent of parts.

SYMPATHICUS, Sympathetic.

SYMPATHIQUE, Sympathetic.

SYMPATHY, *Sympathi'a*, *Sympathe'is*, *Com-pas'sio*, *Consensus*, *Sympathet'icus*, *Sympathi'a*, *Conflux'io*, *Conspira'tio*, *Commer'cium*, *Consortium*, *Homoiopathi'a*, *Homoth'nia*, *Adelphiz'is*, *Symbolis'mus*, *Symboliza'tio*, *Sym'bolium*. The connexion that exists between the action of two or more organs, more or less distant from each other; so that the affection of the first is transmitted, secondarily, to the others, or to one of the others, by means unknown. A knowledge of the particular sympathies between different organs throws light on the etiology of diseases, their seat, and the particular organ towards which our therapeutical means should be directed. See Irritation.

SYMPEPSIS, Coction.

SYMPEXIS, Concretion.

SYMPHORA, Congestion.

SYMPHOREMA, Congestion.

SYMPHORESIS, Congestion.

SYMPHORICAR'PUS RACEMOSUS, *Snow-berry*. An indigenous plant, *Order* Caprifoliaceæ, *Tribe* Loniceræ, whose berries are large, bright white, and remain till winter; flowering from June to September. The root is tonic and astringent, and has been used in ague; and by the Indians in syphilis.

SYMPHYIA, Symphysis.

SYMPHYOCEPH'ALUS, *Metop'ages*, *Cephalop'ages*, from *συμφυνη*, 'united together,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monstrosity in which twins are united by the head.

SYMPHYSEOT'OMY, *Symphysot'omy*, *Synchondrot'omy*, *Symphysotom'ia*, *Symphysiotom'ia*, from *συμφυνησις*, and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' The operation or section of the *Symphysis*, *Sigaultian operation*, *Sigaultian section*. This operation is performed with the view of augmenting the diameter of the pelvis, in order to facilitate delivery in certain cases of faulty conformation of that cavity, with wedging of the head of the child therein. To perform the operation, (F.) *Désymphyser*, the fo-

male is placed on her back; the pubes is shaved; and, with a strong scalpel, the soft parts are divided on the median line. The articulation is then cut. As soon as the fibrous parts, which hold the bones together, are divided, they separate to a certain distance from each other; and the delivery may be accomplished. The knife, with which the operation is performed, is called, by the French, *Couteau symphysien*.

SYMPHYS'IA, from *συμφυσις*, 'a growing together.' A malformation consisting in the union of parts that are usually divided. — Breschet.

SYMPHYSIOTOMIA, Symphyseotomy.

SYM'PHYSIS, *Symphysia*, *Coalescentia*, *Coalitus*, from *συφύω* (*συφ*, 'with,' and *φύω*, 'I grow'), 'I unite together.' A union of bones. The bond of such union. The aggregate of means used for retaining bones *in situ* in the articulations. The name symphysis has, however, been more particularly appropriated to certain articulations; as to the *symphysis pubis*, *sacro-iliac symphysis*, &c. See *Monster*.

SYM'PHYSIS, Coalescence, Commissure, Insertion — *s.* Cartilaginea, Synchondrosis — *s.* Ligamentosa, Syndesmosis — *s.* Ossium muscularis, Syssarosis — *s.* Pubis, Pubic articulation.

SYM'PHYSOTOMY, Symphyseotomy.

SYM'PHYTOS, Hereditary.

SYM'PHYTUM. Same etymon. *Symphytum officinale* seu *album* seu *Bohemicum*, *Umsol'ida major*, *Comfrey*, *Alum*, *Alus*, (F.) *Grande Consoude*. Family, Boraginæ. *Sez. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The roots of this European plant are very mucilaginous, and are employed as emollients. They are used in decoction in hæmoptysis, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, &c.

SYM'PHYTUM, *Solidago virgaurea* — *s.* *Album*, *Symphytum* — *s.* *Bohemicum*, *Symphytum* — *s.* *Minimum*, *Bellis* — *s.* *Minus*, *Prunella* — *s.* *Officinale*, *Symphytum*.

SYM'PHYTUM PETRÆ'UM, *Coris Monspeliensis*, *Montpellier Coris*. An intensely bitter and nauseous plant, which is said to have been useful in syphilis. See, also, *Sanicula*.

SYMPLOCAR'PUS ANGUSTISPATHA, *Dracontium angustispatha* — *s.* *Fœtida*, *Dracontium fetidum*.

SYMPOD'IA, *Monopod'ia*, from *συν*, 'together,' and *πους*, *podis*, 'a foot.' A monstrosity in which there is coalescence of the lower extremities.

SYMPTOM, *Sympto'ma*, *Ac'cidens*, *Casus*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *πτωμα*, 'a fall,' from *πτωω*, 'I fall.' Any change, perceptible to the senses, in any organ or function, which is connected with morbid influence. It is by the aggregate and succession of symptoms that a disease is detected. The term *symptoms of symptoms* has been used for the effects which result from the symptoms of a disease; but which effects are not essentially connected with the disease itself. Thus, the debility arising from the frequency of evacuations in dysentery is a symptom of symptoms. See *Sign*.

SYMPTOMA TURPITUDINIS, Nymphomania.

SYMPTOMATIC, *Symptomat'icus*. That which is a symptom of some other affection. Thus we speak of a symptomatic disease, in opposition to one that is idiopathic.

SYMPTOMATOL'OGY, *Symptomatolog'ia*, *Symbolog'ica*, from *συμπτωμα*, 'a symptom,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' The branch of pathology, the object of which is the knowledge of symptoms.

SYMPTO'SIS, from *συν*, 'with,' and *πτωω*, 'I fall.' Depression or collapse, emaciation or atrophy, either of the whole body or of a part.

SYNÆREMA, Corrugation.

SYNÆTION, Concausa.

SYNANCHE, *Cynanche*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SYNANCIE, *Cynanche*.

SYNAPHYMENTIS, see *Ophthalmia*.

SYNAPTASE, see *Amygdalin*.

SYNARTHRODIA, *Synarthrosis*.

SYNARTHRO'DIAL, *Synarthrodia*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *ἄρθρωσις*, 'articulation.' That which belongs to synarthrosis; as *Synarthrodial articulation*.

SYNARTHRO'SIS, *Synarthro'dia*, *Abricula'tio*, *Coarticula'tio*. An immovable articulation. Synarthrosis includes three species: *Suture*, *Harmony*, and *Gomphosis*.

SYNATHROESIS, Congestion.

SYNATHROISMUS, Congestion.

SYNCAN'THUS, from *συν*, 'with,' and *αὐθός*, 'the corner of the eye.' A morbid adhesion between the globe of the eye and the orbit.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS, *Sym'physis seu Cop'ula seu Connex'io cartilagin'ea*, *Chondrosyn-des'm*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage.' Union or articulation of bones by means of cartilage: — as the articulations of the ribs with the sternum, by means of their cartilages of prolegation.

SYNCHONDROTOMY, Symphyseotomy.

SYNCHRONIUS, Synchronous.

SYN'CHRONOUS, *Syn'chronus*, *Synchron'us*, *Isach'ronous*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *χρονος*, 'time.' That which occurs at the same time. Thus the pulsations of an artery may be synchronous with those of the heart.

SYNCHRONUS, Synchronous.

SYNCHYSIS, Confusion.

SYNCIPUT, Sinciput.

SYNCLONESIS, *Synclonus*.

SYN'CLONUS, *Synclone'sis*, from *συνακλονω*, (*συν*, 'with,' and *κλονω*, 'I shake,') 'I shake together.' *Clon'ici universa'les*, *Clonus*, (YONG.) Tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, especially when excited by the will. Also, general spasm, *spas'mus universa'lis*. See *Tremor*, *Chorea*, &c.

SYNCLONUS BALLISMUS, *Paralysis agitata* — *s.* *Berberia*, *Berberi* — *s.* *Chorea*, *Chorea* — *s.* *Raphania*, *Raphania* — *s.* *Saltans*, *Chorea* — *s.* *Tremor*, *Tremor*.

SYNCOMIS'TUS, from *συνακμιζω*, (*συν*, and *κμιζω*,) 'I bring together.' *Autop'yros*, *Pennis domes'ticus*, *secundarius*, *cibari'us*, *confusus*. Bread of the whole wheat or of the unsifted meal. *Household bread*. Also, a cataplasm made of the same.

SYN'COPAL, *Synco'pal'is*, *Synco'p'ticus*, *Synco'p'tus*. Same etymon as Syncope; as *Syn'copal Fever*, *Febris Synco'pal'is*. A pernicious intermittent, characterized by repeated attacks of syncope.

SYN'COPE, from *συνακρωω*, 'I fall down.' *An'imi defectio*, *Animi deliquium*, *Leipopsych'ia*, *Lipopsych'ia*, *Apsych'ia*, *Apsych'ia*, *Lipais An'imi*, *Asphyx'ia*, *Apopsych'ia*, *Lipothym'ia*, *Leipothym'ia*, *Eclips'ia*, *Su'bitus animi casus*, *Swoon*, *Swooning*, *Fainting*, *Fainting fit*, *Faintness*, *Erolu'tion*, (F.) *Évanouissement*, *Défaillance*, *Pamoin*. Complete and, commonly, sudden loss of sensation and motion, with considerable diminution, or entire suspension of the pulsations of the heart and the respiratory movements. Syncope is, commonly, an affection of no consequence; but, sometimes, it is an index of diseased heart. Placing the patient in the horizontal posture; sprinkling cold water over the face, and the application of volatile substances to the nose, are

all that will be required during the fit. See Asphyxia, and Suffocation.

An approach to this condition is termed faintness.

SYNCOPE ANGINA, Angina pectoris—s. Anginosa. Angina pectoris.

SYNOPTICUS, Syncopeal.

SYNOPTUS, Syncopeal.

SYNCRITICA, Astringents.

SYNDACTYLUS, Aschistodactylus.

SYNDESMITIS, see Ophthalmia. Also, inflammation of articular ligaments; *Inflammatiō ligamentorum*.

SYNDESMOGRAPHY, *Syndesmographia*, from *σύνδεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *γραφία*, 'a description.' A description of the ligaments. The part of anatomy which describes the ligaments.

SYNDESMOL'OGY, *Syndesmol'ogia*, from *σύνδεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *λογία*, 'a treatise, discourse.' A treatise on the ligaments.

SYNDESMOPHARYNGEUS. A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

SYNDESMOS, Ligament.

SYNDESMOSIS, *Synnesurosis*, *Synmenesis*, *Complexio seu Symphysia ligamentosa*, *Commissura nervosa*, *Conneruatio*, *Colligatio*, from *σύνδεσμος*, 'ligament,' and *σύνδεσις*, 'articulation of two or more bones by means of ligament;—as of the radius with the ulna.

SYNDESMOT'OMY, *Syndesmatomia*, from *σύνδεσμος*, 'ligament,' and *τομή*, 'I cut or dissect.' Dissection of the ligaments.

SYNDESMUS, Bandage, Ligament.

SYNDROME, from *σύν*, 'with,' and *δρῶμος*, 'a course.' *Concur'sus*, *Concourse*. A name given by the Empirical Sect to the union of symptoms which takes place in diseases. *Syndromē plethorica*, for example, meant the union of symptoms produced by plethora.

SYNDYASMUS, Coition.

SYNECHES, see Continued fever.

SYNECHIA, from *σύν*, 'with,' and *εχέω*, 'to have,' or 'to hold.' Adhesion between the iris and transparent cornea, or between the iris and crystalline lens. The former case is called *Synechia anterior*: the latter, *S. posterior*.

SYNERGIA, Synergy.

SYNERGIA, Synergy.

SYNERGIE, Synergy.

SYNERGY, *Synergia*, *Synnergia*, (F.) *Synergie*; from *σύν*, 'with,' and *εργον*, 'work.' A correlation or concurrence of action between different organs in health; and, according to some, in disease.

SYNESIS, Intellect.

SYNEUROSI, Syndesmosis.

SYNEZIZIS, *Synize'is*, *Considen'tia*, from *σύν*, 'with,' and *ζεύω*, 'to join.' *Paropsis Synize'is*, *Caligo à Synize'is*, *Caligo Pupill'ia*, *Imperforatio pupillæ*, *Closure or occlusion or obliteration of the Pupil*, *Phthisis Pupill'ia*, *Amy'osia*. This disease is sometimes faulty conformation, depending upon the continued existence of the *membrana pupillaris*, or the absence of the pupil. It is, in other words, *congenital*. At other times, it is owing to accident, and supervenes on violent ophthalmia, or on the operation for cataract. They who are affected with *synze'is* are completely blind;—the iris having no central aperture. In certain cases, a remedy may be obtained by making an opening in the iris, which may supply the place of the pupil, and through which the rays of light may reach the retina. This operation is called the *operation for artificial pupil*.

SYNGENES, Hereditary.

SYNGENICUS, Congenital.

SYNHYMENESIS, Synymenesis.

SYNIMENESIS, Synymenesis.

SYNIZESIS, Considentia, Synze'is.

SYNNEUROSIS, Syndesmosis.

SYN'OCHA, from *σύνεχω*, (*σύν*, and *εχω*, 'I have or hold,') 'I continue.' *Inflammatory Fever*, *Dynam'ic Fever*, *Angiopy'ra*, *Sthenopy'ra*, *Feb'ris causo'des*, *F. caumato'des*, *Feb'ris deu'rens*, *F. ardens*, *Feb'ris contin'ua sanguin'ea*, *Feb'ris contin'ua non putris*, *Syn'ochus* (Vogel), *Feb'ris acma'tica*, *Synochus impu'tris* (Galen,) *Feb'ris acu'ta*, *F. acu'ta sanguin'ea*, *F. continens*, *F. continens non pu'trida*, *F. angioten'ica*, *F. sthen'ica*, *F. sanguin'ea*, *Homot'onos*, *F. inflammat'oria*, *Enc'cia cauma*, *Enc'cia*, *F. ton'ica*, *Phlogopy'rus*, *Cauma*, *Calentura continua*, (F.) *Fie'vre ardente*, *F. continente inflammatoire*, *F. sanguine*, *F. irritative*, *F. angioténique*, *F. inflammatoire*, *Gastro-entérite intense*, *General inflammation*. A species of continued fever, characterized by increased heat; and by quick, strong, and hard pulse; urine high-coloured; disturbance of mind slight. It requires, of course, the most active treatment.

SYNOCHA RHEUMATICA, Rheumatism, acute—s. *Vaccina*, *Vaccina*.

SYN'OCHAL, *Synochal'is*; same etymon. Relating to, or having the characters of, synocha.

SYN'OCHUS, *Enc'cia syn'ochus*, *Feb'ris lenta*, (Linnæus,) same etymon. Continued fever, compounded of synocha and typhus;—in its commencement often resembling the former; in its progress, the latter: *Mixed fever*, *Common continued fever*, *Syn'ochoid fever*. See Continued fever, Fever, and Typhus.

SYNOCHUS, Synocha—s. Biliosa, Fever, gastric, Fever, bilious—s. Catarrhalis, Influenza—s. Ictero'des, Fever, yellow—s. Imputris, Synocha—s. Miliaria, Miliary fever—s. Varicella, Varicella.

SYNOLCE, Spasm.

SYNONIA, Synovia.

SYNSTEOG'RAPHY, *Synstoeogra'phia*, from *σύν*, 'with,' *στέον*, 'a bone,' and *γραφία*, 'I describe.' The part of anatomy which describes the joints.

SYNSTEOL'OGY, *Synstelog'ia*, from *σύν*, 'with,' *στέον*, 'a bone,' and *λογία*, 'a treatise.' A treatise on the joints.

SYNSTEOSIS, *Synosto'sis*, from *σύν*, 'with,' and *στέον*, 'a bone.' Union by means of bone.

SYNSTEOT'OMY, *Synstetotomia*, from *σύν*, 'with,' *στέον*, 'a bone,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the joints.

SYNSTOSIS, Synostosis.

SYNO'VIA, from *σύν*, 'with,' and *ωον*, 'an egg.' *Mucila'go*, *Un'guen articula'rē*, *Syno'nia*, *Axun'gia articula'ris*, *Unguentum seu Sme'gma articula'rē*, *Mucila'go articulo'rum seu junctura'rum*, *Humor articula'ris*, *Hydrarthrus*, *Humor seu Hu'midum nativum seu Gluten articulo'rum* (F.) *Synov'ie*. A fluid resembling the white of egg, which is exhaled by the synovial membranes surrounding the moveable articulations. The synovia has been found, on analysis, to consist of water, a little albumen, soda, chloride of sodium, phosphate of lime, and—Fourcroy fancied—uric acid. Its use is to lubricate the joints, and the sheaths in which tendons play.

SYNO'VIAL, *Synovia'lis*. That which relates to the synovia.

SYNOVIAL GLANDS, *Haver's Glands*, *Gland'ula articula'ris*, *G. Synovia'les*, *G. Haver'siana*, are the secretory fringes, which float in the interior of the synovial capsules (see Capsules.) They do not seem to be glandular. They have been

A familiar apparatus through which any liquor is squirted.

Various forms of syringe are used in medicine and surgery.

SYRINGE, CLYSTER, *Syrin'ga clysmat'ica, Clysanthi'um*, (F.) *Clycopompe*. A syringe for administering clysters.

SYRINGE, CUPPING, *Antlia sanguisuga*.

SYRINGICUS, Fistulous.

SYRINGITIS EUSTA'CHII, Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

SYRINGMOS, Tinnitus aurium.

SYRINGODES, Fistulous.

SYRINGOTOME, *Syringot'omus, Syringot'omum*, from *συνεχέ*, 'a pipe,' 'a fistula,' and *τομή*, 'to cut.' A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation for *fistula in ano*. It is a bistouri, concave at its edge, and terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet. This stylet or probe was first introduced by the external opening of the fistula into the rectum, whence it was drawn externally through the anus, carrying with it the cutting edge of the instrument, which divided the intermediate parts. The operation for fistula in ano has been called *Syringotomy*.

SYRINGOTOMY, *Syringotom'ia*. Same etymon as the last. The operation for fistula in ano by incision.

SYRLNX, Eustachian tube, Fistula, Syringe, Trachea—s. Hiera, Vertebral column.

SYRMAIS'MOS, from *συναίξω*, 'I evacuate.' A gentle evacuation by vomiting or stool.

SYROP, Syrup—s. *d'Ail*, Syrupus allii—s. *d'Armoise composé*, Syrupus aromaticus—s. *de Chicorée composé*, Syrupus de cichorio compositus—s. *des Cinq racines*, Syrupus e quinque radicibus—s. *de Cuisinier*, Syrupus de sarsaparilla et sennâ compositus—s. *d'Ether*, Syrupus cum æthere sulphurico paratus—s. *de Gingembre*, Syrupus singiberis—s. *de Guimauve*, Syrupus althææ—s. *de Longue vie*, Mellitus de mercuriali compositum—s. *de Mercure*, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi—s. *de Mâres*, Syrupus mori—s. *de Nerprun*, Syrupus rhamni—s. *de Pavots blancs*, Syrupus papaveris—s. *de Pommes composées*, see Syrupus sennæ—s. *de Quinquina avec le Vin*, Syrupus de kinâ kinâ cum vino—s. *de Roses pâles*, Syrupus rosæ—s. *de Roses rouges*, Syrupus rosæ—s. *de Vinaigre*, S. acetii.

SYRUP, *Syrup, Syrupus, Seropi'um, Serape'um*, (F.) *Syrop*; derived, according to some, from *σύνω*, 'I draw,' and *σώω*, 'juice,' but more probably, from the Arabic *Siruph, Sirab*, or *Scharab*, which signifies 'a potion.' A saturated solution of sugar in water, either simply, or united with some vegetable or other principle. Syrups, in general, require two pounds of sugar to the pint, and they are judged to be sufficiently boiled when a portion, taken up in a spoon, flows like oil. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, it is directed, that syrups, whose density is not precisely determined by the process, should have the s. g. 1.261, when boiling, and of about 1.319 at ordinary temperatures. Syrups should be kept in small bottles in a cool place. They are chiefly used to render medicines palatable. See Syrupus simplex.

SYRUP, see Syrupus—s. of Almonds, Syrupus amygdalæ—s. Antiscorbatic, Syrupus antiscorbaticus—s. of Buckthorn, Syrupus rhamni—s. of Capillaire, common, Syrupus simplex—s. of Cinchona with wine, Syrupus de kinâ kinâ cum vino—s. of Citric acid, Syrupus acidi citrici—s. of Clove July flower, Syrupus caryophylli rubri—s. of Clove pinks, Syrupus Caryophylli rubri—s. of Ether, Syrupus cum æthere sulphurico paratus—s. of Five roots, Syrupus e quinque radicibus—s. of Garlic, Syrupus allii—s. of Ginger,

Syrupus singiberis—s. of Gum Arabic, Syrupus acaciæ—s. Hive, Syrupus scillæ compositus—s. of Honey, Mellitus simplex—s. of Iodide of Iron, Liquor Ferri iodidi—s. of Ipecacuanha, Syrupus ipecacuanhæ—s. of Lemon, Syrupus limonis—s. of Marshmallows, Syrupus althææ—s. of Meadow saffron, Syrupus colchici autumnalis—s. of Mugwort, compound, Syrupus aromaticus—s. of Mulberries, Syrupus mori—s. of Orange juice, see Syrupus aurantii—s. of Orange peel, Syrupus aromaticus—s. of Orgeat, Syrupus amygdalæ—s. of Poppies, Syrupus papaveris—s. of Poppy, red, Syrupus rhœadæ—s. of Rhatany, Syrupus krameris—s. of Rhubarb, Syrupus rhej—s. of Rhubarb, aromatic, Syrupus rhei aromaticus—s. of Rhubarb, spiced, Syrupus rhej aromaticus—s. of Saffron, Syrupus croci—s. of Squills, Syrupus scillæ—s. of Squill, compound, Syrupus scillæ compositus—s. of Succory, compound, Syrupus de cichorio compositus—s. of Tolu, Syrupus toluitanus—s. of Vinegar, Syrupus acetii—s. of Violets, Syrupus violæ—s. of Wild cherry bark, Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ.

SYRUPUS, S. simplex.

SYRUPUS ACA'CIÆ, *Syrup of Gum Arabic*, (*Acaciæ* ʒij, *Sacchar.* ʒ xv, *Aq.* fʒ viij). Dissolve the gum in the water; add the sugar, and strain. Ph. U. S.) A good pectoral syrup. Dose, fʒj to ʒij.

SYRUPUS ACET'I, *S. Ac'idi Acetosi*, *Syrup of Vinegar*, (F.) *Syrop de Vinaigre*. (*Aceti* Ojss, *sacch. purif.* ℥iiss). Boil to form a syrup. Ph. E.) It is refrigerant and antiseptic. Dose, fʒj to ʒij.

SYRUPUS ACIDI ACETOSI, S. acetii.

SYRUPUS AC'IDI CITR'ICI, *Syrup of Citric Acid*. (*Acid. citric.* pulv. ʒij; *Ol. Limon.* ℥iv; *Syrup.* Oij). Rub the acid and oil with an ounce of the syrup; add the rest of the syrup, and dissolve with a gentle heat. Ph. U. S.) Virtues the same as those of the Syrupus Limonis.

SYRUPUS CUM Æ'THERE SULPHU'RICO PARATUS, *Syrup of Ether*, (F.) *Syrop d'Éther*. (Very pure sugar, 1000 p.; distilled water, 500 p.; dissolve in the cold, and strain; add sulphuric ether, 48 p. Shake for five or six days, and draw off the limpid syrup. Ph. L.) Properties like those of ether.

SYRUPUS AL'LII, *Syrup of Garlic*, (F.) *Syrop d'ail*. (*Allii* recent. concis. ʒvi; *acet. destillat.* Oj, *sacchar.* ℥ij). Macerate the garlic in the vinegar, in a glass vessel, for four days; then express the liquor and set it by, that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the sugar to the clear liquor, and proceed in the manner directed for syrup. Ph. U. S.) Use, same as that of garlic. Dose, fʒj to ʒij.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆ'Æ, *Syrup of Marshmallow*, *Syrupus ex Althæ'â*, S. *de Althæ'â*, S. *Althææ officinalis*, (F.) *Syrop de Guimauve*. (*Althææ rad. recent.* cont. ℥ss, *sacch. pur.* ℥ij, *agua Oiv*). Boil the root in the water to one-half, and press out the liquor; when cold, defecate; add the sugar, and boil. Ph. L.) Emollient and demulcent. Dose, fʒj to ʒij.

SYRUPUS ANOMI ZINGIBERIS, S. singiberis.

SYRUPUS AMYG'DALÆ, *Syrup of Almonds*, *Syrup of Orgeat*, *Orgeat*. (*Amygdal. dulc.* ℥j, *amygdal. amar.* ʒiv, *agua*, Oij, *sacchar.* ℥vj). Blanch the almonds, and rub them in a mortar to a very fine paste, adding, during the trituration, three fluidounces of the water, and a pound of the sugar. Mix the paste thoroughly with the remainder of the water; strain with strong expression; add the remainder of the sugar to the strained liquor, and dissolve it with the aid of a gentle heat. Strain the syrup through fine linen, and having allowed it to cool, put it into bottles,

which must be well stopped, and kept in a cool place. *Ph. U. S.*)

SYRUPUS ANTICAUROBUTICUS, see Anticaurobutic.

SYRUPUS ANTISCORBUTICUS, *S. de Armora'cid compositus*, *Antiscorbutic Syrup.* (Leaves of cocklebaria, buckbean, water-cresses, horse-radish root and bitter oranges, each ℥j, cinnamon, ℥ss. Cut, and pour on white wine ℔v. Macerate for two days; distil over Oj in a sand-bath; add to this of sugar, ℔ij, and form a syrup. Again, take what remains in the occurbit: pass it through cloth; let it rest; decant, and add sugar ℔ij; make into a syrup, and clarify with white of egg. Mix it with the first while yet warm. *Ph. P.*) Antiscorbutic, alterative, tonic, stomachic, &c. Dose, fʒij to fʒij.

SYRUPUS AROMATICUS, *S. de Artemisia compositus*, *Compound Syrup of Mugwort*, (*F.*) *Syrup d'armoise composit.* (Tops of artemisia vulgaris, in flower, ℥vj, inula root, ligusticum levisticum, and fennel, each ℥ss, pennyroyal, catmint, savine leaves, each ℥vj, marjoram, hyssop, pyrethrum, rue, basil, each ℥ij, aniseed and cinnamon, each ℥ij; bruise and macerate in hydromel ℔xvij; distil over Oss; add to this a pound of sugar. Again, take the liquid that remains in the occurbit, strain it gently; and add sugar ℔iv. Then mix the two. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, emmenagogue, &c.

SYRUPUS DE ARMORACIA COMPOSITUS, *S. antiscorbuticus*—*s. de Artemisia compositus*, *S. antiscorbuticus*—*s. Asparagi*, see Asparagus.

SYRUPUS AURANTII, *S. Aurantiorum*, *S. Citri Aurantii*, *S. Corticis Aurantii*, *S. Aurantii Corticis* (*Ph. U. S.*), *S. e Corticibus Aurantiorum*, *S. de Cortice Aurantiorum*, *Syrup of Orange peel.* (Aurant. cort. cont. ℥ij, aq. feru. Oj, sacch. ℔ijss. Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours. Add the sugar. *Ph. U. S.*) Stomachic. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

A Syrup of Orange Juice, Orange Sherbet, Syrupus e succo Aurantiorum, may be made by adding white sugar ℔ij to ℔j of the juice of oranges, strained and clarified.

SYRUPUS BALSAMICUS, *S. toluatanus*.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI, *S. Dianthi Caryophylli*, *Syrup of Clove July flower*, *Syrup of Clove Pinks*, *Syrupus infusionis florum caryophyllorum.* (Petalarum dianth., caryoph. recent. unguibus resectis ℔j, aquæ bull. Oiv, sacch. purif. ℔vij. *Ph. E.*) Aromatic.

SYRUPUS CASSIÆ SENNÆ, *S. sennæ*.

SYRUPUS DE CICHORIO COMPOSITUS, *S. de Rheo*, *Compound Syrup of Succory*, (*F.*) *Syrup de chicorée composit.* (Root of succory ℥vj, leaves of succory ℥ix, leaves of fumitory and scolopendrium, each ℥ij, Alkekengi berries ℥ij. Boil in water Oxiv to Oxij: pass through cloth, and dissolve in white sugar ℔v. Boil till it has the consistence of syrup. Again, take water Ovij, rhubarb ℥vj, yellow sanders and cinnamon, each ℥ss. Infuse for twenty-four hours; pass through linen, and add the preceding syrup. *Ph. P.*) It is laxative and stomachic. Dose, fʒj to fʒss.

SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ CUM VINO, *S. de kinâ kinâ cum vino*.

SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ, *Syrup of Cincho'nia.* (Simple syrup one pound; sulphate of cinchonina nine grains. Mix.) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent.

SYRUPUS CITRI AURANTII, *S. aromaticus*.

SYRUPUS COLCHICIS AUTUMNALIS, *S. Colchici*, *Syrup of Meadow Saffron.* (Rad. colch. autumn. recent. ℥j, acidi acetosi fʒxvi, sacch. pur. ℥xxvj. Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain, with gentle expression. To the strained fluid add the sugar, and boil to a syrup. *Ph. E.*) Diuretic, antiarthritic. Dose, fʒj to fʒss, or more.

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII, *S. aromaticus*—*s. Citri medicæ*, *S. limonum*—*s. e Succo citrionum*, *S. limonum*.

SYRUPUS CROCI, *Syrup of Saffron.* (Croc. stigmat. ℥j, aquæ fervent. Oj, sacch. purif. ℔iiss. *Ph. L.*) Cardiac. Chiefly used for colouring.

SYRUPUS DIACODION, *Diacodion*—*s. Dianthi Caryophylli*, *S. caryophylli rubri*.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ, *Syrup of Em'etine.* (Simple syrup ℔j, emetina 16 gr.) In small doses, expectorant; and in large, emetic.

SYRUPUS EMPYREUMATICUS, *Melasses*—*s. Ferri iodidi*, *Liquor Ferri iodidi*—*s. Hydrargyri*, *Syrupus de mercurio mediante gammii*—*s. Infusionis florum caryophyllorum*, *Syrupus caryophylli rubri*.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANÆ, *Syrup of Ipecacuanha.* (Ipecac. in pulv. crass. ℥j, alcohol. dilut. Oj, sacchar. ℔iiss, aquæ q. s. Macerate the ipecacuanha in the alcohol for 14 days, and filter. Evaporate the filtered liquor to 6 fluidounces, again filter, and add sufficient water to make the liquid measure a pint; add the sugar, and evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence. *Ph. U. S.*) It may also be prepared by displacement.

SYRUPUS DE JALAP'Â, *Syrup of Jalap.* (Puls. Jalapæ ℥x, sem. coriandr., fascicul. dulc. ℔â ℥ss; aquæ fʒxijss, sacch. ℥xxv. *Ph. P.*) Cathartic. Dose, fʒij to fʒss for children.

SYRUPUS DE KINÂ KINÂ CUM VINO, *S. Cincho'na cum vino*, *Syrup of Cinchona with wine*, (*F.*) *Syrup de quinquina avec le vin.* (Cort. cinchona officinalis ℥ij, ext. cinchona ℥vj, vini albi (Vin. Lunel. vel cujusvis ei similis,) Oj, alcohol (s. g. .985, to .915.) fʒj, sacchar. alb. ℔iiss. Bruise the cinchona; gradually add the alcohol, so as to form a soft mass; pour on the wine; macerate for two days, and strain. Dissolve the extract, add the sugar, and make a syrup. *Ph. P.*) Dose, fʒss to fʒj.

SYRUPUS KRANNE, *Syrup of Rhatany.* (Ert. Kramer. ℥ij, aquæ Oj, sacchar. ℔ijss. Dissolve the extract in the water, and filter; then add the sugar, and form into syrup. *Ph. U. S.* It may also be made by displacement from Kramer. in pulv. crass. ℔j, sacchar. ℔iiss; aq. q. s.) An adjunct to astringent mixtures; or given in diarrhoea, a tea-spoonful to a child.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS, *S. Limonum*—*s. Succi limonis*, *S. limonum*.

SYRUPUS LIMO'NUM, *S. limonis*, (*Ph. U. S.*) *S. citri medicæ*, *S. e succo citrionum*, *S. e succo limonum*, *S. succi limonis*, *Syrup of Lemon*, *Lemon Syrup.* (Limon. succ. colat. Oj, sacchar. ℔ij.) Cooling, antiseptic.

SYRUPUS E MËCONIO, *S. papaveris*—*s. de Melle*, *Mellitum simplex*.

SYRUPUS DE MERCURIO MEDIANTE GUMMI, *Mercu'rius gummosus Plenkii*, *Syrupus Hydrargyri*, (*F.*) *Syrup de mercure ou Mercure gommeux de Plenk.* (Hydrargyri pur. ℥j, p. gum. accia, ℥ij, syrup diacod. ℥ss. Rub together till the mercury is extinguished. *Ph. P.*) Possesses the properties of the blue pill. Dose, gr. ij to viij, or more.

SYRUPUS MORI, *S. e succo mororum*, *S. succi mori*, *Syrup of Mul'berries*, (*F.*) *Syrup de mûres.* (Mori succ. colat. Oj, sacchar. purif. ℔ij. *Ph. L.*) Gratefully refrigerant.

SYRUPUS E SÛCCO MORORUM, *S. mori*.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ ACETATIS, *Syrup of acetate of morphia.* (Syrup, one pint, acetate of morphia, gr. iv.) Dose, two tea-spoonfuls, as an opiate. It is about the strength of the same quantity of syrup of poppies.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS is made in the same way.

SYRUPUS NIGER, *Melasses*.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS, *S. papaveris commifori*,

S. papaveris albi, *S. e meco'nio*, *S. de meconio*, *Diacodion*, Syrup of poppies, (F.) Syrup of *patula blanda* on diacode. (*Papav. capsul. exsiccata* et contus. exemptis seminibus, ℥ xiv, sacch. pur. ℥ ij, aq. fervent. cong. ijss. Macerate the capsules in water for 12 hours; boil to a gallon, and express strongly. Boil the liquor to Oij; and strain while hot. Defecate by rest, and boil to Oj, adding the sugar so as form a syrup. Ph. L.) One ounce contains about one grain of opium. Anodyne and demulcent.

The Dublin college has a SYRUPUS OPII, called *Common Syrup of Poppies*, which is made by dissolving 18 grains of the *Watery Extract of Opium* in 18 ounces of boiling water. Properties, those of opium and syrup.

SYRUPUS DE PAPAVERE ERRATICO, *S. rhœados* — *a. de Pomis compositus*, see *S. sennæ*.

SYRUPUS PROTEÆ, see *Protea mellifera*. Syrup of *Pruni Virginia'nae*, Syrup of *Wild cherry bark*. (*Pruni Virginia'nae* in pulv. crass. ℥ v, sacchar. ℥ ij, Aqua q. s. Moisten the bark with water; let it stand for 24 hours; transfer it to a percolator; pour water gradually upon it, until a pint of filtered liquor has passed. Add the sugar in a bottle, and dissolve by agitation. Ph. U. S., 1851.) Dose, as a demulcent expectorant, f ℥j to f ℥ij.

SYRUPUS QUI'NINE, Syrup of *Quinia*. (*Simple syrup*, 2 pints, *sulphate of quinia*, 64 grains.) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent.

SYRUPUS B QUINQUE RADICIBUS, Syrup of *five roots*, (F.) Syrup of *des cinq racines*. (*Rad. apii, fœniculi, apii petroselinii*, āā ℥ v. Infuse for 24 hours in boiling water Oiss, and strain. *Rad. asparag., rusci aculeati*, āā ℥ v, aqua, Ovj. Boil and reduce to half; adding, towards the end, the residue of the preceding infusion. Boil again for some minutes; strain, and add *white sugar*, ℥ vj. Ph. P.) Aperient and diuretic. Used in obstructions of the liver, spleen, and mesentery; and in dropsy, &c. Dose, f ℥ss to f ℥j, or more.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI, *S. Rhamni cathartici*, *S. de Spinâ cervinâ*, *S. spinæ cervinæ*, Syrup of *Buckthorn*, (F.) Syrup of *serprun*. (*Rhamn. baccar. succ. recent. Oiv, zingib. rad. concis., pimentæ bacc. contrit.*, āā ℥ss, sacch. purif. ℥iiss. Defecate the juice for 3 days, and strain. To a pint of this, add the ginger and pimento; macerate for 4 hours, and strain; boil what remains to Oiss. Mix the liquors and add sugar, so as to form a syrup. Ph. L.) Cathartic, but apt to gripe. Dose, f ℥iv to f ℥ij.

SYRUPUS RHEI, Syrup of *Rhubarb*. (*Rhei*, in pulv. crass. ℥ ij; Alcohol, Oss; Aqua Oiss; sacchar. ℥ ij. Mix the alcohol and water; pour f ℥iv on the rhubarb, mixed with an equal bulk of sand, and allow the whole to stand four hours; put the mass into a percolator, and gradually pour on the remainder of the alcohol and water. By means of a water-bath, evaporate to f ℥xij; add the sugar, and make a syrup. Ph. U. S.) Dose to a child, as a laxative, one or two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS, *Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb*, *Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb*. (*Rhei*, cont. ℥iiss; *Caryophyl. cont., Cinnam. cont.* āā ℥ss; *Myrist. cont.* ℥ij; Alcohol dilut. Oij; Syrup Ovj. Macerate the rhubarb and aromatics in the diluted alcohol for 14 days, and strain; then, by means of a water-bath, evaporate the liquor to a pint, and while still hot, mix with the syrup previously heated. Ph. U. S.) It may also be made by the process of displacement.

The aromatic syrup of rhubarb is a gentle carminative cathartic. Dose to a child, f ℥j; to an adult, f ℥j.

SYRUPUS DE RHEO, Syrupus de *Cichorio composito*.

SYRUPUS RHÆ'ADOS, *S. de papaverē erratico*, *S. papaveris erratici*, Syrup of *Red Poppy*, (F.) Syrup of *coquelicot*. (*Rhœad. petal. recent. ℥j, aq. fervent. f ℥xviiij, sacch. purif. ℥iiss.* To the water, heated in a water-bath, add the petals. Remove the vessel; macerate for 12 hours; express; defecate, and add sugar to form a syrup. Ph. L.) Chiefly used to give colour.

A factitious syrup is often made of aloe, dissolved in simple syrup.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ, Syrupus *rosa'rum soluti'vus*, *S. e rosæ sticcis*, *S. rosæ centifolia*, *S. rosæ o'cus soluti'vus*, Syrup of *Roses*, (F.) Syrup of *roses pâtes*. (*Rosæ centif. petal. exsicc. ℥vij, sacch. purif. ℥vj, aq. fervent. Oiv.* Macerate the petals for 12 hours. Evaporate the strained liquor to ℥iiss. Add the sugar. Ph. L.) Gently laxative. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥iiss, or more.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GAL'LICÆ, Syrup of *Red Roses*, (F.) Syrup of *roses rouges*. (*Rosæ Gallic. petal. exsicc. ℥vij, aqua bull. Ovj, sacch. purif. ℥vj;* prepared like the last. Ph. E.) Mildly astringent. Added to stomachic infusions.

SYRUPUS SACCHARI, *S. Simplex*.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ, Syrup of *Sarsaparilla*. (*Rad. Sarsap. cont. ℥j, aqua bullient. cong., sacch. purif. ℥j.* Macerate the root for 24 hours; boil to Oiv. Strain while hot; add the sugar, and boil. Ph. L.) Used in the same cases as the root. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥ij, and more.

SYRUPUS DE SARSAPARILLÆ ET SENNÆ COMPOSITUS, Compound Syrup of *Sarsaparilla and Senna*, (F.) Syrup of *Cuisinier*. (*Rad. Sarsap. concis. ℥ij.* Infuse for 24 hours in warm water Oij; boil for a quarter of an hour; pass with expression, and boil again the residuum in Ox of water. Reduce this to Ovj, and repeat the operation 2 or 3 times. Mix all the liquors and boil them together with *flowers of borage, white roses, senna leaves and aniseed*, each ℥ij; reduce to half, pass, and add *honey* ℥ij. Boil to a syrup. Ph. P.) It is considered to be alterant, depurative, and sudorific. Dose, f ℥ss to f ℥ij.

A similar syrup, under the name SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS, Compound Syrup of *Sarsaparilla*, is directed in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. (*Sarsaparill. cont. ℥ij; Lign. guaiac. rasur. ℥ij; Rosæ centifol., Sennæ, Glycyrrhiz. cont. āā ℥ij; Ol. Sassafras, Ol. Anisi. āā m. v.; Ol. Gaultheriæ m. ij; Alcohol. dilut. Ox.; Sacchar. ℥viiij.* Macerate the sarsaparilla, guaiacum wood, roses, senna, and liquorice root in the diluted alcohol for 14 days; express and filter. Evaporate the tincture in a warm bath to four pints; filter, add the sugar, and form into syrup. Lastly, having rubbed the oils with a small quantity of the syrup, mix them thoroughly with the remainder. Ph. U. S.)

It may also be made by the process of displacement.

SYRUPUS DE SCAMMO'NIO, Syrup of *Scammony*. (*Pulv. Scammon. ℥ss, sacch. alb. ℥iv. alcohol. (s. g. .985 to .915) f ℥viiij.* Heat the mixture moderately: then set fire to the alcohol with a lighted taper; agitate constantly, until the flame is extinguished. Suffer it to cool; pass through cloth, and add Syrup of *Violets*, f ℥iv. Ph. P.) ℥j contains 18 grains of scammony. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥ss.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ, *S. scillit'icus*, *S. scillæ marit'ime*, Syrup of *Squill*. (*Acet. scillæ. Oj, sacch. ℥ij.*) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Used in the same cases as the oxymel.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS, *Mel Scilla Compositum*, Compound Honey of *Squill*, Compound Syrup of *Squill, Hive Syrup*. (*Scilla*

cont; *Senega* cont. ℞ ℥iv; *Antim. et Potassa Tart. gr.* xlvij; *Aqua* Oiv; *Sacchar.* ℞iiss. Pour the water upon the squills and seneka, and, having boiled to one-half, strain and add the sugar. Then evaporate to three pints, and while the syrup is still hot, dissolve in it the tartrate of antimony and potassa.)

It may also be formed by the process of displacement. *Ph. U. S.*

It is often given as an emetic in cases of croup, and in catarrh, especially in children. Dose, to infants, 10 drops to a drachm, repeated every 15 minutes, if vomiting be desirable.

SYRUPUS SENEGAE, Syrup of Seneka. (*Senega* cont. ℥iv; *Aqua* Oj; *Sacchar.* ℞j. Boil the water with the seneka to one-half, and strain; then add the sugar, and form into syrup. *Ph. U. S.*)

It may also be formed by the process of displacement. *Ph. U. S.*

This is a favourite stimulant expectorant (?) with many practitioners. Dose, f℥j or f℥ij.

SYRUPUS SENNAE, S. cassiae sennae, Syrup of Senna. (*Senna* ℥ij, *sem. fœnicul.* cont. ℥j, *sacch. pur.* ℥xv, *aqua bullient.* Oj. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel-seeds with a gentle heat for an hour. Strain; add the sugar, and make into a syrup. *Ph. U. S.*) Cathartic. Dose, f℥ij to f℥iiss, or more.

The Parisian Codex has a *Syrupus de Senna* of a compound character, called *Syrupus de pomis compositis*, (F.) *Syrup de pommes composé.* It contains, also, borage, bugloss, &c. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX, Syrupus (Ph. U. S.), *S. Sacchari, Saccharum clarificatum, Liguarium, Simple Syrup, Syrup, Common syrup of capillaire.* (*Sacch. purif.* ℞iiss, *aqua* Oj. Dissolve the sugar; set aside for 24 hours; remove the scum, and pour off the clear liquid.) Used to cover nauseous tastes, &c.

SYRUPUS DE SPINA CERVINA, Syrupus rhamni — a. de Stœchade communis, see Lavendula.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS, S. Tolutani, S. toluiferæ balsami, S. balsamicus, Balsamic syrup, Syrup of tolu. (*Tinct. Tolut.* f℥iiss; *Aqua* Oj; *Sacchar.* ℞iiss. Mix the tincture with the sugar in coarse powder; expose it on a shallow dish to a gentle heat, until the alcohol has evaporated; pour the water upon it; heat gradually until the sugar is dissolved, and strain. *Ph. U. S.*) Use—to give flavour.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ, S. viola odoratæ, S. viola-rum, S. e succo violarum, Syrup of Violets. (*Flor. recent. viol. odorat.* ℞ij, *aq. bull.* Oviij, *sacch. pur.* ℞xv. Macerate, in a covered vessel, for 24 hours; pass, without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup. *Ph. E.*) Very gently laxative. Dose, f℥j to f℥ij.

SYRUPUS E SUCCO VIOLARUM, S. violæ.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS, S. amo'ni singiberis, Syrup of Ginger, (F.) *Syrup de gingembre.* (*Tinct. Zingib.* f℥iv; *Aqua* Oiv; *Sacchar.* ℞x. Mix the tincture with four pounds of the sugar in coarse powder; and expose it in a shallow dish to a gentle heat until the alcohol has evaporated. Add the rest of the sugar, and then the water in a covered vessel; heat gradually until the sugar is dissolved, and strain. *Ph. U. S.*) To the strained liquor add the sugar, and form a syrup.

N. B. The Parisian Codex contained a few other compound syrups besides those enume-

rated; amongst these is a *Syrup of calf's lungs, Syrupus e pulmonibus vitulinis*, (F.) *Syrup de mou de veau*, as an expectorant.

These syrups are made according to the usual rule, and possess the virtues of the substances after which they are named.

SYSPA'SIA, from *συσπαι*, (*συ*, and *σπαι*, 'I draw,') 'I contract.' Clonic spasm, with diminished sensibility and inability of utterance. A genus in Good's Nosology, which includes convulsion, epilepsy, and hysteria.

SYSPASIA CONVULSIO, Convulsion — s. *Epilepsia, Epilepsy* — s. *Hysteria, Hysteria*.

SYSSARCO'SIS, from *συν*, 'with,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' *Commissura ossium carnea, Symphysis ossium muscularis, Connexio ossium cornu'ca, Carnatio, Concarnatio.* Union of bones by means of muscles; such as the union of the os hyoides with the lower jaw, of the scapula with the ribs, &c.

SYSTALCIS, Systole.

SYSTAL'TIC, Systal'ticus, Peristal'tic; from *συσπαι*, (*συ*, and *παι*), 'I contract.' A systaltic motion in a part is one in which there is alternate contraction and dilatation. See *Systole*.

SYSTAT'ICA, from *συσταται*, (*συ*, and *σταται*, 'I place,') 'I associate.' Diseases affecting several or all of the sensorial powers simultaneously; irritation or inertness of mind, extending to the muscles, or external senses; or of the muscles, or external senses, extending to the mind; — the 4th order, class *Neurotica*, of Good.

SYSTEM, Syste'ma, from *συν*, 'together,' and *σταται*, 'I place.' This word, taken in a good sense, means the collection and arrangement of different matters having an analogy to each other, or working towards the same end. In natural history, it means a methodical arrangement of beings for the purpose of facilitating their study. System is, however, sometimes used in an unfavourable sense in physical science, and often means, — a purely gratuitous supposition, by which the march of nature is attempted to be universally explained, and to which every thing is made to bend. In anatomy, system is an assemblage of organs, composed of the same tissues, and intended for similar functions; for instance, the *nervous system, muscular system, &c.*

SYS'TEMATISM. A method, according to which every fact of a science is collected around an opinion, true or false. One who reduces things to such a method is called a *Sys'tematist*.

SYSTEMATIST, see *Systematist*.

SYSTEMATOL'OGY, Systematolog'ia, from *συστημα*, 'system,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The doctrine or a treatise of systems.

SYSTÈME VASCULAIRE À SANG NOIR, see *Vascular* — s. *Vasculaire à sang rouge*, see *Vascular*.

SYSTEMIC. Belonging to the general system — as 'systemic circulation' in contradistinction to the 'pulmonic.'

SYSTOLE. Same etymon as *SYSTAL'TIC; Systal'tis, Constrictio, Contractio* seu *Angustatio* seu *Submissio* seu *Micatio cordis.* The movement of constriction or contraction of the heart, to give impulse to the blood, or to cause its progression. It is opposed to the *Diastole* of the organ.

SYSTOLIC, Systol'icus; same etymon. Relating to the systole of the heart, — as 'systolic murmur.'

SYZYGIUM NERVORUM, Par nervorum.

T.

T BANDAGE, *T. fascia*, *Fas'cia T. formis* seu *Helioco'dri*, *Cru'cial Bandage*. A bandage shaped like the letter T. It consists of a strip of linen, of variable length and breadth, the middle of which is attached, at right angles, to the extremity of another strip, also of variable length and breadth. When two such strips are attached, at a distance from each other, the bandage is called a *double T*. This bandage is used, principally, for supporting the dressings after the operation for fistula in ano, in diseases of the perinæum, groin, anus, &c.

T FASCIA, *T Bandage*.

TABAC, *Nicotiana tabacum*—*t. des Savoyards*, *Arnica montana*—*t. des Vosges*, *Arnica montana*.

TABACUM, *Nicotiana tabacum*.

TABARZET, *Saccharum album*.

TAB'ASHEER, *Tabaschir*, *Tabazir*. A substance found in the knots of the bamboo, in the East Indies, as a consequence of a morbid condition of the part. It is distinguished for its great proportion of silicic acid, in combination with a small quantity of mineral and vegetable matters; as well as for its slight refractive property. It has been used in obstruction of the bowels. The sweet juice of the bamboo stalks has also been called *Tabasheer*.

TABEFACTION, Emaciation.

TABEFY, Emaciate.

TABEL'LA, *Tab'ula*, *Tabula'tum*, *Lozan'ga*, *Lozan'gia*, *Mor'sulus*, *Morcel'lus*, a lozenge; *Tea-vel'la*, (F.) *Tablette*, 'a small table.' A solid medicine, composed of a powder, sugar, and mucilage; and generally shaped like a disk. See *Pastil*, and *Troch.*

TABELLA, *Table*.

TABELLÆ ABSORBENTES, *T. de Magnesîâ*.

TABELLÆ AC'IDI OXAL'ICI, *T. ad sitem*, *Lozenges of Oxalic Acid*. (*Acid. oxalic. ℞, sacch. alb. ℥ss, ol. limonis, gtt. xviii vel gtt. xij. Make into lozenges with mucilage of gum tragacanth. Ph. P.*) Lozenges are made in the same way with the citric and tartaric acids. They are refrigerant.

TABELLÆ DE ALTHÆ'A, *Lozenges of Marsh-mallows*. (*Rad. althææ, pulv., ℥iss, sacchar. alb. pulv. ℥ivss; f. massa. Ph. P.*) Demulcent; expectorant.

TABELLÆ ANTIMONIA'LES KUNCKE'LII, *Tabellæ de stib'ii sulphure'to*, *Lozenges of Sulphuret of Antimony*, *Mor'suli antimonial'es*, *M. stibii*, *M. stibiati*, *Trochisci stibiati*. (*Amygdal. dulc. ℞, sacch. lbs, sem. cardam., cinnam. pulv., sulph. antim. prepar., ℞ ℥j; fiant tabellæ. Ph. P.* Each to weigh 10 grains.) Recommended in cutaneous diseases, blennorrhagia, arthritic pains, &c. Dose, 4 or more.

TABELLÆ AD ARDOREM VENTRICULI, *Trochisci carbonatis calcis*—*t. Cardialgiæ*, *Trochisci carbonatis calcis*.

TABELLÆ DE CAT'ECU ET MAGNE'SIÂ, *Lozenges of Catechu and Magnesia*, (F.) *Tablettes de catechu et de magnésie*. (*P. catech. ℥vj, p. magnes. ℥iv, p. cinnam. ℥ij, sacch. alb. lbs, g. tragac. gr. xij, aq. cinnam. q. s. ut f. massa. Ph. P.* Each to weigh 12 gr.) Antacid, absorbent, and stomachic. Dose, 5 to 10 lozenges.

TABELLÆ CINCHO'NÆ, *T. de kind kind*, *Bark Lozenges*. (*Ext. cinchon. sicc. ℥ss, sacch. ℥iv, cinnam. ℥ss, mucilag. g. trag. q. s. ut f. massa. Ph. P.*) Tonic.

TABELLÆ DE CITRO ET DIACARTHAMO, *T. de Scammonio et Sennâ*.

TABELLÆ DE FERRO, *Steel lozenges*, *Tabulæ martin'les*, *T. instaurant'es*, *T. antichloro'icæ*. (*Ferri limat. porphyris. ℥ss, p. cinnam. ℥j, p. sacch. ℥v, g. trag. et aq. cinnam. q. s., ut fiat massa. Each lozenge to weigh 12 gr. Ph. P.*) Tonic, stomachic. Dose, v to x.

Aromatic lozenges of steel. These consist of sulphate of iron, with a small proportion of the Tincture of *Cantharides*.

TABELLÆ DE KINÂ KINÂ, *T. cinchonæ*.

TABELLÆ DE MAGNE'SIÂ, *P. absorbent'es*, *Magnesia lozenges*. (*Magnes. ℥j, sacchar. alb. ℥iv, mucil. g. tragac. q. s. Ph. P.*) Absorbent and antacid.

TABELLÆ DE RHEO, *Rhubarb lozenges*. (*P. rhej ℥ss, sacch. ℥v, mucilag. gum. tragac. q. s.; f. massa. Each to contain 12 grains. Ph. P.*) Stomachic and laxative.

TABELLÆ DE SCAMMO'NIO ET SENNÂ COMPOS'ITÆ, *Compound lozenges of scammony and senna*, *T. de citro et diacarthamo*. (*Scammon. ℥ij, Senna ℥ivss, rhej. ℥iss, caryoph. ℥j, corticis limon. confect. ℥j, sacch. ℥vj; f. massa. Ph. P.*) Purgative. Dose, ℥ij to ℥vj, or more.

TABELLÆ AD SITEM, *T. acidii oxalici*—*t. ad Sodam*, *Trochisci carbonatis calcis*—*t. de Stibii sulphureto*, *T. antimoniales Kunckelii*.

TABELLÆ DE SULPHURE SIM'PLICES, *Simple sulphur lozenges*. (*Sulph. lot. ℥ss, sacch. ℥iv, muc. g. tragac. cum aquâ rosâ prepar. q. s. Ph. P.*) Expectorant, demulcent, &c. Used in diseases of the chest, and in cutaneous affections. Dose, a lozenge.

TABELLÆ DE SULPHURE COMPOS'ITÆ, *Compound sulphur lozenges*. (*Sulph. lot. ℥ij, acid. benzoic. gr. xij, rad. irid. p. ℥ss, ol. anisi, gtt. viij, sacch. ℥vss, g. trag. q. s. Ph. P.*) Aperient, expectorant, and stimulant. (?) Dose, 4 a day.

TABERNA MEDICA, *Pharma copulium*.

TABES, *Maras'mus Tabes*, *Tabum*, *Tab'idness*, from *tabere*, 'to consume'; *Te'kedon*, *Atroph'ia*, *Decline*. Emaciation of the whole body, with general languor, hectic fever, and, for the most part, depressed spirits.

TABES, *Atrophy*, *Phthisis*—*t. Coxaria*, *Ischiophthisis*—*t. Diabetica*, *Diabetes mellitus*—*t. Diuretica*, *Diabetes mellitus*.

TABES DORSAL'IS, *T. Dorsua'lis*, *Maras'mus tabes dorsa'lis*, *Phthisis no'tias* seu *dorsa'lis* seu *sicca*, *Myelophthi'sis*, *Myelatroph'ia*, *Tabes ossis sacri*. By this term is meant a wasting of the body, attended at first with a pain in the back or loins, and afterwards in the neck or head,—caused, it has been conceived, by too early or too frequent addiction to venery.

TABES GLANDULARIS, *T. mesenterica*, *Scrofula*—*t. Ischiadica*, *Ischiophthisis*—*t. Lactea*, *Atrophia lactantium*, see *Galactia*.

TABES MESENTER'ICA, *Atroph'ia mesenter'ica*, *Atroph'ia Infant'um*, *A. glandula'ris*, *A. infant'ilis*, *A. dorsî*, *Paraby'sma mesenter'icum*, *Ma'cies Infant'um*, *Pædatroph'ia*, *Tabes glandula'ris*, *T. Scrofulo'sa*, *Scrof'ula mesenterica*, *Rachial'gia mesenterica*, *Myelophthi'sis sicca*, *Feb'ris hec'tica infant'um*, *Phthisis mesar'ica*, *Phyco'n'ia mesenterica*, *Mesenterit'is*, *Mesenter'ic Disease*, (F.) *Carreau*, *Chartre*, *Scrofules* ou *Écrouelles mése'n'tériques*, *Éti'ic mése'n'térique*, *Rachial'gie mése'n'térique*, *Atrophie mése'n'térique*, *Phyco'nic mése'n'térique*, *Entéro-mése'n'térite*, *Tubercles des ganglions mése'n'tériques*, *Phthisis mése'n'térique*. Ad cu-

gorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, followed by emaciation and general disorder of the nutritive functions. The disease is often owing to inflammation or irritation of the lining membrane of the intestines, giving occasion to enlargement of the glands of the mesentery, — as injury to the upper or lower extremities causes inflammation, and enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin. It occurs, particularly, in children of a scrofulous diathesis; and in those who are weaned too early, or fed on indigestible substances. Diarrhoea, emaciation, anorexia, or immoderate appetite; hardness and swelling of the abdomen; and, towards the end, hectic fever, are the chief symptoms of this affection; the prognosis of which is usually unfavourable. On opening the bodies of those who die of the disease, the mesenteric glands are found disorganised, tubercular, or in a more or less advanced state of suppuration. The treatment is the same as in scrophulosis. Frictions may be added over the abdomen and spine; and mercury, in small doses, so as to excite a new action in the system. The food must be easy of digestion, and the bowels be kept soluble.

TABES NUTRICUM, Atrophia lactantium, see Galactia — t. Osis sacri, Tabes dorsalis — t. Pectoris, Rachitis — t. Pulmonalis, Phthisis pulmonalis — t. Scrofulosa, T. mesenterica — t. Senum, Marasmus senilis.

TABESCERE, Emaciate.

TABID, *Tab'idus*, (F.) *Tabide*. Same etymon as Tabes. Relating or appertaining to tabes. Wasted by disease.

TABIDNESS, Tabes.

TABLE, *Tab'ula*, *Tabell'a*, *Tabula'tum*, *Lam'ina*, *Partes*, *Squama*. A name given to the plates of compact tissue, which form the bones of the cranium. Of these, one is external; the other internal, and called *Tab'ula vi'trea*, on account of its brittleness.

TABLES DE MORTALITÉ, Mortality, bills of.

TABLET, Trochiscus.

TABLETTE, Tabella.

TABLETTES DE CACHOU ET DE MAGNÉSIE, *Tabellæ de catechu et magnesiâ*.

TABLIER, *Ventrale outanum*.

TABOURET, *Thlasi burgera*.

TABULA, *Tabella*, *Table*.

TABULÆ ANTICHLOROTICÆ, *Tabellæ de ferro — t. Instaurantes*, *Tabellæ de ferro — t. Martiales*, *Tabellæ de ferro*.

TABULATUM, *Tabella*, *Table*.

TABUM, *Ichor*, *Sanies*, *Tabes*.

TAC, *Influenza*.

TACAMAHACA, *Fagara octandra* — t. *Caragna*, *Caranna*.

TACHE, *Macula*.

TACHE EMBRYONNAIRE, 'Embryonic spot'; *Cu'mulus*, *Ger'minal cu'mulus*, *Cu'mulus germinati'vus* seu *prolig'erus*, *A'rea germinati'va*, *Nu'cleus cicatric'ulæ* seu *blastoderm'atis*. A name given by M. Coste to a spot seen on the blastoderma about the end of the first week, from which the development of the embryo proceeds.

According to Bischoff, the blastodermic vesicle consists here of a double layer — the upper one the *serous* or *animal*; the lower, the *mucous* or *vegetative*; and between these is afterwards formed the *vascular layer*.

TACHE GERMINATIVE, see *Molecule — t. de Naissance*, *Nævus*.

TACHENCAUSIS, *Combustion*, *human*.

TACHES HÉPATIQUES, *Chloasma*.

TACHES LAITEUSES, *Plaques lacteuses*,

'milky spots or patches.' White spots occasionally seen on the heart, and regarded by many pathologists as the results of previous pericarditis.

TACHES DE ROUSSURE, *Ephelides* — t. *Rouges*, *Spots*, *Red*.

TACHYIA'TER, *Tachyiatrus*. Same etymon as the next. One who cures speedily.

TACHYIATRIA, from *ταχος*, 'quick,' and *ιατρία*, 'healing.' The art of curing quickly.

TACH'YTOMY, *Tachytomia*, from *ταχος*, 'quick,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' The art of cutting or operating rapidly.

TACITURNITY, *Taciturnitas*, *Sigs*, 'silence,' from *tacere*, 'to be silent.' 'State of a person who does not speak.' Morbid taciturnity sometimes exists as a symptom of the neuroses, especially of melancholy.

TACT, *Tactus*, from *tangere*, *tactum*, 'to touch.' A modification of the sense of touch. Passive judgment by the cutaneous nerves regarding bodies exterior to the skin. Tact is passive: Touch, active.

TACTILE, *Tac'tilis*; same etymon. Relating or appertaining to touch.

TACTION, *Touch*.

TACTUS, *Tact*, *Touch* — t. *Dolorificus*, *Haptodyspthoria*.

TÆDÆ, *Dæs*, *daic*. A term used for a medicine employed under the form of fumigation, pessary, or troch.

TÆNIA, *Te'nia*, *Fas'cia*, from *ταenia*, 'a fillet, a riband.' See *Bandage*. Also a genus of intestinal worms, characterized by an elongated, flattened, and articulated body, with four suckorial oscula on the head. Of this genus, two only inhabit the human body — the *Tænia lata*, (see *Bothriocephalus latus*), and *Tænia solium*.

TÆNIA ACEPHALA, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *à Anneaux courts*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *à Anneaux longs*, *Tænia solium* — t. *Articulos demittens*, *Tænia solium* — t. *Cucurbitina*, *Tænia solium* — t. *Dentata*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *Grisea*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *Hippocampi*, *Corpora fimbriata* — t. *Humana armata*, *Tænia solium* — t. *Humana inermis*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *Hydatigena*, *Hydatid* — t. *Lata*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *à Longues articulations*, *Tænia solium* — t. *Membranacea*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *Nervosa Halleri*, *Ganglion of Gasser* — t. *Non arm.*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *Occlus lateralis geminis*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *Occlus lateralis solitarii*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *Occlus marginalibus solitarii*, *Tænia solium* — t. *Occlus superficialibus*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *Prima*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — t. *Sans épine*, *Tænia solium* — t. *Secunda*, *Tænia solium*.

TÆNIA SEMICIRCULARIS, *T. striata*, *Gem'inum centrum semicirculârè*, *Limbus posterior corporis striati*, *Stria cor'neæ seu semilunares seu terminales*, *Frænulum novum*, *Fascia semicircularis*, (F.) *Bandelette des ténueces pyriformes* (Ch.), *Bandelette*, *B. demicirculaire*, *Lame cornée*. A medullary, grayish, semitransparent layer, situate in the groove that separates the thalamus opticus from the corpus striatum in the lateral ventricle.

TÆNIA SOLIUM, *T. occlus marginalibus solitarii*, *Tænia cucurbitina*, *Tænia humana armata*, *Hallysis solium*, *Vermis cucurbitina*, *Lumbricus latus*, *Tænia sans épine*, *Tænia articulos demittens*, *Solium*, *T. secunda*, *Tænia à longues articulations*, *Tænia à anneaux longs*, *Ver solitaire*, *V. cucurbitain*, *Long Tape Worm*, has an almost hemispherical, discrete head; an obtuse beak; the neck full anteriorly; all the joints slightly obtuse, the anterior very short; the next almost square, and the rest oblong; the marginal

foramina vaguely alternated. The tænia solium is commonly a few feet long; sometimes its length is enormous. It is said to have been met with 600 feet long. It principally inhabits the small intestines, and is not common. The oil of turpentine, in some form, largely exhibited, is perhaps the best remedy.

TÆNIA STRIATA, *T. semicircularis* — *t. Tarii*, *Lamina cornes* — *Tenella*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Vulgaris*, *Bothriocephalus latus*.

TÆNIE COLI, see Colon.

TÆNIAFUGE, *Tæniafugum*, from *tænia*, and *fugo*, 'I drive off.' A remedy calculated to expel tænia.

TÆNIOLA, *Bandelette*. Used by Gerber for a simple, band-like, or flat fibre, *Filum tæniiforme*, seen under the microscope.

TAFFETAS AGGLUTINATIF, *Sparadrapum adhesivum* — *t. d'Angleterre*, see *Sparadrapum adhesivum* — *t. Épispatique*, *Sparadrapum vesicatorium* — *t. Gommé*, see *Sparadrapum adhesivum* — *t. Vésicant*, *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*.

TAFIA, Rum.

TAILLADE, Incision, see *Entaille*.

TAILLE, Lithotomy — *t. Hypogastrique*, *Hypogastric operation of lithotomy*, see *Lithotomy* — *t. Par le rectum*, see *Lithotomy* — *t. Postérieure*, see *Lithotomy* — *t. Recto-vésicale*, see *Lithotomy* — *t. Sus-pubiéenne*, see *Lithotomy*.

TAKAMAHAKA, *Fagara octandra*.

TAL. A word formerly employed for alkali. It also meant the dung of the peacock.

TALC EARTH, *Magnesia*.

TALCUM NEPHRITICUM, *Nephreticus lapis*.

TALENTUM, *ταλαρον*. An ancient weight equal to 54 pounds, 2 oz., 5 dr., and 24 grains *Poids de Marc*. See *Weights and Measures*.

TALEOLUS, *Malleolus*.

TALIACOTIAN OPERATION, *Rhinoplastie*.

TALINUM UMBELLATUM, see *Mistura*.

TALIPES, *Kyllosis* (*Clubfoot*) — *t. Equinus*, see *Kyllosis* — *t. Valgus*, see *Kyllosis* — *t. Varus*, see *Kyllosis*.

TALON, see *Calcaneum*.

TALPA, 'a mole.' *Topina'ria*, *Tupina'ria*, *Talpa'ria*, *Testudo*, (F.) *Taupe*. A tumour situate on the head, which has been supposed to burrow like a mole.

TALPARIA, *Talpa*.

TALUS, *Astragalus*, *Malleolus*, see *Calcaneum*.

TAMARA CONGA, *Averrhoa carambola*.

TAMARÆA ZECLA, *Tamarindus*.

TAMARIN, *Tamarindus*.

TAMARIN'DI PULPA, *Pulp of tamarinds*, (*Tamarinds*, *q. s.* Digest them with a small quantity of water, until they become of a uniform consistence; then separate the seeds and filaments, by pressing through a hair-sieve. Ph. U. S.)

TAMARINDS, PULP OF, *Tamarindi pulpa*.

TAMARIN'DUS, *T. Indica*, *Thamarindus*, *Oriphanicon*, *Sil'iqua Arab'ica*, *Balampul'i*, *Tamara'a zecla*, *Oryphan'cia*, *Aca'cia Indica*, *Tamarind tree*, (F.) *Tamarin*. *Family*, *Leguminosæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Triandria Digynia*. The pulp of the tamarind with the seeds connected by numerous tough strings, is exported from the West Indies, preserved in syrup, — *Tamarindus*, (Ph. U. S.) It is refrigerant and laxative. *Tamarind whey* is made by boiling \mathfrak{z} ij of the pulp with \mathfrak{f} iss of milk. When strained, it is used as a diluent in fever.

TAMARISCUS, *Tamarix Gallica*.

TAM'ARIX, *T. Gal'lica*, *T. Pentan'dra*, *Tamari'ca*. The *Tamariak tree*. *Family*, *Portulacæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Pentagynia*. The

bark, wood, and leaves were formerly employed medicinally; — the former for its aperient and corroborant virtues, in obstructions of the liver; the latter in icterus, hæmoptysis, and some cutaneous affections.

TAMBOUR, *CAVITÉ DU*, *Tympanum*.

TAMPA BAY, see *Saint Augustine*.

TAMPON, see *Plugging*.

TAMPONNEMENT, *Plugging*.

TANACE'TUM, *T. vulga'ris*, *Tana'cia*, *Athana'cia*, *Parthe'nium mas*, *Tansy*, (F.) *Tanaisia vulgaire*. *Family*, *Corymbifera*. *Sex. Syst.* *Syngenesia Polygama*. The leaves and flowers of tansy have a peculiar, strong odour, and warm, bitter taste. They are tonic, deobstruent(?), and anthelmintic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} j. The infusion is usually drunk as tea.

TANACE'TUM BALSAMI'TA, *Balsami'ta mas seu vulga'ris*, *B. suaveolens*, *B. major*, *Tanacetum hortense*, *Costus hortorum*, *Mentha Roma'na seu Saraceni'ca*, *Costmary*, *Alecost*, *Cock-mint*, (F.) *Menthe coq*, *Herbe au coq*, *Grand Baume*. A fragrant-smelling herb, somewhat resembling mint, and formerly much esteemed as a corroborant, carminative, and emmenagogue.

TANACE'TUM HORTENSE, *T. balsamita*.

TANACE'TUM MULTIFLO'RUM. A South African plant, which is used as a tonic, antispasmodic and anthelmintic. It is given in flatulency, gout, amenorrhœa and dropsy: but is especially prescribed in cases of ascarides lumbricoides and other entozoa. It is administered in the form of powder or infusion; the latter acting also, as a diaphoretic and diuretic. It is used likewise as a resolvent and anodyne fomentation.

TANASIE VULGAIRE, *Tanacetum*.

TANASIA, *Tanacetum*.

TANGE, *ταγγα*, 'rancidity.' A putrescent tumour.

TANNINUM, *Tanninum*.

TANNIC ACID, *Tannin*.

TANNICUM PURUM, *Tannin*.

TANNIN, from (F.) *tanner*, 'to tan.' *Tannicum purum*, *Tanninum*, *Tanninum*, *Principium adstringens seu Scytodep'sicum seu Byrsodep'sicum seu Coria'cium*, *Scytodep'sium*, *Acidum Tannicum*, *A. Quercitan'nicum*, *Tannic acid*, (F.) *Acide tannique*. A principle obtained from oak bark and other astringent vegetables, so called from its forming the principal agent in the process of tanning. Pure tannin, obtained from galls, by the action of ether, (see Ph. U. S.) has been employed as an excellent and powerful astringent. Dose, two grains repeated several times a day.

TANSY, *Tanacetum* — *t. Wild*, *Potentilla anserina*.

TAPER, HIGH, *Verbascum nigrum*.

TAPE'TUM, *Ta'pestry*, *Tapetum choroidea*. A shining spot, on the outside of the optic nerve, in the eyes of certain animals, which is owing to the absence of the pigmentum nigrum, occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the membrana Ruyschiana. Its use appears to be, by reflecting the rays, to cause a double impression on the retina, and thus add to the intensity of vision.

TAPETUM, see *Corpus Callosum*.

TAPETUM ALVE'OLI, *Membrana exter'na dentifium*. The outer membrane of the teeth. The lining membrane or periosteum of the alveoli.

TAPEWORM, BROAD, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Long*, *Tænia solium*.

TAPIOCA, see *Jatropha manihot* — *t. Pearl*, see *Jatropha manihot*.

TAPUSUS BARBATUS, *Verbascum nigrum*.

TAPSBARIA, *Decoctum hordei*.

TAR, see *Pinus sylvestris* — t. Barbadoes, Petroleum — t. Mineral, Pissasphaltum.

TAR'ACHÈ, *Tarax'is, Tarax'ma, Tarax'mus*, 'disorder.' A disorder of sight, which arises from a blow, compression of the eye, or the action of dust, smoke or other external cause. By some, it is understood to signify mild or incipient ophthalmia.

Ταραχη της κοιλίας, 'disturbance of the belly.' Diarrhœa.

TARAGMA, Tarache.

TARAGMUS, Tarache.

TARAGON, *Artemisia dracunculus*.

TARANTALISMUS, Tarantismus.

TARANTISM'US, *Tarentis'mus, Tarantalis'mus, Dinoma'nia, Chore'a Sancti Valentini, Tarentulism, Tar'antism*. A feigned or imaginary disease in Apulia, characterized by excessive avidity for dancing at the sound of instruments, and which was ascribed, by the vulgar, to the bite of the tarantula. A sort of tarantismus, considered peculiar to Africa, and believed to be spontaneous, has been called *Tarentismus Tangita'nus, Japon-tarentisme*.

TARAN'TULA, from Tarentum or Tarento, a town of Italy where it abounds; *Tarent'ula*, (F.) *Tarentule*. A species of spider—the *Ara'nea Tarentula* of Linnæus, *Lyc'o'ea Tarentula* of Latreille, whose bite has been looked upon as dangerous. Music has been thought to cure it.

TARASCON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Chalybeate springs in the department of Arriège, France. They contain iron and carbonic acid.

TARAXACUM, *Leontodon taraxacum* — t. *Dens leonis, Leontodon taraxacum*.

TARAXIS, Tarache, see Ophthalmia.

TARCHON SYLVESTRIS, *Achillea ptarmica*.

TARENTISMUS, Tarantismus — t. *Tangitaneus, Tarantismus*.

TARENTULA, *Tarantala*.

TARENTULISM, Tarantismus.

TARGAR, *Juniperus communis*.

TARI. Palm or cocoa wine, from which sugar was obtained, called *Jagre*. It was once used as a tonic.

TARI'NI PONS, *Interpedun'cular space, Posterior perforated space, Locus perforatus posterior*. A cineritious substance, between the corpora albicantia, which assists in forming the bottom of the third ventricle.

TARO, *Arum esculentum*.

TARQUETTE, *Horniaris glabra*.

TARSAL, *Tar'seus*. That which relates to the tarsus.

TARSAL ARTICULATIONS result from the union of the bones of the tarsus with each other.

TAR'SEA LATA (LIGAMENTA). Three ligaments, described by Winslow as stretching from the edge of the orbit to that of the tarsi, with which, he thought, they formed a complete layer of the eyelids. Zinn could not trace the ligaments all the way to the tarsi; whilst Haller doubted altogether their ligamentous texture, and Zeis regards them as merely areolar substance.

TARSEUS, Tarsal.

TARSO-METATARSAL, *Tarso-metatar'seus*. That which relates to tarsus and metatarsus.

TARSO-METATARSAL ARTICULATIONS are those between the bones of the second row of the tarsus and the metatarsal bones. The term *Tarso-metatarsal* is likewise applied to ligaments connected with these joints, some of which are *dorsal*, and others *plantar*.

TARSO-MÉTATARSI-PHALANGIEN DU POUCE, Adductor pollicis pedis — t. *Phalangiën du pouce, Flexor brevis pollicis pedis* — t. *Sous-phalangiën du petit orteil, Flexor brevis minimi*

digiti pedis — t. *Sous-phalangiëtien du premier orteil, Flexor brevis pollicis pedis*.

TARSOPHY'MA, from *Tarsus*, and *φωρα*, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the tarsus.

TARSOR/RHAPHY, *Tarsorrhaph'ia*, from *ter'sus*, 'the tarsal cartilage,' and *ραφή*, 'suture.' An operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids, when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

TARSOT'OMY, *Tarsotom'ia*, from *tarsus*, and *τομή*, 'incision.' The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages.

TARSUS, *Planta prima pedis, Rasce'ta seu Rasce'ta pedis, Pe'dium, Caric'ula pedis sodus*. 1. The posterior part of the foot. The tarsus consists of 7 bones, arranged transversely in two rows, between which amputation is sometimes performed. The *first or Tibial row*, (F.) *Pre-mière rangée, R. jambière*, consists of the astragalus and os calcis; the *second or metatarsal*, (F.) *seconde rangée, R. métatarsienne*, of the scaphoides, cuboides, and three ossa cuneiformia. 2. The *Tarsi*, Tarsal cartilages, *Tarsal fibro-cartilages, Orchoi, Crepid'ines seu Coro'næ seu Chela seu Un'gula Palpebra'rum, Tarsi*, are two small cartilaginous layers, seated in the substance of the free edge of each eyelid. The upper is larger and broader than the lower. Both commence at the bifurcated extremity of the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and pass to the opposite commissure of the eyelids. They are broader in the middle than at their extremities.

TARTAR, Antimonium tartarizatum (improperly), Potassæ supertartras impurus — t. Calcareous, Potassæ subcarbonas — t. Crystals of, Potassæ supertartras — t. Emetic, Antimonium tartarizatum — t. Soluble, Potassæ tartras, see Potash.

TARTA'REI MORBI. A term employed by Paracelsus to designate certain diseases which he attributed to tartar.

TARTARI CRYSTALLI, Potassæ supertartras.

TARTAR'IC ACID, *Ac'idum tartar'icum, A. tartaro'sum, Acor tartar'icus, Acidum tartari essentialè, Tartar'ous acid, Sal tartari essentialè*. (Potassæ bitart. Diiss, aq. destillat. ferr., cong. ij, creta ppt. ℞j, acidi sulph. ℞j.) Boil the bitartrate with two gallons of the water, and gradually add the prepared chalk, until no more bubbles appear; let the tartrate of lime subside; then pour off the fluid and wash the tartrate of lime with distilled water, until it is tasteless. Pour upon it the sulphuric acid, diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water; and set the mixture aside for 24 hours, occasionally stirring it. Filter and evaporate to crystallize. Ph. L.) It is refrigerant and antiseptic, but is chiefly used for making effervescent draughts with soda.

TARTARUM, Potassæ supertartras impurus — t. Vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.

TARTARUS AMMONIÆ, Ammoniac tartras — t. Chalybeatus, Ferrum tartarizatum — t. Crudus, Potassæ supertartras impurus — t. Dentium, Odontolithos — t. Emeticus, Antimonium tartarizatum — t. Kalioferricus, Ferrum tartarizatum — t. Kalinus, Potassæ tartras — t. Lixivium, Potassæ tartras — t. Martialis, Ferrum tartarizatum — t. Potassæ ferruginosus, Ferrum tartarizatum — t. Subpotassicus, Potassæ supertartras — t. Superpotassicus, Potassæ supertartras — t. Tartarizatus, Potassæ tartras.

TARTRATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammoniac tartras.

TARTRE BRUT, Potassæ supertartras impurus — t. Cru, Potassæ supertartras impurus — t. *dentis*, Odontolithos — t. *Émetique*, Antimonium

tartarizatum—*s. Snibié*, Antimonium tartarizatum.

TARTRUM SOLUBILE, Potassa tartaras.

TASIS, Extension, Tension.

TASTE, *Gustus, Genus, Geuma, Geuthmos*, (F.) *Goût*. One of the five external senses, which instructs us of the savours of bodies, and of which the tongue is the principal organ.

Gustation, Gustatio, is the exercise of this faculty. In disease, the taste frequently becomes variously vitiated. The nerves of taste are probably the lingual branch of the fifth pair and the glosso-pharyngeal.

TASTE, Savour.

TAUPE, Talpa.

TAUROCOLLA, from *ταυρος*, 'a bull,' and *κόλλα*, 'glue.' Glue made of the ears and genitals of the bull. It was formerly much esteemed.

TAURUS, Penis, Perineum.

TAXIS, 'arrangement;' from *τάσσω*, 'I order,' 'I arrange;' *Repositio*, *Reductio*, *Syntaxis*. A methodical pressure exerted by the hand on a hernial tumour, for the purpose of reducing it. This operation is generally easy in herniæ that are free from adhesions, of small size, and with a large opening into the sac; but it is very difficult and frequently impracticable in those that are adherent or strangulated. To perform the taxis, the patient should be put in the horizontal posture, and in one in which the parietes of the abdomen are relaxed. The manual procedure varies in each species of hernia. In all cases, too strong pressure of the parts must be avoided; as inflammation and gangrene might be induced. The displaced organs must be pushed into the abdomen, according to the direction of the axis of the hernial sac. The reduction is sometimes favoured by blood-letting *ad deliquium*; the warm bath; warm fomentations; tobacco; emollient glysters; and, at times, by cold applications, as ice, &c. In a case of strangulated hernia, should the taxis fail, an operation becomes necessary.

TAXUS BACCA'TA. The *Yew tree*, *Smilax*, *Smilax*, *Thym'alos*, (F.) *If. Family*, Coniferae. *Scr. Syst.* Diœcia Monadelphia. The ancients believed the yew to be poisonous; but the fruit may be eaten without inconvenience. The leaves have been often recommended in epilepsy. The resin, obtained from the bark, has been called *albir*.

TAYE, Caligo.

TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS, see Allium.

TEA, Thea—*t. Apple*, see Apple tea—*t. Bahama*, *Lantana camara*—*t. Beef*, see Beef tea—*t. Berried*, *Gaultheria*—*t. Berry*, *Gaultheria*—*t. Blankenheim*, see *Galeopsis grandiflora*—*t. Brasil*, *Lantana pseudothea*—*t. Bushman's*, *Methacophyllum glaucum*—*t. Caffre*, *Helichrysum nudifolium*—*t. Chicken*, see *Chicken tea*—*t. Flaxseed*, *Infusum Lini compositum*—*t. Ginger*, *Infusum Zingiberis*—*t. Hottentots'*, *Helichrysum serpyllifolium*—*t. Labrador*, *Ledum latifolium*—*t. Lemon-peel*, see *Citrus medica*—*t. Marsh*, *Ledum palustre*—*t. Mexico*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—*t. Mountain*, *Gaultheria*—*t. Mutton*, see *Mutton tea*—*t. New Jersey*, *Celastrus*—*t. Oswego*, *Monarda coccinea*—*t. Redberry*, *Gaultheria*—*t. Slippery elm*, *Infusum Lini compositum*—*t. Boot*, see *Fulgicokali*—*t. South sea*, *Ilex vomitoria*—*t. Spanish*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—*t. Veal*, see *Veal tea*.

TEAR, *Sax. Tear*, *Lacryma*, *Lachryma*, *Lacryma*, *Lacryma*, *Dacry*, *Dacryma*, *Dacryon*, *Humor lacrymalis*, *Eyedrop*, (F.) *Larme*. An excrementitious humour, secreted by the lachrymal gland, and poured between the globe of the eye,

and the eyelids, to facilitate the motions of those parts. The tears are saline, inodorous, and colourless. They turn the syrup of violets green; and contain chloride of sodium, with excess of base, phosphates of lime and soda, and albumen.

TEARS, DEERS', Bezoar of the deer.

TEASEL, CULTIVATED, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

TEAT, Nipple.

TEAZEL, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

TECEDON, Phthisis.

TECNOCTONIA, Infanticide.

TECOLITHOS, *Judeus* (lapis.)

TECO'MA RADICANS, *Bygnonia radicans*, *Trumpet flower*, *Trumpet creeper*, *Virgin'ia creeper*. Indigenous; the orange and scarlet flowers appearing in July. *Order*, *Bignoniaceae*. The leaves are acrid.

TECTARIA CALAHUALA, see *Calaguala radix*—*t. Ferruginea*, see *Calaguala radix*.

TEETH, see *Tooth*—*t. Eye*, *Canine teeth*—*t. Jaw*, *Molar teeth*—*t. Milk*, see *Dentition*—*t. Neck of the*, *Collum dentium*—*t. Vitreous substance of the*, *Enamel of the teeth*.

TEETHING, *Dentition*.

TEGIMEN, *Integument*.

TEGMEN, *Integument*.

TEGULA HIBERNICA, *Hibernicus lapis*.

TEGUMEN, *Integument*.

TÉGUMENT, *Integument*.

TEGUMEN'TARY. Relating or appertaining to the integument.

TEGUMEN'TUM, *Integument*—*t. Auris*, see *Tympanum*—*t. Ventriculorum cerebri*, *Centre*, *oval*, of the brain.

TEIGNE, *Pityriasis*, *Porriigo*, *Porriigo lupinosa*—*t. Annulaire*, *Porriigo scutulata*—*t. en Anneau*, *Porriigo scutulata*—*t. Favense*, *Porriigo favosa*—*t. Furfuracée*, *Porriigo furfurans*—*t. Nummulaire*, *Porriigo scutulata*.

TEINESMOS, *Tenesmus*.

TEINODYN'IA; from *τείνω*, 'to extend,' and *ὄδυνη*, 'pain.' Pain of the sinews or tendons.

TEINOPHLOGO'SIS; from *τείνω*, 'to extend,' and *φlogωσις*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the sinews or tendons.

TEINTURE, *Tincture*—*t. Éthérée*, *Æthereal*—*t. Rubéfiante*, *Tinctura cantharidis*.

TEKEDON, *Tabes*.

TELA, *Texture*, *Tissue*—*t. Accidentalis*, *Medullaris*, *Encephaloid*—*t. Cellulosa*, *Cellular tissue*—*t. Emplastica*, *Sparadrappum*—*t. Erectilis*, *Erectile tissue*—*t. Galteri*, *Sparadrappum Galteri*—*t. Hippocratis cribrosa*, *Cellular tissue*—*t. Hy-menochondroides*, *Tissue*, *cartilaginous*—*t. Hy-menochondroides*, *Tissue*, *cartilaginous*—*t. Ichthyocollæ glutinans*, see *Sparadrappum adhæsivum*—*t. Inodularis*, *Tissue*, *inodular*—*t. Organica*, *Histos*—*t. Vesicatoria*, *Sparadrappum vesicatorium*.

TELAMON, *Habena*.

TELAMO'NES, *τελαμωνίς*, 'bandages.' Charpie, used for wounds; or linen, employed for bandages.

TELANGECTASIS, *Telangiectasia*.

TELANGIECTA'SIA, *Telangiectasia*, *Telangiectasia*, *Angiectelecta'sia*, *Hæmatotelangi'sis*, *Hæmatotelangi'sis*, *Angiecta'sia*, *Anastomosis aneurysmal'ica*; from *τελες*, 'far,' *αγγιον*, 'vessel,' and *σπασίς*, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of vessels. *Nævus maternus*. *Aneurism* by *anastomosis*. According to some, *fungus hæmatodes*. See *Hæmatodes fungus*.

TELANGIECTASIA OCULI, *Cirsophthalmus*.

TELEPHIUM, *Ulcus telephium*. The ancients gave this name to any ulcer of a very bad kind, and difficult to cure, because the wound, which

Achilles inflicted on Telephus, degenerated into a similar-ulcer.

TELEPHIUM, *Sedum telephium*.

TELLURISMUS, Magnetism, animal.

TELLUM, Penis.

TEMPE, Temple.

TEMPERAMENT, *Temperamentum*, *Temperamentum*, *Temperatio*, *Temperies*; originally from *tempus*, 'time,' the great temperer; *Complexio*, *Craisis*, *Eucrasia*. A name given to the remarkable differences that exist between individuals, in consequence of the variety of relations and proportions between the constituent parts of the body. Thus, of old, it was supposed that, according to the predominance of any one of the four humours then generally admitted,—blood, lymph, bile, and atrabillis or black bile,—the manifestations of the functions were tempered or modified so as to give rise to a sanguine, lymphatic, choleric, or atrabillious or melancholic predominance or temperament. The idea of the existence of certain of these humours has been banished; yet the influence of some, as of the blood, lymph, and bile, is still admitted by many. Too much influence has, doubtless, been assigned to temperament in the sense in which it was formerly and still is generally understood, although there can be no question that difference of organization occasions a difference in the activity of organs.

TEMPERAMENT, BILIOUS, Choleric temperament.

TEMPERANCE, *Sophrosynē*, *Nephalotes*, *Sobrietas*, *Sobrietas*. Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. The advantage of temperance, in a hygienic point of view, requires no comment.

TEMPÉRANTS, Sedatives.

TEMPERATIO, Temperament.

TEMPERATURA, Temperament.

TEMPERIES, Temperament.

TEMPLE, *Tempus*, *Religio Temporalis*, *Crotaphus*, (F.) *Tempe*. A depression, on each side of the head, between the forehead and eye anteriorly, and the ear posteriorly. The *temples*, distinguished into *right* and *left*, correspond to the temporal fossa on each side. The word is said to be from the Latin *tempus*, 'time,' because in this part the hair first begins to turn white, and to indicate age.

TEMPORAL, *Temporalis*. That which relates to the temples.

TEMPORAL APONEURO'SIS is a very strong aponeurosis, of a bluish, shining colour, which is attached to the whole of the curved line of the temporal bone; to the posterior edge of the malar bone; to the superior margin of the zygomatic arch; and forms an envelope for the temporal muscle.

TEMPORAL ARTERIES, *Crotaphite Arteries*, are several:—1. The *Temporal Artery*, properly so called, arises from the outer side of the superior part of the external carotid. It ascends between the ramus of the jaw, the meatus auditorius externus, and the parotid gland, which covers it as far as the zygomatic arch. Above this it becomes subcutaneous; and, when it has attained the middle of the temporal region, it divides into two branches: the one anterior—*A. temporalis frontalis* seu *inter-na* seu *ante-rior*; the other posterior—the *A. temporalis occipitalis* seu *exter-na* seu *superior*. The temporal artery, before its division, gives off, 1. Branches to the parotid; to the joint of the lower jaw; to the meatus auditorius, and to the masseter. 2. The *transverse artery of the face*. 3. The *middle temporal*, which arises beneath the cheek-bone, and traverses the temporal aponeurosis, immediately beneath that bone. II. The *Deep-seated Temporalis*. *A. tem-*

porales profundæ. These are two in number. They arise from the internal maxillary, and have been distinguished, from their position, into *anterior* and *posterior*. They send their principal divisions to the temporal muscle.

TEMPORAL BONE, *Os temporis* seu *temporis* seu *arcuallè* seu *armallè* seu *parietallè inferius* seu *crotaphiticum* seu *mementum mori* seu *mentum* seu *crotaphus*, is seated at the lateral inferior part of the cranium, of which it forms part; and contains, within it, the special organ of audition. It is usually divided into three portions:—1. The *squamous*, *Pars squamosa*, *lepidodes* seu *equamosa* seu *equamiformis*, (1) *Portion écailleuse ou squameuse*. 2. The *mastoid portion*, and, 3. The *Petrous portion*, *Pars Proc'ess*, *Pars petroea*, *Pyramis trig'na*, *lapideum* seu *lepidosum* seu *saxum* seu *petrosum* seu *lithoides* seu *durum* seu *prærupta rupi* seu *mitatum* seu *nerualè*, *Pars pyramidalis ossis temporis*, (F.) *Portion pierreuse*, *Rocher*, *Os petri* *Apophyse pyramidale*, *A. pétée*.

It has, first, an *articular* or *external face*, which is a surface that makes part of the temporal fossa; the *zygomatic process*; the *glenoid cavity*; the *fissure of Glaser*; the *meatus auditorius externus*; the *mastoid process*; the *digitric groove*; the *canalis caroticus*; the *jugular fossa*; the *styloid process*; the *style-mastoid ramus*, &c. 2. A *cerebral* or *internal surface* which corresponds to the cavity of the cranium and on which is the *Pars petrosa*, the *hæmus F. lopii*, the *meatus auditorius internus*, the *fenestra of the aquæductus vestibuli*, a portion of the *greater for the lateral sinus*, &c. 3. A circumference on which is observed the orifice of the *bony portion of the Eustachian tube* and the *acquaduct cochleæ*, &c. The temporal bone is articulated with the sphenoid, occipital, parietal, malar, and inferior maxillary bones. It is developed from five points of ossification.

TEMPORAL FOSSA is an excavation, observed at each side of the head. It is filled by the muscle whose name it bears, and is formed by: temporal and sphenoid, below; by the parietal and frontal bones, above; is separated, by transverse crista, from the zygomatic fossa; a completed, before, by the cheek-bone.

TEMPORAL MUSCLE, *Temporalis*, *Crotaphiti* (F.) *Arca-di-temporo maxillaire*, *Temporo-maxillaire* (Ch.), is a broad, flattened, triangular muscle, which fills the temporal fossa. Its fibres are attached to the temporal aponeurosis and *foveæ* and all converge into a strong tendon, which passes under the zygomatic arch, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. The muscle raises the lower jaw, and applies the teeth against each other.

TEMPORAL NERVES. These are distinguished into the *superficial temporal*, furnished by the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair, behind the condyle of the jaw; and the *temporales profundi*,—*anterior* and *posterior*,—furnished by the same nerve, at its exit from the cranium. Sömmering has given the name *temporal* to the divisions sent by the facial nerve to the temporal regions.

TEMPORAL VEINS were formerly called *Æti* or *Ætioi Phlebes*, *Aquillæ Venæ*.

TEMPORO-AURICULAIRE, Attollens auris rem.

TEMPORO-FACIAL, *Temporo-facialis*. Belonging to the temple and face.

TEMPORO-FACIAL NERVE, *Nervus temporo-facialis*. A branch of the facial nerve distributed to the face and temple.

TEMPORO-MAXILLAIRE, *Temporo-maxillaris* muscle.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY, *Temporo-maxillaria*. That which belongs to the temporal bone and lower jaw.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY ARTICULATION or joint of the lower jaw, is seated between the glenoid cavity and transverse process of the temporal bone on the one hand, and the condyle of the lower jaw on the other. Two thin cartilages cover the surfaces of these bones. The one is common to the transverse process and the portion of the glenoid cavity, anterior to the fissure of Glaser; the other belongs to the condyle. This articulation is furnished with an inter-articular fibro-cartilage, two synovial capsules, and two lateral ligaments:—the one internal, and the other external.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY NERVES of Bichat are the divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the temporal and maxillary regions.

TEMPUS, Temple — t. Intercalare, Apyrexia, Intermission.

TEMULENCE, *Temulentia*.

TEMULEN'TIA, *Ebr'etas, Ebrios'itas, Methys'mus, Temulence, Temulency, Inebriation, Intoxication, Drunk'ennes*:—from wine, *Enophlyg'ia, Enophlyx'ia, Vinolen'tia, Vinolence, (F.) Ivesse*. Plater gave this name to delirium; Ettmuller, to an apoplectic condition, depending upon drunkenness; the *Apoplex'ia Temulen'tia* or dead drunkenness. Commonly, *Temulentia* is used synonymously with drunkenness, *Methè*; and is often employed in the description of diseases to indicate a state resembling drunkenness. *Mania e Timulentia* is the same as *Delirium Tremens*.

TENACULA, Bone-nippers — t. Volsella, Forceps (lithotomy).

TENAC'ULUM, from *teneo*, 'I hold.' A kind of fine hook attached to a handle which is thrust through the parietes of a blood vessel to draw it out and enable it to be tied.

TENACULUM, ASSALINI'S. An ingenious instrument, invented by Assalini. It consists of a forceps, or double tenaculum, the points of which are fine, sharp, and bifurcated, so as to be readily received into each other when the instrument is closed on the artery, which it is by a spring. It is of great use when the surgeon has no assistant at hand. The instrument is figured in S. Cooper's "First Lines."

TENAÏLLE INCISIVE, Bone-nippers.

TENASMUS, *Tenesmus*.

TENDON, *Tendo, Pronerva'tio*, from *teno*, 'I stretch.' *Tenos*, a *Sineu*. A fibrous cord, more or less round, long, or flattened; of a white, pearl colour, and composed of very close parallel fibres. The tendons are attached to the bones, by one extremity; by the other, they receive the insertions of the fleshy fibres: sometimes they afford attachment to fleshy fibres at both ends;—as in the digastric muscle. The tendons must be considered as so many cords, for transmitting the motion of muscles to the bones or levers.

TENDON D'ACHILLE, *Achillis tendo*.

TENDON, CORDIFORM, OF THE DIAPHRAGM, *Centre, phrenic*.

TENDONS, TWITCHING OF THE, *Subsultus tendinum*.

TENEOTOMIA, *Tenotomy*.

TÊNESME, *Tenesmus* — t. *de l'Œsophage, Œsophagismus* — t. *Vesical, Bradysuria*.

TENES'MUS, *Teines'mos, Tenas'mus*, from *teno*, 'I stretch.' *Proct'ica Tenesmus, Proctopras'mus, Obstipa'tio Tenesmus, Tinag'mus, (F.) Tenesme, Èpreintes*. Frequent, vain, and painful desires to go to stool;—one of the chief symp-

oms of inflammation of the lining membrane of the digestive tube, as of dysentery.

TÊNESMUS VESICÆ, *Bradysuria* — t. *Vesicæ mucosus, Cystirrhœa*.

TENETTES, Forceps (craniotomy).

TÊNIA, *Tænia*.

TENNESSEE, MINERAL WATERS OF. On the waters of the French Broad River, in this state, is a large, clear, thermal spring. The heat is so great that, on first going into the water, it is almost insupportable.

TENON, *Tendon*.

TENONT'AGRA, from *τενον*, 'tendon,' and *αγρα*, 'seizure.' A variety of gout, which affects the tendinous parts of muscles, or the tendinous ligaments which strengthen certain articulations.

TENONTOTOMIA, *Tenotomy*.

TENONTOTRO'TI, from *τενον*, 'tendon,' and *τροπικος*, 'I wound.' They who are wounded in the tendons. — Galen.

TENOT'OMY, *Tenotom'ia, Teneotom'ia, Tenontom'ia, Sectio seu Dissec'tio ten'dinum*, from *τενον*, 'a tendon,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' The operation of dividing a tendon, often practised for the removal of loxarthrus, or deviation of the joints — as in club-foot.

TENSEUR DE L'APONÉVROSE FÉMORALE, *Fascia lata muscle*.

TEN'SION, *Ten'sio, Tensu'ra, Tasis, Dist'asie, Entonia, (Enton'ia is, also, used for over-tension,) Conten'sio, Disten'sio*, from *tendere*, 'to stretch.' State of a part, which is stretched, when its textures are distended by the afflux of fluids, or the accumulation of gas; or when its fibres are drawn, as it were, in an opposite direction, and are, consequently, more resisting than usual.

TENSOR CHOROIDEÆ, *Ciliary muscle* — t. *Palati, Circumflexus musculus*.

TENSOR TARSII. A small muscle, belonging to the inner commissure of the eyelids, well described by Professor Horner, of Philadelphia, and hence termed *Muscle of Horner*. It is about three lines broad and six long; arises from the posterior flat surface of the os unguis, near its junction with the ethmoid bone, and passes forwards and outwards, lying on the posterior face of the lachrymal ducts. As it approaches the commissure of the lids, it splits into two nearly equal parts, each of which is appropriated to a duct, and inserted along its course, almost to the punctum lacrymale. Its chief office seems to be, to influence the position of the puncta lacrymale, and to regulate the course of the tears through the lachrymal ducts.

TENSOR TYM'PANI, Inter'nus Auris, Internus Mal'lei, (F.) Salpingo-malleus. A small muscle, which arises from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and terminates by a tendon, which is reflected over the processus cochleariformis, and is inserted into the apophysis of the handle of the malleus.

TENSOR VAGINÆ FEMORIS, *Fascia lata muscle*.

TENSURA, *Tension*.

TENSUS, *Penis*.

TENT, *Tenta, Turan'da*, and its diminutive, *Turan'dula, Penic'ulus, Penicill'us, Penicill'm, Motas, Lemnis'cus, (F.) Tente, Mèche*, from *tentare*, 'to try or explore.' In surgery, tents are small rolls of lint, of a cylindrical or pyramidal shape, which are introduced into wounds and deep ulcers, to prevent them from closing before they are filled up from the bottom. Tents are sometimes, also, made of prepared sponge, gentian root, &c. They are not so much used as they formerly were.

TENTACULARIA, *Filaria hominis bronchialis*.

TENTACULUM CEREBELLI, Tentorium.

TENTA'MEN MED'ICUM. 'A medical trial.'

An examination in medicine, in the Prussian universities, which is conducted both in writing and *vivâ voce* before the Dean of the Medical Faculty.

TENTE, Tent — *t. du Cervelet*, Tentorium.

TENTIGO VENEREA, Nymphomania — *t. Veretri*, Satyriasis.

TENTIPEL'LUM, from *tendo*, 'I stretch,' and *pellis*, 'the skin.' Ancient name of a cosmetic, with which, it was pretended, wrinkles could be effaced.

TENTOR'IIUM, *T. cerebelli super-extendum*, *T. cerebelli*, *Tentaculum cerebelli*, *Septum transversum* (Ch.), *Transverse septum*, *Septum enceph'ali*, *Interseptum horizontalia Pacchio'ni*, *Processus transversus durae matris*, *Lateral Processes of the Dura Mater*, *Diaphragma cerebri*, (F.) *Tente du cervelet*, *Plancher du Cerveau*, from *tendere*, *tentum*, 'to stretch.' A process of the dura mater, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum. It extends from the internal horizontal spine of the occipital bone, directly forwards to the sella Turcica of the sphenoid.

TENTORIUM CEREBELLI, Tentorium.

TENTUM, Penis.

TENTWORT, *Aplenium ruta muraria*.

TENUIS MATER, Pia mater.

TENUITAS AQUOSA, Predominium aquae.

TEPHROSIA VIRGINIANA, Galega Virginiana.

TEPIDARIUM, see Stove.

TEPLITZ, Töplitz.

TERAS, Monster.

TERATOG'ENY, *Teratogen'ia*, from *teras*, *terasos*, 'a monster,' and *genesis*, 'generation.' The formation of monsters.

TERATOL'OGY, *Teratolog'ia*, from *teras*, *terasos*, 'a monster,' and *logos*, 'a discourse.' A description, or the doctrine of monsters.

TERATOSIS, see Monster.

TERCERON, see Mulatto — *t. Black*, see Mulatto.

TEREBELLA, Trepan.

TERÉBENTHINE, *Terobinthina* — *t. de Bordeaux*, see *Pinus sylvestris* — *t. de Ohio*, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — *t. de Copahu*, *Copaiba* — *t. Commune*, see *Pinus sylvestris* — *t. d'Égypte*, see *Amyris opobalsamum* — *t. de Gilead*, see *Amyris opobalsamum* — *t. du Grand Caire*, see *Amyris opobalsamum* — *t. de Judée*, see *Amyris opobalsamum* — *t. de Melèze*, see *Pinus larix*.

TEREBIN'THINA, from *terebinthos*, or *τερεβινθος*, 'the turpentine tree.' *Turpentine*, *Botin*, *Albotin*, *Altilibat*, *Brutino*, (F.) *Térébenthine*. A substance, of the consistence of honey, which flows from many trees of the terebinthaceae and coniferæ families. It is viscid; shining; more or less transparent; inflammable; of a warm, pungent taste; strong smell; and is entirely composed of resin and essential oil, without benzoic acid. It is soluble in alcohol. See *Turpentine*, *Pinus palustris* and *Pinus sylvestris*. All the turpentines are stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic.

TEREBIN'THINA ARGENTORATENSIS, see *Pinus picea* — *t. Balsamea*, see *Pinus balsamea* — *t. Canadensis*, see *Pinus balsamea* — *t. Chia*, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — *t. Communis*, see *Pinus sylvestris* — *t. Cypria*, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — *t. Empyreumatica*, see *Pinus sylvestris* — *t. Laricina*, see *Pinus larix* — *t. Veneta*, see *Pinus larix* — *t. Vera*, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — *t. Vulgaris*, see *Pinus sylvestris* — *t. de Vénise*, see *Pinus larix*.

TEREBIN'THUS, *Terminthus* — *t. Gummifera*, *Bursera gummifera* — *t. Lentiscus*, *Pistacia lentiscus* — *t. Vulgaris*, *Pistacia terebinthus*.

TEREBRA, Trepan.

TEREBRATIO, Trepanning.

TEREDO OSSIIUM, *Caries*, *Spina ventosa*.

TERES, *Stron'gylius*, *Cylindroi'des*, 'long and round.' An epithet given to many organs, the fibres of which are collected into round fasciculi.

TERES LIGAMEN'TUM, (F.) *Ligamentum rossi*. This name is given to the round ligament in the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum, which is attached to the head of the bone, and to the bottom of the cavity. It is, also, given to a small fibrous fascia, which extends from the coronoid process of the ulna to below the bicipital tubercle of the radius.

TERES MAJOR, (F.) *Anguli-scapulo-humerali*, *Scapulo-humerali* (Ch.), *Grand rond*, is situate at the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder. It is attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the scapula; to the corresponding part of its axillary margin; and, on the other, to the posterior margin of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It carries the arm backwards and inwards, and carries it, also, inwards in rotation. When it acts with the longissimus dorsi and pectoralis major, it applies the arm against the lateral part of the chest, and keeps it forcibly there.

TERES MINOR, (F.) *Le plus petit os-scapulo-trochitérien*, (Ch.) *Petit rond*, *Margini-os-scapulo-trochitérien*, *Nonus humeri Placemini*, is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the shoulder; it is narrow and flattened, from above to below, in its inner half; and, from before to behind, in the outer. It is attached, on the one part, to the outer surface of the scapula, near its inferior angle; and, on the other, to the inferior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. It depresses the arm, and causes it to turn on its axis from within outwards. It also carries it backwards.

TERESIS, Observation.

TERETRIUM, Trepan.

TERETRON, Trepan.

TERGAL, Dorsal.

TERGEMINI, Trigemini.

TERGUM, Dorsum, Vertebral column.

TERMINALIA, see *Myrobalanus*.

TERMINOLOGY, Nomenclature.

TERMIN'THUS, *Terebinthus*, from *τερεβινθος*, 'the turpentine tree.' *Phyma Anthrax*, *Terminthus*, *Berry* or *Fungous carbuncle*. The ancients gave this name to a tumour, surmounted by a black pustule, and resembling the fruit of the turpentine tree.

TERMIN'THUS, *Pistacia terebinthus*.

TERMINUS SUPERIOR ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ, Larynx.

TERMONOLOGY, Nomenclature.

TERMS, Menses.

TERRA ABSORBENS MINERALIS, *Magnesiæ carbonas* — *t. Aluminis*, *Argilla pura* — *t. Amara aërata*, *Magnesiæ carbonas* — *t. Amara sulphurica*, *Magnesiæ sulphas* — *t. Bolaris*, *Argilla pura* — *t. Foliata*, *Sulphur* — *t. Foliata mineralis*, *Sodæ acetata* — *t. Foliata tartari*, *Potassæ acetata* — *t. Fornacum*, see *Bricks* — *t. Fullonica*, *Cimolia purpurescens* — *t. Japonica*, *Catechu*, *Nasches gambir*.

TERRA LEM'NIA, *Argilla bolus flava*, *Lem'nian Earth*, *Lemp'nian*. A name given by the ancients to a solid, reddish, astringent, substance, prepared with the pulp of the fruit of the *Baalab*, an African tree, according to Prosper Alpinus. It seems, however, to be an argillaceous earth. It has been employed as an astringent.

TERRA LIVONICA. A *terra sigilla'ta* or *sealed earth* from Livonia, redder than that from Silesia, and very astringent.

TERRA MERITA, *Curcuma longa.*

TERRA NOCERIA'NA. A whitish, soft, and astringent earth, found in the environs of Nocera, in Italy.

TERRA ORLEA'NA, *Pigmen'tum urucu, Urucu, (F.) Rocou, Roucou, Bichet.* A pigmental matter obtained from the seeds of *Bixa Orleana* seu *Orella'na* seu *America'na, Orella'na, Orlea'na.* In Jamaica, it is recommended in dysentery, and is considered to possess astringent and stomachic qualities. It is called, according to its shape, *Flag, Roll, or Egg Annotto.*

Spanish Annotto, Bixa, is in small, oblong cakes. It is chiefly employed as a colouring matter.

TERRA OS'SEA, Mate'ria ossea. Bony matter. The earthy portion of bones.

TERRA PONDEROSA, Baryta—t. *Ponderosa murata, Baryta, muriate* of—t. *Ponderosa salita, Baryta, muriate* of—t. *Saponaria, Cimolia purpurescens.*

TERRA PORTUGAL'LICA, Barros, Bucaros. A reddish, astringent, styptic earth, obtained from Portugal.

TERRA SIGILLA'TA, Sealed Earth. A bole or earthy matter, made into little cakes or flat masses, and stamped with certain impressions, as with the head of the Grand Seigneur. To these belong the *Terra Silesiaca, Terra Lemnia, T. Turcica.* See *Bolla alba.*

TERRA SILESIACA, see *Terra sigillata*—t. *Talcosa oxyanthracodes, Magnesise carbonas*—t. *Turcica,* see *Terra sigillata.*

TERRA URINÆ. The earthy deposit in the urine.

TERRA VITRIOLI DULCIS, Colcothar.

TERRAPIN, Emys palustris.

TERRE BOLAIRE, Bolus—t. *Noir, Bunium bulbocastanum*—t. *Pesante, Baryta*—t. *Sigillée, Bolus alba.*

TERRETTE, Glecoma hederaceum.

TERTIAN FEVER, Febria tertia'na, An'etus tertianus, Tritic'us, Tertian Ague, (F.) Fièvre tierce. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every third day, or every 48 hours. The mildest, and the most pernicious, intermittents belong to this head. As a general rule, it is the most manageable form of ague.

TERTIANARIA, Scutellaria galericulata.

TESSARA, Cuboid.

TESSELLA, Tabella.

TEST, DANIEL'S, see Docimasia pulmonum—t. *Hydrostatic, see Docimasia pulmonum*—t. *Plouquet's, see Docimasia pulmonum*—t. *Static, see Docimasia pulmonum.*

TESTA, see Ostrea.

TESTA PREPARATA, Prepared Oyster-shell. Oyster-shell, freed from extraneous matter, washed with boiling water, reduced to powder, and prepared in the same manner as *Creta præparata.*

TESTA'CEOUS, from testa, 'a shell.' A powder, consisting of burnt shells. These contain carbonate of lime chiefly, and hence the term has been applied to cretaceous substances. See *Oreta.*

TESTÆ FORNACEÆ, Bricks—t. *Ostrea, see Ostrea.*

TESTES. The *Testicles.* Vulgarly, the *Stones.* A name, also, given to the inferior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina, to distinguish them from the superior, called *Nates.*

TESTES CEREBRI, see Quadrigemina corpora.

TESTICLE, Testis, T. viri'lis, Testic'ulus, Orchis, Pomum am'ris, Did'yimus, Her'nia, Gem'ites (pl.), Gemelli (pl.), Ovum, (F.) Testic'ule, from

testis, 'a witness,' because the testicles are evidences of virility. The name of two glandular organs, contained in the scrotum, whose office is to secrete sperm. The substance of the testicle consists of numerous conical, flattened lobules—*lob'uli testis*—whose bases are directed towards the surface of the organ, and the apices towards the corpus Highmorianum. They are formed of a gray and softish substance, composed of tortuous canals, called *Tu'buli seminif'eri* vel *Vasa semina'lia,* folded on each other, and of extreme fineness; the number of which, according to the estimate of Monro, is 62,500, and the total length 5,208 feet. All these canals, uniting in their course, pass through the corpus Highmorianum, concur in forming the epididymis, and give origin to the vas deferens. The testicles are covered, immediately, by a fibrous membrane, of an opaque white colour, and very tough, called *Tu'nica Albugin'ea,* or, simply, *Albugin'ea, Perites'tis,* of which the corpus Highmorianum is only an enlargement. Over this, again, is the tunica vaginalis, the second envelope of the testis.

TESTICLE, SWELLED, Hernia humoralis.

TESTICONDUS, Cryptorchis.

TESTICULE, Testicle.

TESTICULUS, Testicle—t. *Accessorius, Epididymis*—t. *Caninus, Orchis mascula.*

TESTIMONIUM MATURITATIS. 'Evidence of fitness.' A certificate of complete education, required, in the Prussian universities, of a candidate, before he can be admitted to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

TESTIS FEMINEUS, Ovary—t. *Irritable, Orchidalgia*—t. *Minor, Prostate*—t. *Muliebris, Ovary*—t. *Virilis, Testic'ulo.*

TESTUDINATIO CRANII, Camarosis.

TESTUDO, Chelo'sū, (F.) Tortue. A genus of reptiles, including the turtle, the flesh of which is much esteemed as an article of diet.

Also, an encysted tumour, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle; *Emphy'ma encyst'is gang'lion.* See *Talpa.*

TESTUDO CEREBRI, Fornix—t. *Scapulæ, see Scapula.*

TETANIC, Tetan'icum, Spas'ticum, Convulsivum, Convul'sive, from *τενω, 'I stretch.'* A remedy, which acts on the nerves, and, through them, on the muscles, occasioning, in large doses, convulsions. The chief agents of this class are *Nux Vomica, Strychnia, Brucia, Arnica, and Toxicodendron.*

Also, an epithet for a tonic convulsion.

TETANOMATA, Tetanothra.

TETANO'THRA, Tetan'om'ata, Erugato'ria, from *τενω, 'free from wrinkles.'* Medicines which remove wrinkles.—*Gorreaus.*

TÉTANOS, Tetanus.

TETANUS, from τενω, 'I stretch.' *Spasm with rigidity, Convul'sio In'dica, Holoton'ia, Holoton'icus, Holotel'anus, Tet'anus univ'ersalis, Rigor nerv'osus* seu *nerco'rum, Extensio* seu *Distensio, Enta'sia tetanus, Cat'ochus cervinus, Cat'ochus holoton'icus, (F.) Tétanos.* A disease which consists in a permanent contraction of all the muscles or merely of some, without alternations of relaxation. It is characterized by closure of the jaws; difficulty or impracticability of deglutition; rigidity and immobility of the limbs and trunk, which is sometimes curved forwards (*Emprosthot'omos*), sometimes backwards (*Opiosthot'onos*), and sometimes to one side (*Pleurosthot'onos*). When tetanus is confined to the muscles of the jaws, it is called *Triemus.* It is a most formidable affection. The means of treatment are:—copious and repeated blood-letting; bathing, cold and warm; powerful doses of opium,

and other narcotics. In *Traumatic Tetanus*, or that which supervenes on a wound, every extraneous matter must, of course, be removed from the wound, and soothing applications be made to it.

TETANUS ANTICUS, Emprosthotonos — t. Dolorificus, Cramp — t. Dorsalis, Opisthotonos — t. Lateralis, Pleurothotonos — t. Maxilla inferioris, Trismus — t. Posterganeus, Opisthotonos — t. Posticus, Opisthotonos — t. Universalis, see Tetanus.

TETARTÆUS, Quartan.

TETARTOPHIA, from *τετάρτος*, 'the fourth,' and *φωσ*, 'I arise.' *Quarta'nus remittens*. A quartan, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect.

TÊTE, Caput, Head — t. *de Veau*, Elephantiasis of the Greeks.

TETRADRACHMON, from *τετράς*, 'four,' and *δραχμή*, 'a drachm.' A weight of four drachms or half an ounce.

TETRAGONUS, *Platysma myoides*.

TETRAHIT LONGIFLORUM, *Galeopsis grandiflora*.

TETRAMYRON, from *τετράς*, 'four,' and *μυρον*, 'an ointment.' An ointment of four ingredients. — Galen.

TETRANGURIA, *Cucurbita citrullus*.

TETRANTHÆRA PICHURIM, *Faba Pichurim*, *F. Pechu'ri*. The seeds of this Brazilian plant have been used in diarrhoea, dysentery, flatulent colic, &c. Dose, ℞ij.

TETRA'O COTURNIX, *Coturnix*, the Quail, (F.) *Caille*. The quail is an esteemed article of diet. The Greek name is *ορνις*; and the species, called *Ortygia*, are named after it. The excrements of the quail were formerly extolled in epilepsy, and the fat in specks of the eye.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM, from *τετράς*, 'four,' and *φάρμακον*, 'a medicine.' A medicine consisting of four ingredients.

TETRAS'CELUS, from *τετράς*, 'four,' and *κελεός*, 'leg.' A monster having four legs. — Gurlt.

TETROBOLON. The weight of four oboli, or two scruples. — Gorrus.

TETROSOS, *Astragalus*.

TETTER, Herpes — t. Crusted, Impetigo — t. Honeycomb, Porrigo favosa — t. Humid, Eczema impetigo — t. Milky, Porrigo larvalis — t. Pustular, Impetigo — t. Running, Impetigo — t. Scaly, Psoriasis.

TETTERWORT, *Chelidonium majus*.

TEUCRIUM ÆGYPTIACUM, T. capitatum — t. Bellium, T. capitatum.

TEUCRIUM CAPITA'TUM, *Poley Mountain of Montpellier*, *T. Bellium* seu *Ægyptiacum*, *Po'lium Capita'tum*, is, generally, substituted for the last. The common *Poley Mountain* is the *Teucrium montanum*; and the *Golden Poley Mountain*, the *Teucrium Po'lium*, *Po'lium*.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS, *T. officinale*, *Chamædris*, *C. minor repens*, *C. vulgaris*, *Quer'cula minor* seu *Calamandri'na*, *Trisa'go*, *Chamæ'drops*, *Triza'go*, *Common German'der*, *Creeping German'der*, *Small German'der*, *English Treacle*, (F.) *Petit chène*, *Germandrée officinale*. Family, Labiatae. Ser. Syst. Didymia Gymnosperma. This is possessed of aromatic and bitter properties. The dose of the dried powder is from ℞ss to ℞j.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆPITYS, *Chamæpitys*, *Arthetica*, *Arthetica*, *Aju'ga*, *A. Chamæpitys*, *Bu'gula Chamæ'pitys*, *Abiga*, *Chamæno'rus*, *Ica arthritica*, *Holoc'yon*, *Io'nia*, *Siderit'is*, *Common Ground-pine*, (F.) *Petite Ivette*. Properties like the last. The tops or leaves have been recommended as

aperients and tonics; especially in female obstructions, and in paralytic disorders.

TEUCRIUM CRETICUM, *T. hyssopifolium* seu *Rosmarinifolium*, *Rosmarinus sta'chadis facie*, *Poley-mountain of Candy*, *Po'lium Creticum*. The tops and whole herb enter into the old compounds, *Mithridate* and *Theriaca*. It has a moderately aromatic smell; and a nauseous, bitter taste, and is placed among the aperients and corroborants.

TEUCRIUM FLAVUM has similar properties to T. chamædris.

TEUCRIUM HYSSOPIFOLIUM, T. Creticum.

TEUCRIUM IVA, *Chamæpitys moscha'ta*, *Ica moscha'ta* *Montpelien'sium*, *Ica*, *Chamæpitys anthy'llus*, *French Ground-pine*, (F.) *Ivette musquée*. It has similar virtues to T. Chamæpitys, but is weaker.

TEUCRIUM MARITIMUM, T. Marum.

TEUCRIUM MARUM, *T. maritimum*, *Marum Syriacum*, *Marum Creticum*, *Majora'na Syriaca*, *Marum verum*, *M. Cortu'si*, *Chamæ'drys inca'na* *maritima* seu *marum*, *Marum german'der*, *Syria herb mastick*, *Cat thyme*, *Origanum Syriacum*, (F.) *Marum* ou *Germandrée maritime*, *Herbe aux chats*. A very aromatic plant, of a camphorated smell; formerly much used in medicine as a tonic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, &c.

TEUCRIUM OFFICINALE, T. chamædris — t. Palustre, T. scordium — t. Pyramidale, *Ajuga* — t. *Rosmarinifolium*, T. Creticum.

TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM, *T. palustre*, *Water German'der*, *Scordium*, *Trisa'go palust'ris*, *Chamæ'drys palustris* seu *scordium*, *Allium red'olens*, (F.) *Germandrée Scordone*, *Sauge des bois*, *Germandrée aquatique*. The leaves have a garlicky smell, and bitterish, slightly pungent taste. It has the tonic properties of the other Teucris.

TEXTUM INTERLOBULARE, Interlobular tissue.

TEXTURA, Texture — t. Organica, Histos.

TEXTURAL. Same etymon as Texture. Relating or appertaining to a texture.

TEXTURE, *Textu'ra*, *Textus*, from *texere*, *texum*, 'to weave.' *Tela*, *Hyp'ha*, *Hyp'hè*. The particular arrangement of the tissues that constitute an organ.

TEXTUS, Texture, Tissue — t. Cellulosus, Cellular tissue — t. Desmosus, Desmod tissue — t. Nervorum, Plexus nervorum — t. Organica, Cellular tissue — t. Papillaris, Corpus papillare — t. Parenchymalis, Cellular tissue.

THÆRIA, Radsyge.

THAL'AMUS, *Salauss*, (F.) *Couche*. 'A room or chamber; a bed.' The place at which a nerve originates, or has been considered to originate.

THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM seu OR'ITIC, *Eminentia magna cerebri*, *Ganglia cerebri postica*, *Crura medull'æ oblongat'æ* (of some), *Stri'ata corpora super'na posterior'a*, *Collie'uli nervorum optico'rum*, *Optic thalami*, *Posterior cerebral ganglion*, (F.) *Couches des nerfs oculaires*, (Ch.) *Couches des nerfs optiques*, *Couches optiques*. Two rounded and irregular surfaces, which are seen exposed in the lateral ventricles of the brain, and in the third ventricle, the inferior surface of which presents two projections, called *Corpora genicula'ta*, that furnish several filaments to the optic nerves. The name was given from a belief that the optic nerves originate from them. They, however, arise more posteriorly, and adhere merely to the inner margin of those bodies. Gall considers, that the thalami act as ganglions to the nerves; and, hence, he calls them *Grand ganglion cerebral inférieure*. They are, also, called *Posterior ganglion of the cerebrum*. From the thalami and corpora striata fibres proceed upwards to constitute the convolutions of the brain, and the

various bands that connect the different parts of the brain together. The upper and inner parts of the thalami are so closely connected as to form one continued surface, called *Commissura mollis*. The posterior parts turn downwards and outwards; after which they are elongated to form the two white cords, termed *Tractus optici*.

THALAMUS REGALIS, Pericardium.

THALICTRON, *Thalictrum*, *T. magnum*, seu *flacum* seu *flaves'cens* seu *pratens'e* seu *nigricans* seu *rugosum* seu *cagina'tum*, *Meadow-rue*, *Poor Man's Rhubarb*, *Rhabar'barum pauperum*, (F.) *Pigamon jaunâtre*, *Rus des prés*, *Fausse-Rhubarbe*, *Rhubarbe des pauvres*. Family, Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia. The root resembles rhubarb in its properties.

THALICTRUM ANEMONI'DES, *Meadow Rue*, *Rue-leaved Anem'ony*; an indigenous plant, flowering in April and May.

THAMARINDUS, Tamarindus.

THANASIMUS, Mortal.

THANATODES, Mortal.

THANATOID, *Thanatoides*; from *thanas*, 'death,' and *oides*, 'resemblance.' Resembling death. Apparently dead.

THANATOL'OGY, *Thanatolog'ia*, *Thnescolog'ia*, from *thanas*, 'death,' and *logos*, 'a discourse.' A description, or the doctrine, of death.

THANATOS, Death.

THAP'SIA, from the island Thapsus. The *deadly carrot*, *Thapsia ascle'pias*. Family, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The root operates violently, both upwards and downwards. It is not used.

THAPSUS BARBATUS, *Verbascum nigrum*.

THARSI, see Tarsus.

THASPIUM ATROPURPUREUM, *Th. cordatum*, *Round heart*. The flowers, which appear in June, are of a dark purple.

THASPIUM BARBATO'DE, *Meadow Parenep*. An indigenous plant, of the Northern and Western States,—Order, Umbelliferae,—which flowers in June. Flowers, yellow.

Both plants have been esteemed vulnerary, antisyphilitic, and diaphoretic; and as antidotes to the bite of a rattlesnake.

THASPIUM CORDATUM, *Th. atropurpureum*.

THÉ, *Thea*—*t. des Apalaches*, *Ilex vomitoria*—*t. de France*, *Salvia*—*t. d'Europe*, *Salvia veronica*—*t. de la Mer du sud*, *Ilex vomitoria*—*t. du Mexique*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—*t. de Simon Pauli*, *Myrica gale*—*t. Suisse*, *Falltranck*.

THEA, *Chaa*, *Tea*, (F.) *Thé*. There are two principal species of tea-plant; the *Thea Bohe'a*, and *Thea vir'idis*; the *black tea*, and the *green*. Family, Hesperidæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. In commerce, many kinds of tea are met with. Several of the differences between these appear to result from the age at which the leaves have been collected, and the mode of their desiccation.

Tea-drinking was introduced into Europe about the year 1666; since which time its use has become almost universal; and, in spite of the assertions of medical terrorists, it is, except in particular idiosyncrasies, entirely harmless.

By an analogical transference, very common in language, the word *Tea* has been used almost synonymously with infusion, as *Beef tea*, *Mint tea*, &c.

THEA GERMANICA, *Veronica*.

THEBES'US, VEINS OF. A name given to supposititious branches of the coronary veins, which Christopher Adam Thebesius, a German anatomist, described as opening into the heart by small depressions observable in the right auricle; and which have been called *Foram'ina*

Thebes'ia. No such veins can be demonstrated. The valve, at the orifice of the coronary vein, in the right ventricle, is called *Valvula Thebes'ia*, *V. Guiffartia'na*, *V. vena magna*.

THECA, Case, Vagina, Sheath—*t. Cerebri*, Cranium—*t. Cordis*, Pericardium—*t. Vertebralis*, see Vertebral canal.

THEION, Sulphur.

THEIOPEGÆ, Water, mineral (sulphureous.)

THEIOTHERMÆ, Waters, mineral, sulphureous.

THELASIS, Lactation.

THELASMUS, Lactation.

THELASTRIA, Nurse.

THELE, Nipple, Papilla.

THELITIS, from *θηλη*, 'the female nipple,' 'the female breast,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the nipple.

THELON'CUS, Mastoecus.

THELOS, Mamma.

THELYGON'IA, from *θηλη*, 'pertaining to the female sex,' and *γεννη*, 'generation.' The part taken by the female in the act of generation. Also, nymphomania.

THELYGONUM, Sperm (of the female.)

THELYPTERIS, Pteris aquilina.

THENAD, Thenal.

THENAL, *Thenar*; same stymon as *thenar*. Relating or appertaining to the thenar.

THENAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the thenar is situated.—Barclay. *Thenad* is used, adverbially, by the same writer, to signify 'towards the thenal aspect.'

THENAR, *Scrap*, from *τενω*, 'I strike.' The palm of the hand, or sole of the foot.

THENAR, Flexor brevis pollicis manus, Palm.

THENAR or THENAL EM'INENCE is the projection at the anterior and outer part of the hand, formed by the abductor brevis, opponens, and flexor brevis pollicis.

THENAR or THENAL MUSCLE. Riolan and Winslow give this name to the fleshy mass, formed of the abductor brevis, opponens pollicis, and the anterior part of the flexor brevis pollicis. In the foot, Winslow gives the name *Thenal muscle* to the abductor and flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

THEOBROMA CACAO, Cacao.

THEOMANIA, Demonomania.

THEOPLÉGIA, Apoplexy.

THEOPLÉXIA, Apoplexy.

THEORETICAL, *Theoret'icus*, *Theo'ricus*, from *θεωρω*, 'I contemplate.' (F.) *Théorique*, *Théorique*. That which is confined to theory, or is connected with it. An epithet also applied to a sect of physicians, who founded their doctrine chiefly on reasoning.

THEORIA, Theory.

THÉORIQUE, Theoretical.

THE'ORY, *Theo'ria*, from *θεωρω*, 'I contemplate.' The speculative part of a science. The connexion established in the mind between a general fact, or the least possible number of general facts, and all the particular facts dependent thereon: for example, the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the most important natural phenomena are connected with a single fact, previously known by observation; viz. that the force of gravity acts inversely according to the square of the distance. This constitutes the theory of universal gravitation. *Theory* must not be confounded with *system*. Theory regards nature as it is, and is a rigid deduction from facts. *System* is too often the creature of the imagination, to which nature is made to bend.

THEORY OF MEDICINE, *Institutes of Medicine*, *Theoretical Medicine*, is that part of the science

which attempts philosophically to account for the various phenomena that present themselves during health as well as in disease. It is the philosophy of Medicine. The *Institutes of Medicine* are generally considered to comprise Physiology and its applications to Pathology, Hygiene, and Therapeutics. By some, it is considered to include General Pathology and General Therapeutics.

THEIOTHERMÆ, Waters, mineral, sulphureous.

THERAPEIA, Curation, Therapeutics.

THERAPEUSIS, Therapeutics.

THERAPEUTA, Therapeutist.

THERAPEUTICE, Therapeutics.

THERAPEUTICS, *Therapeutikē, Therapeutia, Therapēsis, Iatrotechnicē, Practice of Physic, Therapeia, Therapi'a, Curatoria Methodus, Methodus Medendi*, from *θεραπεύω*, 'I wait upon, I alleviate, I attend upon the sick.' (F.) *Thérapeutique*. That part of medicine, the object of which is the treatment of disease. With others, the department which comprises an explanation of the *modus operandi* of medicines.

THÉRAPEUTIQUE, Therapeutics.

THERAPEUTIST, *Therapeutita*. Same etymon. One who practises therapeutics. A practitioner of medicine. To be a good therapeutist, a man must be well versed in every department of medicine, and be capable of observing and reasoning well. He may be a good *observer*, and yet a bad *reasoner*. He cannot practise well unless he is both. Hence, the comparatively small number of good therapeutists.

THERAPIA, Therapeutics.

THERIA, Radyge.

THERIAC, Theriaca — t. of Antipater, Antipatri theriaca.

THERIACA, *Θηριακά, The'riac*, from *θηρ*, 'a ferocious or venomous animal,' and *αἰσθαίω*, 'I cure.' Treacle. (F.) *Thériaque*. A medicine, believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of the bite of a venomous animal. In this sense it is chiefly used by writers. *Theriac* and *Theriacal* have been used adjectively for medicinal.

THERIACA ANDROM'ACHI, *Venice Treacle*, is an ancient alexipharmic electuary; consisting of a farrago of 61 different ingredients, which possessed the most opposite properties. It was invented by Andromachus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero. It has received various modifications; and, to the discredit of the *Faculté de Médecine* of Paris, has held its place in their Codex, with even an additional number of ingredients. The *Electuarium Opia'tum polypharmacum* of the Codex has contained acid ingredients, 5; astringent, 5; bitter, 22; indigenous aromatics, 10; umbelliferous aromatics, 7; balsams and resinous substances, 8; fetid ingredients, 6; narcotics, 1; earthy substances, 1; gummy or amy-laceous, 4; saccharine, 3; total 72! and one of these the *flesh of the viper!* A little more than a grain of opium is contained in each drachm of the compound.

THERIACA CELESTIS, Tinctura opii — t. Communis, Melasses — t. Edinensis, Confectio opii.

THERIACA GERMANO'RUM. An extract or rob, prepared from juniper berries. Used as a stomachic.

THERIACA LONDINEN'SIS, *Cataplasma Cymi'ni*. A cataplasm of cumin seed, bay berries, german-dar, snakeroot, cloves, honey, and sometimes opium, or syrup of poppies.

THERIACA RUSTICORUM, Allium.

THÉRIAQUE, Theriaca.

THERIAKI. In Turkey, opium-eaters, or they

who indulge largely in the use of opium, are so called.

THERIATRICA, Veterinary art.

THERIODES, Ferine.

THERIO'MA, *Therion*, from *θηρ*, 'a venomous animal.' Any extremely malignant ulcer. Sometimes confined to ulcers of the lungs.

THERION, Therioma.

THERIOTOMY, Zootomy.

THERMA, Heat — t. Emphytum, Animal heat.

THERMÆ, *Θέρμαι, Ther'mata*. Warm baths or springs. See Waters (mineral.)

THERMÆ FABARIÆ, Pfeffers Mineral Water of — t. Piperinæ, Pfeffers, Mineral Waters of — Plumbariæ, Plombières, Mineral Waters of.

THERMAL, *Therma'tis*; from *θηρ*, 'heat' and *μα*, 'hot, warm.' Relating or appertaining to *θερμα* Hot, warm. As 'a thermal mineral water.'

THERMANTICA, Calefacients.

THERMASMA, Fomentation.

THERMATA, Thermæ.

THERMUM EMPHYTUM, Animal heat, Biolychnium.

THESIS, *θεσις*, from *τίθημι*, 'to place.' A position or proposition. *Disputa'tio, Inaugural Disserta'tion*. The name usually given to the essay composed by a candidate for graduation in medicine, which he is at times required to defend publicly. Often, however, it is a mere form, giving useless labour and trouble to the student, inasmuch as it is executed as a task, and never afterwards regarded by the preceptor or by others. Sandifort, Haller, Smellie, and Stoll, have published collections of these.

Also, a suffix denoting 'arrangement;' hence *Diatheesis*.

THEVE'TIA A'HOUI, *Ahouai*. The kernels of the nut of this Brazilian tree are said to be a violent poison. At the Antilles, its nuts are called *Noix de Serpent*; and they are used against the bites of serpents.

THIGH, Sax. *geoh. Femur, Femur, Crur. Nervus, Merium*, (F.) *Cuisse*. The part of the lower limb which extends from the pelvis to the knee. The thigh is larger at its superior than inferior part, and has the form of an inverted and truncated cone, slightly depressed from within outwards. Above, it is bounded, anteriorly, by the groin; externally, by the hip; behind, by the fold of the nates; and within, by the perineal region. Below, it is bounded, anteriorly, by the prominence of the knee; posteriorly, by the ham. It is formed of a considerable number of muscles, blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, &c.; and is covered by a strong aponeurosis.

THIGHBONE, Femur — t. Neck of the, Collum femoris.

THION, Sulphur.

THIRST, Sax. *þyrst*, (D.) Dorst, *Sitit*.

Dipsa, *Potio'nis desiderium*, (F.) *Soif*. A simple desire or an absolute want for liquids. Physiologists are not entirely agreed regarding the seat of thirst; some place it in the fauces; others in the stomach. Its immediate cause is not known. It has been attributed to a dry condition of the nervous papillæ of the pharynx, produced by suppression of the salivary and mucous secretions. This is probably true; but, again, it is owing to the wants of the system, — a supply of fluid being required to compensate the numerous losses that are constantly taking place. Thirst is an internal sensation, — an instinctive want — arising from organization, and inexplicable. It is an urgent symptom in many diseases, particularly in those of vascular excitement.

THIRST, EXCESSIVE, Polydipsia — t. *Morbida, Dipsonia*.

THIRSTY, Dipsodes.

THISTLE, BLESSED, *Contaurea benedicta* — t. Globe, Echinops — t. Holy, *Centauria benedicta* — t. Ladies', *Carduus Marianus* — t. Milk, common, *Carduus Marianus* — t. Pine, *Attractylus gummifera* — t. Sow, *Sonchus oleraceus* — t. Star, *Centauria calcitrapa* — t. Yellow, *Argemone Mexicana*.

THLADIAS, Eunuch

THLASIAS, Eunuch.

THLASIS, Contusion — t. Depressio, Depression.

THLASMA, Contusion — t. Concussio, Concussion — t. Stemma, Sprain.

THLASPI, *Pennyces*. Family, Crucifere. *Sec. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliculosa. Two species of thlaspi are directed, in some pharmacopœias, for medical use:—the *Thlaspi arvense* or *Treacle mustard*, and the *Thlaspi campestris* seu *hiruntium* seu *vulgatum*, *Lepidium campestris*, *Lepidium campestris*, *Iberis campestris*, *Mithridate mustard*. The pharmaceutical properties of both kinds resemble those of common mustard.

THLASPI BURSA, *Th. bursa*, *Capella bursa pastoris*, *Iberis bursa pastoris*, *Nasturtium bursa pastoris*, *Rodochia bursa pastoris*, *Bursa pastoris*, (F.) *Bourse à berger*, *Bourse à pasteur*, *Talbourret*, *Shepherd's purse*. A common European plant, introduced into this country. It is slightly astringent, but is little used.

THLASPI BURSATUM, *Thlaspi bursa* — th. *Nasturtium*, *Lepidium sativum* — th. *Sativum*, *Lepidium sativum*.

THLIBIAS, Eunuch.

THLIPSENCEPH'ALUS, from $\theta\lambda\psi\iota\varsigma$, 'compression,' and $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, 'the encephalon.' A monster in whom the skull is open, not merely in the frontal and parietal, but also in the occipital regions — a distinct fontanelle not existing.

THLIP'SIS, $\theta\lambda\psi\iota\varsigma$, *Compressio*. Compression, and especially constriction of vessels by an external cause. Oppression.

THNESCOLOGIA, Thanatology.

THOLUS, Achiculum — t. Diocleus, Scapha.

THOMPSONIAN. One who practises or believes in Thompsonianism.

THOMPSONIANISM, *Thompsonism*. A fanciful doctrine, of which a person of the name of Thompson, of New York, is the founder. One of its leading principles is, that the human body is composed of four elements (?), earth, air, fire and water; and one of its apothegms, — that metals and minerals are in the earth, and, being extracted from the depths of the earth, have a tendency to carry all down into the earth who use them; that the tendency of all vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold mankind from the grave.

The Thompsonians are Botanic Physicians.

THORACENTE'SIS, *Paracente'sis Thora'cia*, from $\theta\omega\rho\alpha\zeta$, 'the thorax,' and $\kappa\epsilon\tau\eta\nu\alpha\iota\varsigma$, 'perforation.' Tapping the thorax. Perforation of the thorax.

THORACHIQUE, Thoracic.

THORAC'IC, *Thora'cius*, from *thorax*, 'the chest;' (F.) *Thoracique* ou *Thorachique*. That what relates or belongs to the chest; as *Thora'cia cis'cera*, &c.

THORACIC INFERIOR ARTERY, *Arte'ria Thora'cia Ester'na Infer'ior* vel *Longa*, *A. mamma'ria externa*, *A. Thora'cia inferior*, (F.) *Deuxième des Thoraciques* (Ch.), arises from the axillary, a little below the preceding, and descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax, and the serratus major anticus. It afterwards bends inwards; becomes subcutaneous, and divides into several branches, which embrace the breast. It gives numerous ramifications to the pectoralis

major, serratus anticus, intercostals, ganglions of the axilla, mamma, &c.

THORACIC SUPERIOR ARTERY, *Arte'ria Thora'cia Ester'na Superior*, (F.) *Artère thoracique supérieure*, *Première des Thoraciques* (Ch.), arises from the axillary artery or from the acromial; and descends forwards between the pectoralis major and P. minor, to which it distributes itself by a great number of branches. In some subjects, there are two or three *Arteria' thora'ciae externæ superiores*.

THORACIC DUCT, *Ductus thora'cius* seu *chyli'fer* seu *chyli* seu *lacteus* seu *ro'rifera* seu *Pecqueti* seu *Pecquetiana*, *Vena alba thora'cia*, *Alveus ampull'ecus*, *Distributo'ria lactea thora'cia*, *Ductus thora'cius poste'rior* seu *vertebra'lis*, *Galax'ia*, *Duct of Pecquet*, *Alimentary Duct*, (F.) *Canal ou Conduit Thoracique*, is the duct in which the lymphatics of the lower limbs, abdomen, left superior extremity, left side of the head, neck, and thorax terminate. It begins at the *receptaculum chyli*, which is formed by the union of five or six large lymphatic trunks, — themselves formed from the union of all the absorbent plexuses of the abdomen. The duct ascends into the chest through the pillars of the diaphragm, and by the side of the aorta and vena azygos. It contracts in dimension, as far as the 6th dorsal vertebra, when it inclines towards the left hand; ascends behind the arch of the aorta; passes behind the left internal jugular vein, and opens at the posterior part of the subclavian vein of the same side. Its embouchure is furnished with two valves, which prevent the blood from passing from the vein into the duct.

THORACIC LIMBS are the upper limbs; so called because they are articulated with the lateral and upper parts of the chest.

THORACIC, LONG or INFERIOR, MAMMARY inferior external artery.

THORACIC NERVES. The *short* or *anterior thoracic nerves* are two in number. They arise from the brachial plexus, and divide into an anterior and a posterior branch: — the former distributed to the pectoralis major muscle; the latter uniting with a branch of the other to form a loop, from which numerous branches are given off to the pectoralis major and p. minor.

The *long thorac'ic nerve*, *Poste'rior thora'ic*, *External respiratory* of Sir Charles Bell, is a long branch, which arises from the fourth and fifth cervical nerves, immediately after their escape from the intervertebral foramina, and passes downwards to be distributed upon the serratus magnus muscle.

THORACIC REGIONS are the different regions of the chest. Thus we say, *anterior*, *lateral*, and *superior thoracic*, &c.

THORACICA, Pectorals.

THORACICS, FIRST OF THE, Mammary superior external artery.

THORACIQUE, Thoracic.

THORACOCENTE'SIS, from $\theta\omega\rho\alpha\zeta$, 'the chest,' and $\kappa\epsilon\tau\eta\nu\alpha\iota\varsigma$, 'puncture.' *Paracente'sis thora'cia*. Puncture of the chest to evacuate contained fluid — as in empyema.

THORACOCYSTIS, Thoracystis.

THORACO-GASTRODIDYMUS, *Did'yimus sym'pho-thoracogus'trius*, *Xyphodid'ymus*: from $\theta\omega\rho\alpha\zeta$, 'the chest,' $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\rho$, 'the belly,' and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$, 'a twin.' A monstrosity in which twins are united by the chest and abdomen. — Gurlt.

THORACO-FACIAL, *Platysma myoides* — t. *Maxillo-facial*, *Platysma myoides*.

THORACODIDYMUS, from $\theta\omega\rho\alpha\zeta$, 'the chest,' and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$, 'a twin.' A monstrosity in which twins are united by the thorax. — Gurlt.

THORACODYNE, Pleurodynia.
THORACOPATHIA, from *θώραξ*, 'the chest,' and *πάθος*, 'disease.' Disease or suffering in the chest.

THORACOSCOPIA, see Auscultation.

THORACOSCOPIUM, Stethoscope.

THORACYST'IS, *Thoracocystis*, from *θώραξ*, 'the chest,' and *κύστις*, 'a bladder.' Encysted dropsy of the chest. Hydatids in the chest.

THORAX, *θώραξ*, 'a cuirass, a coat of mail.' *Cith'arus*, *Venter mē'dius*, *Pectus*, *Stethus*, *Scutum pect'oris*, the *Breast*, the *Chest*, *Bir*, *Chelys*, *Casca*, (F.) *Poirine*. One of the splanchnic cavities; bounded, posteriorly, by the vertebrae; laterally, by the ribs and scapula; anteriorly, by the sternum; above, by the clavicle; and below, by the diaphragm. It is destined to lodge and protect the chief organs of respiration and circulation—the lungs and the heart.

THORAX, Corset.

THORE, Sperm.

THORN APPLE, *Datura stramonium*—t. Red, *Datura Sanguinea*.

THOROUGHSTEM, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

THOROUGHWAX, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

THOROUGHWORT, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

THOROW-WAX, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

THORULUS STRAMINEUS, *Fanon*.

THREADWORM, *Dracunculus*—t. Long, *Trichocephalus*.

THREPSIS, Assimilation, Nutrition.

THREPSOL'OGY, *Threpsolog'ia*, from *θρεψις*, 'nutrition,' and *λόγος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the nutrition of organized bodies.

THREPTICE, Assimilation.

THRIDACE, *Lactucarium*.

THRIDAX, Lettuce.

THRIFT, *LAVENDER*, *Statice limonium*—t. American, *Statice Caroliniana*—t. Sea-side, *Statice Caroliniana*.

THRIX, Capillus, Hair.

THROAT, *στόμα*, *ὄνομα*, *Jugulum*, *Interstit'ium Jugula're*, *Guttur*, *Sphage*. The anterior part of the neck. (F.) *Gorge*. Also, the *Fauces*, (F.) *Gonier*.

THROATROOT, *Geum Virginianum*, *Liatris*.

THROATWORT, *Campanula trachelium*.

THROBBING, *Pulsant'iva*, *Sphygm'icua*, *Sphygm'odes*, *Pul'satory*. *A throbbing pain*, (F.) *Douleur pulsative*, is a kind of pain which is, or seems to be, augmented by the pulsation of arteries.

THROE, Agony, Pains, labour.

THROMBI LACTEI, *Infarctus mammae lacteus*.

THROMBOCYS'TIS, from *θρομβος*, 'a clot,' and *κύστις*, 'a cyst.' The cyst occasionally surrounding a clot of blood—as in encephalic hemorrhage.

THROMBOSIS, Coagulation, Thrombus.

THROMBUS, *θρομβος*, 'a clot,' from *τρεφειν*, 'to coagulate;' *Thrombo'sis*, *Trumbus*, *Hæmato'ma*. A small, hard, round, bluish tumour; formed by an effusion of blood in the vicinity of a vein which has been opened in the operation of blood-letting. The thrombus is most commonly owing to the opening in the vein and that of the skin not corresponding; to excessive smallness of the cutaneous orifice; or to small, fatty granules, which prevent the discharge of the blood. Compresses, dipped in salt water; camphorated spirit, and slight compression, usually disperse it. See *Blood*.

THROMBUS NEONATORUM, *Cephalæmatoma*.

THROTTLE, *Trachea*.

THROW, Agony, Pains, labour.

THROWORT, *Leonurus cardiaca*.

THRUSH, *Aphthæ*—t. Milk, *Aphthæ*—t. White, *Aphthæ*.

THRYPSIS, Commination.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, *Thuja occidentalis*.

THUREA, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Virga*, *Juniperus lycia*.

THUS, see *Pinus abies*—t. *Fœmininum*, see *Pinus abies*—t. *Judæorum*, *Croton cascarrilla*, *Styrax*, *Thymiana*—t. *Libanotos*, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Masculum*, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Verum*, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Vulgare*, see *Pinus abies*.

THUYA APHYLLA, see *Sandarac*.

THU'YA seu **THUJA OCCIDENTA'LIS**, *T. obtusa*, *Cupressus Arbor Vitæ*, *Arbor Vitæ*, *Tree of Life*. *Nat. Family*, *Conifera*. The leaves and wood were formerly in high repute as resolvents, sudorifics, and expectorants, and were given in phthisical affections, intermittent fevers, and dropsies. The expressed juice has been applied to condylomata. The arrangement of the medullary matter of the cerebellum, termed *Arbor Vitæ*, is also called *Thuja*.

THYLACIITIS, *Gutta rosea*.

THYM, *Thymus*.

THYMA, *Thymion*.

THYMALOS, *Taxus baccata*.

THYMASTHMA, *Asthma thymicum*.

THYMBRA, *Satureia hortensis*—t. *Hispanica*, *Thymus mastichina*.

THYME, *CAT*, *Teucrium Marum*—t. Common, *Thymus*—t. *Lemon*, see *Thymus serpyllum*—t. *Mother of*, *Thymus serpyllum*—t. *Virginia*, *Pycnanthemum linifolium*—t. *Wild*, *Thymus serpyllum*.

THYMELÆA, *Daphne gnidium*—t. *Laureola*, *Daphne laureola*—t. *Mezereum*, *Daphne mezereum*—t. *Monseliaca*, *Daphne gnidium*.

THYMELCO'SIS, from *θύμος*, 'thymus,' and *ἔλκος*, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration of the thymus gland.

THYMI'AMA, *θυμαμα*, 'a perfume;' *Musk-wood*, *Thus Sadæorum*, (F.) *Narcaphæ*. A bark from Syria, Cilicia, &c., supposed to be the product of the liquid storax tree. It has an agreeable, balsamic smell; approaching that of liquid storax.

THYMIAMA, Fumigation, Suffimentum.

THYMIASIOTECHNIA, *Thymiatechny*.

THYMIASIS, Fumigation.

THYMIATECH'NY, *Thymiatech'nia*, *Thymiasiotech'nia*, *Cura fumigato'ria*, from *θυμαμα*, 'an odour,' and *τεχνη*, 'art.' The art of employing perfumes in medicine.

THYM'ION, *Thyma*, *Thymus*, *Porrum*, *Porrus*, *Verruca rhagoi'dea*, *Verruca minor*, from *θύμος*, 'thyme.' A small wart on the skin, resembling a bud of thyme.

THYMIOSIS, *Frambœsia*—t. *Indica*, *Frambœsia*.

THYMITES. Wine impregnated with thyme.

THYMITIS, from *θύμος*, 'thymus,' and *ίτις*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the thymus gland.

THYMOPATHIA, *Psychopathia*, from *θύμος*, 'the mind,' and *πάθος*, 'affection.' A disease of the mind.

THYMOS, Rage.

THYMOXAL'ME, from *θύμος*, 'thyme,' *ἄξος*, 'acid,' and *ἅλς*, 'salt.' A compound of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

THYMUS, *θύμος*, *Gland'ula Thymus*, *Corpus Thymicum* seu *Thymicum*, *Gland'ium*, *Thyarus gland*, *Corpus incomprehensibile* of *Jus. Frant*. An organ, the uses of which are totally unknown,

and which is seated in the upper separation of the anterior mediastinum. The thymus has the appearance of a glandular body. It is oblong; bilobate; soft, and very variable in size and colour. In the fœtus, it is very large, and contains in a central cavity — *reservoir of the thymus* — a milky fluid; but it gradually disappears, and in old age is scarcely discernible. The arteries, called *thymic*, are from the inferior thyroid, internal mammary, bronchial, and mediastinal. The veins have the same arrangement. It receives some nervous filaments from the pneumogastric nerves, the phrenic, and the inferior cervical ganglia.

THYMUS, *T. vulgaris* seu *tenuifolius* seu *hortensis*, *Common Thyme*, (F.) *Thym, T. ordinaire*. Family, Labiatus. *Sec. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This herb has an agreeable, aromatic smell; and a warm, pungent taste. It is reputed to be resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic, and stomachic. It is not much used.

THYMUS, *Satureia capitata*, *Thymion* — t. *Calaminthus*, *Melissa calamintha* — t. *Capitatus*, *Satureia capitata* — t. *Ciliatus*, *T. mastichina* — t. *Croticus*, *Satureia capitata* — t. *Hortensis*, *Thymus* — t. *Includens*, *T. serpyllum*.

THYMUS MASTICHINA, *T. ciliatus*, *Common herb Mastich*, *Marum vulgare*, *Samp'suchus*, *Clinopodia*, *Mastichina Gallo'rum*, *Thymra Hispanica*, *Juca Indica*. A low, shrubby, Spanish plant, used as an errhine. It has a smell like mastich. Its virtues resemble those of the *Marum Syriacum*; but it is said to be less powerful.

THYMUS MULTIFLORUS, *Melissa nepeta* — t. *Nepeta*, *Melissa nepeta*.

THYMUS SERPYLLUM, *T. includens*, *Mother of Thyme*, *Wild Thyme*, *Her'pylos*, *Herpyllus*, *Serpyllum*, *Serpyllum*, *Serpyllum*, *Gila'rum*, *Serpyllum vulgare minus*, (F.) *Serpolet*. This plant has the same sensible properties as the garden thyme; but has a milder, and rather more grateful flavour. *Lemon Thyme*, the *Serpyllum citratum*, is merely a variety of the *Thymus Serpyllum*. It is very pungent; and has a particularly grateful odour, approaching that of lemons.

THYMUS SYLVATICUS, *Clinopodium vulgare* — th. *Sylvestris*, *Satureia capitata* — th. *Tenuifolius*, *Thymus*.

THYRA, *Θυρα*, 'a gate, folding-door.' In composition, *Thyreo* and *Thyro*, *Συψος*, 'a shield resembling a folding-door,' mean the thyroid cartilage.

THYREMPHRAXIS, Bronchocele.

THYREO, *Thyro*, in composition, relate to the thyroid cartilage or gland.

THYREOADENITIS, Thyreoiditis.

THYREO-ARYTENOID, *Thyro-arytenoideus*, or *Thyro-arytenoides*. That which relates to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

THYREO-ARYTENOID LIGAMENTS, *Inferior Ligaments of the Larynx*, *Lips of the Glottis*, *Vocal Cordæ*, are two ligaments about two lines broad, formed of elastic and parallel fibres, which are contained in a duplicature of the mucous membrane of the larynx. They extend horizontally from the anterior projection at the base of each arytenoid cartilage to the middle of the angle of union of the thyroid cartilage. They are the essential organs of voice. See Glottis.

THYREO-ARYTENOID MUSCLES, THYREO-ARYTENOIDÆ, are thin muscles, which arise from the middle and inferior part of the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage; whence they proceed backwards and outwards, to be inserted into the outer part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. They give the necessary tension to the ligaments of the glottis, in the production of the voice.

Santorini has given the name *Thyreo-arytenoideus obliquus* to a portion of the *arytenoideus* muscle.

THYREO-EPIGLOTTIC, *Thyreo-epiglottideus*, *Thyreepiglotticus*. Sabatier and Santorini have given this name to the outer portion of the thyro-arytenoid muscle; because it passes from the thyroid cartilage to the anterior part of the epiglottis.

THYREO-HYOÏD, *Thyro-hyoideus*, *Thyro-hyoïdes*, *Hyodeothyreo'des*. That which belongs or relates to the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides.

THYREO-HYOÏD or HYO-THYROID MEMBRANE is a very broad, yellowish, fibrous membrane, thicker at the middle than at the extremities, which is attached above to the posterior surface of the body and great cornu of the os hyoides; and, below, to the whole superior edge of the thyroid cartilage.

THYREO-HYOÏDEUS or *Hyo-thyreoides Muscle* is situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is attached to the oblique line on the anterior surface of the thyroid cartilage; to the inferior edge of the body of the os hyoides, and to the anterior portion of its great cornu. It approximates the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides to each other, by raising the cartilage, and with it the whole larynx: or, it can depress the os hyoides.

THYREO-PHARYNGEUS, *Thyro-Pharyngeus*.

THYREOID, Thyroid.

THYREOÏDEUS, Thyroïdeal.

THYREOÏTIS, *Thyreoidenitis*, *Angina thyreoides*, from *Συψος*, 'a shield,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

THYREONCUS, Bronchocele.

THYREOPHRAXIA, Bronchocele.

THYREPIGLOTTICUS, Thyreoëpiglottic.

THYRO, see Thyreo.

THYRO-ARYTENOID, Thyreo-arytenoid.

THYRO-CRICO-PHARYNGEUS, see Cricopharyngeal.

THYRO-HYOÏDEUS, Thyreo-hyoid.

THYRO-PHARYNGEUS, *Thyro-pharyngeus*. Valsalva, Morgagni, Santorini, and Winslow have given this name to the portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior, which is attached to the thyroid cartilage.

THYRO-PHARYNGEUS, Constrictor pharyngis, see Cricopharyngeal.

THYRO-PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINUS, Palato-pharyngeus.

THYROCELE, Bronchocele.

THYROID, *Thyroïd*, *Thyroï'des*, from *Θυρα*, 'a gate or folding-door,' or from *Συψος*, 'a shield,' and *αιδος*, 'form.' That which has the shape of a folding-door.

THYROID CARTILAGE, *Cartilago Scutiformis*, *C. Scutalis*, *C. Clypealis*, *Coïpurtorium*, *C. Pelta'tis* seu *pelta'tus*, *Scutum*, *Adami Morali's Os*, is the largest of the cartilages of the larynx, at the anterior part of which it is situate. It is larger transversely than vertically; broader above than below; and seems formed by the junction of the two quadrilateral plates, which produce, by their union, an angle that projects forwards. Its two posterior margins terminate above, and on each side, by an ensiform prolongation, called the *greater cornu of the thyroid cartilage*; and, below, by a less prominent eminence, the *lesser cornu*, which is articulated with the cricoid.

THYROID GLAND, *Corpus Thyroideum*, *Glandula Thyroïdea*, (F.) *Gland ou Corps Thyroïde*, is an organ, the uses of which are not known. It covers the anterior and inferior part of the larynx,

as well as the first rings of the trachea, and seems to be composed of two lobes, flattened from before to behind, which are united by a transverse prolongation of the same nature as themselves, called the *Isthmus of the Thyroid Gland*. The tissue of the thyroid is soft, spongy, and of a brownish colour; but its intimate structure is unknown. It is formed of several distinct lobules; collected in lobes of greater or less size. These are composed of granulations, some of which contain a yellowish or milky fluid. The thyroid gland receives four large arteries, called *Thyroideal*, as well as corresponding veins. Its nerves proceed from the pneumogastric, and from the cervical ganglia. No excretory duct has ever been found in it. Its uses are not known.

THYROIDEAL, Thyroideus, Thyroïdeus, (F.) Thyroidien. That which concerns the thyroid gland or cartilage.

THYROIDEAL ARTERIES are two on each side. 1. The *superior Thyroideal, superior laryngeal, superior guttural*, arises from the anterior part of the external carotid, and proceeds to the upper part of the thyroid gland, after having given off a *laryngeal branch* and a *crico-thyroid*. 2. The *inferior Thyroideal, inferior guttural*, much larger than the last, arises from the upper part of the subclavian. It passes, in a serpentine manner, to the inferior part of the thyroid gland, to which it is distributed, after having given a number of branches to the neighbouring parts, among which is the *cervicalis ascendens*.

THYROIDEAL VEINS are, 1. A *superior thyroideal*, and several *middle thyroideal*, which open into the internal jugular vein. 2. An *inferior thyroideal*, much larger than the preceding, whose branches form — by anastomosing with those of the opposite side, in front of the trachea — a very remarkable venous plexus, which J. Cloquet calls the *infra-thyroideal plexus*. The inferior thyroideal veins open, — the left into the corresponding subclavian; — the right, into the vena cava superior.

THYROIDIEN, Thyroideal.

THYROPHRAXIA, Bronchocele.

THYRSUS, Penis.

TIBI-PÉRONÉO-TARSIEN, Peronæus longus.

TIBIA. A Latin word, which signifies a *stute* or pipe. *Cnemē, Procnēmē, Procnēmium, Focilē majus, Arundo major, Canna major, Canna major seu domestica cruris*. The largest bone of the leg. A long, irregular, and triangular bone, situate on the inner side of the fibula. It has, 1. A *Superior or femoral extremity*, which is very large, rounded, and has two eminences at the sides, called *Tuberosities of the Tibia*, or *Tibial tuberosities*. The outermost is articulated with the fibula. On its head are two articular, oval, concave surfaces, separated by a process, called *Spine of the tibia*, which are articulated with the condyles of the *Os femoris*. 2. An *inferior or tarsal extremity*, having an articular surface beneath, which joins the astragalus; within, a triangular eminence, which forms the malleolus internus; and, on the outside, a triangular surface, which articulates with the fibula. 3. The body or shaft of the tibia has three faces, separated by three angles, the anterior of which is the most prominent, and is called the *spine* or *crista of the tibia* or *tibial spine*. It is the *shin*. The tibia is articulated with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. It is developed by three points of ossification, one for the body, and one for each extremity.

TIBIA MINIMA, Fibula.

TIBIÆUS, Tibial.

TIBIAL, Tibialis, Tibiæus, (F.) Tibial, Jambier. That which relates to the tibia or to the leg.

TIBIAL APONEUROSIS, (F.) Aponeurose Jambière, surrounds the muscles of the leg. It is continuous, above, with the femoral aponeurosis, and arises, also, from the head of the fibula, and from several fibrous expansions which detach themselves from the tendons of the triceps, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus. Thence it descends around the leg, attaching itself to the whole extent of the anterior and inner edges of the tibia. It sends, below, an expansion, which passes before the tendo Achillis, and is continuous with the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus. It is attached, also, to the sheath of the peronæi muscles.

TIBIAL ARTERIES are two in number. 1. The *Tibialis Antica*, which arises from the popliteal artery, before its bifurcation; passes immediately through the opening in the upper part of the interosseous ligament, and reaches the anterior part of the leg; when it turns downwards, and descends obliquely, between the extensor communis digitorum pedis and the tibialis anticus, anterior to the interosseous ligament; glides under the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus, and takes the name *Dorsalis tarsi*. Amongst the numerous branches, given off by the tibialis antica, may be distinguished — the *Tibialis recurvans, A. soleolaris interna*, and *A. malleolaris externa*. 2. The *Tibialis postica*, arises from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery; and, slightly tortuous, descends between the two planes of the posterior muscles of the leg; until it arrives under the arch of the calcaneum, where it divides into two branches — the *Plantar arteries*.

TIBIAD, see Tibial aspect.

TIBIAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the tibia is situated. — Barclay. *Tibiad* is used adverbially by the same writer, to signify, 'towards the tibial aspect.'

TIBIAL NERVES are two in number. 1. The *anterior tibial nerve, Prætibio-supplantaire, (Ch.)* One of the two branches in which the external popliteal terminates. It accompanies the arteria tibialis antica. 2. The *posterior tibial nerve, Branche tibiale du nerf fémoro-poplitee, (Ch.)* is the *internal popliteal*.

TIBIAL VEINS, ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR, have the same arrangement as the arteries which they accompany.

TIBIALIS ANTI-CUS, Cate'næ nudæus, (F.) Tibio-sus-metatarsien, Tibio-sustarsien, (Ch.) Jambier antérieur. A muscle situate at the anterior part of the leg. Above, it has the shape of a triangular prism; below, it is slender and tendinous. It is attached, above, to the anterior part of the external tuberosity of the tibia: to the superior half of the outer surface of that bone; and to the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament. Below, its tendon terminates at the base of the first cuneiform bone, and at the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, and directs its point inwards, at the same time that it raises its inner edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot, and prevent it from falling backwards in standing.

TIBIALIS GRACILIS, Plantar muscle.

TIBIALIS POSTI-CUS, (F.) Tibio-tarsien, Tibio-sus-tarsien, (Ch.) Jambier postérieur. This muscle is situate at the posterior and deep part of the leg. It is thicker above than below; and is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the fibula; to the posterior surface of the tibia, and to the interosseous ligament. Its tendon terminates, below, at the tuberosity on the inferior extremity of the os scaphoides. This muscle extends the foot on the leg; at the same time rais-

ing its inner edge. It, likewise, extends the leg on the foot.

TIBIO-CALCANIEN, Soleus—*t. Phalangetien*, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans—*t. Sous-tarsien*, Tibialis posticus—*t. Sus-métatarsien*, Tibialis anticus—*t. Sus-tarsien*, Tibialis anticus.

TIBIO-TARSAL, *Tibio-tar'seus*, (F.) *Tibio-tarsiense*. What relates to the tibia and tarsus.

TIBIO-TARSAL ARTICULA'TION is the articulation of the foot with the leg. It is formed by the tibia and the astragalus; and is strengthened by lateral, and by anterior and posterior ligaments.

TIBIO-TARSIEN, Tibialis posticus.

TIO, *Twitching*, *Vellitation*. A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles; and, especially, of some of those of the face. It is, sometimes, called in France *Tic convulsif* ou *Tic non douloureux*, to distinguish it from *Tic douloureux* or *neuralgia faciei*, and has been termed a *partial chorea* or form of *chronic chorea*, *Spasmus facialis*, *Chorea faciei*.

TIC DOULEUREUX, Neuralgia, facial—*t. non douloureux*, see Tio.

TICKLE WED, *Veratrum viride*.

TICKLING, (F.) *Chatouillement*. This word, sometimes, means the action of tickling (*titillatio*, *titillation*); at others, the sensation produced by this action (*pruritus*). A vivid sensation, which commonly causes laughter, and a state of general spasm that may be dangerous if too long protracted. There are some parts of the body, where we are easier tickled than others; for example, the sole of the feet, and the hypochondriac regions.

TICKSEED SUNFLOWER, *Coreopsis trichosperma*.

TICKWEED, *Hedeoma*—*t. Sunflower*, *Coreopsis trichosperma*.

TIDAL AIR, see *Respiration*.

TIERCE, see *Tertian*.

TIGE PITUITAIRE, Infundibulum of the brain—*t. Sus-sphénoïdale*, Infundibulum of the brain.

TIGILLUM, Crucible.

TIGLIA seu **TIGLI GRANA**, see *Croton Tiglium*.

TIGRETIER, see *Mania*, dancing.

TIGULA, Saccharum.

TIKIMMA, *Cacoucia coccinea*.

TILBURY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A saline chalybeate at West Tilbury, in Essex, England. It is not much frequented.

TILLA, *T. Europa'a* seu *grandiflora* seu *cordifolia* seu *pauciflora* seu *platyphylla*, *Phil'gria*. The Lime tree or Linden tree, Basswood, *White-wood*, *Spoonwood*, (F.) *Tilleul*. Family, *Tiliaceæ*. The flowers have been supposed to possess anodyne and antispasmodic virtues.

TILLEUL, *Tilia*.

TILLICHERRY CORTEX, *Nerium antidy-sentericum*.

TILMA, Linteum.

TILMOS, Evulsion.

TILMUS, *Carphologia*.

TILY, OF THE INDIANS, *Viburnum dentatum*.

TIMAC. The name of an East India root, but of what vegetable is not clear. It is said to possess diuretic properties; and hence has been given in dropsies.

TIMIDUS, *Rectus inferior oculi*.

TIN, (D.) *T e n*. *Stannum*, *Cassiteros*, *Cassiteros*, *Stangos*, *Jupiter*, *Stu'pia*, *Laos*, *Plumbum album* seu *candidum*, *Plumbum candidum*, (F.) *Étain*. A solid metal; of a peculiar odour when rubbed; insipid; colour whitish; s. g. 7.291;

giving a peculiar tinkling sound when struck. It is used, in medicine, only as a mechanical antheimintic. Dose, ℥j of the *Pulvis Stanni*, *Stannum granu'atum* or *Granular tin*, in molasses. This is made by melting tin in an iron vessel over the fire, and, while it is cooling, stirring until it is reduced to a powder, which is passed through a sieve.—Ph. U. S.

TIN, BUTTER OF, Tin, muriate of—*t. Chloruret of Tin*, muriate of—*t. Deutohydrochlorate of Tin*, muriate of.

TIN-FOIL, *Stannum foliatum*, *Stanni'olum*, is used for plugging carious teeth, &c.

TIN-GLASS, Bismuth—*t. Granular*, see Tin—*t. Muriate of*, superoxygenated, *T. muriate of*.

TIN, MURIATE OF, *Butter of Tin*, *Fuming liquor of Libavius*, *Murias Stanni*, *Murias Oxyd'nti Stanni*, *Chloruret of Tin*, *Deu'to-hydro-chlorate of Tin*, *Superoxygena'ted Muriate of Tin*. This is formed of Tin, one part; concentrated *muriatic acid*, three parts. To be crystallized by the aid of heat. A violent cathartic. Dose, gr. ij or iij.

TIN, SULPHURET OF, *Aurum musivum*.

TINAGMUS, *Concussio*.

TINASMUS, *Tenesmus*.

TINCTU'RA, from *tingere*, *tinctum*, 'to dye.' *Tincture*, *Essen'tia*, (F.) *Teinture*, *Alcoolat*, *Alcohol*. The term *tincture* is generally restricted to spirituous solutions of vegetable, animal, and some saline substances. It corresponds, therefore, with the word *Quintes'sence*, in one of its old significations; and with the *Alcool'atum* of the *Codex* of Paris. It is not unusual, however, to speak of *aqueous tincture*, *etheral tincture*, &c. Tinctures are made either with pure alcohol or proof spirit. The former are precipitated by water: and, therefore, are seldom used internally; the latter are common additions to infusions, decoctions, &c. They ought not, of course, to be united with any vehicle which can decompose them, or separate any thing from them in a palpable form; unless such decomposition is desired by the prescriber. In making tinctures, the ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder; and the maceration be made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of about 80°, and frequently shaken. When completed, they must be filtered, and put away for use in close bottles. When the process of displacement is employed, great care must be taken, so that the substances treated may be, as far as possible, exhausted of their soluble principles, and a perfectly clear tincture be obtained. To those who are not familiar with the process, the plan of maceration is preferable.—Ph. U. S.

TINCTURA ABSIN'THII COMPOS'ITA, *Compound Tincture of wormwood*, *Essen'tia absin'thii composita* seu *amara*. (*Absinth*, *artem. pontica*, *caryoph.* ãã ℥ss, *sacch.* ℥ij, *alcohol.* Oss. Macerate for fifteen days. Ph. P.) Tonic, stomachic, vermifuge, and carminative. Dose, f ℥ij to f ℥ss.

TINCTURA ACACIÆ CATECHU, *T. catechu*—*t. Acetatis ferri cum alcoholo*, see *T. ferri acetatis*—*t. Acidi sulphurici*, *Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum*.

TINCTURA ACONI'TI, (Ph. U. S. 1842.) *Tinctu'ra Aconi'ti folio'rum*, (Ph. U. S. 1851.) *Tincture of Aconite*, (*Aconi't. folior.* ℥iv, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. It may also be made by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Dose, grt. v. It is rubbed on the seat of neuralgia.

TINCTURA ACONI'TI RADICIS, *Tincture of Aconite root*, (*Aconi't. radiceis*, *contus.* lbj, *Alcohol.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days; express and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Uses same as the last.

TINCTURA ÆTHEREA CAMPHORATA, *Solutio camphoræ æthereæ, Liqueur nercinus Bangii, Spiritus sulphurico-æthereus camphoratus, Naphtha vitrioli camphorata.* (Camphor. p. i. Æther sulphuric. p. ii.) Stimulant in atonic diseases, arthritic cardialgia and spasms. Dose, 20 to 30 drops in white wine.

TINCTURA ÆTHEREA FERRI, Alcohol (seu Tinctura) sulphurico-æthereus ferri—t. Alcoholica Chinæ composita, T. cinchonæ composita—t. Alcoholica Corticum aurantiorum Whyttii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—t. Alexipharmaca Huxhami, Tinctura cinchonæ composita.

TINCTURA ALOES, *T. Aloes Socotorinæ, Essentia Aloes, Alcohol cum Aloë perfoliata, Tincture of Aloes.* (Aloes, pulv. ℥j, ext. glycyrrh. ℥ij, aquæ Oiss, alcohol. Oss. Macerate for 14 days, and filter. Ph. U. S.) Properties, those of aloes. Dose, fʒss to fʒiiss.

TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHEREA, *Æthereal Tincture of Aloes, Tinctura aloes vitriolata.* (Aloes Socot., Myrrh, ʒā ℥iiss, croci ℥j, ep. atheris sulph. Oj. Digest the myrrh in the ether for 4 days; then add the aloes and saffron. Ph. E.) Stimulant and cathartic. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA, *Elixir Proprietatis, E. aperitivum, E. Aloes, Tinctura Aloes cum Myrrhâ, T. Aloës et Myrrhæ, (Ph. U. S.), T. Aloes et Myrrhæ crocata, Elixir of long life, Compound Tincture of Aloes, (F.) Elixir de longue vie, Baume de vie de Lelidère, (Aloes, in pulv., ℥ij, croci, ℥j, Tinct. Myrrhæ, Oij.)* Macerate for 14 days, and filter. Purgative and stomachic. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

Boerhaave's Elixir consisted of aloes, myrrh, saffron, and tartrate of potassa, digested in alcohol and water.

Rudolphe's Elixir is formed of Aloes Socotr. ℥vj, cort. cinnam., rad. zedoar, ʒā ℥ss, rad. rhei ℥i, cocciell. ℥ss, syr. rhamni ℥ij, ep. tenuior. Oj, aquæ puræ fʒv.

TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ, T. aloës composita—t. Aloes et myrrhæ crocata, T. A. composita—t. Aloes vitriolata, T. A. ætherea—t. Amara, T. gentianæ composita—t. Amomi repentis, T. cardamomi—t. Amomi zingiberis, T. zingiberis.

TINCTURA ANGSTURÆ, *Tincture of Angustura.* (Cort. cuscut. in pulv. crass. redact. ℥ij, sp. vin. ten. Oij. Digest. Ph. D.) Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA ANTIFEBRILIS WARBURGI, *seu Boeberu.*

TINCTURA ANTIODONTALGICA, *Toothache Tincture.* (Tannin. ℥j, Mastich, gr. v, æther. ℥ij. M.) To be applied on cotton wool, to the tooth previously dried.

TINCTURA ARISTOLOCHIE SERPENTARIÆ, T. serpentariæ—t. Aromatica, T. cinnamomi composita—t. Aromatica ammoniata, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ, *T. Ferula Assafetida, Tincture of Assafetida, T. fetida, T. assafetida.* (Assafetid. ℥iv, alcohol. Oij. Macerate for 14 days and filter.) Dose, gr. xv to fʒj.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ AMMONIATA, Spiritus ammoniæ fetidus.

TINCTURA AURANTII, *T. Corticis Aurantii, Tincture of Orange Peel.* (Aurant. cort. recent. ℥ij, sp. rect. Oij. Digest for 14 days.) Stomachic. Used as an adjunct to stomachic draughts. Dose, fʒss to ℥j.

TINCTURA ACREÆ, Alcohol seu tinctura sulphurico-æthereus ferri.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ, *Tincture of Belladonna.* (Belladonna, ℥iv, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days; express, and filter through paper. It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.)

TINCTURA BENZOÏNI COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Benzoin, T. Benzoes composita, Balsamum Catholicum, B. Peruvianum, Balsamum traumaticum, Elixir traumaticum, Friar's Balsam, Vervain's Balsam, Wade's Drops, Junie's Drops, Commander's Balsam, Wound Balsam, Balsam for cuts.* (Benzoin. ℥ij, styrac. parif. ℥ij, Balsam. tolu. ℥j, aloes, in pulv. ℥ss, alcohol. Oij. Macerate for 14 days and filter. Stimulant.) Used chiefly for wounds and ulcers.

The basis of *Turlington's Balsam of Life* is the Compound Tincture of Benzoin. The following form is recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:—Alcohol. Oviij, Benzoin. ℥xij, Styrac. liquid, ℥iv, Aloes Socotina ℥j, Balsam Peruvian. ℥j, Myrrhæ, ℥j, Res. Angelic. ℥ss, Balsam Tolu., Ext. Glycyrrh. ʒā ℥iv. Digest for 10 days, and strain.

The *Essence of Coltsfoot* consists of equal parts of the Compound Tincture of Benzoin and Balsam of Tolu, to which is added double the quantity of Rectified Spirit of Wine. It is sold as a pectoral.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ, *T. Columba, T. Columba, Tincture of Columbo, Columbo Bitters, (Calumb. rad. cont. ℥iv, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days; express, and filter. Ph. U. S.)* Dose, fʒss to ℥iv. It may, also, be made by displacement.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ, Spiritus camphora.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA, *T. Opii Camphorata, (Ph. U. S.) Compound Tincture of Camphor, Camphorated Tincture of Opium, Elixir Paregoricum, Paregoric Elixir.* (Opii, in pulv. Acid Benzoic. ʒā ℥j, ol. anisi, fʒj, mellis depurmat. ℥ij, Camphor. ℥ij, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper. Ph. U. S.) One fluidounce contains nearly gr. ij of opium. Anodyne. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

Squire's Elixir, an empirical carminative preparation, is thus made, according to one formula (Opii ℥iv, camphor. ℥j, cocciell. ℥j, faviol. dulc. ℥ij, tinct. scorpion. Oj, sp. anisi. cong. ij, aquæ Oij, auri musivi, ℥vj.)

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS, *T. C. Venicataria, T. Lytta, T. Meloe venicatorii, Tincture of Biting Flies, T. of Spanish Flies, (F.) Teinture vésicante.* (Cantharid. cont. ℥ij, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days; express, and filter. It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Stimulant and diuretic, but not often used internally. Externally, stimulant. Dose, gr. x.

Matthew's Injection, a once celebrated nostrum for fistula in ano, consisted wholly of a dilute Tincture of Cantharides.

TINCTURA CAPSICI, *Tincture of Capsicum.* (Capsic. ℥j, alcohol. dil. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, and filter. It may, also, be prepared by displacement.) Stimulant. Dose, fʒss to ℥j.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI, *T. Amomi repentis, Tincture of Cardamom.* (Cardam. cont. ℥iv, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, strain, and filter. It may, also, be made by displacement.) Use, the same as the seeds. Dose, ℥j to fʒiv.

Solomon's Balm of Gilead, an empirical preparation, seems to be an aromatic tincture—of which Cardamoms form a leading ingredient—made with brandy. Some affirm that it contains cantharides.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, Stomach Tincture, Tinctura Stomachica.* (Cardanom. cont. ℥vj, Cort. cont. ℥ij, cinnam. cont. ℥v, Uxæ passæ depuratae acinis, ℥v, cocci. cont. ℥j, alcohol. dilut. Oiss.

Macerate for 14 days; express and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) Stomachic and carminative. Dose, fʒij to fʒiv.

TINCTURA CARMINATI'VA SYL'VII, Alcoholatum Carminati'vum Sylicii, Carminative Elixir of Sylicia. (*Rad. angelic.* 4 p., *rad. imperator., galang.* ʒ 6 p., *fol. rosmarin., majoran., rutæ, basilic.* ʒ 6 p., *baccar. laur. nobil.* 12 p. *sem. angelic., liquat. levist., anis.* ʒ 16 p., *zingib., nuc. moschat.* ʒ 6 p., *cinnam.* 12 p., *caryoph., cort. limon.* ʒ 4 p.). Add alcohol 1500 p. Macerate and distill, (800 p. *Ph. P.*) A warm stomachic, carminative, &c. Dose, ʒss to fʒss.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ, T. Crotonis Eleutheriæ, Alcohol cum Crotonis Cascarilla, Tincture of Cascarilla. (*Cascarill. cort. cont.* ʒiv, *sp. ten.* Oij. *Ph. L.*) Dose, fʒj to fʒiv.

TINCTURA CASTOREI, T. Castorei Ros'ici, Essentia Castorei, Alcohol castoria'tum, T. Castorei Canadensis, Tincture of Castor. (*Castor cont.* ʒij, *alcohol.* Oij. Macerate for 7 days, express, and filter.) Tonic and antispasmodic. Dose, ʒtt. xx to fʒij, or more.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA, Compound Tincture of Castor. (*Cast. ʒj, g. asafetid.* ʒss, *alcohol. ammoniat.* Oij. *Ph. E.*) Antispasmodic. Dose, fʒj to fʒiv. Called, also, *Elixir fetidum, Tinctura castorei fetida seu fetida ammoniata.*

TINCTURA CATECHU, Tinctura Japonica, T. Mimosa Catechu, T. Aca'cia Catechu, Tincture of Catechu. (*Catech. ʒij, cinnam. contus.* ʒij, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) Astringent. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

The Concentrated Solution of Charcoal, sold for cleaning the teeth, seems to be little more than the tincture of catechu.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, T. conii maculati.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, T. Corticis Peruvia'ni Simplex, T. Cort. Peruvia'ni, Tincture of Cinchona, Tincture of Bark. (*Cinchon. flav. in pulv.* ʒvi, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. It may, also, be made by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, fʒj to ʒiv or more.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMA'RA, Elixir antihypochondriacum, E. rob'orans Why'tii, E. Why'tii, Essentia Corticis Peruvia'ni Composita, Tinctura alcoholica corticum auranti'rum Why'tii, T. Kink'ina ama'ra, Elixir stomachicus spirituosus. (*Cinch. p. viij, Gentian. Rad., Cort. Aurant. p. iij, Alcohol* (900) 96 p. Digest. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA, T. Corticis Peruvia'ni volatilis, Ammoniated Tincture of Bark, Volatile Tincture of Bark. (*Cinchon. lunatifol. cort. cont.* ʒiv, *sp. ammon. aromat.* Oij. *Ph. L.*) In dyspepsia, combined with acidity and languor.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ ÆTHE'REA COMPOSITA, T. Kina Kina æthe'ra composita, Elixirium Antisepticum Doctoris Chaussier, Chaussier's Antiseptic Elixir. (*Cinchon. officin.* ʒij, *cascarill.* ʒss, *cinnam.* ʒij, *croci ʒss, sacch. alb.* ʒxxxvij. Put these bruised into a matrass, and add *vin. alb. Hispanic.* vel *vin. muscat., alcohol.* ʒ ʒj. Macerate for two days, and add sulphuric ether fʒiiss. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic. Dose, fʒss to fʒj.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA, Compound Tincture of Cinchona or Bark, Huxham's Tincture of Bark, T. Corticis Peruvia'ni Composita, T. febrif'uga Doctoris Huxhami, Essentia Chinae, E. Corticis Peruvia'ni Aleriphar'maca Huxhami, Essentia antiseptica Huxhami, Tinctura Aleriphar'maca Huxhami, Tinctura Alcoholica Chinae Composita. (*Cinchon. rubr. pulv.* ʒij, *aurant. cort. cont.* ʒiiss, *serpent. cont.* ʒij, *croci, santal.* ʒ ʒj, *alcohol. dilut.* fʒxxx. Macerate for 14 days,

express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may, also, be made by displacement. More grateful than the simple tincture. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI, Tincture of Cinnamon, Essentia Cinnamomi, T. Lauri Cinnamomi, (Cinnam. cont. ʒij, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Stomachic. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA, Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, Tinctura Aromaticæ, Essentia Aromatica, Alcohol cum Aromaticibus Compositus, Eau de Bonferme ou d'Armagnac. (*Cinnam. cont.* ʒj, *cardam. cont.* ʒss, *zingib. cont.* ʒij, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Use, same as the last. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA DE COCHLEARIIS, Alcoholatum de Cochleariis, A. antiscorb'iticum. (*Fol. cochlear. recent.* 2500 p., *rad. armoraciae,* 230 p., *alcohol.* (22° to 32° Beaumé) 3000 p., *distil. off.* 2000 p. *Ph. P.*) Antiscorb'itic. Dose, fʒj to ʒj.

TINCTURA COLCHICI, T. C. Sem'inis, (Ph. U. S.), Tincture of Colchicum Seed. (*Colchic. sem. cont.* ʒiv, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Dose, ten to sixty drops.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINIS, T. colchici—t. Colombæ, T. Calumbæ.

TINCTURA CONII, T. C. Maculati, T. Cicutæ, Tincture of Hemlock. (*Conii fol.* ʒiv, *alcohol. dil.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may also be made by displacement. Use;—the same as that of the leaves.

TINCTURA CONII MACULATI, t. conii — t. Convolvuli Jalapæ, T. jalapii — t. Corticis aurantii, T. aurantii — t. Corticis Peruviani composita, T. cinchonæ comp. — t. Corticis Peruviani simplex, T. cinchonæ — t. Corticis Peruviani volatilis, T. cinchonæ ammoniata.

TINCTURA CROCI SATI'VA, T. Croci, Tincture of Saffron. (*Croci Angl. cont.* ʒj, *alcohol. dilut.* ʒxv. *Ph. E.*) Slightly stomachic (?). Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA DE CROCO COMPOSITA, Elixirium de Garus, Alcoholatum de Croco Compositum, Compound Tincture of Saffron, Elixir of Garus. (*Alces Socotr.* 320 p., *myrrh.* 64 p., *croci.* 32 p., *cinnam., nuc. moschat., caryoph.* ʒiij, 16 p. *alcohol.* 1000 p. *aq. flor. aurant.* 5000 p. Digest for two days; distil 4000 p. and add syrup of capillaire, 5000 p. *Ph. P.*) Aromatic, cordial, stomachic. It is also called *Elixir cordiale et stomachicum,* and *E. anticolicum crocæ'tum.*

TINCTURA CROTONIS ELEUTHERIÆ, T. cascariillæ.

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ, Tincture of Cubebæ. (*Cubeb. cont.* ʒiv, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Dose, one or two fluidrachms.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS, Tincture of Digitalis, T. Digitalis purpurea. (*Digital. ʒiv, alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter.) It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Use, same as that of the leaves. Dose, ʒtt. x.

TINCTURA FERRIFUGA DOCTORIS HUXHAM, T. cinchonæ composita.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS, Tincture of Acetate of Iron. (*Potass. acetat.* ʒij, *sulph. ferri ʒj, sp. rectific.* Oij. Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass. Dry and rub with the spirit. Digest for 7 days, and pour off. *Ph. D.*) Tonic and astringent. Dose, ʒtt. xx to fʒj. The Dublin college directs a *Tinctura Acetatis Ferri cum Alcoholâ,* which differs from the other, in having

half the quantity, only, of the *Acetate of Potass.*

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATA, *Tincture of Ammoniated Iron*, *T. Ferri Ammoniacalis*, *T. Florum martialis*, *T. Martis Mynsichtii*. (*Ferri ammon.* ℥iv, *sp. ten.* Oj. *Ph. L.*) Use—same as that of the ammoniated iron. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI, *T. ferri muriatis*.
TINCTURA FERRI MURIA'TIS, *T. Ferri chlo'ridi*, (*Ph. U. S.*), *T. Ferri sesqui-chlo'ridi*, *Liquor Ferri muria'tis*, *Tincture of Muriate of Iron*, *T. Martis in Spiritu Salis*, *T. M. cum Spiritu Salis*, *T. Ferri Muria'ti*, *Tincture of Steel*, *Alcohol fer-ra'tus*. (*Ferri subcarb.* ℞ss, *acid. muriat.* Oj, *alcohol.* Oij. Add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake during three days. Pour off and add the spirit. *Ph. U. S.*) Tonic and styptic. Dose, gtt. x to xx.

Beutcheff's Tincture of Klaproth's Tincture is an ethereal tincture of chloride of iron. It is composed of dry perchloride of iron, one part; *Hoffmann's anodyne liquor*, seven parts.

The *Antiveneereal Drops*, at one time so celebrated at Amsterdam, were examined by Scheele, and found to be a tincture of chloride of iron and corrosive sublimate.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI, *T. Ferri muriatis*—*t. Ferulæ Asafetidas*, *T. Asafetidas*—*t. Florum martianium*, *T. ferri ammoniata*—*t. Fœtida*, *T. asafetidas*—*t. Fortida ammoniata*, *T. castorei composita*—*t. Fuliginis*, see *Fuligo*.

TINCTURA GAL'BANI, *Tincture of Galbanum*. (*Galb.* ℥ij, *sp. tenuior.* Oij. *Ph. D.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA GALLA'RUM, *T. Gallæ*, (*Ph. U. S.*) *Tincture of Galls*. (*Gall. contus.* ℥iv, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Astringent. Dose, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Gentian*, *Tinct. Ama'ra*, *Spirit Bitters*, *Elixir Stomachicum*. (*Gent. concis.* ℥ij, *aurant. cort.* ℥j, *cardam. cont.* ℥ss, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may, likewise, be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Tonic and stomachic. Dose, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

Brodum's Nervous Cordial consists of the *Tinctures of Gentian*, *Columba*, *Cardamom*, and *Bark*, with the *Compound Spirit of Lacedem*, and *Wine of Iron*.

Stoughton's Elixir is a compound tincture of gentian. The *Elixirium Docto'ris Stoughton* seu *Tinctura Ama'ra* of the Parisian Codex is prepared as follows:—*Absinth. summit. exsicc.*, *Teucri chamædryas*, *Rad. gentian.*, *cort. aurant.* āā ℥ʒj, *casearilla* ℥j, *rhei* ℥ss, *aloes socotr.* ℥j, *alcohol.* Oij.) Digest.

TINCTURA GUA'IACI, *T. G. Officina'lis*, *Tincture of Guaiacum*. (*Guaiac.* ℞ss, *alcohol.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, and filter.) Stimulant and sudorific. Used especially in rheumatic and arthritic cases. Nearly the same as *Hill's Essence of Bardana* or *Burdock*.

TINCTURA GUA'IACI AMMONIATA, *Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum*, *T. Guaiacina Volatilis*, *Elixir Guaiacii Volatilis*, *Alcohol cum Guaiaco officina'le ammoniatum*, *Alcohol ammoniac et Guaiacii*, *T. Guaiacii*, (*P. L. 1788.*) *Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum*. (*Guaiac. pulv.* ℥iv, *sp. ammon. arom.* Oiss. Macerate for 14 days, and filter.) Properties same as the last. Dose, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

Hatfield's Tincture—a nostrum—consists of *Guaiacum* and *Soap*, āā ℥ij, *rectified spirit*, Oiss.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI, *T. H. Nigri*, *Tincture of Black Hellebore*, *T. Melampodii*. (*Helleb. nigr.* cont. ℥iv, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express and filter. It may also be pre-

pared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, ℥ʒss to ℥ʒj.

TINCTURA HIERA, *Vinum aloes*.
TINCTURA HU'MULI, *Tincture of Hops*. (*Humuli*, ℥v, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij.) Tonic and sedative. Dose, ℥ʒss to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA HYOCY'AMI, *T. Hyocyami nigri*, *Tincture of Henbane*. (*Hyocyam. fol.* ℥iv, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Narcotic, anodyne. Dose, gr. xx to ℥ʒj.

TINCTURA IO'DINI, (*Ph. U. S.*, 1842.) *Tinctura Iodin'ii*, (*Ph. U. S.*, 1851.) *Alcohol Iodii*, *Tincture of Iodine*. (*Iodii* ℥j, *alcohol.* Oj. Dissolve. *Ph. U. S.*) The tincture spoils by keeping, or at least, deposits the iodine. It has been much used in goitre, &c. Dose, ten drops three times a day.

TINCTURA IODINI COMPOSITA, (*Ph. U. S.*, 1842.) *Tinctura Iodin'ii Composita*, (*Ph. U. S.*, 1851.) *Compound Tincture of Iodine*. (*Iodii* ℥ss, *Potassii iodid.* ℥j, *alcohol.* Oj. Dissolve. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

TINCTURA JALA'PII, *T. Jalapæ*, (*Ph. U. S.*) *T. Convolvuli Jalapæ*, *Tincture of Jalap*, *Vul'ga*. (*Jalap. pulv.* ℥vi, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may also be made by displacement. Cathartic. Dose, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA JALA'PII COMPOSITA, *Elixir Jalapæ Compositum*, *Elixir purgans*, *Elixir catholica purgans Roth'ii*, *Elixir antihelminticum Suco'rum*, *Eau de vie Allemanda*. (*Jalap. ℞ss*, *Scummon.* ℥j, *alcohol.* (22°) Oj. Macerate for eight days. *Ph. P.*) Dose, 60 to 100 drops.

TINCTURA JAPONICA, *Tinctura catechu*—*t. Kinæ kinæ ætherea composita*—*t. Cinchonæ ætherea composita*—*t. Kinkinæ amara*, *Tinctura cinchonæ amara*.

TINCTURA KINO, *Tincture of Kino*. (*Kinæ in pulv.* ℥vj; *alcohol. dilut.* q. s. Put the kino, mixed with an equal bulk of sand, into a percolator, and gradually pour on diluted alcohol until ℥ʒvij of filtered liquor pass. The tincture should be renewed frequently, and kept in closely stopped bottles. *Ph. U. S.*) Astringent. Dose, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ, *Tincture of Rhatany*. (*Kramer. in pulv.* ℥vj, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may also be prepared by displacement. Dose ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA LAURI CINNAMOMI, *Tinctura cinnamomi*—*t. Lavandulæ composita*, *Spiritus lavand comp.*—*t. Lyttæ*, *Tinctura cantharidis*—*t. Marti Glauberi*, see *Ferrum tartarizatum*—*t. Martis in spiritu salis*, *Tinctura ferri muriatis*—*t. Martis Mynsichtii*, *Tinctura ferri ammoniata*—*t. Marti vinosæ*, *Vinum ferri*—*t. Melampodii*, *Tinctura hellebori nigri*—*t. Meleses vesicatorii*, *Tinctura cantharidis*—*t. Metallorum*, *Lilium Paracelsi*—*t. Mimoseæ catechu*, *Tinctura catechu*.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ, *Tincture of Lobelia*. (*Lobel.* ℥iv, *alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may also be prepared by displacement. Dose, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ, *Tincture of Lupulin*. (*Lupulin.* ℥iv, *alcohol.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA MELOES VESICATORII, *Tinctura cantharidis*.

TINCTURA MOSCHI, *Tincture of Musk*, *Essentia of Musk*. (*Mosch. in pulv. reduct.* ℥ij, *q. vini rect.* Oj.) Dose, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ, *Tincture of Myrrh*, *Simpli' Tincture of Myrrh*. (*Myrrhæ contusæ* ℥iv, *alcohol.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, and filter. *Ph.*

U. S.) Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, and detergent. It is chiefly used in gargles, and applied to foul ulcers, spongy gums, &c.

Hudson's Preservative for the Teeth and Gums consists of Tinct. myrrh., tinct. cinch., aq. cinnam. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, eau d'arquebuseade, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, pulv. gum. Arab. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. M.

TINCTURA NERVINA BESTUCHEFFII, Tinctura seu alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri—*t. Nervina Halensis*, Tinctura seu alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri—*t. Nervino-tonica*, Lamotte's, Alcohol seu tinctura sulphurico-æthereus ferri.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ, Tincture of Nux Vomica. (Alcohol. s. g. .837, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$; Dry Extract of Nux Vomica, 3 gr.) Dose, gr. v to xxx, in cases where the nux vomica is indicated.

It is directed, in the last edition of the Ph. U. S. (1851), to be prepared as follows:—*Nucis vomica* rasur., $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by the process of displacement. Dose, gr. v to xx.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, Tincture of Oil of Peppermint, Essence of Peppermint. (*Ol. mentha piperitæ*, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, alcohol. Oj. Dissolve. Ph. U. S.) Dose, 5 drops, as a carminative.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, Tincture of Spearmint, Essence of Spearmint, is made in the same manner. Ph. U. S.

TINCTURA OPII, Tincture of Opium, Liquid Laudanum, Theriaca castel'tis, Alcohol cum Opio, Tinctura Thebæica, Tinctura Sedati'va. (Opii pulv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$, alcohol dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Ph. U. S.) Nineteen minims contain about one grain of opium. Properties, those of opium. Dose, gr. xx to lx and more. By macerating the drugs remaining after making the Tinctura Opii in a solution of Tartaric Acid, a solution is obtained, which is said to be devoid of the exciting and constipating properties of the tincture of opium. Gray calls it *Haden's Liqueur Opii Sedati'va*.

TINCTURA OPII ACETATA, Ac'etated Tincture of Opium. (Opii $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$; aceti, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$; alcohol. Oss. Rub the opium with the vinegar; add the alcohol, and having macerated for 14 days, express and filter. Ph. U. S.) Twenty drops are equivalent to a grain of opium.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA, Ammoniated Tincture of Opium, *Edinburg's Paregoric Elixir*. (*Flor. benz.*, croci, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, opii $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, ol anisi $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, alcohol. ammoniat. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$. Digest. Ph. E.) $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ contains one grain of opium. Used like the Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA, Tinctura camphoræ composita—*t. Plumbosa*, Liqueur plumbi subacetatis dilutus.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ, *T. Quassia excel'sa*, Tincture of Quassia. (*Quassia rasur.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Ph. U. S.) It may also be prepared by displacement. Tonic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA QUININÆ SULPHATIS, Tincture of Sulphate of Quinia. (*Sulphate of Quinia*, gr. vj; alcohol. (.847) $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. M.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$, in the day.

A Tinctura Cincho'nia Sulpha'tis may be made in a similar manner.

TINCTURA RHABBARBARI, Tinctura rhei—*t. Rhabbarbari vinosæ*, Vinum rhei palmati.

TINCTURA RHEI, *T. Rhabarb'ari*, *T. Rhabbarbari spiritu'osa*, *T. Rhei*, *T. Rhei palma'ti*, Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei*, contus. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, cardam. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Stomachic or purgative, according to the dose employed:

$\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, as a stomachic; $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, as a purgative.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA, *T. Rhabbarbari composita*, Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei rad. concis.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, glycyrrhis. rad. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, singib. rad. concis., croci stigmat. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, aqua $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, ep. ten. Oj. Ph. L.) Properties same as the last.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES, Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes, Elixir sacrum. (*Rhei concis.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$, aloes, pulv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, cardam. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Ph. U. S.) Properties like the last.

Rymer's Cardiac Tincture consists of an infusion of Capsicum, Camphor, Cardamom seeds, Rhubarb, Aloes and Castor in Proof Spirit, with a very small quantity of Sulphuric Acid.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ, Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian, Tinctura Rhei Amara. (*Rhei* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, gentian. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express and filter. Ph. U. S.) It may also be prepared by displacement. Properties same as the last.

TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ, Tincture of Rhubarb and Senna, *Warner's Gout Cordial*. (*Rhei* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, senna, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, coriandr. cont., fœnicul. cont. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$, santal. rasur. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, croci ext. glycyrrhis. rad. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, urar. passar. acinis exemptis, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days; express and filter. Ph. U. S.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA RHEI, Tinctura rhei—*t. Rhei amara*, Tinctura rhei et gentianæ—*t. Sacra*, Vinum aloes.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ, Tincture of Blood-root. (*Sanguinar.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Ph. U. S.) It may also be prepared by displacement. Dose, 30 to 60 drops.

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA, Linimentum saponis—*t. Saponis et opii*, Linimentum saponis et opii.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ, Tincture of Squill. (*Scilla* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be made by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. xv to lx.

TINCTURA SEDATIVA, Tinctura opii.
TINCTURA SENNÆ, *T. Sennæ Composita*, Elixir Salu'tis, *Duffy's Elixir*, Tincture of Senna. (*Senna fol.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, carui sem. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, cardam. sem. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$, uvarum passarum demptis acinis, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$, ep. ten. Oij. Ph. L. & D.) Stomachic, carminative and cathartic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURÆ SENNÆ ET JALAPÆ, Tincture of Senna and Jalap. (*Senna* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, jalap. pulv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$, coriandr. cont., carui cont., $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, cardam. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, saccâ. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Ph. U. S.) It may also be prepared by displacement. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ, *T. S. Virginia'na*, *T. Aristolochi'æ Serpentaria*, Tincture of Snake-root. (*Rad. serpent.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Ph. U. S.) It may also be prepared by displacement. Tonic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA STOMACHICA, Tinctura cardamomi composita.

TINCTURA STRAMONII, Tincture of Stramonium. (*Stramon. sem.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$, alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Ph. U. S.) It may also be prepared by displacement. Dose, ten to twenty minims.

TINCTURA STRYCHNINÆ, Tincture of Strychnin. (Alcohol. s. g. .837, Oj, strychninæ gr. ij.) Dose, 6 drops to 24. Properties, those of strychnin.

TINCTURA SEU ALCOHOL SULPHURICO-ÆTHEREUS FERRI, *Gutta nervi'na*, Liqueur Anodynus *Martia'tis*, Alcohol æthereus ferri'vus, Nap'h'tha

Vitrioli Martialis, Solutio Muriatis ferriæ æthereæ, Spiritus sulphurico-æthereus martialis, Tinctura nerei-na Halensis, T. Tonico-nervi-na Halensis, Tinctura auriæ, T. nervina Bestucheffii, T. nervino-tonica (Lamotte's), T. æthereæ ferri, Ether Martialis, De La Motte's Golden Drops, Bestucheff's Nervous Tincture, Elixir d'Or de M. le Général De La Motte. An ethereal solution of muriate of iron. It is much used in gout, hypochondriasis, &c.

TINCTURA SULPHURIS VOLATILIS, Liquor fumans Boylei — t. Thebaica, Tinctura opii, Vinum opii.

TINCTURA TOLUIPERÆ BAL'SAMI, Tincture of Balsam of Tolu, *T. Bal'sami Toluta'ni, T. Toluta'ni*, (Ph. U. S., 1842.) *T. Toluta'na*, Ph. U. S., 1851), (*Bals. Tolutan. ℥ij, alcohol Oij.*) Reputed to be expectorant and corroborant. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j, or more.

TINCTURA TONICA NERVINA HALENSIS, Alcohol (sua Tinctura) sulphurico-æthereus ferri.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ, Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerian. cont. ℥iv, alcohol dilut. Oij.*) Macerate for 14 days, express, and strain. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA, Ammoniated or Volatile Tincture of Valerian, *T. Valerianæ Volatilis*. (*Valerianæ cont. ℥iv, sp. ammon. arom. Oij.*) Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be made by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Like the former. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

TINCTURA VERA'TRI, *T. Veratri albi, Tincture of White Hellebore.* (*Rad. veratri alb. cont. ℥viiij, alcohol dilut. Oijss. Ph. E.*) Emetic and cathartic; but not very manageable. Dose, gtt. v to x.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS, *T. Amo'mi Zingiberis, Tincture of Ginger.* (*Zingib. cont. ℥viiij, alcohol. Oij.*) Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be made by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON, Tinctura ferri acetatis — t. of Aconite, Tinctura aconiti — t. of Aconite root, Tinctura aconiti radiceis — t. of Balsam of Tolu, Tinctura toluiferæ balsami — t. of Bark, Tinctura cinchonæ — t. of Bark, ammoniated, Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata — t. of Bark, compound, Tinctura cinchonæ composita — t. of Bark, Huxham's, Tinctura cinchonæ composita — t. of Bark, volatile, Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata — t. of Belladonna, Tinctura belladonnæ — t. Bestucheff's, see Tinctura ferri muriatis — t. of Blistering Fly, Tinctura cantharidis — t. Cardiac, Rymar's, Tinctura rhei et aloes — t. of Colchicum seeds, Tinctura colchici — t. of Colombo, Tinctura Calumbæ — t. of Cubebs, Tinctura cubebæ — t. of Galls, Tinctura gallarum — t. of Ginger, Tinctura zingiberis — t. for the Gout, Dr. Wilson's, see Colchicum autumnale — t. Hatfield's, see Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata — t. of Hellebore, white, Tinctura veratri — t. of Hemlock, Tinctura conii maculati — t. of Henbane, Tinctura hyoscyami — t. of Hops, Tinctura humuli — t. of Iodine, compound, Tinctura iodini composita — t. of Iron, ammoniated, Tinctura ferri ammoniata — t. of Iron, muriated, Tinctura ferri muriatis — t. Klafroth's, see Tinctura ferri muriatis — t. of Lobelia, Tinctura lobeliæ — t. of Ludwig, see Ferrum tartarizatum — t. of Lupuline, Tinctura lupulinæ — t. of Musk, Tinctura moschi — t. Nervous, Bestucheff's, Tinctura seu alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri — t. of Oil of Peppermint, Tinctura Olei menthæ piperitæ — t. of Oil of Spearmint, Tinctura olei menthæ viridis — t. of Opium, acetated, Tinctura opii acetata — t. of Orange-peel, Tinctura aurantii — t. of Rhatany, Tinctura kramerii — t. of Rhubarb, Tinctura

rhei — t. of Rhubarb and aloes, Tinctura rhei et aloes — t. of Rhubarb and gentian, Tinctura rhei et gentianæ — t. of Rhubarb and senna, Tinctura rhei et sennæ — t. of Saffron, Tinctura croci — t. of Saffron, compound, Tinctura de croco composita — t. of Senna and jalap, Tinctura sennæ et jalapæ — t. of Snakeroot, Tinctura serpentaria — t. of Soap, camphorated, Linimentum saponis — t. of Spanish Fly, Tinctura cantharidis — t. of Squill, Tinctura scillæ — t. of Steel, Tinctura ferri chlo ridi — t. Stomach, Tinctura cardamomi composita — t. of Stramonium, Tinctura stramonii — t. for the Teeth, Greenough's, see Spiritus armoracii compositus — t. Toothach, Tinctura antidontalgica — t. of Wormwood, compound, Tinctura ab sinthii composita.

TINDER, Boletus ignarius.

TINEA, Porrigo — t. Faciei, Porrigo larvalis — t. Favosa, Porrigo favosa — t. Ficosa, Porrigo acutata — t. Furfuracea, Porrigo furfurans — t. Granulata, Porrigo scutulata, Porrigo lupinosa — t. Lactea, Porrigo larvalis — t. Lupina, Porrigo lupinosa — t. Mucosa, Porrigo lupinosa — t. Porriginosa, Porrigo furfurans — t. Tonsura, Porrigo decalvans.

TINKER'S WEED, Triosteum.

TINKLING, METALLIC, Tintement métallique.

TINNIMENTUM METALLICUM, Tintement métallique.

TINNITUS AURIUM, Fluctuatio seu Sorditus aurium, Paracusis imaginaria, Sauris aurium, Ote'chus, Syringus, Syringus. Sibilus aurium, S. clangens, Strepitus seu Sibilus aurium, Echos, Enche'ma, Bombus, Murus 'ringing of the ears,' from tinnire, 'to ring (F.) Tintement, Tintouin, Bourdonnement, Bruissement. An imaginary sound, like the ringing of a bell, the noise of wind, the murmur of water, &c. heard in health and in sickness. It is, often, an accompaniment of cerebral disorder.

TINTEMENT, Tinnitus aurium — t. Bellain T. métallique.

TINTEMENT MÉTALLIQUE (F.). Tintement bullaire, Tinnimentum metallicum, Cœlesthoscop'icus, Metallic Respiration, Metallic Voice, Metallic Tinkling. A particular noise heard by the stethoscope when applied to the chest, and which, according to Laënnec, resembles that caused by striking glass, metal, or porcelain, with a pin; but is, perhaps, more like the sound of the keys of a musical snuff-box. The tintement métallique or metallic tinkling is heard on causing the patient to speak or breathe but is more distinct when he coughs. When the phenomenon is not so strongly marked, it produces only the metallic resonance. The 'metallic tinkling,' is a pathognomonic symptom of a communication between the bronchia and cavity of the chest; in other words, of Pneumothorax.

TINTINABULUM, Uvula.

TINTOUIN, Tinnitus aurium.

TIPSARIA, Decoctum hordei.

TIRE-BALLE, Forceps (bullet.)

TIRE-FOND, (F.) A surgical instrument formerly used to elevate the piece of bone raised off by the trephine.

TIRE-PUS, Pyulcon.

TIRE-TÊTE, (F.) A name given to different instruments used for extracting the head of the child when left in the uterus, and in certain cases of difficult labour. The crochets is one of these, as well as the Tire-tête à baseule of Levras, &c.

TIRES, Milk sickness.

TISANE, Pti'sana or Pti'sana, Pisonis, from πτισαν, 'pearl barley,' itself from πτισαν, 'libercortiente.' A name given to aqueous medicines containing but little, if any, medicinal agent.

The ancients gave the name particularly to the decoction of barley.

TISANE COMMUNE, Decoctum hordei.

TISIC, Phthisis.

TISICAL, Phthisicus.

TISSU, Tissue — *t. Accidental*, see Accidental, and Tissue, accidental — *t. Cavernous*, Cavernous texture — *t. Celluleux des os*, Cancelli — *t. Inodulaire*, Tissue, inodular — *t. Lardacé*, see Lardaceous — *t. Spongoïde*, Spongoid tissue.

TISSUE, *Textus*, *Tela*, (F.) *Tissu*. By this term, in anatomy, is meant the various parts, which, by their union, form the organs; and are, as it were, their anatomical elements. Histological anatomy is the anatomy of the tissues, which are the seat of the investigations of the pathological anatomist. The best division, indeed, of diseases would be according to the tissues mainly implicated. For the elementary tissues, see Fibre. The compound tissues, which, by associating or combining variously, form every organ of the body, have been variously classed: but every division is imperfect and liable to objection. The following, by Messrs. Todd and Bowman, is one of the most recent.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE TISSUES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

		<i>Examples.</i>
1. Simple membrane, homogeneous, or nearly so, employed alone, or in the formation of compound membranes.	}	Posterior layer of the cornea.—Capsule of the lens.—Sarcolemma of muscle, &c.
2. Filamentous Tissues, the elements of which are real or apparent filaments.		White and yellow fibrous tissues.—Areolar tissue.
3. Compound membranes, composed of simple membrane and a layer of cells of various forms, (epithelium or epidermis,) or of areolar tissue and epithelium.	}	Mucous membrane.—Skin.—True or secreting glands.—Serous and synovial membranes.
4. Tissues which retain the primitive areolar structure as their permanent character.		Adipose tissue.—Cartilage.—Gray nervous matter.
5. Sclerous or hard tissue.		Bone.—Teeth.
6. Compound tissues.		
a. Composed of tubes of homogeneous membrane containing a peculiar substance.	}	Muscle.—Nerve.
b. Composed of white fibrous tissues and cartilage.		Fibro-cartilage.

TISSUE, ACCIDENTAL or **ADVENTITIOUS**, consists of every substance—foreign to the primitive organization of the economy, but yet organized and living—which may be developed in the anterior or at the surface of organs. Laënnec divides the accidental tissues into two sections: 1. Those that resemble others in the animal economy, or *analogous accidental tissues*; and, 2. Those that have nothing analogous in the body, and which are always the result of a morbid process—the *heterologous* or *heteroclitic accidental tissues*. To the first class belong, ossifications: accidental fibrous, fibro-cartilaginous, cartilaginous, areolar, and corneous tissues; hairs; the serous membranes of certain encysted tumours; the mucous membranes of fistulous canals, and accidental synovial membranes. To the second belong tubercles, scirrh, melanosis, &c.

TISSUE, AREOLAR, Cellular tissue.

TISSUE, CARTILAGINOUS, *Hymenochondroïdes* seu *Hymenochondroïdes* (*Textura seu Tela*.)

TISSUE, CRIBRIFORM, Cellular tissue — *t. Fibrous*, see Fibrous — *t. Filamentous*, Cellular tissue.

TISSUE, INODULAR, *Tela inodularis*, (F.) *Inodule*, *Tissu inodulaire*. A name given by Delpech to an accidental fibrous tissue developed in suppurating wounds, which is the principal agent in cicatrization. It has, at first, the appearance of a reddish cellulo-fibrous layer; but soon loses

its vascularity; and its fibres, which pass in all directions, become of a dull white colour, and of a consistence and hardness, that may be compared to those of the strongest articular ligaments. It is well seen in the cicatrix left after burns.

TISSUE, LAMINATED, Cellular tissue — *t. Ligamentous*, Desmoid tissue — *t. Mucous*, Cellular tissue — *t. Porous*, Cellular tissue — *t. Reticulated*, Cellular tissue.

TIT, Nipple.

TITHENE, Nurse.

TITHYMALUS CYPARISSA, Euphorbia cyparissias — *t. Lathyris*, Euphorbia lathyris — *t. Latifolius*, Euphorbia lathyris — *t. Palustris*, Euphorbia palustris — *t. Paralias*, Euphorbia paralias.

TITILLAMENTUM, Gargarism.

TITILLATION, Tickling.

TITTHE, Nipple.

TITTHION, Nipple.

TITTHIS, Nipple.

TITTHOS, Mamma, Nipple.

TITUBANTIA, Bredowillement.

TITUBATIO, Fidgets, Vacillatio.

TO-AND-FRO-SOUND, *Bruit de frottement*.

TOAD-FLAX, Antirrhinum linaria — *t. f. Bastard*, Comandra umbellata.

TOAST-WATER, *Aqua tostæ panis*. Toast well half a slice of a stale quartern loaf; put it into a pitcher, and pour over it a quart of water. After two hours, decant the water from the bread. It is a common drink in febrile affections.

TOBACCO, *Nicotiana tabacum* — *t. English*, *Nicotiana rustica* — *t. Indian*, *Lobelia inflata* — *t. Poison*, *Hyoscyamus niger* — *t. Wild*, *Lobelia inflata*.

TOCETOS, Parturition.

TOCODOMYCODORITIS MALIGNA VAGINALIS, Colpocæe puerperarum.

TOCOLOGY, Obstetrics.

TOCOS, Parturition.

TODDY TREE, Mamei.

TOE, *Digitus pedis*.

TOEPLITZ, see Toplitz.

TOFUS, Tophus.

TOILE D'ARAIGNEE, *Aranæa tela* — *t. Choroidienne*, see Choroid — *t. de Gaultier*, *Sparadrappum Galteri*.

TOKAS, Puerpera.

TOKOLOGY, Obstetrics.

TOLA, Tonsil.

TOLERANCE, *Tolerantia*; from *tolerare*, 'to bear.' The power of bearing. A word used by the Italian school of Rasori, to signify the power of bearing large doses of certain potent remedies, as tartrate of antimony and potassa. See Centro-stimulus.

TOLES, Tonsil.

TOLIUM, Tonsil.

TOLLES, Tonsil.

TOLLUM, Tonsil.

TOLUIF'ERA BAL'SAMUM, *Myroxylon Toluiferum*. Family, Terebinthaceæ. Ser. Syst. Decandria Monogynia. The name of the tree which affords the *Balsam of Tolu*, *Balsamum Tolutanum*, *Tolutanum*, *Tolui'era Balsami Balsamum*, *Goac'anas*, *Red Balsam of Peru*, (F.) *Baume de Tolu*, *B. de Carthagène*. It has a very fragrant odour, and warm, sweetish taste; is thick, and of a reddish-yellow colour. It is stimulant and expectorant, (?) and is used in coughs. It is chiefly, however, employed on account of its flavour.

TOLUTANUM, see Toluifera balsamum.

TOMATA, *Solanum lycopersicum*.

TOME, *Tom'us*, *τομή*, *τομή*, 'incision.' A common suffix, as in *Lithotomy*, *Bronchotomy*, &c.

TOME, Cut, Incision.

TOMEION, Knife.

TOMENTUM CEREBRI, from tomentum, 'a flock of wool.' The infinite number of small vessels which pass between the pia mater and convolutions of the brain. They enter the substance of the brain at right angles.

TOMEUS, Knife.

TOMIS, Scissors.

TOMOTOCIA, Cæsarean section.

TONE, Tonus, from τεινω, 'I stretch.' The state of tension or firmness proper to each organic tissue. It is the effect of tonicity.

TONE, Elasticity.

TONGA, see Datura sanguinea.

TONGRES, MINERAL WATERS OF. The town of Tongres is about a league from Maestricht in the Low Countries. The springs, of which there are several, are chalybeate, containing carbonates of iron and magnesia.

TONGUE, Sax. Tuno, (D.) Tong, Lingua, Glossa, Glotta, (F.) Langue. The tongue is a muscular, symmetrical, and very mobile organ; situate in the mouth, from the os hyoides and epiglottis to the incisor teeth. Its particular use is, to procure the sensation of savours; and it aids in the acts of sucking, mastication, deglutition, pronunciation, and exspuition. It has the shape of a pyramid, flattened above and below; rounded at its angles, and terminated anteriorly, by a blunt point. Its upper surface, called the *dorsum*, is free, flat, and divided into two portions by a median furrow, *lin'ea media'na*; at the posterior extremity of which is the *foramen cæcum* or *Fora'men of Morgagni*. The inferior surface is free, and covered by the mucous membrane on its anterior third and sides: but behind and in the middle it is attached to the lower jaw by means of the *genio-glossus*; and to the hyoides by the *hyoglossus*. Its margins are rounded; thick behind, thinner anteriorly. Its tip, or point, or dental extremity is rounded and free:—the root, base, or hyoid extremity, *Radix linguæ*, is continuous with the epiglottis and velum palati. It is very thick at the foramen cæcum; but thinner as it approaches the hyoid bone. The tongue is composed of muscles, and covered by a mucous membrane—*Periglottis, Involucrum linguæ, Membra'na seu Tu'nica vaginalis seu Cutis seu Epider'mis seu Tunica seu Involucrum mucosum seu Crusta villosa linguæ*—which forms also the frænum beneath the tongue. On this membrane are seen the different papillæ. The nerves of the organ proceed from the inferior maxillary, glosso-pharyngeal and hyoglossal. The first and second are connected with taste; the last with the motions of the organ. Some recent observers, however, consider the glosso-pharyngeal to be the special nerve of gustation. The arteries are the *lingual*, from the external carotid; and the *palatine* and *tonsillar*, from the labial. The veins are the *superficialis linguæ, ranina, lingualis, and submentalis*. They open into those of the pharynx and larynx. Its lymphatic vessels pass into ganglia, situate at the edge of the hyoglossi muscles.

TONGUE, BLACK. A fever which prevailed in the western States in the winter of 1842-3; probably typhoid fever. According to some, an epidemic erysipelas.

TONGUE, HERNIA OF THE, Glossocele—t. Inflammation of the, *Glossitis*—t. Red, fever, see Typhus—t. Scraper, *Cure-langue*—t. Tie, see Ankyloglossum.

TONIC, Ton'icus. Same etymon as *Tone*. Relating to tone.

Tonic, Ton'icus, Tono'nicus, Antasthen'icus, (F.) Tonique, Fortifiant, in Therapeutics, means a

medicine, which has the power of exciting slowly, and by insensible degrees, the organic actions of the different systems of the animal economy, and of augmenting their strength in a durable manner. Bitter, vegetable substances which are not associated with an acrid or narcotic principle; preparations of iron; cold water, &c., act as tonics. They are also called *Comfortan'tia, Comfortati'va, Corroboran'tia, Confirman'tia, Roboran'tia, &c.*

The following are the chief Tonics:—*Acidum Arseniosum, Acidum Nitricum, Acidum Sulphuricum, Argenti Nitras, Bismuthi Subnitras, Carbo Ligni, Cascarilla, Cinchona, Cinchonia, Colomba, Cornus Florida, Cupri Acetas, Cupri Sulphas, Cuprum ammoniatum, Cusparia, Eupatorium perfoliatum, Ferri Preparata, Gentiana, Liriodendron, Lupulina, Piperina, Prunus Virginiana, Quassia, Quinia, Salix, Salicina, Serpentaria, Zinci preparata; Aquæ minerales acidulæ et ferruginæ, Mental Tonics, (Confidence; Hope, Amusement.)*

TONIC POWER, Irritability.

TONIC SPASM, Spasmus ton'icus, Convulsio tonica, Conductio, Spas'ticus, Tonus, Ento'mia, Entasia, Enta'ria. A rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, as in trismus, tetanus, &c. See Tetanus and Spasm.

TONICITY, Tonic'itas. The faculty that determines the general tone of the solids. Excessive tonicity causes *erethism* or *crispness*; deficient tonicity, *atony* or *weakness*. Tonicity has been used in the same sense as irritability.

TONIQUE, Tonic.

TONOS, Tonic spasm—t. Trismus, Trismus.

TONOTICUS, Tonic.

TONSIL, Tonsil'la, Amygdala, Pariak'mia, Parist'hium, Amphibranchium, Glan'dula colli, Tola, Tolles, Tolca, To'lium, Tollum, Spongia, Antia, Pl. Anti'ades, Almond of the ear, Almond of the throat, (F.) Amygdale, Tonsille. An ovoid collection of follicles, about half an inch in length, similar in shape to an almond, and situate, on each side, between the pillars of the velum palati. The inner surface, projecting into the isthmus of the throat, is covered by the mucous membrane, in which are the orifices of a dozen cells, whence a transparent, viscid mucus oozes on pressure. This mucus is destined to facilitate deglutition, by lubricating the isthmus faucium; and is forced out during the passage of the alimentary bolus.

TONSILLÆ PESTILENTES, Cyanache maligna.

TONSILLARUM GANGRÆNA, Cyanache maligna.

TONSILLE, Tonsil.

TONSILLITIC, Tonsillit'icus. Belonging or relating to the tonsils; as the 'tonsillitic branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.'

TONSILLITIS, Cyanache tonsillaris.

TONSORIUS CULTER, Razor.

TOOTH, Sax. Coþ, Dens, Odous, (F.) Dent. The teeth, *Dentes, Mord'ices*, are small, hard bones, fixed in the alveoli of each jaw, and serving to lay hold of, and to cut, tear, and triturate alimentary substances. True teeth are found only in man, the mammalia, reptiles, and fish. The teeth have, in general, the shape of an irregular cone, the base of which is towards the interior of the mouth; and the apex, single or divided, towards the bottom of the alveoli. Each tooth has a part situate out of the alveoles, and covered by a vitriform substance. This part is called the *crown* or *coro'na*. It is bounded by a narrower portion, called the *cervix*, (F.) *collet*, which separates it from the portion in the alveolus—the *fang* or *root*, (F.) *racine*. In the adult, the teeth are 32 in number; 16 to each jaw:

these consist of 4 *incisors*, 2 *canine*, 4 *bicuspidati*, and 6 *molares*. (See these various terms.) The teeth enclose a vascular and nervous pulp, in a central cavity, *Cavitas Pulpa*, *Cavum Dentis*, *Antrum dentale*. They are formed of a very hard, compact tissue; and the corona is covered by a vitreous substance called *Enamel*. The incisor and canine teeth are developed by a single point of ossification; the lesser molares, by two; and the larger, by four or five. See *Dentition*. Researches by Retzius, Müller and others, have led them to believe that the ivory of the tooth or *Dentine*, *Substantia ossea* of Malpighi, *proper tooth substance, bone of the tooth, osseous substance of tooth, tooth bone*, consists of tubular fibres, which contain organic deposits of calcareous salts; and of intertubular substance, in which are observed corpuscles or osseous cells of the tooth, called by Professor Owen *calcigerous cells*, which also contain earthy salts. At the part where the enamel terminates at the cervix of the tooth, the *crusta petrosa*, *cementum* or *cortical substance*, commences in an extremely thin stratum, passes down and gradually increases in thickness towards the extremity of the root, where it is generally the thickest. It is said by Nasmyth to have been traced on the enamel, and Purkinje and Fränkel thought that it lined the *cavitas pulpæ*. They gave it the name *Substantia osteoidea*. It is the *material tartaræ* of Malpighi. It has been found, however, that the hard substance deposited on the inner surface of the dentine, at the age of twenty years or later, and which encroaches on the cavity, has a distinct structure from the cement, and resembles in part dentine, and in part bone. It is the *horny substance* of Blumenbach, the *osteodentine* of Owen, and the *secondary dentine* of Tomes. In the compound teeth of the herbivorous animal, a deposition is found on the surface of the enamel, which has been called *cementum*. Müller, however, regards it to be a deposit from the salts and the saliva, and to be essentially the same as what is called tartar in the human subject.

TOOTH-ACH, *Odontalgia*—t. Bone, see *Tooth*—t. Bush, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*—t. Tree, *Aralia spinosa*, *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*.

TOOTH EDGE, *Agacement des dents*, *Hæmodia*—t. Paste, *Dentifricium*—t. Rash, *Strophulus*—t. Shell, dog-like, *Dentalium*.

TOPHACEOUS CONCRETION, *Tophus*.

TOPHUS, *Tofus*, *Osteocephalus*, *Tophæceous Concretion*. A collection of hard, calcareous matter, which forms, particularly, at the surface of joints affected with gout; (see *Calculi*, *arthritic*), and occasionally, in the interior of organs, around the teeth, &c. It likewise meant gravel and chalaza.

TOPIC, *Topical*, *Topicus*. A local application; (F.) *Topique*. See *Local*.

TOPICUS, *Local*.

TOPINARIA, *Talpa*.

TOPIQUE, *Topic*.

TÖPLITZ or TEPLITZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. Töpfitz is a town of Bohemia, celebrated for its numerous thermal springs. The water contains chloride of sodium, carbonate, and sulphate of soda; and carbonates of lime and iron, &c. Temp. 114° to 122° Fahr.

TOPLITZ, *Töpfitz*.

TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY, see *Anatomy*.

TORCULAR, *Tourniquet*.

TORCULAR HEROPH'ILL, *The Press of Herophyllus*, *Lechenion*, *Lenon*, *Lenum*, *Fourth Sinus*, (F.) *Confluent des Sinus*, *Pressoir d'Hérophile*. A smooth and polished cavity, of irregular shape, in which several sinuses of the dura mater meet.

It is situated before the internal occipital protuberance, at the union of the three great duplicatures of the dura mater. It has six openings into it:—one above, that of the superior longitudinal sinus; two below, answering to the occipital sinuses; one anterior, belonging to the straight sinus; and two lateral, and very broad, which lead into the lateral sinuses; and convey from the cavity the blood that has been poured into it by the others.

TORCULUM, *Tourniquet*.

TORDYLIUM, *T. Officinale*, *Seculi Creticum* seu *Montanum*, (F.) *Séseli de Crète*. *Family*, *Umbelliferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. The seeds and roots of this Southern European plant are considered carminative and diuretic. They enter into the theriaca.

TORONIA ASIATICA, *Cela-dolo*. A small Malabar plant, the juice of whose leaves, sweetened with sugar, is said to cure gonorrhœa.

TORMENTIL, *Geranium maculatum*, *Tormentilla*.

TORMENTIL'LA, *T. erecta* seu *sylvestris* seu *officina'lis* seu *tuberosa*, *Fragaria tormentilla officina'lis*, *Potentilla tormentilla*, *Common Tormentil*, *Upright Sepsfoil*, *Heptaphyllum*, *Convolvula rubra*, (F.) *Tormentille*. *Family*, *Rosaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Icosandria Polygynia*. The root has a slightly aromatic odour; and austere, styptic taste. It is astringent. Dose, of the powder, gr. x to ℥j.

TORMENTUM, *Plcus*, *Intussusceptio*.

TORMINA, *Strophos*, *Catall'gia*, *Encatall'gia*, *Anile'ma*, *Anile'sis*, *Gripes*, *Multigrubs*, (F.) *Tranchées*. Acute colicky pains. *Dysentery*.

TORMINA CELSI, *Dysentery*—t. *Parturientium*, *Pains*, *labour*—t. *Post partum*, see *Pains*, *labour*.

TORNACULUM, *Tourniquet*.

TOROSITAS, *Corpulentia carno'sa*, *Habitus athlet'icus*. Muscular strength; from *torosus*, 'brawny,'—*tori*, 'brawn.'

TOROSUS, *Muscular*.

TORPEDO, *Narcosis*.

TORPEFACTIO UNIVERSALIS, *Holnarcosis*.

TORPID, *Torpidus*, (F.) *Engourdi*; from *torpeo*, 'I am benumbed.' Numb. Incapable of exertion and of feeling. Dull, stupid, inactive.

TORPIDITAS, *Torpor*.

TORPIDUS, *Narcotized*, *Torpid*.

TORPOR, *Torpiditas*, *Noth'rotes*, *Parap'isie experts*, (F.) *Engourdissement*, from *torpere*, 'to be numbed.' State of a part which becomes numb, and almost incapable of motion. *Torpor*, *Torpidity*, *Torpidness*, *Torpidude* are also applied to a debilitated, sluggish condition of a part or of the whole of the body; *Aërgia*, (F.) *Accablement*.

TORPOR, *Narcosis*—t. of the *Colon*, see *Colon*, *torpor* of the—t. *Intestinorum*, *Constipation*—t. *Soporificus*, *Nocar*.

TORQUAY. A town in Devonshire, England, which, on account of the mildness of its climate, and its sheltered situation from the bleaker winds, is a frequent retreat for the phthisical invalid.

TOR'SION, *Torsio*. The act of twisting. Torsion of the extremities of bleeding vessels, *Angio'trophé*, until the blood ceases to flow, is sometimes used to arrest hemorrhage from divided vessels.

TORTELE, *Erysimum*.

TORTICOLLIS, *Obstip'itas*, *Caput obstipum*, *Obstipa cervix*, *Obstip'itas capitis* seu *Colli*, *Collum obstipum*, *Trachel'agra*, *Enta'sia Loxia*, *Lox'ias*, *Cephalox'ia*, *Ancylode're*, *Ancylode'ria*, *Rhabdoerna*, *Auchenorrh'euma*, *Rheumatismus colli*, *Rh. Cervic'is*, *Stiffneck*, *Wryneck*; from *torquere*, *tortum*, 'to twist,' and *collum*, 'the neck.'

A variety of rheumatism, seated in the muscles of the neck, which prevents the motion of the head, and causes the patient to hold it inclined to the side affected. It is, commonly, of short duration; usually disappearing in a few days. Bube-faciants are the best topical applications. The term is also applied to permanent contraction of the muscles of the neck, which causes the head to be held to one side. The remedy is the division of the contracted muscles.

TORTOISE, FRESHWATER, GREAT, *Hydraspis expansa*.

TORTUE, Testudo.

TORTURA ORIS, Canine laugh, Neuralgia faciei—*t. Oris paralytica* Linnæi, Paralysis, Bell's.

TORULA CEREVISIÆ, *Saccharomyces seu Mycoderma cerevisia*, *Cryptococcus fermentum*, Yeast plant. One of the simplest forms of vegetation, capable, under favourable circumstances, of vegetating rapidly, and assisting in producing the fermentation of saccharine substances. The plant has been found in vomited fluids, and in *æscæ*.

TORULUS GLANDIS, Crown of the glans.

TORUS, Muscle—*t. Manûs*, Metacarpus.

TOTA BONA, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

TOTUM CARNOSUM, Pancreas.

TOUCH, *Tactus*, *Tactio*, *Hapthê*, *Hapsis*, *Tactio*, *Palpatio*, (*F.*) *Toucher*. One of the five senses, and that which makes known to us the palpable qualities of bodies, such as their consistence, quality, &c. It is seated, particularly, in the hands; and differs from tact in being active.

TOUCH-ME-NOT, *Impatiens fulva*.

TOUCH, ROYAL. It was at one time almost universally believed, in England, that the royal touch would remove *Scrofula* or *King's Evil*, (as it was thence called.) This superstition is now entirely exploded. Edward, the Confessor, was the first English king who touched for the Evil.

TOUCHER, *Esaphe*, Touch.

TOUCHWOOD, *Boletus ignarius*.

TOUR DE MAÎTRE, *Coup de maître*.

TOURBILLON VASCULAIRE, *Vasa vasorum*.

TOURNESOL, *Heliotropium Europæum*.

TOURNIOLE, Paronychia.

TOURNIQUET, *Torcular*, *Torculum*, *Toraculum*, *Prælium*, *Prælium*, *Prælium* seu *Prælium arteriale*, *Verticillium*, *Fascia torquitis*, from (*F.*) *tourner*, 'to turn.' A surgical instrument for stopping the course of blood in the limbs, by exerting a strong compression upon the principal artery. It was invented by a French surgeon, Morel, in the middle of the 17th century; and was modified subsequently, by Nuck, Verduc, Monro, Petit, and Louis. It is used to suspend, for a time, the circulation in a limb, during great operations; to arrest arterial hemorrhage in cases of wounds; to compress certain aneurismal and other tumours, &c.

TOUS-LES-MOIS, *Amylum canna'centm*. A fecula obtained from the root of *Canna coccin'ea*. It resembles potato starch, and may be substituted for arrow-root. It is obtained from St. Kitts.

TOUTE BONNE, *Salvia sclarea*.

TOUTE ÉPICE, see *Myrtus pimenta*—*t. Saine*, *Sanicula*.

TOUX, Tussis—*t. Blene*, Pertussis—*t. Bronchique*, Bronchial cough, Cough, tubal—*t. Cavernuse*, see Cavernous respiration—*t. Convulsive*, Pertussis—*t. Quinteuse*, Pertussis—*t. Tubaire*, Bronchial cough, Cough, tubal.

TOXICÆMIA, Toxicohæmia.

TOXICAL, Poisonous.

TOXICATIO, Poisoning.

TOXICODENDRON, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

TOXICOHÆMIA, *Toxicohæmia*, from *toxicon*, 'a poison,' and *hæma*, 'blood.' Poisoning of the blood.—Piorry.

TOXICOL'OGY, *Toxicolog'ia*, from *toxicon*, (itself from *toxos*, 'a bow,') 'a poison,' and *logos*, 'a description.' A treatise on poisons.

TOXICO'SES, (*G.*) *Toxikosen*, from *toxicon*, 'a poison.' A family of diseases, according to the classification of Fuchs, caused by the reception of poisons into the system.

TOXICUM, Poison, Venom.

TRABECULA CEREBRI, *Corpus callosum*—*t. Cordis*, *Columnæ carnea*.

TRABECULÆ SPLENIS, see Spleen—*t. Willisii*, *Chordæ Willisii*.

TRABES CORDIS, *Columnæ carnea*.

TRABS, Penis—*t. Cerebri*, *Corpus callosum*—*t. Medullaris*, *Corpus callosum*.

TRACE, PRIMITIVE, Groove, primitive.

TRACHE'A, (generally, however, accented *Trachea*), *Trachea arteria*, *Bronchæ*, *Aspera arteria*, *Fistula spiritalia*, *F. pulmonalis*, *Canna*, *Syringa*, *Syrinx*; the *Windpipe*, *Throat*, (*F.*) *Trachée artère*, from *traxos*, 'rough,' and *artrios*, 'artery,' composed of *æpæ*, 'air,' and *traxos*, 'to keep.' The trachea is a cylindrical, fibro-cartilaginous and membranous tube, flattened behind, and situate on the median line, before the vertebral column, from the inferior part of the larynx, as far as the third dorsal vertebra. There it divides into two branches, the *bronchæ*, which separate to go to each lung. The trachea, the function of which is to convey air to the lungs during respiration, is composed, 1. Of cartilaginous rings, *Anuli cartilaginei*, *Segmenta cartilaginea*, *Orbes cartilaginei*, incomplete behind; situate one above the other, and kept in situ by a fibrous membrane. 2. Of a mucous membrane, which lines it internally, and contains numerous mucous follicles. 3. Of transverse muscular fibres, not well-marked, which occupy its posterior surface. 4. Of vessels, which proceed from the superior and inferior thyroidal; and, 5. Of nerves, that are given off by the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglia. The breathing tubes of insects are termed *Trachææ*.

TRACHEA ARTERIA, Trachea.

TRACHEÆ, see Trachea.

TRACHEAL, *Trachealis*. Appertaining to the trachea. An epithet applied to respiration as heard through the stethoscope opposite the trachea, larynx, and root of the bronchæ: the air appearing as if sucked in from the cylinder during inspiration, and expelled during expiration.

TRACHEAL GLANDS. Mucous follicles on the posterior surface of the trachea. They are small, flattened ovoid bodies.

TRACHÉE ARTÈRE, Trachea.

TRACHEITIS, Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHELAGRA, Torticollis.

TRACHELIAN, Cervical.

TRACHELISM'US, from *traxelos*, 'the neck.'

A term proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall, for a fancied spasmodic action of the muscles of the neck, which he esteems to be the cause of many morbid phenomena, by inducing compression of the veins of the neck and an impeded return of blood from the head.

TRACHELITIS, Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHELIUM AMERICANUM, *Lobelia cardinalis*.

TRACHÉLO-ATLOIDO-OCCIPITAL, *Ovulus superior capitis*—*t. Atloido-basilare*, *Rectus capitis lateralis*—*t. Basilare*, *Rectus capitis in-*

ternus major — *t. Basilaire, petit, Rectus capitis internus minor.*

TRACHE'LO-DIAPHRAGMAT'IC, *Trachelo-diaphragmaticus*. The fourth pair of cervical nerves, whence the phrenic nerve chiefly arises. — *Chaussier.*

TRACHÉLO-MASTOÏDIEN, Complexus minor — *t. Occipital, Complexus* — *t. Phyma, Bronchocele* — *t. Scapulaire, Levator scapulae.*

TRACHELOS, Collum.

TRACHEOCELE, Bronchocele.

TRACHEOPHONY, Laryngophony.

TRACHEOPHTHISIS, see Phthisis laryngea.

TRACHEORRHAG'IA, *Hæmoptoë* seu *Hæmoptysis laryngea et trachealis*, from *τραχεια*, 'the trachea,' and *ρρυωμι*, 'to break forth.' Hæmorrhage from the trachea.

TRACHEOSTENOS'IS, from *τραχεια*, 'the trachea,' and *στενωσις*, 'contraction.' Contraction or narrowness of the trachea.

TRACHEOTOMY, see Bronchotomy.

TRACHITIS, Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHO'MA, *Aspre'do*, from *τραχος*, 'rough,' *Gran'ular conjunctiva, Gran'ular eyelid*, (F.) *Asperité des Paupières*. A roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids; granular eyelids. A variety of ophthalmia, of which three kinds have been designated: — *T. sabulo'sum*, from sand, &c., getting between the eyelids; *T. carunculo'sum*, *Phadaro'sis, Phadaro'sis, Morum pal'pebræ inter'næ*, from fleshy excrescences; and *T. herpet'iosum*, from hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids. This last is, also, called *Fico'sis*, and *Pal'pebra fico'sa*.

TRACT, OPTIC, see Optic nerves — *t. Respiratory*, see Respiratory tract.

TRACTATIO MANUARIA, Surgery.

TRACTORATION, Perkinism, see Tractors, metallic.

TRACTORS, METAL'LIC. Metallic agents, introduced by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Connecticut, about the end of the last century, to cure diseases. The parts were rubbed with these tractors, and hundreds of thousands of cases were reported to have been cured by the *Tractoration*. The affections, in which they were chiefly used, were local inflammations, and pains in different parts. The good effects were, doubtless, owing to the influence exerted by the mind over the body. The bubble did not exist long. See Perkinism.

TRACTUS INTESTINORUM, Intestinal Tube — *t. Opticus*, see Optic nerves — *t. Respiratorius*, Respiratory tract.

TRACTUS SPIRA'LIS FORAMINULEN'TUS. Minute openings at the base of the modiolus, arranged in a spiral manner, which transmit the filaments of the cochlear nerve. The central canal of the Tractus is longer than the rest, and is called *Tu'bulus centralis mod'iali*.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGIN'ICA, *Spider-wort*; indigenous; *Order*, Commelynaceæ; flowering from May to August. The roots are demulcent.

TRAGACAN'THA, *Gummi Tragacantha, G. Astragal'is Tragacantha, Gum Tragacanth, Gum Dragon*. The concrete juice of the *Astragalus Tragacantha* or *Astragalus Verus*, a native of Persia. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphica Decandria. (F.) *Gomme Adragant, Adragant*. This gum is inodorous; nearly insipid; of a whitish colour; semi-transparent, and striated. It is in thin, vermiform pieces; and does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water. It is demulcent, but is rarely used alone.

TRAGEA AROMATICA, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus.

TRAG'ICUS, *Tragien* (Ch.), from *Tragus*. A small, flat, triangular muscle which almost wholly covers the outer surface of the tragus, arising from its base, and terminating at the top of the eminence.

TRAGIEN, *Tragicus*.

TRAGOMASCHA'LIA, *Tragomas'chali*, from *τραγος*, 'a goat,' and *μασχλη*, 'axilla.' The strong, unpleasant odour of the armpits.

TRAGOPHONIA, Egophony.

TRAGOPO'GON, *Barba hirci*, from *τραγος*, 'a goat,' and *ρωγω*, 'beard.' A genus of plants; *Family*, Cichoraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis. (F.) *Barbe de Bouc*; of which the roots of the *Tragopogon porrifol'ium, Saleisi, Oyster-root*, and the young shoots of the *T. pratens'is, Meadow Saleisi, Common Goat's Beard*, (F.) *Salaisi des prés*, are eaten as food. The root of the latter has been used as a diuretic.

TRAGOSELINUM, *Pimpinella saxifraga* — *t. Angelica, Ligusticum podograria* — *t. Magnum, Pimpinella magna* — *t. Majus, Pimpinella magna* — *t. Saxifraga, Pimpinella magna*.

TRAGUS, *τραγος*, 'a goat,' from its being furnished, in some persons, with hair, like the beard of a goat. *Hircus, Hircus*. A small, flattened, triangular nipple, situated before the meatus auditorius externus, which it appears to conceal. It is covered with hair in old people, whence its name. Also, the peculiar goat-like smell of the axillæ.

TRAGUS MATTHIOLI, *Salsola kali*.

TRAINANSE, *Polygonum aviculare*.

TRAMIS, Perinæum.

TRANÇE, Catalepsy, Ecstasis.

TRANÇÉES, *Tormina* — *t. Uterines, Pains*, after.

TRANSFIGURATIO, Transformation.

TRANSFORMA'TION, *Transforma'tio, Transfigura'tio, Transmuta'tio, Metab'olè*, from *trans*, 'beyond,' and *forma*, 'form.' Change of form.

TRANSFORMATIONS DE TISSU, (F.) The French pathologists designate thus the change that occurs in an organ, the tissue of which becomes similar to that of another organ. The chief transformations are cartilaginous, osseous, and adipous. See Tissue.

TRANSFU'SION, *Transfusio*, from *transfundere* (*trans*, and *fundere*, 'to pour'), 'to pour from one vessel into another.' *Transfusio San'guinis, Cura Medea'na, Methamachym'ia, Hamatometach'ysis, Hamometach'ysis, Diach'ysis, Transplanta'tio med'ica nova, Ohirur'gia transfusoria, Exotichamato'sis*. The act of passing the blood of one animal into the veins of another; an operation which was formerly used to fulfil various therapeutical intentions. It has been revived in cases of uterine hemorrhage; and, apparently, with some success.

The operation can only be performed safely on animals having like kinds of blood. See Globule.

TRANSLATION, Metastasis.

TRANSMUTATIO, Transformation.

TRANSPIRA'TIO, Perspiration — *t. Unilatera, Hemidiaphoresis*.

TRANSPLANTA'TIO, *Metaphyte'ia*. A pretended method of curing diseases, devised by Paracelsus — by making them pass from one individual to another, either animal or vegetable.

TRANSPLANTATIO, *Morioplastice* — *t. Medica nova, Transfusion*.

TRANSPLANTA'TIO DENTIS, *Insi'tio dentis*. The act of transplanting a tooth from one person to another.

TRANSPORT, Delirium.

TRANSPOSITIO, *Metathesis*.

TRANSPOSIT'ION, *Transpositio*, from *trans*, 'over,' and *ponere*, 'to put.' *Metath'esis*. Change of situation.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE VISCERA, *Polype'ria promiscua translati'va*, *Intus inver'sus*, is a congenital vice of conformation, which consists in the viscera being found out of the situations they ordinarily occupy: the heart, for example, being on the right side; the liver on the left, &c.

TRANSUDATIO, *Diapedesis*.

TRANSUDATION, *Transuda'tio*, from *trans*, 'through,' and *sudare*, *sudatum*, 'to sweat.' The passage of a fluid through the tissue of any organ, which may collect in small drops on the opposite surface, or evaporate from it.

TRANSUDATION, *Exosmose*.

TRANSVERSAIRE ÉPINEUX, *Transversalis dorsi*—*t. Épineux du cou*, *Semispinalis colli*—*t. Grêle*, see *Sacro-lumbalis*—*t. Épineux du dos*, *Semi-spinatus dorsi*.

TRANSVERSAL DE LA CONQUE, *Transversalis auris*—*t. du Nez*, *Compressor nasi*—*t. des Orteils*, *Transversus pedis*.

TRANSVERSALIS, *Transverse*.

TRANSVERSA'LIIS ABDOM'INIS, (F.) *Lombo-abdominal*, (Ch.) *Transverse de l'Abdomen*. This muscle is seated, deeply, on the lateral parts of the abdomen. It is flat, thin, and broader before than behind. It is attached, above, to the cartilage of the last true rib, and to those of every false rib; and, below, to the inner lip of the crista of the ilium; to the two outer thirds of the crural arch, and to the upper part of the pubis. Its fibres, moreover, are inserted, behind, by means of broad aponeuroses, into the top of the transverse and spinous processes of the first four lumbar vertebrae; and, before, into the linea alba, and the ensiform cartilage. This muscle, all of whose fibres have a transverse direction, constricts the belly, and diminishes the base of the chest, by drawing inwards the ribs to which it is attached.

TRANSVERSALIS ANTICUS PRIMUS, *Rectus capitis lateralis*—*t. Collateralis colli*, see *Sacro-lumbalis*.

TRANSVERSA'LIIS COLLI, *Transversalis Major colli*, *Portion of the Sacro-spinal* (Ch.), (F.) *Transversaire*. A muscle, seated at the posterior and lateral part of the neck and upper part of the back. It is attached to the transverse processes of the five or six lowest vertebrae of the neck; and to those of the four or five first dorsal. It extends the vertebrae of the neck, and inclines them to its side.

TRANSVERSALIS COLLI, *Semi-spinalis colli*.

TRANSVERSALIS DORSI, *Transverso-spinalis*, *Multifidus Spinae*, *Lumbo-cervical portion of the Spinal* (Ch.), (*Transverso-spinalis Lumborum*, *Transverso-spinalis Dorsi*, *Transverso-spinalis Colli*.) *Musculus sacer*, *Spinales et transversales lumborum*, *Semi-spinalis internus sive Transverso-spinalis colli pars interna* (Winslow), *Lombodorsi-spinal*, &c., (F.) *Transversaire épineux*. This muscle, usually called, by English anatomists, *Multifidus spinae*, and including all the *transverso-spinales*, is situate in the vertebral gutters, extending from the posterior part of the sacrum to the second cervical vertebrae. It is thicker in the neck and loins than in the back and behind the sacrum. Its use is—to straighten the vertebral column, and to impress upon it a slight rotary motion.

TRANSVERSALIS NASI, *Compressor nasæ*.

TRANSVERSARIUS, *Transverse*.

TRANSVERSE, *Transver'sus*, *Transversalis*, *Transverso'rius*, from *trans*, 'over,' and *vertere*, 'to turn.' That which runs across: also, that

which relates to the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

TRANSVERSE ARTERY OF THE FACE, arises from the temporal; passes transversely across the face, in front of the condyle of the lower jaw, and gives its branches to the different muscles of the cheek.

TRANSVERSE FISSURE, see *Liver*—*t. Ligament of the Atlas*, *Annular ligament*.

TRANSVERSE PERINEAL ARTERY, *Urethro-bulbar* (Ch.), is given off from the upper branch of the internal pudic; and passes inwards and forwards above the *transversus perinæi* muscle, as far as the bulb of the urethra, into which it dips, subdividing into numerous branches.

TRANSVERSE PROC'ESSES OF THE VERTEBRÆ, *Diapophyses*, of Owen, (F.) *Apophyses transverses des vertebrae*, are the bony eminences that jut out transversely and posteriorly from the sides of the vertebrae.

TRANSVERSE SUTURE, *Sutu'ra transversalis*, runs across the face, and sinks into the orbit; joining the bones of the skull to those of the face, but with so many irregularities and interruptions, that it can scarcely be recognised as a suture.

TRANSVERSE DE L'ABDOMEN, *Transversalis abdominis*—*t. de l'Oricule*, *Transversus auris*—*t. du Périnée*, *Transversus perinæi*.

TRANSVERSO-SPINAL, *Semi-spinalis colli*, *Semi-spinalis dorsi*—*t. Spinalis*, *Transversalis dorsi*—*t. Spinalis colli*, *Semi-spinalis colli*—*t. Spinalis dorsi*, *Semi-spinalis dorsi*.

TRANSVER'SUS AURIS, *Transver'sus Auriculæ*, (F.) *Transverse de l'Oricule* (Ch.), *Transversal de la Conque*, is often wanting. It is formed of some transverse fibres, situate transversely, behind the projection of the helix which divides the concha into two portions.

TRANSVERSUS PEDIS, *Scandula'rius*, (F.) *Transversal des Orteils*, *Métatarso-sous-phalangien transversal du premier orteil* (Chaussier). A muscle, which arises by fleshy slips from the heads of the metatarsal bones of the three outer toes. Its tendon is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, being blended with that of the adductor pollicis.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI, *Leva'tor Ani parvus*, *Ischio-perineal* (Ch.), (F.) *Transverse du Périnée*, is placed at the posterior part of the perinæum. It is thin, triangular, and situate transversely. Its external extremity is attached to the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium: its inner extremity is confounded with its fellow of the opposite side, and with the anterior part of the sphincter ani and posterior part of the bulbo-cavernosus. The use of this muscle is,—to compress the urethra, and to support the rectum and bladder. To a fasciculus of this muscle, Santorini has given the name *Ure'thræ Eleva'tor seu Ejacula'tor*.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI ALTER, *Prostat'icus inferior*. A small muscle which occasionally accompanies the last.

TRAPA NATANS, (F.) *Macre flottante*, *Noix d'Eau*, *Chataigne d'Eau*. *Sex. Syst.* *Tetrandria Monogynia*. The plant which affords the *Nuxes Aquaticæ*, *Trib'ulis aquaticæ*, *Callitrops*. The nut is considered nutrient and demulcent, and is said to be useful in diarrhœa from abrasion of the bowels, and in calculus. A poultice is sometimes made of it to discuss hard and indolent tumours.

TRAPÈZE, *Trapezium*, *Trapezium*.

TRAPEZIUM OS, *ρραιζιον*. So called from its shape. *Os multan'gulum majus*, (F.) *Os trapèze*. The first bone of the second row of the carpus. It is articulated, above, with the scaphoides; below, with the first bone of the meta-

carpus; within, with the trapesoides, and second metacarpal bone. Anteriorly, posteriorly, and externally, it gives attachment to ligaments.

TRAPEZIUS, *Cucullaris*, (F.) *Dorso-acromiæ* (Ch.), *Trapèze*, *Capuchon*. A muscle, seated at the posterior part of the neck and shoulder, and at the upper part of the back. It has the shape of a trapezium; is attached, on the one hand, to the inner third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone; to the posterior cervical ligament; to the spinous process of the 7th cervical vertebra; and to those of all the dorsal vertebra; and, on the other hand, to the spine of the scapula; the acromion and the outer third of the posterior margin of the clavicle. Its upper fibres are situate obliquely downwards and outwards; the transversæ and inferior, obliquely outwards and inwards. This muscle elevates the shoulder; carries it backwards, or depresses it, according as its upper, middle, or lower fibres contract separately. It straightens the head, also, and inclines it to one side.

TRAPEZOID LIGAMENT. The anterior part of the coraco-clavicular ligament. It is a very strong, fibrous fasciculus, which has the shape of a trapezium, and is situate obliquely, between the acromion process and clavicle.

TRAPEZOIDES, OS, *Os multan'gulum minus*, *Os pyramidalis carpi*, from *τραπέζιον*, 'a trapezium,' and *ados*, 'shape or resemblance.' The second bone of the second row of the carpus,—so called from its shape. It is smaller than the trapezium, on the inside of which it is situate. It is articulated, above, with the os naviculare; below, with the second metacarpal bone; on the outside, with the trapezium; and internally, with the magnum. Anteriorly and posteriorly, it affords attachment to ligaments.

TRAUBENOUR, Grape cure.

TRAULISMUS, see Balbuties and Blæssitas.

TRAULOTES, see Blæssitas.

TRAUMA, Wound.

TRAUMATIC, *Traumat'icus*, *Vulnerari'us*, *Vul'nery*; from *τραῦμα*, 'a wound.' Any thing relating to a wound.

TRAUMATICA, Detergents, Vulneraries.

TRAUMATICUS, Traumatic, Vulnerary.

TRAUMATOPYRA, *Febris traumat'ica*; from *τραῦμα*, 'a wound,' and *πυρ*, 'fire.' A wound fever, or fever consecutive to a wound.

TRAVAIL, Parturition.

TRAVAIL D'ENFANT, Parturition.

TRAVELLER'S JOY, *Clematis vitalba*.

TREACLE, *Melasses*, *Theriaca*—t. English, *Teucrium chamædryd*—t. Venice, *Theriaca*.

TREAD, *Cicatricula*—t. of the Cock, *Molecule*.

TREE, ELK, *Andromeda arborea*—t. of Life, *Thuya occidentalis*—t. Sour, *Andromeda arborea*.

TREFFLE D'EAU, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

TREFOIL, *Hepatica triloba*—t. Bean, stinking, *Anagyris*—t. Marsh, *Menyanthes verna*—t. Sour, *Oxalis acetosella*—t. Shrubby, *Petela trifoliata*—t. Water, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

TREMA, Foramen.

TREMBLEMENT, Tremor—t. *Métallique*, see Tremor.

TREMBLES, Milk-sickness.

TREMBLING, Tremor.

TREMELLA AURICULA, *Peziza auricula*.

TREMOR, *Trepida'tio*, *Syn'clonus* Tremor, *Tromo-spasmus*, *Tromus*, *Trembling*, (F.) *Tremblement*, from *tremere*, 'to tremble.' Involuntary agitation of the body, or of some part of it, without any obstacle to voluntary motion. It depends, generally, upon debility of the muscular, or of the nervous system; and, hence, is observed in convalescence, and in typhoid affec-

tions. It occurs, also, in old people; in hard drinkers; workers in mercury, lead, &c.: in the last case, it is called by the French, *Tremblement métallique*, *Tremor metal'ticus*. Tremor seems to resemble paralysis more than convulsion. See *Paralysis agitans* and *Pavitiatio*.

TREMOR CORDIS, *Hippus*, *Palpitation*—t. *Metallicus*, see Tremor—t. *Purring*, *Frémissement cataire*.

TREPAN, *Trep'anum*, *Terebell'a*, *Trip'anon*, *Pereter'ium*, *Peretor'ium*, *Serra versat'ilis*, *Chæn'icia*, *Chænic'ion*, *Ter'ebra*, *Ter'etron*, *Tere'trium*, *Vertib'ulum*, *Try'panon*, (F.) *Trépan*, from *τρῦσαι*, 'I perforate.' A surgical instrument resembling a wimble, and worked in the same manner. It is used for removing portions of bone, and particularly of the bones of the skull. The term *trepán* is given more particularly to the part of the instrument that makes the perforation. The handle is so constructed as to receive different bits, as the Crown, the *Trépan perforatif* or *Perite'rión*, the *T. exfoliatif* or *Desquamato'rium trep'anum*, and the *T. abaptie'ta*.

In Great Britain and the United States, this instrument has been superseded by the trephine, which is more manageable.

TREPANATIO, Trepanning.

TREPANATION, Trepanning.

TREPAN'NING, *Terebra'tio*, *Anatre'sis*, *Cephalotripe'sis*, *Trepána'tio*, *Trype'sis*, *Tresis*, *Pris'is*, *Prismus*, *Fora'tio*, (F.) *Trépanation*. Same etymon as Trepan. The methodical application of the trepan.

TREPANON, Trepan.

TREPANUM, Trepan.

TREPHINE. The instrument which has replaced the trepan in some countries. It consists of a simple, cylindrical saw; with a handle placed transversely like that of a gimlet, and from the centre of the circle, described by the teeth of the saw, a sharp little perforator projects, called the *Centre-pin*. The centre-pin is capable of being removed, at the surgeon's option, by means of a key for the purpose. It is used to fix the instrument until the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove, sufficiently deep for it to work steadily. The pin must then be removed. Sometimes the pin is made to slide up and down, and to be fixed in any position, by means of a screw.

TREPHOUSA, Nurse.

TREPIDATIO, Tremor—t. *Cordis*, *Cardiotromus*.

TREPON'DO. A weight of three pounds.—*Scribonius*.

TRE'SIS, *τρῦσις*, from *τρῦσαι*, 'I bore.' Properly, a perforation. A wound. A forcible solution of continuity in a soft part, commencing externally. A genus in the nosology of Good.

TRESIS, Trepanning, Wound—t. *Causis*, *Burn*—t. *Punctura*, *Puncture*—t. *Vulnus*, *Wound*—t. *Vulnus laceratum*, see *Laceration*—t. *Vulnus simplex*, *Cut*.

TRESSAILLEMENT, Shuddering.

TRESSO'RIA, *Episi'on*, *επισσιον*. A term formerly applied to the hair covering the mons veneris, the absence of which has, by the vulgar, been esteemed a matter of reproach.

TRI, *τρι*, in composition, 'three.' Hence:

TRIANGLE MÉDULLAIRE, *Fornix*.

TRIANGLE, VESICAL, see *Urinary Bladder*.

TRIANGULAR, *Trigo'nos*, *Triangula'ris*, from *tris*, for *tres*, 'three,' and *angulus*, 'an angle.' That which has three angles.

TRIANGULAR LIGAMENT or INFRA-PUBIAN is a ligamentous fascia with short fibres, situate transversely beneath the symphysis pubis, which it strengthens.

TRIANGULARIS, Depressor anguli oris—t. Coccygia, Coccygeus—t. Nasi, Compressor naris.

TRIANGULA'RIS STERNI, *Sterno-costal* (Ch.), *Pectoralis internus*. A muscle situate at the anterior and inner part of the chest, behind the cartilages of the ribs. It has the shape of a lengthened triangle, the base of which is directed downwards. It is attached to the posterior, lateral, and inferior part of the sternum, whence its fibres pass upwards and outwards, and terminate by as many distinct digitations at the cartilages of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th true ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs and contributes to expiration.

TRIBAS, (F.) *Tribade*, from *tribus*, 'I rub,' *Fricatrix*, *Frica'trix*, *Futu'tor*, *Mas'cula*, *Subagita'trix*, *Subiga'tor*. A female whose clitoris is so large as to cause her to be regarded as an hermaphrodite. One who acts as a male with another female.

TRIBULI AQUATICI, see *Trapa natans*.

TRIBUTUM LUNARE, Menses—t. Menstruum, Menses.

TRICE, Plica—t. Incuborum, Plica—t. Scroforum, Plica.

TRICAGO, *Teucrium chamaedrys*.

TRICAUDALIS, *Retrahens auris*.

TRICEPS, from *tris* for *tres*, 'three,' and *caput*, 'head.' A name given to muscles that have three fleshy bundles at one of their extremities.

TRICEPS ADDUC'TOR FEM'ORIS. Under this appellation are comprehended three distinct muscles; *Adductor brevis*, *A. longus*, and *A. magnus*.

TRICEPS AURIS, *Retrahens auris*—t. *Brachialis*, *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

TRICEPS CRURIS, *Femoralis*, (F.) *Trifemorotulien* (Ch.), *Crural*, *Trifemoro-tibi-rotulien*, *Triceps crural*, *T. de la cuisse*, is situate at the anterior, inner, and outer part of the thigh. It is formed of three bundles at its superior extremity, viz. 1. A middle fasciculus (the *cruralis* of most anatomists.) 2. An external fasciculus (the *vastus externus*) and 3. An inner fasciculus (the *vastus internus*.) It is attached, above, to the anterior, inner, and outer surfaces of the femur, and to the two edges of the linea aspera, from the base of the trochanter to within four fingers' breadth of the knee. Below, it terminates by a large tendon, which is attached to the base and edges of the patella, as well as to the inner and outer tuberosities of the tibia. The triceps extends the leg on the thigh, and conversely.

TRICEPS DE LA CUISSE, *Triceps cruris*—t. *Crural*, *Triceps cruris*.

TRICEPS EXTEN'SOR CU'BITI, *Triceps brachialis*, (F.) *Scapulo-humero-olecranium* (Ch.), *Triceps brachial*. This muscle, which occupies all the posterior part of the os humeri, is described as two muscles by Douglas, and as three by Winslow. It arises by three heads. The first or long head,—*long head of the biceps externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus major* of Winslow,—arises from the anterior extremity of the inferior costa of the scapula, near its neck, and below the origin of the *teres minor*. The second head, or *short head of the biceps externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus externus* of Winslow, arises from the upper and outer part of the os humeri, at the base of the great tuberosity; and the third head,—*Brachialis externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus internus* of Winslow,—the shortest of the three, arises from the back part of the os humeri, behind the flat tendon of the *latissimus dorsi*. These three portions unite about the middle of the arm, so as to form one thick and powerful muscle, which is inserted at the upper part of the olecranon. It extends the forearm on the arm, and conversely.

TRICEPS MAGNUS, *Adductor magnus*—t. *Minor*,

Adductor longus femoris—t. *Secundus*, *Adductor brevis*.

TRICLÆ INCUBORUM, *Plica*.

TRICHANGIETA'SIA, *Angidicta'sia*, *Trichocircus*, from *τριχ*, *τριχος*, 'a hair,' *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' and *αραισις*, 'dilatation.' Morbid dilatation of the capillary vessels.

TRICHAUX'E; from *τριχ*, *τριχος*, 'hair,' and *αυξη*, 'increase.' Increase in the quantity and size of the hair, without change of texture.

TRICHERA ARVENSIS, *Scabiosa*.

TRICHIA, *Entropion*.

TRICHIASIS, *Trichio'sis*, *Tricho'sis*, from *τριχ*, *τριχος*, 'hair.' *Morbus pila'ris*. This name has been given to several affections. 1. To a disease of the kidneys or bladder, in which filamentous substances, resembling hairs, are passed in the urine. This is also called *Pili'mic'tio*. It must be regarded as a variety of *Catar'rhœ vesic'æ*. 2. To a painful swelling of the breasts, in child-bed women, when the milk is excreted with difficulty:—a disease attributed, by Aristotle, to a hair swallowed by accident and carried to the breasts through the circulation; and 3dly, To inversion of the eye-lashes. See *Entropion*.

TRICHIASIS LACTEA, *Infarctus mammae lacteus*.

TRICHILIA, *Cathartica*.

TRICHINA SPIRA' LIS. Same etymon. A small species of entozoa discovered in the muscles of voluntary motion. Trichinae consist of very minute cysts, of an oblong figure, having considerable resemblance, in size and colour, to young pediculi, and are somewhat allied to the eels found in paste and vinegar. No symptoms have as yet been observed to be pathognomonic of their presence.

TRICHIOSIS, *Trichiasis*—t. *Distrix*, *Distrix*.

TRICHIS'MUS. Same etymon. *Capilla'tio*, *Fissu'ra pila'ris*. A capillary fracture, fissure, or crack.

TRICHIURIA, *Trichocephalus*.

TRICHOCEPH'ALUS, *Trichoceph'alus dispar*: from *τριχ*, *τριχος*, 'a hair,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' *Trichu'ria*, *Trichuris vulgaris*, *Trichuris intestinalis*, *As'caris trichu'ria*, *Trichiu'ria*, *Trichocephalus hom'inis*, *Mastigo'des hominis*, *Long thread-worm*. A worm, from an inch and a half to two inches long; the head acute; the body spirally involuted in the male, almost straight in the female. The *trichocephalus dispar* generally inhabits the cæcum and colon, and is rarely met with in the small intestines. It gives rise to no peculiar symptoms, and requires the usual antelmintic treatment.

TRICHOCIRSUS, *Trichangiectasia*.

TRICHOLABIS, *Madisterium*.

TRICHOLABIUM, *Madisterium*.

TRICHOLOGIA, *Carpologia*.

TRICHOMA, *Capillamentum*, *Plica*.

TRICHOMANES, *Asplenium trichomanoides*—t. *Crenata*, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

TRICHOMATION, *Capillamentum*.

TRICHOMATOSE HAIR, *Plica*.

TRICHOM'ONAS, *Trichom'onad*; from *τριχ*, *τριχος*, 'a hair,' and *μοναδος*, 'unity.' An animalcule found by M. Donné in the mucus of the vagina, where cleanliness has not been attended to, and to which he has given the name *Trichom'onas vagina'lis*. By some it is considered to be nothing more than separated ciliated epithelium from the uterus.

TRICHON'OSUS, from *τριχ*, *τριχος*, 'hair,' and *ωσος*, 'disease.' A disease of the hair.

TRICHOPHY'IA, *Trichophy'tica*, from *τριχ*,

τρῆχες, 'hair,' and *γενῆναι*, 'to grow.' Remedies that promote the growth of the hair.

TRICHOPHYTON TONSURANS, see *Porrigo decalvans*.

TRICHOSCHISIS, *Schizotrichia*.

TRICHO'SIS, *Pila'rē malum*; from *τρῆχες*, 'hair.' Morbid organization or deficiency of hair. A genus in the system of Good.

TRICHO'SIS, Entropion, Trichiasis — t. *Area*, *Porrigo decalvans* — t. *Athrix*, *Alopecia* — t. *Distrix*, *Distrix* — t. *Furfuracea*, *Porrigo furfurans* — t. *Hirsuties*, *Hirsuties* — t. *Plica*, *Plica* — t. *Poliosis*, *Poliosis* — t. *Setosa*, *Hystriiciasis*.

TRICHOTON, *Scalp*.

TRICHURIS, *Trichocephalus*.

TRICLISPERMA GRANDIFLORA, *Polygala panicifolia*.

TRICUS'PID, *Tricus'pis*, *Tricus'pida'lis*, *Tricus'pida'tus*, from *tris* for *tres*, 'three,' and *cuspid*, 'a point.' That which has three points.

TRICUSPID VALVES, *Val'vula Tricus'pides* seu *triglo'chines* seu *trisu'ca*, are three triangular, valvular duplicatures, formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart, around the orifice by which the auricle communicates with the ventricle. The elongated and pointed top of each of these valves is continuous with the chordæ tendinæ, which set out from the columnæ carnæe of the heart. These valves are depressed to allow the blood to flow from the auricle into the ventricle; and are raised to prevent its reflux into the auricle.

TRIENS, *Un'cia quatuor*. The third part of a pound. Four ounces, Troy. — Galen.

TRIFACIAL, *Trigemini*.

TRIFÉMORO-ROTULIEN, *Triceps cruris* — t. *Tibi-rotulien*, *Triceps cruris*.

TRIFOLIUM ACETOSUM, *Oxalis acetosella* — t. *Aquaticum*, *Menyanthes trifoliata* — t. *Aureum*, *Hepatica triloba* — t. *Cervinum*, *Eupatorium cannabinum* — t. *Fibrinum*, *Menyanthes trifoliata* — t. *Hepaticum*, *Hepatica triloba*.

TRIFOLIUM MELLILO'TUS OFFICINA'LIS, *T. offic'ina'le*, *Melilotus cit'rina*, *Melilotus*, *Lotus sylves'tris*, *Ser'tula Compa'na*, *Trifolium caballi'num*, *Coro'na regia*, *Trifolium odora'tum*, *Common mel'ilot*, (F.) *Melilot*. Family, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The infusion or distilled water of this plant has been employed in cases of ophthalmia. It has also been used in fomentations, glisters, &c.

TRIFOLIUM OFFICINALE, *T. melilotus officinalis* — t. *Paludosum*, *Menyanthes trifoliata* — t. *Palustre*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

TRIGAS'TRIC, *Trigast'ricus*, *Triven'ter*; from *τρῆς*, 'three,' and *γαστρῆς*, 'belly.' That which has three bellies. An epithet for muscles so circumstanced.

TRIGEM'INI, *Tergem'ini*, from *tris*, 'three,' and *gem'inus*, 'double,' 'threefold,' 'triplets.' The fifth pair of nerves, *Par trigem'inum*, *Nervi div'isi*, *N. gustato'ris*, *Nervus quintus*, *Par quintum nervorum cerebr'alium*, *N. tremellus*, *N. mixtus*, *N. sympath'icus me'dius*, *N. sympath'icus medius*, *N. anon'ymsus*, *N. innomina'tus*, *Par trium funiculo'rum*, *Trifa'cial*, (F.) *Nerf gustatif innominé*, *Nerf à trois cordes*, *Nerf trijumeau*. This nerve arises below the tuber annulare by one large posterior root from the corpora restiformia, and by two small anterior roots from the corpora olivaria, whence, proceeding forwards to the side of the sella Turcica, the filaments composing the large root form a ganglion — the Gasserian. Emerging from this ganglion, the filaments, of which the large root consists, form, with those constituting the small roots, and which had not

passed through the ganglion, two flattened trunks, each of which is soon divided into three branches, in such a manner, however, that the first, or ophthalmic branch, and the second or upper maxillary, are composed exclusively of the filaments that arose from the corpora restiformia and passed through the Gasserian ganglion; whilst the third or lower maxillary branch is composed in part of those filaments, and in part of those that arose from the corpora olivaria, and passed on one side of the ganglion without going through it. The whole, therefore, of the first and second branches, and a part of the third are sensitive nerves, whilst the remaining part of the third — the manducatory or masticatory — is wholly motiferous, and passes to the pterygoid and other muscles concerned in mastication.

TRIGONE CÉRÉBRAL, *Fornix* — t. *Vesical*, see *Urinary Bladder*.

TRIGONEL'LA FENUM, *T. Fen'num Gra'cum*, *Fen'ugreek*, *Fen'ugreek*, *Fenum Gra'cum*, *Bu'cceras*, *B. Fenum Gra'cum*, *Carphos*, *Ægod'eras*, (F.) *Fénugrec*. Family, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. A native of the south of France. The seeds have a strong, disagreeable smell, and an unctuous, farinaceous taste; accompanied by a slight bitterness. They are chiefly used in poultices.

TRIGONOS, *Triangular*.

TRIGONUS VESICÆ, see *Urinary bladder* — t. *Lieutaudi*, see *Urinary bladder*.

TRIJUMEAUX, *Trigemini*.

TRIL'LIIUM LATIFOLIUM, *Broadleaf Bethroot*, *Bethroot*, *Rattlesnake root*, *Wakerobin*, *Coughroot*, *Indian Balm*, *Ground Lily*, *Jew's Harp*, *Indian Shamrock*, *Pariswort*, *Truelove*. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Trigynia. A plant peculiar to North America, which blossoms in the spring. The root is astringent.

There are many species of *Trillium*, all of which possess the same properties.

TRIOCEPHALIA, *Aprospia*.

TRIOR'CHIS, from *τρῆς*, 'three,' and *ορχῆς*, 'a testicle.' One who has three testicles.

TRIOSTOSPERMUM, *Triostemum*.

TRIOS'TEUM, *T. Perfolia'tum* seu *majus*, *Triosteosper'mum*, *Bustard Ipecacuan'ha*, *Fever Root*, *Feverwort*, *Tinker's weed*, *Horse ginseng*, *Ipecac.*, *Wild Coffee*, *White ginseng*, *Gentian*, *White Gentian*, *Sweet Bitter*. In very large doses, the bark of the root proves emetic. It is a good cathartic, in doses of twenty or thirty grains. It sometimes operates as a diuretic.

TRIPE DE ROCHE. Different lichens of the species *Gyrophora*, inhabiting the arctic regions of America, bear this name. They are eaten as food by the hunters.

TRIPHAR'MACUM, *τρίφάρμακον*. A medicine composed of three ingredients.

TRIPLET, from *triplex*, 'triple.' One of three children born at the same accouchement or gestation. Also, relating to triplets — as a 'triplet conception.'

TRIPLET MONSTERS, *Monstra trip'lica* seu *trigem'ina*, are such as have parts of the body tripled. They are rare.

TRIPSIS, *Contusio*, *Trituration*.

TRIPUDIATIO SPASTICA, *Chorea*.

TRIQUETRUM, (OS.) *Cuneiform* (bone.)

TRISIS, *Brygmus*.

TRISMUS, from *τρίζω*, 'I gnash.' *Enta'sia Trismus*, *Capit'rum*, *Tonos Trismus*, *Locked Jaw*, *Spasmus* seu *Rigor* seu *Tet'anus maxill'æ inferio'ris*, *Gnathospas'mus*, *Stomatospas'mus*, (F.) *Mal de Macheire*. Spastic closure of the under jaw; a partial tetanus. Cullen makes two va-

rieties—*T. nascentium*, *T. neonatorum*, *Nineday fits*, (F.) *Sarrète*, attacking infants during two weeks from birth; and *T. traumaticus*, originating from a wound.

TRISMUS CAPISTRATUS, *Brûléure*—t. Catarrhalis maxillaris, Neuralgia maxillaris—t. Clonicus, Neuralgia faciei—t. Cynicus, see Canine laugh—t. Diastrophe Sauvagesii, Paralysis, Bell's—t. Dolorificus, Neuralgia faciei—t. Maxillaris, Neuralgia faciei—t. Nascentium, see Trismus—t. Neonatorum, see Trismus—t. Sardonius, Risus sardonius.

TRISPERMUM, from *trpis*, 'three,' and *σπέρμα*, 'a grain or seed.' A cataplasm, consisting of three seeds,—*cumin*, *bay*, and *emallage*. *Goræus*.

TRISPLANCHIA, Cholera.

TRISPLANCH'NIC, *Triplanch'nicus*; from *trpis*, 'three,' and *σπλάγχνον*, 'viscus.' That which relates to three orders of viscera.

TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE, *Great sympathetic*, *Interoostal*, *Ganglionic nerve*, *Nerve of organic life*, *Vertebral nerve*;—named by Bichat the *organic nervous system*, in opposition to the other nervous parts, called the *animal nervous system*. Gall terms it, the *nervous system of the automatic functions*. It has also been called the *organic nervous system*, and *ganglionic nervous system*. It is called *Triplanchnic*, because it distributes its branches to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities—the head, chest and abdomen. It is composed of a series of ganglia, united by intermediate branches, and passing along the side of the spine to the lowest part of the trunk; communicating, by a branch, with each of the thirty pairs of spinal nerves and several of the cerebral nerves; and detaching nerves from its several ganglia, which accompany the arteries, and are distributed, particularly, to the organs of involuntary functions. At its upper part, it is concealed in the canal carotidus and cavernous sinus, and is joined there by a branch of the 6th pair of nerves, and by a twig from the Vidian nerve of the 5th pair. In passing down by the side of the spine, it forms three ganglia in the neck:—the *superior*, *middle*, (*thyroid ganglion*), and *inferior*, (*vertebral ganglion*); 12 in the back—the *thoracic*; 5 in the loins—the *lumbar*; and three or four *sacral*. When it reaches the coccyx it unites with its fellow from the opposite side, forming a small ganglion—the *coccygeal*, *Ganglion impar*, *as'ygous ganglion*. Meckel divides it into two portions—1. The *central ganglions* or *central part*, composed of the numerous ganglionic plexuses in the abdomen; the centre of which is the *semilunar* and *solar plexuses*. 2. The *external ganglions*, *Limitrophes* or *external part*, which comprise the series of ganglions situate at the sides of the spine, from the base of the cranium to the sacrum. The great sympathetic seems to form a distinct nervous system, destined for the organs of involuntary motion; for although communicating with both brain and spinal marrow, it does not seem to be immediately under the influence of either.

TRISPLANCHNITIS, Cholera, (spasmodic.)

TRISSAGO, *Teucrium chamædrys*—t. *Palustris*, *Tæncrium scordium*.

TRISTEMANIA, Melancholy.

TRISTERN'AL. Bèclard has given this name to the third bony portion of the sternum;—that which corresponds to the third intercostal space.

TRISTITIA, *Athymia*, *Mœror*.

TRITÆOPHYA AMERICANA, Fever, yellow.

TRITÆOPHYES, *Tritæoph'ya*, from *τριταος*, 'tertian,' and *φωα*, 'I originate.' A fever, whose type approaches the tertian. *Sauvages* gave the

name *Tritæophya Vratilavien'sis*, to an epidemic, which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslaw, in the middle of the last century.

TRITEÛS, Tertian fever.

TRITICUM ÆSTIVUM, *T. cereal'is* seu *Ceuallos* seu *compactum* seu *erina'ceum* seu *Gæstneria'num* seu *Linnæa'num* seu *pruino'sum*, 'Summer wheat;' and *TRITICUM HYBERN'ICUM* seu *glaucum* seu *Muticum* seu *Sic'ulum*, *Winter wheat*, (F.) *Froment*. Family, Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. From these plants our wheaten flour is obtained, by grinding the seeds—*Wheat*, *Pyrus*, *Fruen'tum*—and to them we are indebted for our bread and pastry. The nutritive properties of wheaten flour are so well known as not to need comment.

Bread, (F.) *Pain*, mixed with milk, constitutes the ordinary emollient poultice;—and the *crumbs of bread*, *Micæ panis*, are a common excipient for pills and boluses.

TRITICUM ARVENSE, *T. repens*—t. *Cereale*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Ceuallos*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Compactum*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Faginum*, *Polygonum fagopyrum*—t. *Gæstnerianum*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Glaucum*, *T. hybernum*, and *T. repens*—t. *Hybernum*, see *T. æstivum*—t. *Muticum*, *T. hybernum*—t. *Linnæanum*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Pruinosum*, *T. æstivum*.

TRITICUM REPENS, *T. arven'se* seu *glaucum*, *Agropyrum levissimum*, *Bromus glaber*, *Gramen caninum*, *Gramen dioscor'idis*, *G. repens*, *Lolium radi'se repen'te*, *Dog-grass*, *Couch-grass*, *Quickens*, (F.) *Chiendent*. The roots are sweet, and possess aperient properties. They are said, also, to be diuretic.

TRITICUM SICULUM, *T. hybernum*.

TRITIO, Contritio, Trituration.

TRITON PALUSTRIS, see *Ectozoa*.

TRITURA, Contritio.

TRITUR'ATION, *Trituratio*, *Tritura*, *Tritus*, *Tritio*, *Tripis*, from *terere*, *tritum*, 'to bruise.' The act of reducing a substance to powder.

TRITURATION, Contritio.

TRITUS, Contritio, Trituration.

TRIVELIN, see *Liver*.

TRIVENTER, Trigastria.

TROCAR, *Trochar*, *Acus paracent'ica* seu *paracent'ica*, *A. triq'uetra vulg'ris*, *Paracent'icium*, *Paracentet'ion*. Corrupted from the (F.) *Troisquarts* or *Trocart*, 'three quarters;' so called from the triangular shape of the point—*Trigæstrum*. An instrument used for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in ascites, hydrocele, &c. A trocar consists of a perforator or stylet and a cannula, which is so adapted to the perforator, that, when the puncture is made, both enter the wound with facility; after which, the stylet being withdrawn, the cannula remains in the wound and affords the fluid a ready passage outwards.

TROCART, Trocar.

TROCH, Trochiscos.

TROCHAN'TER, *Trochanter*, *Rota'tor*, from *τροχῶν*, 'I turn.' Anatomists have given the names *great* and *little trochanter* to two processes at the upper extremity of the femur. The *great trochan'ter*, *glutius*, is the one on the outside: the *less* is lower down and more internally. Both afford attachment to rotator muscles of the thigh, and hence their name. *Chaussier*, by the word *trochanter*, means the larger process; the smaller he calls *trochantin*.

TROCHANTER'IAN, *Trochanteria'na*, *Trochanter'iana*. That which belongs or relates to the great trochanter.—*Chaussier*.

TROCHANTIN'IAN, *Trochantin'iana*, *Trochantinia'na*. That which belongs or relates to the trochantin or lesser trochanter.

TROCHAR, Trocar.

TROCHES OF CARBONATE OF LIME, Trochisci carbonatis calcis — t. of Chalk, Trochisci carbonatis calcis — t. Escharotic, Trochisci escharotici — t. Gum, Trochisci gummosi — t. of Ipecacuanha, Trochisci ipecacuanhæ — t. Liquorice, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ — t. Liquorice, with opium, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio — t. of Magnesia, Trochisci magnesiæ — t. Nitre, Trochisci nitratis potassæ — t. of Peppermint, Trochisci menthæ piperitæ.

TROCHIA, Orbit.

TROCHILIA, Trochlea.

TROCHIN, from τροχον, 'to turn.' Chaussier has given this name to the smaller of the tuberosities at the upper extremity of the os humeri; because it gives attachment to one of the rotator muscles of the arm, — the subscapularis.

TROCHIN'IAN, Trochinianus. That which belongs or relates to the trochin.

TROCHIS'CUS, Phthois, Artis'cus, Colliz, Coliz, Phthois'cos, Rot'ula, Cyclis'mos, diminutive of τροχος, 'a wheel.' A troch or round table, (F.) Trochisque. See. Pastil, and Tabella. A solid medicine, prepared of powders, incorporated by means of mucilage, crumb of bread, juices of plants, &c. In French nomenclature, the trochisque differs from the tablette, — the former containing no sugar. This form of preparation is adapted for the purpose of allowing the medicines of which the troch is composed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, and to pass gradually into the stomach.

The Parisian Codex has two formulæ for troches for external use.

TROCHISCI BECHICI NIGRI, T. glycyrrhizæ glabræ.

TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS, Troches of Carbonate of lime, T. of chalk, Tabellæ ad ardo'rem ventriculi, Lozenges for the heartburn, Tabellæ cardiagica, T. ad sodam, Trochisci cretæ, T. cretæ (Ph. U. S.) (Cret. ppt. \mathfrak{z} iv; acaciæ, in pulv. \mathfrak{z} ij; myrist. in pulv. \mathfrak{z} ij; sacch. in pulv. \mathfrak{z} vj. M. Form into troches with water.) Antacid and absorbent.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ, Tr. carbonatis calcis — t. Cretæ, T. carbonatis calcis.

TROCHISCI vel PASTILLI EMETINÆ PECTORALES, Pectoral Lozenges of Emetine. (Sugar, \mathfrak{z} iv; emetine, 32 grains. Form into lozenges of nine grains each.) One is a dose.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROTICI, Escharotic Troches. (Hydrag. oxyzur. p. 8; amyli, p. 16; mucilag. g. tragac. q. s. Make into troches, to which a few drops of laudanum may be added. — Ph. P.) Used in foul ulcers, to remove excrescences, &c.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROTICI DE MIN'IO. (Oxyd. plumbi. rubr. p. 16; hydrag. oxyzur. p. 32; mic. panis, p. 128; aq. rosæ, q. s. — Ph. P.) Used like the last.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ, Liq'urice troches, Black pectoral lozenges, Trochisci bech'ici nigri. (Ext. glyc. glabr., gum. acac. \mathfrak{ss} p. j; sacch. purif. p. ij. Dissolve in warm water; strain; evaporate, and form into troches. — Ph. E.) Demulcent. To allay cough.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO, T. G. et opii (Ph. U. S.), Trochisci Thebaici, T. sedativo-balsamici, T. pectorales regis Danorum, Liq'urice Troches with Opium, Wistar's Lozenges. (Opii, in pulv. \mathfrak{z} ss; ext. glycyrrhis. in pulv., sacchar. in pulv., acaciæ, in pulv., \mathfrak{ss} \mathfrak{z} x; ol. anisi, \mathfrak{z} ij. Make into troches. — Ph. U. S.) Demulcent and anodyne.

Spitta's Lozenges for coryza, hoarseness, and sore-throat, are composed as follows: — (Cubeb. recent. in pulv. \mathfrak{z} ij; extract. glycyrrhis. \mathfrak{z} ij; myr-

oryl. \mathfrak{z} ij; acaciæ, \mathfrak{z} iv; syrup, q. s. ut fiat trochisci gr. x singulis.

TROCHISCI GUMMO'SI, Gum Troches. (G. acac. p. v; amyli, p. i; sacch. pur. p. xij. Make up the troches with rose-water. — Ph. E.) Demulcent.

TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ, Troches of Ipecacuanha. (Ipecacuanh. in pulv. \mathfrak{z} ss; sacchar. in pulv. \mathfrak{z} xiv; marantæ, in pulv. \mathfrak{z} iv; mucilag. tragacanth. q. s. Make into troches. — Ph. U. S.)

TROCHISCI MAGNE'SIÆ, Troches of Magnesia. (Magnes. \mathfrak{z} iv; sacchar. \mathfrak{bb} j; myrist. pulv. \mathfrak{z} ij; mucilag. tragacanth. q. s. Make into troches. — Ph. U. S.) Useful in acidity of the stomach, with constipation.

TROCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, Troches of Peppermint. (Ol. menth. piperit. \mathfrak{z} ij; sacchar. in pulv. \mathfrak{bb} j; mucilag. tragacanthæ, q. s. Make into troches. — Ph. U. S.) Used as a carminative.

TROCHISCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ, Nitre Troches. (Nitr. potassæ, p. j; sacch. pur. p. ij. Make into troches with mucilage of tragacanth. — Ph. E.) In slight inflammatory sore-throat and fever.

TROCHISCI PECTORALES REGIS DANORUM, Tr. glycyrrhizæ cum opio — t. Sedativo-balsamica, Tr. glycyrrhizæ cum opio.

TROCHISCI SODÆ BICARBONATIS, Troches of Bicarbonate of Soda. (Sodæ bicarb. \mathfrak{z} iv; sacchar. in pulv. \mathfrak{bb} j; mucilag. tragacanth. q. s. To be made into a mass, and divided into troches, each weighing ten grains. — Ph. U. S.)

The Pastilles de Vichy, Pastilles digestives d'Hauterive-Vichy, Pastilli digestivi Darcel'ii, composed of bicarbonate of soda, oil of peppermint, and sugar, are much used in France, like the Vichy waters, in cardalgia, gout, and lithiasis.

TROCHISCI STIBIATI, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii — t. Thebaici, T. glycyrrhizæ cum opio.

TROCHISQUE, Trochiscos.

TROCH'ITER, from τροχον, 'to turn.' The larger of the two tuberosities at the upper extremity of the os humeri; so called because it affords insertion to rotator muscles. — Chaussier.

TROCHITER'IAN, in the language of Chaussier, means any thing belonging or relating to the trochiter.

TROCH'LEA, Trochil'ia, (F.) Trochleæ ou Trochite. A pulley; from τροχον, 'I turn,' — for example, the articular surface at the lower extremity of the os humeri; so called from its forming a kind of pulley on which the ulna moves, in flexion and extension of the forearm. Also, the cartilaginous pulley over which the tendon of the trochlearis muscle passes, at the upper and inner part of the orbit.

TROCHLEA LABYRINTHI, Cochlea.

TROCHLEARIS, Obliquus superior oculi.

TROCHLÉATEUR, GRAND, Obliquus superior oculi — t. Petit, Obliquus superior oculi.

TROCHLÉE, Trochlea.

TRO'CHOID, from τροχος, 'a wheel,' and τides, 'resemblance.' Trochoïdes, Ax'ea commissura. An articulation, in which one bone turns upon another, like a wheel upon its axle; as the Atlanto-axoid articulation.

TROCHOIDES, Axæa commissura.

TROËNE, Ligustrum vulgare.

TROISQUARTS, Trocar.

TROKANTER, Trochanter.

TROKANTERIAN, Trochanterian.

TROKANTINIAN, Trochantinian.

TROKLÉE, Trochlea.

TROMOMANIA, Delirium tremens.

TROMOPARANŒA, Delirium tremens.

TROMOS, see Paralysis agitata.
TROMOSPASMUS, Tremor.
TROMPE, Tuba—*t. d'Eustache*, Eustachian tube—*t. de Fallope*, Tuba Fallopiana—*t. Uterina*, Tuba Fallopiana.
TROMUS, Tremor.
TRONC, Trunk—*t. Brachial*, Brachial artery—*t. Basilaire*, Basillary artery.
TROPÆOLUM MAJUS, *Indian Cress*, *Nasturtium Indicum*, *Acris'ola*, *Flos sanguineus monardi*, *Nasturtium Peruvicum*, *Cardaminidum majus*, *Cardamum majus*. Family, Geraniaceae. *Sex. Syst.* Octandria Monogynia. (F.) *Cresson des Indes*, *Cresson du Mexique*, *Capucine*. An antiscorbutic.
TROPÆOLUM TUBEROSUM, *Ulluco*. A tuberous plant, cultivated in the Sierra, Peru. It is smaller than the potato.
TROPHALIS, Colostrum.
TROPHE, Aliment, Cibatio, Pabulum.
TROPHI. Same etymon as Trophy. In insects, the parts of the mouth that are employed in receiving and preparing the food.
TROPHICAL, *Trophicus*. Same etymon as Trophy. Relating to nourishment or nutrition.
TROPHICAL NERVES. The organic nerves, or nerves of the sympathetic system, have been so termed, from a belief that they were concerned in nutrition.
TROPHIMOS, Nutrition.
TROPHONEURO'SIS, from τροφή, 'nourishment,' and *neurosis*. A morbid condition of the process of nutrition owing to diminished nervous influence.
TROPHON'OSI, *Trophonosi*, from τροφή, 'nourishment,' and νόσος, 'a disease.' Diseases of nutrition.
TROPHY, *Troph'ia*, τροφή, a suffix denoting 'nourishment or nutrition,' as hypertrophy, 'excess of nourishment or nutrition.'
TROPONU'SI, *Morbi tropici*, from τροπή, the solstitial or tropical point where the sun turns or alters its course, and νόσος, 'a disease.' Diseases that prevail in the tropics.
TROSTER, see Spirit.
TROU, Foramen—*t. Anonyme*, Foramen stylo-mastoidium—*t. Aveugle ou Borge*, Cæcum foramen—*t. Borge* of the Medulla oblongata, Foramen cæcum of the medulla oblongata—*t. de Botal*, Botal foramen, Ovale foramen—*t. Déchiré antérieur*, Lacerum anterius foramen—*t. Déchiré postérieur*, Lacerum posterius foramen—*t. Épineux*, Spinale foramen—*t. Mentonnier*, Mental foramen—*t. Optique*, Foramen opticum—*t. Orbitaire supérieur*, Foramen supra-orbitarium—*t. Orbitaire supérieur*, Orbital foramen superior—*t. Ovale*, Ovale foramen—*t. Rond, petit*, Spinale foramen—*t. Sous-orbitaire*, see Suborbitar canal—*t. Sous pubien*, Obturatorium foramen—*t. Sphéno-épineux*, Spinale foramen—*t. Sus-orbitaire*, Foramen supra-orbitarium.
TROUS CAROTIDIENS, Carotica foramina—*t. Condyloldiens*, Condyloldia foramina—*t. de Conjugaison*, Conjugationis foramina—*t. de Conjugaison*, see Vertebra—*t. Olfactifs*, Olfactory foramina—*t. Rachidiens*, Spinal foramina.
TROUSSEAU-GALANT, Cholera morbus.
TROUSSEAU, Fasciculus.
TROUSSEAUX ARRIÈRE-MÉSÉNTÉRIQUES, (F.) A name given by Winslow to the nervous plexus situate between the two mesenteric plexuses, of which it is a dependence, and which descends into the pelvis to concur in the formation of the hypogastric plexus.
TRUBS, Lycoperdon tuber.
TRUCULENTUS, Homicidal.
TRUELOVE, Paris, Trillium latifolium.

TRUFFE, Lycoperdon tuber.
TRUFFLE, Lycoperdon tuber.
TRUMBUS, Thrombus.
TRUMPET CREEPER, *Tecoma radicans*—*t.* Flower, *Tecoma radicans*—*t.* Wood, *Eupatorium purpureum*.
TRUNCUS, Trunk.
TRUNK, *Truncus*, (F.) *Trosc*. The principal part of the body, to which the limbs are articulated. The trunk has been divided into three parts:—a superior, the head; a middle, the thorax, and an inferior, the pelvis. These three regions contain the great splanchnic cavities. They are united by a common stalk—the vertebral column. To the middle are articulated the superior extremities; and, to the inferior, the lower extremities.
The trunk of an artery, vein, nerve, or lymphatic, is its largest part, which has not yet given off branches. It is, also, applied to the parent vessel, after branches have been sent off.
TRUSS, from (F.) *trousser*, 'to tie up.' *Brachyrium*, *Brachyrium*, *Brachille*, *Brachyrotum*, *Brachyrotum*, *Amma*, *Hamma*, *Subligaculum*, *Subligatura*, (F.) *Brayer*. A hernial bandage for keeping hernia reduced. The ancient trusses were inelastic. They consisted simply of a pad and strap. At the present day, elastic bandages are alone employed. They possess the advantage of making an equable and continuous pressure on the aperture of the sac; and of yielding to the changes of form in the abdominal parietes. The most important part of these bandages is a piece of narrow steel, flat, and adapted to the shape of the body. This is the *spring*, (F.) *Ressort*. It embraces the body on the side affected; extends from beyond the spine, and terminates opposite the ruptured part, by an iron plate to which it is riveted. The posterior surface of this plate is furnished with a convex pad, (F.) *Pelote*, adapted in shape and size to the aperture which it has to close. The spring is covered with leather, and its inner surface is padded; a strap extends from its posterior extremity; passes round the sound side, and is attached to the plate of the pad. This strap is pierced with numerous holes, which allow the patient to tighten or slacken it at pleasure. Trusses have been variously constructed; and different patents obtained for the modifications. They all act upon the above principle. Sometimes they have a double pad.
TRYGODES, Feculent.
TRYPANON, Trepan.
TRYPESIS, Trepanning.
TRYPISIS, Friction.
TSCHERBET, Sherbet.
TSIANA, Costus.
TSJAMPACA, *Michella champaca*.
TUBA, Tube—*t. Aristotelica*, Eustachian tube—*t. Cæca*, Tuba, Fallopiana—*t. Uterina*, Tuba Fallopiana—*t. Vocalis*, Tube, vocal.
TUBAL RESPIRATION, see Murmur, respiratory.
TUBE, Tuba, *Trumpet*, *Salpinx*, (F.) *Trompe*. A name given to some parts which are hollow, and have the shape of a trumpet.
TUBE, ALIMENTARY, Canal, alimentary—*t.* Eustachian, Eustachian tube.
TUBE, FALLOPIAN, *Tuba Fallopiana* seu *Fallopia*, *Hysterosalpinx*, *Oviductus muliebris*, *Vas deferens muliebris*, *Tuba uterina*, *T. cæca*, *Ductus varicosus* seu *Proccus lateralis* seu *Meatus semina'lis* seu *Meatus semina'rius uteri*, (F.) *Trompe de Fallope*, *T. uterina*, is a canal, floating in the abdomen, and extending on each side from the superior angles of the uterus as far as the sides of the brim of the pelvis. They are 4 or 5 inches long. Near the uterus, they are straight

and very narrow; but, in their course, they widen, become tortuous, and terminate by a free, expanded, and *fin'briated* extremity; called, also, *Folia'ceum ornamen'tum*, *Morus diab'oli*, *Infundib'ulum* seu *Digitatio'nes* seu *Fim'bris* seu *Vexilla tuba'rum Fallo'pii*, *Lacin'is tuba'rum Fallo'pii*, (F.) *Morceau frangé*, *Pavillon de la trompe*, *Morceau du diable*. Within, the tubes are hollow and lined by a mucous membrane: the tissue exterior to which is spongy and erectile. The use of the Fallopiian tubes is to conduct the sperm to the ovary, and the fecundated ovum back to the uterus. They establish a communication between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the uterus, the abdominal termination being termed *Ostium abdomina'le*; the uterine, *Ostium uteri'nus*.

TUBE, INTESTINAL, Canal, alimentary.

TUBE, ESOPHAGE'AL, *Stomach Tube*. A long elastic gum tube, capable of being passed into the esophagus or stomach.

TUBE, RECTAL, *Defecation tube*. An elastic gum tube, similar to the last, which is sometimes passed into the colon, to remove air from that intestine, or to enable enemata to be thrown up into it.

TUBE, STOMACH, see Tube, esophageal.

TUBE, VOCAL, *Tuba voca'lis*. The part of the air-passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

TUBER, Hump, Lycoperdon tuber, Tubercle — t. *Atloido-occipital*, *Rectus capitis posticus minor* — t. *Cibarium*, Lycoperdon tuber.

TUBER CIN'E'REUM. A grayish tubercle, seen at the base of the brain behind the commissure of the optic nerves, which is continuous with the infundibulum.

TUBER FRONTALE, Frontal protuberance — t. *Gulosorum*, Lycoperdon tuber — t. *Gutturosum*, *Bronchocele* — t. *Ischio-trochantérien*, *Quadratus femoris* — t. *Ischii*, see *Ischiatic* — t. *Nigrum*, Lycoperdon tuber — t. *Pellagra*, *Pellagra* — t. *Tympani*, Promontory of the tympanum.

TUBERA TERRÆ, Lycoperdon tuber.

TUBERCLE, *Tuber'culum*, *Tuber*, *Strangal'ion*, *Strang'alis*, *Tuber'culous deposit*, a *Kernel*, (vulg.), a *Knot* (vulg.), (F.) *Tubercule*. A tumour in the substance of organs, from the production of new matter: — sensation null; growth sluggish. In *Pathological Anatomy*, the term is generally given to a species of degeneration which consists of an opaque matter, of a pale yellow colour: this, in its crude condition, has a consistence analogous to that of concrete albumen: it subsequently becomes soft and friable, and gradually acquires a consistence and appears analogous to those of pus. Tubercles may be developed in different parts of the body; but they are most frequently observed in the lungs and mesentery. Pulmonary tubercles, *Pneumophymata*, *Tubercula Pulmo'num*, (F.) *Tubercules pulmonaires*, are the cause of *Tuber'cular Phthisis*. *Mesenteric tubercles* are often met with in the same affection, but particularly in *Tabes Mesenterica*. Laënnec classes tubercles among the accidental tissues which have no resemblance to the natural tissues, and which never exist except in consequence of morbid action. Others consider them as a scrofulous degeneration. Broussais conceives that they are produced exclusively by inflammation of the white vessels, whose existence, however, is more than questionable. When tubercles in any organ are few in number, they may pass to the state of permanent induration without danger to the patient; but when they are very numerous, they usually cause serious mischief. Dr. Baron considers that they are

produced by hydatids. The morbid condition which gives rise to the development of tubercles, *Tuberculisati'o*, is termed *Tuberculo'sis*, *Morbus tuberculo'sus*, *Strumosis* seu *Phymato'sis pulmo'num*, and *Dyscrasia Tuberculo'sa*. Tubercles are seen of various forms, — to wit, in fine points, (F.) *Poussière tuberculeuse*,) gray and yellow granulations, miliary tubercles; and gray or yellow tubercular masses, softened, and cretaceous.

TUBERCLE, BLACK, Melanosis.

TUBERCLES OF THE AREOLA, see *Mamma*.

TUBER'CU'LA ARAN'TII, *Cor'pora Arantii*, *Corpus'cula Aran'tii*, *Tubercles of Arantius* or *Aranzi*. Small eminences at the middle part of the convex edge of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

TUBERCULA ARTHRITICA, *Calculi*, arthritic — t. *Cerebri*, *Encephalophymata* — t. *Gonorrhœia*, *Gonorrhœia impura* — t. *Hepatis*, *Hepato-strumosis* — t. *Intestinorum*, *Enterophymata* — t. *Nervorum nodosa*, *Ganglions*, *nervous* — t. *Parva duræ matris*, *Glandulæ Pacchioni* — t. *Peritonsil*, *Celiophymata* — t. *Pulmonum*, see *Tubercles*, (of the lungs) — t. *Quadrigenina*, *Quadrigenina Tubercula*.

TUBER'CU'LAR, *Tuber'culous*, *Tuberculo'sus*, *Tuber'culata*, (F.) *Tuberculeus*. That which relates to tubercles, or which is formed by tubercles.

TUBERCULAR or **TUBERCULOUS CONSTITUTION** or **DIATHESIS**, *Phthisio'sis*, is the habit of body which predisposes to tubercular phthisis; as *Tuberculous Cachexia*, *Tuberculo'sis*, *Morbus tuberculo'sus*, *Dyscrasia tuberculo'sa*, is the condition of one labouring under tuberculosis.

TUBERCULAR MATTER. A morbid production, contained in cysts, or loose in the tissue of organs. It varies, in its consistence, at the different periods of the tubercular affection: being, at first, compact, and yellowish; at times, calcareous; afterwards pulsataceous, semi-fluid, and curdy. See *Tubercle*.

TUBERCULAR PHTHISIS, is that produced by the development of tubercles in the lungs.

TUBERCULAR SORE THROAT, *Pharyngitis*, follicular.

TUBERCULATE, *Tubercular*.

TUBERCULATE SARCO'MA of *AR'ERNETHY*, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma tuberculo'sum*, *Tumor tuberculo'sus*. Tubercles, firm, round, and clustering; pea-sized or bean-sized; yellowish or brownish-red; when large, disposed to ulcerate, and produce a painful, malignant, and often fatal sore. Found chiefly in the lymphatic glands of the neck; often, simultaneously, in other glands and organs.

TUBERCULATED LIVER, *Cirrhosis*.

TUBERCULE, *Tubercle*.

TUBERCULES DES GLANDES LYMPHATIQUES, *Scrofula* — t. *du Foie*, *Hépatostromosis* — t. *des Ganglions méseutériques*, *Tabes mesenterica* — t. of the *Larynx* and *Fauces*, *Pharyngitis*, follicular — t. *Miliary*, see *Granulation* — t. *Pisiformes*, *Mamillary tubercles* — t. *Pulmonaires*, see *Tubercle* — t. *Quadrjumeaux*, *Quadrigenina corpora*.

TUBERCULEUX, *Tubercular*.

TUBERCULIZATION, see *Tubercle*.

TUBERCULOSIS, see *Tubercle*, and *Tubercular Cachexia* — t. *Laryngis* et *Tracheæ*, *Phthisis laryngæ* — t. *Pulmonum*, *Phthisis pulmonalis* — t. *Vertebrarum*, *Vertebral disease*.

TUBERCULOSUS, *Tubercular*.

TUBERCULOUS, *Tubercular* — t. *Deposit*, *Tubercle* — t. *Disease of the Lungs*, *Phthisis pulmonalis* — t. *Dust*, *Poussière tuberculeuse*.

TUBER'CU'LU' M CINE'REUM, 'Ash-coloured tubercle,' diminutive of *tuber*; *Pasci'ola*

cinerea. A mass of cineritious substance at the top of the calamus scriptorius, which is continuous below with the posterior horn of cineritious substance in the cord, and upon the sides with the corpus restiforme.

TUBERCULUM LACHRYMALE, see Lachrymal puncta—t. Loweri, Lower, tubercle of.

TUBEROSITAS, Tuberosity—t. Tympani, Promontory of the tympanum.

TUBÉROSITÉ BICIPITALE, Bicipital tubercle—t. Sciaticus, see Ischiatic.

TUBEROSITY, *Tuberositas*, from *tuber*, 'a bump.' Anatomists have given this name to an eminence or process, the surface of which is unequal and rough; and which gives attachment to muscles or ligaments.

TUBI MEMBRANACEI, see Villous membranes.

TUBULAR, *Tubularis*, (F.) *Tubulaire*. Same etymon as the next. Relating to or having the form of a small tube.

TUBULAR BLOWING SOUND, see Murmur, respiratory—t. Neurine, see Neurine—t. Substance of the Kidney, see Kidney.

TUBULE, *Tubulus*; diminutive of *Tuba*. A small tube.

TUBULI BELLINI, Uriniferous tubes—t. Durae matris, Sinuses of the dura mater—t. Nervi, Nerve fibres—t. Pelvis renum, see Calix—t. Uriniferi Bellini, Uriniferous tubes.

TUBULUS, Cannula—t. Centralis Modioli, see Tractus spiralis foraminulentus.

TUBUS ACUSTICUS, Ear-trumpet—t. Alimentaris, Canal, alimentary—t. Intestinorum, Canal, alimentary—t. Nervorum, Neurilemma—t. Vermicularis caeci, Appendix vermiformis caeci.

TUCKAHO, Lycoperdon tuber.

TUE-CHIEN, Colchicum autumnale.

TULBAG'HIA ALLIA'CEA. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Asphodeles, the bulbs of which, boiled in milk, are recommended in phthisis and as an anthelmintic.

Tulbaghia cepa'cea and *T. viola'cea* serve the same purpose.

TULIP TREE, Liriodendron.

TULIPIER, Liriodendron.

TULIPIFERA LIRIODENDRON, Liriodendron tulipifera.

TUMEFACATIO, Swelling—t. Mollis, Puffiness.

TUMESCENCIA PITUITOSA, Leucophlegmatia.

TUMEUR, Tumour—t. Anomale, see Hæmatodes fungus—t. Blanche, Hydrarthrus—t. Cavereuse, see Hæmatodes fungus—t. Encéphaloïde, Encephaloid—t. Erectile, see Hæmatodes fungus—t. Hémorrhagiale circonscrite, see Aneurism—t. Lymphatique des articulations, Hydrarthrus—t. Variqueuse, see Hæmatodes fungus.

TUMOR, Swelling, Tumour—t. Albus, Hydrarthrus—t. Anomalus, Hæmatodes fungus—t. Artuum, Obdormitio—t. Capitis Sanguineus, Cephalæmatoma—t. Carneus, Sarcoma—t. Cysticus, Encystis—t. Cysticus serosus, Hygroma—t. Fibrosus, Tumour, fibrous—t. Ficosus, Ficus—t. Flatulentus, Emphysema—t. Fugax, see Fugacious—t. Fungosus articuli, Spina ventosa—t. Fungosus sanguineus, Hæmatodes fungus—t. Gangliiformis, Ganglion, nervous—t. Genarum, Meloncus—t. Genu albus, Genocace—t. Glandulae parotidæ, Parotidoncus—t. Lacteus, Galactoncus—t. Lardæus, Steatoma—t. Malarum, Meloncus—t. Ovarii, Oarioncus—t. Parotidis, Parotidoncus—t. Prostatæ, Prostatoncus—t. Renalis, Nephroncus—t. Sanguineus, Hæmatoma—t. Squamiformis carnosus, Lepidosarcoma—t. Tuberculosis, Tuberculatæ sarcoma—t. Tunicatus, Encystis—t. Uteri, Hysteroncus.

TUMOUR, from *tumeo*, 'I swell'; *Tumor*, *Oncos*, *Oncus*, *Epa'ra*, *Eparis*, *Emphy'ma*, *Excrecentia* (Sauvages,) *Ephy'ma*, (F.) *Tumour*. A rising or prominence, of greater or less size, developed by a morbid cause in some part of the body. Cullen defines a tumour to be "a partial swelling without inflammation." Sauvages restricts the term to a rising formed by the congestion of a fluid; and he calls *excrecences* those which have a fleshy or osseous consistence. Boyer defines it "any preternatural eminence developed on any part of the body." Good uses it synonymously with tubercle. Boyer's is the best general definition. Tumours differ greatly from each other; according to their seat, the organs interested, their nature, &c.

The French use the term *Tumeur blanche* synonymously with *White Swelling*;—see Hydrarthrus. The term is, however, applied by the generality of surgeons to swellings of the greater joints, without change of colour of the skin, and of a more or less firm consistence, which are dependent upon disease of the osseous or of the soft parts about the joint.

Serofula is the most common cause of these affections.

TUMOUR, ERECTILE. A tumour produced by the development of a soft, vascular tissue, which is susceptible of elevation and depression. See Erectile.

TUMOUR, FIBROUS, *Fibrous growth*, *Fibro'sa*, *Tumour fibro'sa*, *Inchylo'ma*. A tumour or growth formed of fibrous tissue.

TUMOUR, LAMINATED, NACREOUS FATTY, Cholesteatoma—t. Milk-like, Encephaloid.

TUMOUR, VARICOSE, *Tumor varico'sa*. A circumscribed, bluish tumour, formed by the dilatation and turgescence of the capillary vessels of a part.

TUMOUR, VASCULAR, see Hæmorrhoids.

TUNAS, see Cactus opuntia.

TUNBRIDGE, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated acidulous chalybeate in Kent, England, a few miles distant from the village of Tunbridge, and thirty-six miles south of London, which is much frequented. It contains carbonic acid, carbonate of iron, and sulphate of magnesia.

TUNDA OCULI, Conjunctiva membrana.

TUNDUS CORDIS, Mucro cordis.

TUNIC, *Tunica*, *Chiton*, a coat. An envelope. A name given to different membranes, which envelop organs; as the tunics or coats of the eye, stomach, bladder, &c.

TUNICA ACINALIS, Uves—t. Aciniformis, Uves—t. Acinosa, Uves—t. Adnata, Conjunctiva—t. Agnata, Conjunctiva—t. Alba oculi, Sclerotic—t. Albuginea, Albuginea—t. Albuginea oculi, Sclerotic—t. Allantoides, Allantois—t. Arachnoides, Arachnoid membrane—t. Aranea, Arachnoid membrane—t. Caduca, Decidua—t. Candida oculi, Sclerotic—t. Carnosa, Panniculus carnosus—t. Conjunctiva, Conjunctiva—t. Costalis, Pleura—t. Crassa, Decidua—t. Crystallina, Arachnoid membrane—t. Dura oculi, Sclerotic—t. Durior et crassa, Sclerotic—t. Elytroides, Vaginalis tunica—t. Erythroides, Cremaster—t. Exterior ovi, Decidua—t. Extima oculi, Sclerotic—t. Farcinialis, Allantois—t. Filamentosa, Decidua

TUNICA GRANULO'SA. An investment of the ovum exterior to the zona pellucida, described by Dr. Barry, but the existence of which, as a structure, distinct and independent from the membrana granulosa, is denied.

TUNICA HORTENSIS, Dianthus caryophyllus—t. Innominata oculi, Sclerotic—t. Interna oculi, Retina.

TUNICA JACO'BL. A highly delicate serous

membrane, interposed between the retina and the choroid coat, discovered by Dr. Jacob, of Dublin. Its structure is curious, being composed of cylindrical, transparent, highly refractive staff-shaped bodies, and hence called *Stratum bacillatum*, which are arranged perpendicularly to the surface of the retina, their outer extremities being imbedded, to a greater or less depth, in a layer of the pigmentum nigrum.

TUNICA MUSCULARIS, Dartos — t. Nervorum, Neurilemma — t. Perforata, Uvea — t. Prætensa abdominis, Peritonæum — t. Reticularis, Retina — t. Retiformis, Retina — t. Rhagoides, Choroidæ tunica, Uvea — t. Rubiunda scroti, Dartos — t. Rubra, Dianthus caryophyllus — t. Ruyschiana, see Choroid — t. Subcostalis, Pleura — t. Thoracis, Corset — t. Uvalis, Uvea — t. Uvea, Uvea — t. Uviformis, Uvea — t. Vaginalis, see Vaginal — t. Vaginalis Linguae, see Tongue — t. Vaginalis Propria, Vaginal coat of the Testicle — t. Vaginalis reflexa, Vaginal coat of the Testicle — t. Vasculosa oculi, Choroid, see Eye.

TUNICA VASCULOÏSA TESTIS, *Pia mater testis*. An extremely delicate membrane, consisting of minute ramifications of the spermatic vessels united by areolar tissue, which separates the lobules of the testis from each other. It is situated immediately within the tunica albuginea, and encloses the substance of the gland. It sends processes inward that separate the lobules, in the same manner as the pia mater is reflected between the convolutions of the brain.

TUNICA VITREA, Hyaloid membrane.

TUNICULA, Clitoris.

TUNIQUE ALBUGINÉE, Albuginea.

TUNNYFISH, SALTED, Omotarihos.

TUPHLO-ENTERITIS, Typhlo-enteritis.

TUPHUS, Typhus.

TUPINARIA, Talpa.

TURBA HÆMORRHOIDALIS, see Hæmorrhoids.

TURBATIONES ANIMI, Affections of the mind.

TURBINATED BONES, *Ossa turbinata*. Bones shaped like a top; from *turbo* or *turben*, 'a top.' *Ossa spongiosa*, *Cornua*, *Concha na'rrium*, *Tur'bines nasi seu na'rrium*, *Conchyl'ia*, *Bucci'na*, *Lam'ina spongiosa nasi*, *Ossa tertia maxillæ superioris*. Very thin, bony plates, rolled up in the form of horns, and situated in the nasal fossæ. 1. *Ossa spongiosum superius* or *Cornet de Morgagni*; — the highest. 2. *Ossa spongiosum medium*, the middle cornu of French anatomists, — the ethmoidal cornu or *Ossa spongiosum superius*, *Ossa turbinatum*, of English anatomists, *Ossa convolutum superius*, *Concha*, *C. na'rrium superius*, *C. Morgagniana*, (F.) *Cornet Moyen*. This bone projects inwards and downwards into the cavity of the nose, from the ethmoid cells at the side of the nasal lamella, and serves to enlarge the organ of smell. It is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards. 3. *Ossa spongiosum vel turbinatum inferius*, *Concha inferior*, *Convolutum inferius os*, *Ossa sub-ethmoidal*, (Ch.), projects at the under part of the side of the nose, is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards. It is connected to the os maxillare, os palati, and os unguis. 4. *Sphenoid'at cornu*.

All the turbinated bones extend the olfactory surface.

TURBINES NASI seu NARIUM, Turbinated bones.

TURBITH BLANC, *Globularia alypum* — t. Mineral, *Hydrargyrus vitriolatus* — t. Montpellier, *Globularia alypum* — t. Plant, *Convolvulus turpethum*.

TURBO CEREBRI, Pineal gland.

TURGENTIA, Turgescence.

TURGES'CENTE, *Turges'cency*, *Turgid'ity*, *Tur'gidness*, *Turgescent'ia*, *Turgen'tia*, *Orgas'mus*, from *turgescere*, 'to swell.' Superabundance of humours in a part. The term *Turgescence of Bile* was formerly used to denote the passage of that fluid into the stomach, and its discharge by vomiting. A vital action of turgescence or expansibility — *Turgor vitalis* — has been presumed to exist in certain organs, as in the capillaries; but the generality of physiologists do not admit it.

TURGESCENTIA, Turgescence.

TURGESCENTIA VESICULÆ FELLÆ, *Acet'ies Hep'ato-cyst'icus*, *Physco'nia bili'osa*, *Hepatal'gia Petiti'na*, *Cytoce'llis bili'osa*, *Hydrocholecyst'is*, *Hydrops vesic'æ fell'æ*, (F.) *Hydropisic de la Vésicule du Fiel*, *Distension de la Vésicule du Fiel*, *Cholicystictasie*. Distension of the gall-bladder by bile.

TURGIDITY, Turgescence.

TURGIDNESS, Turgescence.

TURGOR VITALIS, see Turgescence.

TURMERIC, *Curcuma longa*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

TURN OF LIFE, see Menses.

TURNING, *Versio*, *V. facta*, from (F.) *turner*, 'to turn.' (F.) *Versio*. The operation of bringing down the feet, or some part of the lower extremity, when the presentation of the child is such that it cannot be delivered by the natural efforts.

TURNIP, *Brassica rapa* — t. Dragon, *Arum triphyllum* — t. Indian, *Arum triphyllum* — t. Pepper, *Arum triphyllum*.

URNS, Menses.

TURPENTINE, *Terebinthina* — t. Bordeaux, see *Pinus sylvestris* — t. Briangon, see *Pinus cembra* — t. Chio, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — t. Common, see *Pinus sylvestris* — t. Common, American, see *Pinus sylvestris* — t. Cyprus, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — t. Damarra, see *Pinus damarra* — t. Dombeya, see *Dombeya excelsa* — t. Horse, see *Pinus sylvestris* — t. Strasburg, see *Pinus picea* — t. Tree, *Pistacia terebinthus* — t. Venice, see *Pinus larix* — t. Venice, true, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — t. White, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

TURPETHUM, *Convolvulus turpethum* — t. Minerale, *Hydrargyrus vitriolatus* — t. Nigrum, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*.

TURQUOISE. This stone has been long imagined to change its colour, according as the wearer is at the time in good or bad health: — a superstitious notion.

TURTLE BLOOM, *Chelone glabra* — t. Green, *Chelonia mydas* — t. Head, *Chelone glabra*.

TURUNDA, Tent.

TURUNDULA, Tent.

TUSSACA RETICULATA, *Goodvera pubescens*.

TUSSEDO, Tussis.

TUSSICULA, Tussis.

TUSSICULAR, *Tussicular'is*, *Tussiculo'sus*, from *tussis*, 'a cough.' Relating to a cough, or to a slight cough.

TUSSICULOSUS, Tussicular.

TUSSILA'GO, *T. Far'fara seu vulg'aris*, *Be'chium*, *Be'chion*, *Cal'ceum equi'num*, *Chamaele'ca*, *Chamaegi'ron*, *F'ikus ante patrem*, *Farsure'lla*, *Galliomarchus*, *Farfara*, *Farfara Be'chium*, *Un'gula caballi'na*, *Coltsfoot*, (F.) *Pae d'âne*. Family, *Corymbiferae*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua. It is demulcent and expectorant, and has been used in coughs, and pulmonary affections in general, and in some cutaneous diseases.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA, *Tussilago* — t. Hybrida, *T. pelasites*.

certain muscles, and representing a kind of bent lever extending from the membrana tympani to the fenestra ovalis. They are called the *Bones* or *Ossicles of the Ear*, and are the malleus, incus, or orbicularis, and stapes.

For the nervous plexus of the tympanum, see Petrosal Ganglion, and Otic Ganglion.

TYMPANUM MINUS, see Fenestra — t. Secundarium, see Fenestra.

TYMPANY, Tympanites — t. of the Womb, Physometra.

TYPE, *Typus*, *Periodus morbi*, from *τυπος*, 'a stamp,' itself from *τυπτω*, 'I strike.' The *type* is the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves, and succeed each other. It may be continued, intermittent, or remittent.

TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA has the same properties as

TYPHA AROMATICA, *Acorus calamus*.

TYPHA LATIFOLIA, *Cattail*, *Reed mace*, (F.) *Mussette*, *Musse d'Eau*, (*τυφος*, 'a marsh,' [?]). A plant common in marshes and ponds, in this country and in Europe. *Family*, Typhaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia triandria. Its roots have been used in dysentery and blennerhagia. The young shoots, before they reach the surface of the water, taste like asparagus, when boiled.

The down, (F.) *Aigrette*, *Poils*, which accompanies the flowers, has been applied to burns like cotton.

TYPHICUS, Typhoid.

TYPHIQUE, Typhoid.

TYPHLITIS, Typhlo-enteritis.

TYPHLO-ENTERITIS, *Typhlo-enteritis*, *Typhilitis*, *Typhloteritis*, *Inflammatio Cæci*, *Phlegmonous Tumour of the Cæcum*, (F.) *Inflammation du Cæcum*, from *τυφος*, *cæcus*, and *enteritis*, 'inflammation of the intestines.' Inflammation of the cæcum, occasionally leading to perforative ulceration.

TYPHLOENTERUM, Cæcum.

TYPHLOPS, Cæcus.

TYPHLOSIS, Cæcitas.

TYPHLOTERITIS, Typhlo-enteritis.

TYPHLOTERON MONOCOLON, Cæcum.

TYPHLOTERUM, Cæcum.

TYPHLOTES, Cæcitas.

TYPHOIDES, Typhoid.

TYPHOËMIE ENTÉRIQUE, see Typhus.

TYPHOHÆMIA, see Putrefaction.

TYPHOID, *Typhoïdes*, *Typhoïdes*, *Typhicus*, *Typhoïsus*, *Lactica*, (F.) *Typhique*, *Typhoïde*, *Typhode*. Appertaining to or resembling typhus; as *Typhoid Fever*. Also, according to some, *Typhous Fever*, typhus. Fuchs has employed the word *Typhoïde* for a family of diseases, to distinguish them from *phlogoses*; of this family, *Stomacace*, *Pharyngocace*, and *Pneumocace* are examples.

TYPHOID AFFECTION, see Typhus — t. Fever of India, Cholera.

TYPHOMANIA, from *τυφος*, 'stupor,' and *μανια*, 'delirium.' *Delirium with stupor*, *Subdelirium*. The kind of delirium common in typhus.

TYPHOMANIA, *Coma vigil*, *Insomnia*.

TYPHONIA, *Coma vigil*.

TYPHOSEPSES, *Typhoseptoses*.

TYPHOSEPTOSES, *Typhoseptoses*, from *τυφος*, 'stupor,' and *σηψις*, 'putrefaction.' *Typhous affections*.

TYPHOSUS, Typhoid.

TYPHOUS, *Typhoïsus*; same etymon as Typhus. Belonging or relating to typhus.

TYPHOUS DEPOSIT. A peculiar substance of new formation found in the areolar membrane,

between the mucous and muscular coats of the patches of Peyer in typhoid fever.

TYPHOUS FEVER, see Typhoid.

TYPHUS, *Semipestis*, *Typhus*, *Febris Typhoïdes*, *Febris asthenica seu adynamica*, *Asthenopyra*, (F.) *Fievre adynamique*, *F. ataxique*, *F. adynamique ataxique*, *Typhus d'Europe*, from *τυφος*, 'stupor.' A fever characterized by small, weak, and unequal, but usually frequent pulse, with great prostration of strength, and much cerebral disturbance; its duration being usually from a fortnight to three weeks or longer. It is continued fever, accompanied with great cerebral irritation and prostration. (See Fever.) By most writers, this disease has been divided into two varieties—the *Typhus mitior* and *Typhus gravior*. TYPHUS MITIOR, *T. simplex*, *T. nervosus*, *T. comatosus*, *F.bris lenta nervosa*, *Blethropyrus*, *F. putrida nervosa*, *F. hec'tica maligna nervosa*, *Nervous Fever*, *Neuropyra*, *Neuropyretus*, (F.) *Fievre nerveuse*, is characterized by slight shiverings, heavy, vertiginous headach; great oppression, peculiar expression of anxiety, nausea, sighing, despondency, and coma or quiet delirium. TYPHUS GRAVIOR, *Typhus carcerum*, *T. castrensis*, *T. anthropophthoracus*, *True Typhus*, *Exanthematic typhus*, *Nervous fever with exanthematic eruption*, *Contagious typhus*, *Febris nervosa epidemica*, *F. nervosa exanthematica*, *F. maligna cum sopore*, *F. nervosa petechialis*, *F. pestilentialis Europæa*, *Typhus contagiosus exanthematicus*, *T. nostras*, *T. Europæus*, *T. communis*, *T. bellicus*, *T. exanthematicus*, *T. Hibernicus*, *Pestis bellica*, *Febris pestilens maligna*, *Febris navtica pestilentialis*, *Febris petechialis*, *Typhus petechialis*, *Porphyro-typhus*, *Pulicula'ris morbus*, *Febris puncticula'ris*, *F. Saprotyra*, *F. carcerum et nosocomiorum*, *F. Putrida*, *F. continens putrida*, *F. continua putrida*, *Septopyra*, *Putrid Fever*, *Jail Fever*, *Hospital Fever*, *Ship Fever*, (F.) *Fievre des Camps*, *F. nautique*, *F. d'Hôpital*, *F. nosocomiale*, *F. des Prisons*, *F. lenticulaire*, *Typhus contagieux*, is attended with rigors and heat, alternating; little or no perspiration; pulse, tense and hard, usually quick, but fluttering; pain over the forehead and vertex; a 'mulberry rash,' appearing on the fifth to the seventh day of the disease, and lasting till the end; delirium, succeeded by stupor, signs of incipient putrescency,—as true petechiæ, vibices, hemorrhages, &c. Typhus, under particular circumstances, seems to be communicable by contagion; but if proper attention be paid to cleanliness and ventilation, there is not much danger of communication. The general principles of treatment, laid down under the head of Fever, are applicable here. All the varieties of continued fever resemble each other in the cardinal points, although they may differ in many of their characters. Ventilation and cleanliness; warm or cold ablution or sponging; keeping the bowels free; and attending to symptoms as they may rise, with the avoiding of all irritation of every kind, are the main indications. When symptoms of great prostration occur, the strength must be supported by wine; and tonics be exhibited, with the mineral acids. Of the tonics, the sulphate of quinia is perhaps as good as any, whilst it is free from the objection which applies to most others,—of being too bulky. In the whole management of this affection, however, the physician has to discriminate carefully between oppression and prostration. The former may require evacuates; the latter cannot.

Of late, certain observers have endeavoured to show, that there is an essential difference between typhoid fever and typhus; that the former is an abdominal affection, and dependent upon, or con-

nected with, an inflamed or ulcerated condition of the mucous follicles of the intestines; hence it has received the names *Fèvre mésentérique*, *F. typhoïde*, *Maladie ou Affection typhoïde*, *F. entéro-mésentérique*, *Entérite typho-hémique*, *Typhoémie entérique*, *Entéro-mésentérique typhoïde*, *Exanthème intestinale*, *Dothinentérie*, *Dothinentérite*, &c., *Ileodickidite*, *Entérite folliculeuse*, *Gastro-entérite* with nervous affection of the brain, *Follicular gastro-enteritis*, *F. enteritis*, *Enteritis folliculo'sa*, *Typhus abdominalis*, *T. intestinalis*, *T. Sporadicus*, *Enterotyphus*, *T. ganglionaris abdominalis*, *Febria intestinalis ulcero'sa*, *F. nervosa gastrica*, *F. nervosa enterica*, *F. enterica*, *F. nervosa mesenterica*, *Enterhelio'sis nervosa*, *Typhus entericus*, *Ileotyphus*, *Ileotyphus*, *Typhoid affection*, *Enteric fever*. Accompanying this form of fever there is generally a typhoid eruption, consisting of rose-red papules, (see Spots, red,) which appear mostly on the abdomen. They are distinct from true petechiæ, as they can be removed by pressure; and distinct also from sudamina, which are perhaps the universal accompaniments of sweating, and are consequently a variety of miliaria. The common continued fever or synochus of Great Britain, and of this country, has been presumed by some to be this variety; but farther observations are needed to establish the distinctions which have been attempted; and there is reason to believe, that the abdominal affection is a complication, existing in certain cases and epidemics of adynamic fever, and not in others. The *Red Tongue Fever* of Kentucky is considered by Professor Bartlett to be typhoid fever.

Certain modern French writers have considered the Typhus of the European continent, *Typhus of Europe*, *Peste d'Europe*, *pestilential fever*, *contagious typhus*, *Hungary fever*, *Hospital fever*, *camp fever*, *jail fever*, *lenticular petechial fever*, &c., to be identical with the typhoid affection. They admit but one fever on the European continent—the typhoid. Typhus, they maintain—but by no means establish the position—to be peculiar to England.

TYPHUS ABDOMINALIS, see Typhus—t. d'Amé-

rique, Fever, yellow—t. Anthracicus, Plague—t. Anthropophthoracus, Typhus—t. Aphthoides, Aphthæ—t. Bellicus, Typhus—t. Bengalensis, Cholera—t. Bubonicus, Plague—t. Carcerum, Typhus gravior—t. Castrensis, Typhus gravior—t. Comatosus, Typhus mitior—t. Communis, Typhus—t. Contagiosus, Typhus—t. Contagiosus, Typhus—t. Contagiosus exanthematicus, Typhus—t. d'Europe, Typhus—t. of Europe, see Typhus—t. Exanthematicus, Typhus—t. Ganglionaris abdominalis, see Typhus—t. Gravissimus, Plague—t. Hibernicus, T. gravior—t. Icterodes, Fever, yellow—t. Jaune, Fever, yellow—t. Intestinalis, see Typhus—t. Miasmaticque atarique patride jaune, Fever, yellow—t. Morbillulosus, Rubecula—t. Nervosus, Typhus mitior—t. Nostras, Typhus—t. d'Orient, Plague—t. Pestilentialis, Plague—t. Pestis, Plague—t. Petechialis, Typhus gravior—t. Puerpéral, see Peritonitis—t. Scarlatinus, Scarlatina—t. Simplex, Typhus mitior—t. Sporadicus, see Typhus—t. Tropicus, Fever, yellow—t. True, Typhus—t. Vesicularis, Pemphigus.

TYPIC, *Typical*, *Typicum*, (F.) *Typique*. Same etymon as *Type*. Characterized by periodicity,—as a 'typical fever;' or one which observes a particular type.

TYPOSES, see Periodicity.

TYPUS, *Type*.

TYRANNUS, see Critical days.

TYRBASIA, Agitation.

TYRBE, Agitation.

TYREM'ESIS, *Tyrotens'esis*, from *tyros*, 'cheese,' and *esis*, 'vomiting;' *Tyro'sis*, *Tyreu'sis*. Vomiting of curdy matter, in infants especially.

TYREUSIS, Tyremesis, Tyrosia.

TYRIA, Porrigo decalvans.

TYRIASIS, Elephantiasis Arabica.

TYRODES, Cheesy.

TYROMA, Porrigo decalvans.

TYROS, Cheese.

TYROSIS, Tyremesis. Also, the curdling of milk in the stomach; *Tyreu'sis*.

TYROTEMESIS, Tyremesis.

U.

UBERIS APEX, Papilla.

ULA, Gingivæ.

ULATROPH'IA, from *ελεω*, 'the gum,' and *atrophia*, atrophy. Shrinking of the gums; falling away of the gums.

ULCER, *Ulcus*, (diminutive *Ulcusculum*), *Helcos*, *Elco'sis*, *Elco'ma*, *Helcos*, *Helco'ma*, a Sore, (F.) *Ulcère*. A solution of continuity in the soft parts, of longer or shorter standing, and kept up by some local disease or constitutional cause. Richerand makes four great distinctions between a wound and an ulcer. 1. A wound arises from the action of an extraneous body:—the cause of an ulcer is inherent in the economy. 2. A wound is always idiopathic:—an ulcer is always symptomatic. 3. A wound has essentially a tendency to heal, because the action of its cause has been momentary:—an ulcer, on the contrary, has a tendency to enlarge, because its cause persists. 4. The treatment of a wound is purely surgical; that of an ulcer is medical as well. The immediate cause of an ulcer is an augmented action of the absorbents; and a specific action of the small vessels, which secrete pus from the blood. Ulcers have been variously divided, according to their nature;—into *simple*, *venous*, *fistulous*, *fungous*,

gangrenous, *scorbutic*, *syphilitic*, *cancerous*, *isenterate*, *scrofulous*, *phagedenic*, *virulent*, *cæcotic*, *sordid*, *carious*, *varicose*, &c. The treatment consists in removing, by appropriate means, the internal and the local causes which keep up the ulceration, and in exciting the vessels of the part, where necessary, by appropriate bandaging, &c.

ULCER, MALIGNANT, Hospital gangrene—u. Putrid, Hospital gangrene.

ULCERA INTESTINALIA, *Gastroecosis*—u. Laryngis, Phthisis laryngea—u. Serpentis oris, Aphthæ—u. Uteri, see Metrophtthisis—u. Ventriculi, *Gastroecosis*—u. Vesicæ, Cystophtthisis.

ULCERATED, *Ulcera'tus*, *Exulcera'tus*, *Helco'des*, (F.) *Ulcéré*. In the state of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

ULCERATIO INTESTINALIS, *Enterocœcosis*—u. Ventriculi, *Gastroecosis*.

ULCERA'TION, *Ulcera'tio*, *Exulceratio*, *Pyogen'ia corrosi'va*. A superficial ulcer. The formation of an ulcer—*Exelco'sis*, *Elco'sis*, and *Helco'sis*.

ULCÈRE, Ulcer—u. *du Larynx*, Phthisis laryngea.

ULCEROUS, *Ulcero'sus*, *Helco'des*, *Helco'idem*.

Having the character of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

ULCERS, EGYPTIAN, *Ægyptia ulcera*.

ULCUS, Ulcer—u. Atonicum, Rupia—u. Cacoethes, see Cacoethes—u. Cancrosum, Cancer, Chancre—u. Dacryodes, see Dacryodes—u. Depascens, Phagedenic ulcer—u. Ferinum, Phagedenic ulcer—u. Fistulosum, Hypophora—u. Hypulium, see Hypulus—u. Narium foetens, Osæna—u. Obambulans, Phagedenic ulcer—u. Pulmonum, Phthisis pulmonalis—u. Sinuosum, Hypophora—u. Syriacum, Cynanoche maligna—u. Telephium, Telephium—u. Tuberculosum, Lupus—u. Uteri, Hysteroleosis, Leucorrhœa.

ULCUSCULA PRÆPUTII, Herpes præputii. ULCUSCULUM, Ulcer—u. Cancrosum, Chancre.

ULE, Cicatrix.

ULETICUS, Gingivalis.

ULICUS, Gingivalis.

ULITIS, from *υλος*, 'solid,' (*σπῆξ υλος*, 'solid flesh:'), hence, *υλος*, 'the gum.' *Inflammatio gingivæ*, *Periodontitis gingivarum*, (F.) *Gengivite*, *Inflammation des gencives*, from *υλος*, 'the gum,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the gums.

ULITIS SÆPTICA, Cancer aquaticus.

ULLUCO, *Tropæolum tuberosum*.

ULMAIRE, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

ULMARIA, *Spiræa ulmaria*—u. *Palustris*, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

ULMUS, *U. campestris seu glabra seu montana seu nuda seu sativa seu scabra, Ptelea, Common Elm*, (F.) *Orme*. Family, *Amentaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. The inner, rough bark of this tree is inodorous; and has a bitter, austere, and mucilaginous taste. It is considered tonic, alterative, and diuretic; and has been used, chiefly, in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

ULMUS ALATA, *Lynn Waloo*. The bark of the root has been used successfully as a cataplasm in phlegmonous inflammation.

ULMUS AMERICANA, *U. fulva, Rough-leaved Elm, Red Elm, Slippery Elm*. The inner bark is highly mucilaginous, and is used in coughs, diarrhoeas, and dysenteries; also, as a poultice for tumours; lacerated and contused wounds, &c.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS, *Ulmus*—u. *Fulva*, *U. Americana*—u. *Glabra*, *Ulmus*—u. *Montana*, *Ulmus*—u. *Nuda*, *Ulmus*—u. *Sativa*, *Ulmus*—u. *Scabra*, *Ulmus*.

ULNA, *O'lenâ*, *Foc'itâ inferius seu majus, Cassa Bra'chii, Os cubiti inferius, Os procubitalis, Cubitus, Cubit, Arun'do bra'chii major*. Anatomists have given this name to the bone of the forearm which forms the prominence of the elbow, during the flexion of that joint. It is the longer and larger of the two bones, and is inserted at the inner side. Its upper and larger extremity has, behind, a considerable process, called *olecranon*; and, before, a smaller one, called *coronoid*. These two eminences are separated from each other by the greater sigmoid or semilunar fossa or olecranonoid cavity, which receives the articular trochlea of the humerus. The tubercle of the ulna is a small, rough spot, under the root of the coronoid process, for the insertion of the *Brachialis internus*. On the outside of this extremity of the bone is the lesser sigmoid cavity. It is articulated with the head of the radius. The inferior extremity of the cubitus, which is much smaller than the superior, and articulated with the radius, has a surface that corresponds to the fibro-cartilage which separates it from the os cuneiforme; and a pointed process, called *styloid*. The body of the ulna is manifestly triangular. It is articulated with the os humeri and radius, and, medially, with the

os cuneiforme. It is developed by three points of ossification.

Also, the elbow.

ULNAD, see *Ulnar aspect*.

ULNAR, Cubital.

ULNAR ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the ulna is situated.—*Barclay*. *Ulnad* is used adverbially by the same writer, to signify 'towards the ulnar aspect.'

ULNARIS, Cubital—u. *Externus*, see *Cubital muscles*—u. *Gracilis*, *Palmaris longus*—u. *Internus*, see *Cubital muscles*.

ULOCACE, *Cancer aquaticus, Stomacace*.

ULON'CUS, from *υλος*, 'the gum,' and *οκος*, 'tumour.' Swelling of the gums; epulis.

ULORRHAG'IA, *Stomatorrhag'ia, Hemorrhag'ia gingivarum, Ulorrhœa*, from *υλος*, 'the gum,' and *ρρηνμι*, 'I break forth.' Bleeding from the gums.

ULORRHŒA, *Ulorrhagia*.

ULOTICA, *Cicatrix alba*.

UL'TIMI-STERNAL. Professor *Béclard* has given this appellation to the sixth or last bony portion of the sternum. He calls it also *Ensi-sternal*.

UL'TIMUM MO'RIENS, 'last dying.' A term given to the part of the economy which dies last.

ULVA CRISPA, *Fucus crispus*.

UMBIL, YELLOW, *Cypripedium luteum*.

UMBILIC, Umbilical, Umbilicus.

UMBIL'ICAL, *Um'bilio, Umbilicalis, Umbilicatus*, from *umbilicus*, 'the navel.' That which belongs or relates to the navel.

UMBILICAL ARTERIES, which exist only in the fœtus, seem, as it were, continuations of the primitive iliacs. They clear the umbilical ring, and proceed to the placenta, to which they carry the residuum of the blood sent to the fœtus by the umbilical vein. As soon as respiration is established, the blood ceases to pass by the umbilical arteries, which become obliterated, as well as the vein, and are transformed into two very strong ligamentous cords,—the vein forming the *Ligamentum rotundum* of the Wier.

UMBILICAL CORD, *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

UMBILICAL REGION, *Re'gio umbilicalis, Mesogastrium Re'gio gastrica seu Mesogastria*, (F.) *Région ombilicale*, is the middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed. The sides of this are called the *flanks* or *lumbar regions*. In the umbilical region are the omentum majus; the inferior extremity of the duodenum; the jejunum; and the greater part of the mesentery; the aorta; vena cava; the trunks of the renal arteries and veins; the origin of the spermatic arteries, &c.

UMBILICAL RING, *An'nulus umbilicalis*, (F.) *Anneau ombilical*, is a fibrous ring which surrounds the aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children.

UMBILICAL VESICLE, *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

UMBILICAL VESSELS, (F.) *Vaisseaux ombilicaux*, include the two arteries, and umbilical vein. The umbilical vein arises from the placenta, and terminates at the fissure on the inferior surface of the liver of the fœtus, to which it conveys the blood necessary for its nutrition.

UMBILICALIS, Umbilical.

UMBILICATUS, Umbilical.

UMBIL'ICUS, *Umbo, Om'phalos, Umbilicum, Radix ventris, Mesomphalium, Mesomphalum, Protome'sis*, (navel of a new-born child,) the umbilic, the navel; from *umbo*, 'the button or prominence in the midst of a buckler,' or from *υφαλος*, or rather *οφαλος*, which signifies the same, as well as the navel; (F.) *Ombilic, Nombilic*. A

round cicatrix, about the median line of the abdomen. It is in the situation of an aperture, which, in the fetus, affords passage to the vessels of the umbilical cord.

UMBILICUS MARI'NUS, *Cotyle'don marina*, *Androsacè*, *Acetabulum marinum*, *Androsacè Matthi'oli*, *Fungus petraeus marinus*. A submarine production, found on the rocks and the shells of fishes, in the south of France. It is reputed to be anthelmintic and diuretic.

UMBO, Elbow, Umbilicus.

UMBRELLA TREE, *Magnolia tripetala*.

UMSCHLAG, see Compress.

UNBOWELING, Exenterismus.

UNCARIA GAMBIR, *Naucloa Gambir*.

UNCAS, INDIAN, *Veratrum viride*.

UNCIA, Ounce.

UNCIFORM, *Unciformis*, *Uncinatus*, from *uncus*, 'a hook,' and *forma*, 'shape.' That which has the shape of a hook.

UNCIFORM BONE, *Os unciforme*, *Os hamatum*, *Os uncinatum*, (F.) *Os crochu*. The fourth bone of the second row of the carpus. Its shape is very irregular. Inwards and forwards, it has a considerable eminence, which is curved upon itself, and gives attachment to the annular ligament of the carpus. It is articulated with the os semilunare, os magnum, os cuneiforme, and the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones. It is developed from a single point of ossification.

UNCIFORM EMINENCE, *Hippocampus minor*.

UNCINATUS, Unciform.

UNCINUS, Hook.

UNCTION, Inunction, Unguentum, Unguentum hydrargyri.

UNCUS, Hook.

UNDERCLIFF, ISLE OF WIGHT, ENGLAND, (CLIMATE OF.) The Undercliff comprehends a tract of country from Dunnose to St. Catherine's Hill, on the southeast coast, about six miles in length, and from a quarter to half a mile in breadth. It is well protected from the colder winds; and the climate is remarkably equable, as well as mild and dry, so that there are not many days during the winter in which the invalid cannot take some exercise in the open air. It is an excellent climate for the pulmonary valedudinarian.

UNDIM'IA. A name given, by Paracelsus, to a tumour, filled with a gelatinous matter, like the white of an egg.

UNDOSUS, Cymatodes.

UNDULATIO, Fluctuation.

UNEDO, *Arbutus unedo* — u. *Papyracea*, *Arbutus unedo*.

UNGEAL MATRIX, see Nail.

UNGUEN, Unguentum — u. *Articulare*, *Synovia*.

UNGUENT, ARMATORY, *Hoplochrysa*.

UNGUENTARIA, see *Myristica moschata*.

UNGUENTARIUS, *Myropæus*, *Myrepæus*, *Myropætes*, *Myropælus*, *Pigmentarius*; from *unguentum*, 'an ointment.' One who makes and sells ointments. A perfumer.

UNGUENTUM, *Unguen*, *Myron*, *Uction*, (F.) *Onguent*, from *ungere*, 'to anoint.' Ointment. Ointments are topical applications, of a consistence more or less analogous to that of lard. They are used, chiefly, as local applications to ulcers and wounds; but are sometimes rubbed upon a part in cutaneous affections; and, especially, where it is desired that the constituents of the ointment should be absorbed. Ointments are of less consistence than cerates, although the terms are often used indiscriminately.

UNGUENTUM AC'IDI NITRO'SI, *Ointment of Nitrous Acid*, *Pomatium vel Unguentum Nitricum vel Oxygenatum*, (F.) *Pommade oxygénée*, *Graisse*

oxygénée, *Pommade d'Alyon*. (*Adip. suilla*, ℞j; *acid. nitros.* ℥vj. Melt the fat, and rub in the acid gradually, till cold. *Ph. E.*) Stimulant. Used in itch and other cutaneous eruptions, and in foul ulcers.

UNGUENTUM ADIPOCERÆ CETORUM, *Ceratum cetacei* — u. *Egyptiacum*, *Linimentum seruginis* — u. *Egyptium album*, *Crinomyron* — u. *Album*, *Unguentum cetacei* — u. *Album Resolvens*, *Linimentum ammoniac fortius*.

UNGUENTUM DE ALTHÆA, *Marsh mallow Ointment*, *U. de Terebinthind et cerâ*, *Ceratum de Althæa*, *Emplastrum mucilaginosum*, *E. emolliens*, *E. citrinum*, *E. flavum*, *E. de Althæa*, *Unguentum flavum*, *U. Citrinum*, *U. resinæ pini sylvestris compositum seu resumptivum seu lenitivum*, (F.) *Onguent de guimauve*, *O. d'althæa*. (*Oil de mucilaginis*, 1000 p., *cerâ flavæ*, 250 p., *resinæ terebinthin.*, ℞ 125 p. Liquefy; strain and stir till cold. *Ph. P.*) *Common Olive Oil* might be substituted for the *Oil of Mucilage*.

UNGUENTUM AMYGDALINUM, *Ceratum Galeni*.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII, *U. A. Tartarizati*, *U. A. Potassio-tartratis*, *U. tartari emetici*, *Ointment of tartarised antimony*. (*Antimon. et potass. tartrat.* in pulv. subtiliss. ℥ij, *adipis* ℥ij) If a drachm of this ointment be rubbed upon any part, night and morning, it will excite, in a few days, a painful pustular eruption. Hence, it is employed as a counter-irritant. This preparation is also called *Ung. Tartari stibiati seu emetici*, *Ung. e Tartaro stibiato*, *Adeps Tartari stibi medicinalis*, *Ung. Tartratis Potassæ stibiati*, (F.) *Pommade d'Autenrieth*, *Pommade stibie*.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS, *Unguentum antimonii* — u. *Antimonii tartarizati*, *U. antimonii* — u. *Antipernium*, see *Antipernia*.

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ, *Ointment of Rose water*, *Cold Cream*. (*Aq. Rosæ* ℥℥j; *ol. amygdol.* ℥℥ij; *cetacei*, ℥ss; *cerâ albæ*, ℥j. Melt together, in a water-bath, the oil, spermaceti, and wax; then add the rose-water, and stir until it is cold. *Ph. U. S.*) Cooling to irritated surfaces.

UNGUENTUM ARMARIUM, *Hoplochrysa* — u. *Arthanita*, see *Arthanita* — u. *Articulare*, *Synovia* — u. *Basilicon flavum*, *Ceratum resinae* — u. *Basilicon nigrum*, *Unguentum resinae nigrae* — u. *Basilicon viride*, *Unguentum subacetatis cupri*.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ, *Ointment of Belladonna*. (*Ext. belladonnæ* ℥j; *adipis* ℥j; *M. Ph. U. S.*) An anodyne application to irritable ulcers, &c.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS, *Unguentum lytta*.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ (*albæ vel flavæ*), *Wax Ointment*, *Unguentum simplex*, (*Ph. U. S.*) *Linimentum simplex*, *Oil and Bees' Wax*, (F.) *Onguent de cire*. (*Cerâ* ℞j, *adipis* ℞iv, *Ph. U. S.* or — *cerâ* ℥ij, *ol. oliv.* ℥v.) Emollient. A mild dressing. Also, the basis of most of the compound ointments.

UNGUENTUM CERATUM, *Ceratum Galeni* — u. *Cerussæ*, *Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi*, *Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis* — u. *Cerussæ acetata*, *Ceratum plumbi superacetatis*, *U. plumbi superacetatis* — u. *Citrinum*, *U. de althæa*, *U. hydrargyri nitratis*.

UNGUENTUM CETA'CEI, *Unguentum Spermaceti*, *U. album*, *Linimentum album*, *Spermaceti ointment*, (F.) *Onguent de blanc de baleine*. (*Spermaceti* ℥vj, *cerâ albæ* ℥iv, *ol. oliv.* ℥℥ij. *Ph. L.*) The ordinary dressing for blisters and excoriations.

UNGUENTUM CREASO'TI, *Ointment of Creasote*. (*Creasot.* ℥℥ss; *adipis*, ℥j. Add the creasote to the lard previously melted with a moderate heat, and stir constantly till cold. *Ph. U. S.*) Used in chronic cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS, Unguentum subacetatis cupri.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM SIMPLEX, *U. Terebinthinae et ovo'rum citelli*, Simple digestive ointment, (F.) *Onguent digestif simple*. (Terebinthin. par. 84 p. Vitell. ocor. Nq. 2, vel 32 p. Mix, for a long time, in a glass mortar, and add, gradually, enough of the Oil of Hypericum (Millepertuis) to make a soft ointment. Ph. P.) Detergent. It may be rendered more so by adding a little of the Acetate of copper.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI, Balsam of Arcæus, Unguentum elemi compositum.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM, *Linimentum Arcæi*, Unguentum e gummi elemi, *Ung. de Terebinthina et adip'ibus*, U. elemi, Ointment of Elemi, (F.) *Baume d'Arcæus*. (Elemi ℞j, terebinthina vulgaris ℥x, seri præparati ℞ij, olivæ olei f℥ij. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire; and mix in the turpentine and oil. Strain the mixture through a linen cloth. Ph. L.) Stimulant and digestive. To keep open issues, &c.

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM DE DAPHNÆ (INDIO, *Adeps Corticæ daphnes guidii medicatus*, (F.) *Pommade de Garou*. (Adip. præpar. 320 p., ceræ, 32 p., cort. daphn. quid. 128 p. Melt the fat and wax; and add the bark softened in water. Boil until the water is evaporated; then pass through cloth. Ph. P.) To keep open blisters, issues, &c. See Unguentum Mezerei.

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM FORTIUS, Cerate of cantharides—u. Epispasticum mitius, Unguentum lyttæ—u. Epispasticum viride, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—u. Flavum, Unguentum de althæâ—u. e Gummi elemi, Unguentum compositum—u. Hellebori albi, Unguentum veratri.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ, Ointment of Galls, (Gallæ in pulv. ℥j; adipis. ℥vij. M. Ph. U. S.) As an astringent in piles, indolent ulcers, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI, U. caruleum, U. Neapolitanum, Blue ointment, Ceratum mercuriale, *Adeps Hydrargyri medicatus*, *Mercurial Ointment*, *Unction*, (F.) *Onguent mercuriel ou Napolitain*.

The Strong Mercurial Ointment, *Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius* of the London Pharmacopæia, *Unguentum Hydrargyri* (Ph. U. S.), is thus made—Hydrarg. ℞ij, adipis ℥xxij, seri ℥j. Rub till the globules entirely disappear.

The Milder Mercurial Ointment, — *Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius*, — is made by adding, to one pound of the strong, two pounds of lard.

Mercurial ointment is antisiphilitic and discutient. It is rubbed on the inside of the thigh, in venereal affections; especially in those cases where mercury, given internally, runs off by the bowels. The stronger ointment is used for this purpose. The weaker is employed as a dressing, or as an application to cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Hydrargyri calcis albæ, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Hydrargyri compositum, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—u. Hydrargyri deutoxydi nitrati, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. ex Hydrargyro mitius dictum cinerorum, Unguentum oxydi hydrargyri cinereum.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS, U. H. nitrati, U. supernitratis hydrargyri, Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury, Citrine Ointment, Balsamum mercuriale, *Ung. hydrargyri compositum*, U. mercuriale citrinum, *Adeps nitratis hydrargyri medicatus*, Unguentum citrinum ad scabiem, (F.) *Onguent de nitrate de mercure*, O. citrin contre la gale. (Hydrarg. ℥j, acid. nitric. f℥xvij, olei bubul' f℥ix, adipis ℥ij. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and, while hot, add the oil and melted lard. Ph. U. S.

A milder ointment, — *Ung. Nitratis Hydrargyri mitius*, — is made with triple the quantity of oil and lard. It is stimulant and detergent, and is much used as an application to herpes, porrigo, and cutaneous eruptions. The weaker ointment is sometimes used in ophthalmia tarsi, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI, *Ung. subnitratis hydrargyri*, *Ung. Oxydi Hydrargyri rubri*, U. H. oxydi rubri (Ph. U. S.), Ointment of Nitric Oxyd of Mercury, Balsamum ophthalmicum rubrum, Unguentum deutarydi hydrarg. nitrati, Red Precipitate Ointment, Golden Ointment, Singleton's Eye Salve, U. Hydrargyri rubri, U. ex Hydrargyro oxydato rubro, U. mercurii rubrum, U. ophthalmicum rubrum, U. subnitratis hydrargyrici. (Hydrarg. oxid. rubr. in pulv. subtiliss. ℥j; Ung. simpl. ℥j. Add the oxyd, reduced to a fine power, to the melted ointment. Ph. U. S.) Stimulant and escharotic. Applied to foul ulcers, to inflammation of the tarsi, &c. &c.

Bellerille's Cerate, which has been long used in cases of scalled head, and of chronic cutaneous diseases in general, is made as follows:—Plumbi acet. ℥j; hydrarg. oxid. rubr. ℥ss; hyd. chlorid. mit. ℥ij; ceræ albæ ℥iv; ol. oliv. ℥vj. Melt the last two, and add the others in fine powder.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXYDI RUBRI, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. ex Hydrargyro oxydato rubro, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri oxydi rubri, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI, U. Hydrargyri ammoniati, (Ph. U. S.), U. submuriantis hydrargyri ammoniati, Unguentum ad scabiem Zelleri, U. mercuriale album, U. mundificans Zelleri, Ointment of white precipitate, *Ung. e mercurio præcipitato*, *Ung. calcis hydrargyri albæ*. (Hyd. ammon. ℥j, ung. simpl. ℥jss. Melt the fat, and add the precipitate.) Detergent. Used in cutaneous eruptions, to destroy vermin, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRI, U. Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri submuriantis ammoniati, U. Hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Hydrargyrici subnitratis, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri subnitratis, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri supernitratis, U. hydrargyri nitratis—u. Infusi meloæ vesicatorii, U. lyttæ—u. Irritans, U. lyttæ.

UNGUENTUM IODINI, U. Iodini, Ointment of Iodine. (Iodin ℥j; Potass. iodid. gr. iv; Aquæ Mvi; Adipis. ℥j. Rub the iodine and iodide first with the water until liquified, and then with the lard until mixed. Ph. U. S.) Used as a local application to goitrous and other swellings.

UNGUENTUM IODINI COMPOSITUM, U. Iodini compositum, Compound Ointment of Iodine. (Iodin. ℥ss; Potassii iodid. ℥j; Alcohol, f℥j; adipis ℥ij. Rub the iodine and iodide first with the alcohol and then with the lard until they are well mixed. Ph. U. S.)

UNGUENTUM LAURINUM, O'leum laurinum, *Adeps lauro-medica'tus*, Bay Ointment, (F.) *Onguent ou Huile de laurier*. (Fol. lauri, 500 p., adip. suilla, 1000 p. Bruise in a marble mortar; evaporate all humidity by boiling; and add Bay berries, in powder, 500 p. Digest and pass through linen. Ph. P.) Reputed to be corroborant and nerve. It is simply emollient.

UNGUENTUM LENITIVUM, U. de althæâ—u. Liliaceum, Crinomyron.

UNGUENTUM LYTTÆ, *Ung. cantharidis*, U. vesicatorium, U. irritans, U. ad vesic'ata, Blistering Salve, *Ung. infusi meloæ vesicatorii*, Ointment of Spanish Fly, Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Fly, Unguentum epispasticum mitius, Milder blistering Ointment. (Cantharid. in pulv.

are seen, particularly at the bulb, the orifices of a number of follicular ducts, *Lacunæ* or *Sinuæ* of *Morgagni*. At about an inch and a half from the opening of the meatus, one of these lacunæ is generally found, much larger than the rest, and is named *Lacuna Magna*. The arteries of the urethra are numerous, and proceed from the internal pudic, — the largest branches entering the bulb. The veins follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics pass into the inguinal and hypogastric plexuses. The nerves come from the pudic and gluteal. In the *female*, the urethra is only about an inch long. It is wider than in man, and susceptible of great dilatation. It is very wide at its commencement; and descends obliquely forwards, to terminate at the top of the external aperture of the vagina by the *meatus urinarius*. In its course, it is slightly curved, the concavity being forwards.

URETHRA, BLIND DUCTS OF THE, see Cæcus — u. Mucous lacunæ of the, see *Cæcus*.

URETHRAL, Urethral'is, Urethricus, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra.' Relating to the urethra.

URETHRAL'GIA, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the urethra. Gonorrhœa.

URÊTHRE, Urethra.

URETHREMPHRAXIS, Urethrophraxia.

URETHRITIS, Gonorrhœa.

URETHROBLENNORRHŒA, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *ρεια*, 'I flow.' Gonorrhœa; gleet.

URETHROCYSTAUCHENOTOMIA, see Lithotomy.

URETHROCYSTEOANEURYSMATOTOMIA, see Lithotomy.

URETHROCYSTOTRACHELOTOMIA, see Lithotomy.

URETHROHÆMORRHAGIA, Urethrorrhægia.

URETHROPHRAX'IS, Urethremphrax'is, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *φρασσα*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the urethra.

URETHROPLAS'TIC, Urethroplast'icus; from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' An epithet given to the operation *urethroplasty* which supplies defects in the canal of the urethra through which the urine escapes.

URETHRORR'HÆ'GIA, Urethrorrhæmorrhæ'gia, Caulorrhæ'gia stillati'ia, Hæmatur'ia stillati'ia, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *πηρυσι*, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the urethra. — Frank.

URETHRORRHŒA, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *ρεια*, 'I flow.' A discharge of any kind from the urethra.

URETHROSTENO'SIS, Strictu'ra urethrae, Urosteno'sia, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *στενωσις*, 'narrowness.' Stricture of the urethra.

URETHROTOMUS, (F.) Uréthrotome, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *τομω*, 'I cut.' An instrument so called by Le Cat, with which he divided the skin, and laid open the urethra, in the operation for lithotomy. Also, an instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra.

URETHROTOMY, Urethrotom'ia; same etymon. An operation, which consists in opening the urethra for the removal of stricture. See *Boutonnière*.

URETHRYMENO'DES, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *μηνν*, 'a membrane.' That which is caused by a membrane formed in the urethra.

URETICUS, Diuretic, Urinary.

URETRA, Urethra.

URÊTRE, Urethra.

URETRIS, Urinal.

URIAS, Fistula, (urinary,) Urethra.

URIASIS, Lithia, Uresis.

URIC ACID, Ac'idum uricum, Ac'idum urolith'icum, Acidum lith'icum, Lithic Acid, Urylic Acid. An acid which exists in human urine, chiefly, if not wholly, in the form of urate of soda or urate of ammonia, and which in combination constitutes the greater part of urinary calculi. It is often deposited from the urine in health. See *Calculi, urinary*.

URIC OXIDE, Ox'idum uricum, Xanthic oxide, Xanthine, Urous acid. A substance not discovered in healthy urine, although probably bearing some relation to the yellow colouring matter. It is a very rare ingredient of calculous concretions, and little is known either of its chemical or pathological history.

URICUM, Urea.

URICUS, Urinary.

URINA CEREBELLA, see Cerebella — u. *Chyli*, see *Urine* — u. *Cibi*, see *Urine* — u. *Diabetica*, *Urine, diabetica* — u. *Febrilis*, *Urine, febrile* — u. *Furfuracea*, see *Furfuraceous* — u. *Galactodes*, see *Galactodes* — u. *Genitalis*, *Sperm* — u. *Jumentosa seu Jumentaria, Urine, jumentosa* — u. *Mucosa, Cystirrhœa* — u. *Nephelodes*, see *Nepheloid* — u. *Oroboides seu Orobodes*, see *Oroboides* — u. *Pericardii*, see *Pericardium* — u. *Potius*, see *Urine* — u. *Sanguinis*, see *Urine* — u. *Vaccæ*, *Urine, cows'*.

URINACULUM, Urachus, Urinal.

URINÆ PROFLUVIUM, Diabetes — u. *Suppressio, Ischuria* — u. *Stillicidium, Strangury* — u. *Substillum, Strangury*.

UR'INAL, Urinato'rium, Chernid'ium, U'ranæ, Ure'tris, Urinac'ulum, Urodoch'um, Urod'ochê, Urodoche'um, Uratra'cium, Matra'cium, Mat'ula, Matel'la; from *urina*, 'urine.' A name given, 1. To certain vessels, used to pass the urine into. 2. To reservoirs, of different shapes and character, which are adapted to the penis, in cases of incontinence of urine, and which are intended to receive the urine as it flows off.

URINALIS, Diuretic, Urinary.

URINARIA, Antirrhinum linaria, Leontodon taraxacum.

URINARY, Urina'rius, Urinal'is, Urino'sus, U'ricus, Urel'icus. Same etymon. That which relates to the urine.

URINARY BLADDER, Ves'ica Urina'ria, Cystis, Urocys'tis, (F.) Vessie. A musculo-membranous reservoir, intended for the reception of the urine, until the accumulation of a certain quantity solicits its excretion. The bladder is situate in the hypogastric region, between the rectum and pubis in man; and between the pubis and vagina in the female. Its upper region is not covered, except by the peritoneum, posteriorly. From its centre arises the *urachus*. Its lower region is bounded, anteriorly, by the prostate, in man; and rests on the vesiculæ seminales and rectum. In the female, it corresponds to the vagina. The lowest portion of this region bears the name *Bas-fond*. The anterior surface of the organ is not covered by peritoneum. It is attached to the symphysis pubis by a fibro-cellular expansion called the *anterior ligament*. The posterior ligaments are duplicatures of the peritoneum on its posterior surface, which extend from this surface to the rectum in the male, and to the uterus in the female. The bladder is composed of a serous membrane, formed by the peritoneum; — of a muscular membrane; of a somewhat thick layer of areolar tissue; and is lined on its inner surface, by a mucous membrane, which is, sometimes, raised up, here and there, in long prominences or *columns* by the muscular fibres beneath. To this condition, the French anatomists give the term — *vesicæ à colonnes*. In the *bas-fond* the two ureters open, and the urethra commences; and the triangular

URINE, FILAMENTOUS, see Filamentous.

URINE, FLOCCULENT, (F.) *Urine floconneuse*, is when the fluid is troubled by flocculi, suspended in it.

URINE, FURFURACEOUS, see Furfuraceous—*u. Floconneuse*, Urine, flocculent—*u. des Goutteux*, Urine, gouty.

URINE, GOUTY, (F.) *Urine des goutteux*, contains much phosphate of lime, and, after severe attacks of gout, precipitates a mixture of the uric and rosacic acids.

URINE HUILEUSE, Urine, oily.

URINE, HYSTERICAL, is clear, colourless, and similar to the *Urine de la Boisson*.

URINE, ICTERICAL, contains bile.

URINE, INCONTINENCE OF, Enuresis.

URINE OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES. This is, generally, small in quantity, and very high-coloured.

URINE, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGE OF, Enuresis.

URINE, JUMENTOUS, *Urina jumentosa seu jumentaria*, (F.) *Urine Jumentense*. A term used, by the French, for ammoniacal urine, rendered turbid by a substance similar to small grains of dust, which causes it to resemble the urine of herbivorous animals.

URINE LACTESCENTE, *U. milky*—*u. Laituse*, Urine, milky.

URINE, MILKY, (F.) *Urine lactescente ou laituse*. White and troubled urine.

URINE, MUCILAGINOUS, (F.) *Urine epaisse*. Urine containing much mucus.

URINE, NERVOUS. Thin and very liquid urine; such as is passed shortly after the attack of nervous diseases.

URINE OF NERVOUS FEVERS is generally very thin; and often deposits a mixture of uric and rosacic acids.

URINE, OILY, (F.) *Urine huileuse*, is that which pours like oil, or which has an oily pellicle at its surface.

URINE, OXALIC, *Oxaluria*. Urine containing a salt of the oxalic acid.

URINE, PHOSPHORESCENT, *Phosphoruria*, *Phosphuria*. Urine which is luminous or phosphorescent.

URINE, PURPURIC, see Porphyria.

URINE, RICKETY, contains much phosphate of lime.

URINE, SANDY, *Arenosa urina*—*u. Stoppage of, Ischuria*—*u. Tenuis*, Urine, thin.

URINE, THIN, (F.) *Urine tenue*. Urine that is transparent, slightly coloured, and but little dense.

URINIFEROUS, *Urinifer*, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *fero*, 'I carry.' That which carries urine.

URINIFEROUS SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney.

URINIFEROUS TUBES OR DUCTS OF BELLINI, *Tubuli vel ductus uriniferi Bellini*, *Tubuli Bellini*, *Bellinia'ni Ductus*, *Bellinia'na Fistula*. The collection of small tubes, converging from the cortical part of the kidney to the apices of the papillae.

URINODES, Urinosis.

URINOMETER, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *metron*, 'measure.' A small hydrometer for taking the specific gravity of urine. The urinometer suggested by Dr. Prout is divided into 60 degrees, the zero being the point at which it floats in distilled water. The numbers on the scale added to 1000, the specific gravity of water, give the particular specific gravity: thus, supposing the number cut by the surface of the liquid to be 30, it would indicate a s. g. of 1.030. The letters H. S. on the back of the scale mean "healthy standard," which ranges from 10° to 20°.

URINOUS, *Urinousus*, *Urinodes*. Having the character of urine. Similar to urine.

UROCE'LE, *Oede'ma scroti urinosum*, *Urocheoce'lis*, *Ocheoce'lis urinalis*, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *εχλη*, 'a rupture.' A tumour of the scrotum, owing to the effusion of urine into the same, and into the areolar tissue.

UROCHES'IA, *Uroches'ia*, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *χεειν*, 'to go to stool.' A discharge of urine by the bowels.

UROCRASIA, Enuresis.

UROCRIS'IA, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *κρινω*, 'I judge.' *Urocrite'ron*. A judgment formed either of the urine, or of disease after inspecting the urine.

UROCRITERION, Urocrisia.

UROCYSTIS, Urinary bladder.

UROCYSTITIS, Cystitis.

UROCYSTOCATARRHUS, Cystirrhoea.

URODIALYSIS, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *διαλυσις*, 'dissolution, loss of strength.' A partial and temporary suspension of the function of the kidney, such as occurs in the course of most acute diseases. A condition of the function of the kidney and of the urine, similar to that observed in acute diseases, but without local mischief or preceding inflammatory fever, has been termed, when occurring in children, *Urodialysis Neonatorum*; in the aged, *Urodialysis Senum*.—Schënlein.

URODOCHIUM, Urinal.

URODYN'IA, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *δύνη*, 'pain.' Pain during the excretion of the urine.

URCEDEMA, Urapostema.

UROGENITAL, *Urogenitalia*, *Gen'ito-u'ri-nary*, *Gen'ito-urina'rius*. Relating or appertaining to the urinary and genital apparatuses.

UROGENITAL SINUS, *Sinus uro-genitalia*. A cavity or canal in the embryo of the mammalia opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters and the efferent parts of the generative apparatus, terminate internally. It is prolonged into the urachus. Subsequently it becomes separated by a process of division into a *pars urinaria* and a *pars genitalia*. The former, extending towards the urachus, is converted into the urinary bladder; whilst from the latter are formed the *vesiculae seminales* in the male, and the middle portion of the uterus in the female.—J. Müller.

UROLITHI, Calculi, urinary.

UROLITHIASIS, Lithia.

UROLITHOLOG'IA, from *urine*, 'urine,' *λιθος*, 'a stone,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A description of urinary calculi.

UROLITHOTOMIA, Lithotomy.

UROMANTYA, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination.' The art of divining diseases by simple inspection of the urine; *Uroscopia*. One professing to be able to do this is called *Uromantes*. Vulgarly, a water-doctor.

UROMP'HALUS, *Her'nia U'rachi*. A monstrosity, which consists in the protrusion of the urachus at the umbilicus.

URON, Urine.

URON'CUS, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *ογκος*, 'a swelling.' A urinary swelling.

URONOL'OGY, *Uronolog'ia*, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The part of medicine which treats of the urine.

UROPTHISIS, Diabetes mellitus.

UROPLA'NIA, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *πλανη*, 'wandering.' The presence of urine in other parts than the urinary organs.

UROPOE'SIS, *Uropoiesis*, from *urine*, 'urine,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' *Secre'tio uri'næ seu lo'ti'ci*. The secretion of urine by the kidney.

UROPOESIS, Uropoesis.

UROPYGION, Coccyx.

UROPYGIUM, *Croupion*.

URORRHAGIA, Diabetes.

URORRHŒA, Enuresis, Diabetes.

UROSCHEOCLE, Urocele.

UROSCOPIA, see Uromantia.

UROSES, from *ουρον*, 'urine.' Diseases of the urinary organs.—Alibert.

UROTEALITE, *Urostealithos*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' *εταπ*, 'met,' and *λιθος*, 'stone.' A peculiar fatty ingredient of urinary calculi, discovered by Heller.

UROSTENOSIS, Urethrostenosis.

UROUS ACID, Uric oxide.

UROZEMIA, Diabetes—u. Albuminosa, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—u. Mellita, Diabetes mellitus.

URTICA, *U. Dioica* seu *major* seu *hispida*, *Pyræthrum*, the Common stinging nettle, *Ad'icè*, (F.) *Ortie*. Family, Urticæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Tetrandria. This plant has been long used for medical and culinary purposes. The young shoots, in the spring, are considered to possess diuretic and antiscorbatic properties.

URTICA BALEARICA, *U. pilulifera*—u. *Dioica*, *Urtica*—u. *Hispida*, *Urtica*—u. *Iners magna foetidissima*, *Galeopsis*—u. *Major*, *U. dioica*—u. *Minor*, *U. urens*—u. *Mortua*, *Lamium album*.

URTICA PILULIFERA, *Pill-bearing Nettle*, *U. Pilulo'sa* seu *Roma'na* seu *Balea'rica*, (F.) *Ortie Romaine*. The seed was formerly given in diseases of the chest.

URTICA PILULOSA, *U. pilulifera*—u. *Roman*, *U. pilulifera*.

URTICA URENS, *U. minor*, *Dwarf nettle*, (F.) *Ortie brûlante*. A lesser variety of the nettle, possessing similar virtues.

Nettles have been used as stimulants to paralytic limbs.

URTICAIRE, Urticaria.

URTICARIA, from *urtica*, 'a nettle;' *Eranthe'sis urtica'ria*, *Ure'do*, *Scarlati'na urtica'ta*, *Cnid'o'sis*, *Urtica'ria porcell'ana*, *Exanthe'ma urtica'tum*, *Epiny'tis prurigin'o'sa*, *Febris urtica'ta*, *Pur'pura urtica'ta*, *Febris rubra prurigin'o'sa*, *Saltans rosa*, (F.) *Urticaire*, *Fière* *Ortie*, *Porcelaine*, *Nettle-rash*; vulgarly *Hives*, *Bold Hives*; from *urtica*, 'a nettle,' because the eruption resembles that produced by the stings of a nettle. A disease distinguished by those elevations of the cuticle called *wheals*. They have a white top, and are often surrounded by a diffuse redness. They excite intolerable itching, especially when the person is warm in bed. The eruption frequently goes and comes once or more in the 24 hours, and is generally dependent upon gastric derangement. In some people, nettle-rash is induced by shell-fish, eggs, nuts, &c. It is not usually a disease of any consequence, and its treatment is limited to the use of absorbent laxatives, and simple general means. Willan has described six varieties of the complaint:—*Urtica'ria febr'i'lis*, *U. evan'ida*, *U. persiana*, *U. confer'ta*, *U. subcuta'nea*, and *U. tubero'sa*.

URTICARIA PORCELLANA, *Essera*, Urticaria.

URTICATIO, *Cnid'o'sis*, *Urtica'tion*, from *urtica*, 'a nettle.' A sort of flagellation, with nettles;—used with the intention of exciting the skin.

URUCU, *Terra Orleana*.

URYLIC ACID, Uric acid.

USNEA, Lichen saxatilis—u. *Florida hirta*, Lichen plicatus—u. *Hirta*, Lichen plicatus—u. *Plicata*, Lichen plicatus.

USSACU, *Hura Brasiliensis*.

USTILAGO, *Ergot*.

USTIO, *Burn*, *Ustion*.

USTION, *U'stio*, *Causis*, from *urere*, *ustum*, 'to burn.' The act of burning or of applying the actual cautery. Also the effect of cauterisation; a burn.

USTULATIO, *Ustula'tion*. A pharmaceutical operation by which a substance is dried by heat.

USUALIA, *Officiala*.

USUS, *Habit*.

UTER, *Uterus*.

UTERI ADSCENSUS, *Hysteria*—u. *Anteversio*, *Hysteroloxia anterior*—u. *Carcinoma*, *Metrocarcinoma*—u. *Convulsivus morbus*, *Lorind matrixis*—u. *Coryza*, *Leucorrhœa*—u. *Exulceratio*, *Hysterelcosis*—u. *Flexio*, *Hysteroloxia*—u. *Inclinatio*, *Hysteroloxia*—u. *Obliquitas*, *Hysteroloxia*—u. *Pronatio*, *Hysteroloxia anterior*—u. *Pruritus*, *Nymphomania*—u. *Reflexio completa*, *Hysteroloxia posterior*—u. *Retroversio*, *Hysteroloxia posterior*—u. *Rheuma*, *Leucorrhœa*—u. *Cleus*, *Hysterelcosis*—u. *Versio incompleta*, *Hysteroloxia*.

UTERINE, *Uteri'na*, from *uterus*, 'the womb.' That which belongs or relates to the womb.

UTERINE ARTERY, *Arte'ria uteri'na hypogastrica*. Its size is always in a ratio with the greater or less state of development of the uterus. It arises from the hypogastric, either separately or with the umbilical, or from the internal pudic; passes upon the lateral parts of the vagina, to which it gives branches; and afterwards ascends on the sides of the uterus, and divides into a considerable number of very tortuous branches, which enter the tissue of the organ.

UTERINE MUSCLE OF RUYSCH consists of some fleshy fibres at the fundus of the uterus, which he regarded as forming a particular muscle.

UTERINUS FRATER. In law, a brother by the mother's side.

UTERO-ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, see *Belt*, *Russian*.

UTERO-GESTATION, *Pregnancy*.

UTEROMANIA, *Nymphomania*.

UTERUS, *Uter*, *Utric'ulus*, *Loci*, *Loci muliebres*, *Vulva*, *Venter*, *Arum natu'rae*, *Conceptaculum*, *Matrix*, *Ager natu'rae*, *Hyster'a*, *Metra*, *Stera*, *An'gus*, *Delphys*, *Alcus*, *Epompha'lion*, *Gaster*, *Mater*, *Nedys*, *Postrema*, the *Womb*, (F.) *Matrice*, *Sein*. The uterus, destined to lodge the fœtus from the commencement of conception till birth, is a hollow symmetrical organ, having the shape of a truncated conoid: it is situate in the pelvis, between the bladder and the rectum, above the vagina, and below the convolutions of the small intestine. The uterus is flattened from before to behind, and is nearly an inch in thickness. It is two inches broad at its highest part, and becomes narrower towards the vagina; terminating in a contracted portion, called the *cervix* or *neck*, to distinguish it from the rest of the organ, called the *body*. From its *fundus* or upper portion, the Fallopian tubes pass off. The mouth is called *Os Uteri* or *Os Tincæ*. The cavity is very small, and its parietes are thick. The portion of the cavity corresponding with the body is triangular and flattened. Its superior angles present the extremely fine orifices of the Fallopian tubes. The cavity of the neck is slightly dilated before opening into the vagina. The uterus is composed, 1. Of a *serous membrane*. This is external, and furnished by the peritoneum; which is reflected upon the uterus from the posterior surface of the bladder and the anterior surface of the rectum. It forms, also, the *broad ligaments of the uterus*, *Ligamen'ta lata*, *Alæ ceepertilio'nis*, *Re'tia Uteri*. These contain, above, the Fallopian tube; beneath and anteriorly, the round ligaments; and, behind, the ovary. They are two membranous productions or duplicatures of the peritoneum, sent from the edges of the uterus and posterior extremity of the vagina, in a transverse direction, to be fixed to, and line, the side of the pelvis. 2. Of a *mucous membrane*, which is a prolonga-

tion of that of the vagina, and extends into the tube. 3. Of a *proper tissue*, whose thickness is considerable. It is of a close texture; is grayish and elastic; and resists the instrument that divides it. Its intimate nature is but little known. During gestation it is truly muscular. The arteries of the uterus proceed from the spermatic and hypogastric. Its veins follow the same course, and bear the same name as the arteries. They are very tortuous, and form large sinuses in the parietes of the organ, called *Uterine Sinuses*. Its nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels are very multiplied; and during pregnancy acquire enormous dimensions. The changes experienced by the uterus during gestation, and after delivery, are very numerous and important to be known. They regard its situation, direction, size, shape, texture, connexions, vital properties, &c.

UTERUS, Abdomen—*u.* Anteversion of the, *Hysteroloxia anterior*.

UTERUS BIPIDUS, A double uterus. One separated into two cavities.

UTERUS DUPLEX, *Dihysteria*—*u.* Hour-glass contraction of the, *Chaton*—*u.* *Inclinatus*, *Hysteroloxia*.

UTERUS, IRRITABLE, *Neuralgia of the Uterus*. A disease characterized by deep-seated pain in the lower part of the abdomen, and in the back and loins; generally diminished by lying down, and increased by exercise, and more severe for a few days preceding and during menstruation. On examination *per vaginam*, the uterus is found to be tender on pressure; and the cervix and body slightly swollen, but not usually indurated. It is an obstinate affection, but frequently ends of itself after years of suffering. The treatment must be,—the horizontal posture; local blood-letting to the uterus; emollients; soothing injections; narcotics, warm bath, &c. See *Hysteralgia*.

UTERUS, INVERSION OF THE, *Inversio Uteri*, *Metranatrophè*, *Edoptosis Uteri inversa*, (*F.*) *Inversion de la Matrice*, *Renversement de la Matrice*. The uterus, displaced and turned inside out. This can only happen through want of caution on the part of the medical practitioner. It is a fatal accident, unless speedily reduced. This must be done by gradually returning the superior part, by grasping it with the hand, and making the rest follow.

UTERUS MASCULINUS, see *Ejaculatory ducts*—*u.* *Obliquus*, *Hysteroloxia*—*u.* *Retroversion of the*, *Hysteroloxia posterior*.

UTERUS, RUPTURE OF THE, *Metrorrhæxis*, *Hysterorhæxis*, *Ruptura Uteri*, *Perforatio Uteri*, *Laceration of the Womb*, (*F.*) *Rupture de la Matrice*. This dreadful accident occurs during labour, and is known to have taken place, when the child's head suddenly recedes during a pain, with vomiting, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, &c. When it is evident that this has occurred, the hand must be passed into the uterus, and the feet of the child be brought down.

Cases are on record, in which partial lacerations of the uterus have healed, and the patient has done well. This is a rare event, and not to be anticipated.

UTRICLE, see *Semicircular canals*.

UTRICULAR, *Utricula'ris*; from *utriculus*, 'a small bag or bottle.' Relating to or resembling a small bag or bottle.

UTRICULAR GLANDS, *Glandula utricula'res*. The glands or follicles in the interior of the uterus, which are concerned in the formation of the decidua.

UTRICULUS, see *Ejaculatory ducts*, *Uterus*—*u.* *Communis*, see *Semicircular canals*—*u.* *Lactens*, *Receptaculum chyli*.

UVA, *Uvula*, see *Vitis vinifera*—*u.* *Inversa*, *Paris*—*u.* *Lupina*, *Paris*—*u.* *Ursi*, see *Arbutus uva ursi*—*u.* *Vulpina*, *Paris*.

UVAE CORINTHIACÆ, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

UVAE PASSÆ, *Rhages*, *Dried Grapes*, *Raisins*, see *Vitis vinifera*.

UVAE PASSÆ MAJORES, see *Vitis vinifera*—*u.* *Passæ minores*, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*—*u.* *Passæ sole siccatae*, see *Vitis vinifera*.

UVATIO, *Ceratocèle*, *Staphyloma*.

U'VEA, from *uva*, 'an unripe grape.' *Tu'nica acino'ea* seu *acini'formis* seu *uva'lis* seu *acina'lis* seu *uvifor'mis*, *Rhagoi'des*, *Tu'nica rhagoides* seu *uvea* seu *perfora'ta*, *Membrana uvea*, *Rhox*, (*F.*) *Uvéa*. Some anatomists have given this name to the choroid coat of the eye; others, to the posterior layer of the iris, on account of the black and very thick varnish that covers it.

UVEA, *COMMISSURE OF THE*, *Ciliary ligament*.

UVÉE, *Uvea*.

UVEITIS; a word of hybrid formation; from *uvea*, 'the uvea,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation; properly, *Rhagodei'tis*. Inflammation of the uvea.

UVIGENA, *Uvula*.

UVIGERA, *Uvula*.

UVULA, diminutive of *uva*, 'a grape.' *Pinnaculum for'niceis guttura'lis*, *Uva*, *Staph'yliè*, *Tintinnabulum*, *Columel'la*, *Cion*, *Cionis*, *Gargareon*, *Colum'na oris*, *Gurgul'io*, *Interseptum*, *Processus seu Cartila'go Uvifer*, *Uvig'ena*, *Uvig'era*, *Pap of the Throat*, *Himæa*, *Plectrum*, *Sublin'gua*, *Sublin'guum*, (*F.*) *Luette*. A fleshy appendix or prolongation, which hangs from the middle or free edge of the velum palati. The uvula has a conical shape, and is of a greater or less size in individuals. It is formed, especially, by the mucous membrane of the velum palati; and contains, within it, the *azygos uvulæ* muscle. Its use is not clear.

Also, a small prominence or lobule in the portion of the cerebellum that forms the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle. It is on the median line, and behind the nodulus.

UVULA, see *Vermiform process inferior*—*u.* *Decidua*, *Staphylœdema*—*u.* *Relaxata*, *Staphylœdema*—*u.* *Vesicæ*, see *Urinary bladder*—*u.* *Vesical*, see *Urinary bladder*.

UVULAR, *Uvula'ris*, from *uvula*. That which belongs to the uvula.

UVULAR GLANDS are small follicles, belonging to the mucous membrane covering the uvula.

UVULARIA, *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

UVULARIA PERFOLIATA, *Smaller Bellwort*; indigenous: *Order*, *Melanthaceæ*; flowering in May and June. The root, when fresh, is subacid and mucilaginous. A decoction of the plant is used in sore mouth. It is said to cure the bites of rattlesnakes.

UVULITIS, a word of hybrid formation, from *uvula*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. *Angi'na uvula'ris*, *Staphyli'tis*, *Cioni'tis*, *Inflamma'tio u'vulæ*, (*F.*) *Inflammation de la Luette*, *Falling down of the Palate*. Inflammation of the uvula.

VACCINIUM PUNCTATUM, *V. vitis idæa*—*v.* Resinosum, *Gaylussacia resinosa*.

VACCINIUM STAMINEUM, *Buckberry*, *Squaw Huckleberry*, *Deerberry*. The leaves of these plants are astringent.

VACCINIUM VITIS IDÆA, *V. punctatum*, *Vitis Idæa punctata*, *Red Bilberry*, *Am'pelos Idæa*, *Whortleberry*, *Cowberry*, (*F.*) *Airelle* ou *Canneberge ponctués*. A decoction of the leaves has been used in calculous affections. They are astringent. The ripe berries are pleasantly acid, and refrigerant. *Whortleberries* are furnished by different species of *Vaccinium*.

VACCINOIS, *Vaccinella*.

VACCINUS, *Vaccina*.

VACCIOLA, *Vaccina*—*v.* *Leprosa*, *Vaccinella*—*v.* *Scutellata*, *Vaccina*—*v.* *Spuria*, *Vaccinella*—*v.* *Vera*, *Vaccina*.

VACILLA'TIO, *Titubatio*, from *vacillare*, 'to waver.' Staggering; waddling—*claudicatio anatica*.

VACILLATIO DENTUM, *Odontoseisia*.

VAGIN, *Vagina*.

VAGINA, 'a sheath,' *Vagi'na mulie'bris* seu *uteri'na* seu *U'teri* seu *Penis*, *Sinus mulie'bris* seu *Pudo'ris* seu *Puden'di*, *Col'eus*, *Peris*, *Perin*, *Col'pos*, *Vulvo-uterine canal*, (*F.*) *Vagin*. A cylindrical canal, five or six inches long; situate within the pelvis, between the bladder and rectum. It communicates by one extremity, *Auloe*, with the vulva; by the other, with the womb, the neck of which it embraces. The vagina is lined, internally, by a mucous membrane; and is partly closed, in young females, by the hymen, and carunculae myrtiliformes.—Around the mucous membrane is a layer of spongy, erectile tissue; and a cellulose-vascular membrane. A constrictor muscle; numerous vessels furnished by the vaginal artery, particularly; veins and nerves, proceeding from the sciatic plexus, also, enter into the composition of the organ.

The term *Vagina* or sheath, *Theca*, is extended to many parts, which serve as envelopes to others.

Sheath, (*F.*) *Gaine*, is sometimes applied to the fascia enveloping the limbs; to areolar membrane, enveloping the muscles, and entering between their fibres; to that which surrounds the blood-vessels; to the synovial membranes surrounding tendons, and lining the gutters of bones, &c.

VAGINA CORDIS, *Pericardium*—*v.* *Femoris*, *Fascia lata aponeurosis*—*v.* *Funiculi Umbilicalis*, see *Funiculus umbilicalis*—*v.* *Glissonii*, *Capsule of Glisson*—*v.* *Malleolaris externa*, *Retinaculum tendinum perinæorum*—*v.* *Muliebris*, *Vagina*—*v.* *Muscularis*, *Perinysium*—*v.* *Nervorum*, *Neurilemma*—*v.* *Penis*, *Vagina*—*v.* *Portæ*, *Capsule of Glisson*—*v.* *Uterina*, *Vagina*.

VAGINA OF THE VENA PORTA, *Sheath of the Vena Porta*, (*F.*) *Gaine de la Veine-porte*, is the areolar membrane that accompanies the divisions of the vena porta into the substance of the liver.

VAGINÆ SYNOVIALES, *Bursæ mucosæ*.

VAGINA L, *Vagina'lie*, from *vagina*, 'a sheath.'—Relating or pertaining to a sheath.

VAGINAL ARTERY. This exists, as a matter of course, only in the female. It arises from the hypogastric or from the uterine, vesical, internal pudic, umbilical, &c., and sends its branches, first to the lateral parts of the vagina, and afterwards to the anterior and posterior surfaces.

VAGINAL BILIARY PLEXUS. A plexus of ramifications of the hepatic duct through the capsule of Glisson.

VAGINAL BRANCHES OF THE VENA PORTA are those which have to pass through the sheath of the capsule of Glisson, previous to entering the interlobular spaces. In this course, they form

the vaginal plexus. There are, also, vaginal branches, and a vaginal plexus formed by the hepatic artery.

VAGINAL COAT OF THE EYE, see *Eye*.

VAGINAL COAT OF THE TESTICLE, *Tu'nica Vagina'lis*, *T. Elytroi'des* vel *Elytro'des*, is the serous membrane which envelops the testicle. Before the descent of the testicle, the tunica vaginalis does not exist. It is formed by a prolongation, furnished by the peritoneum to the testicle when it issues from the abdomen. The tunica vaginalis forms a close sac, investing the testicle and epididymis, without containing them in its cavity, and reflected so as to form a bag around the circumference of the testis; hence it is divided into *Tu'nica vagina'lis propria* and *Tu'nica vagina'lis reflexa*. Between the two layers, the inner surface is smooth, and lubricated by a serous fluid.

VAGINAL GANGLIA, see *Spermatic ganglion*.

VAGINAL PLEXUS, see *Vaginal branches of the vena porta*.

VAGINAL PROCESS OF THE TEMPORAL BONE, (*F.*) *Apophyse vaginale* ou *engainante*, *Gaine de l'apophyse styloïde*, *Chaton*, is a bony crista, which embraces the base of the styloid process.

VAGINITIS, *Leucorrhœa (vaginal)*.

VAGISSEMENT, *Cry*, *Vagitus*.

VAGITUS, (*F.*) *Vagissement*. The cry of the new-born child. *Squalling*.

VAGITUS UTERINUS. The cry of the child in utero.

VAGUS NERVUS, *Pneumogastric*.

VAIRON (*F.*), *Dispar oculus*. One who has eyes of different colours. It also means a wall-eyed animal, or one whose iris is surrounded by a whitish circle.

VAISSEA U, *Vessel*—*v.* *Sanguin*, *Blood-vessel*.

VAISSEAUX CAPILLAIRES, *Capillary vessels*—*v.* *Chylifères*, *Chyliferous vessels*—*v.* *Lactés*, *Chyliferous vessels*—*v.* *Lactifères*, *Lactiferous vessels*—*v.* *Ombilicæux*, *Umbilical vessels*.

VALANIDA, *Fagus sylvatica*.

VALANTIA APARINE, *Galium aparine*.

VALERIAN, AMERICAN, *Cypripedium luteum*, *Valeriana pauciflora*—*v.* *Garden*, *Valeriana phu*—*v.* *Greek*, *Polemonium reptans*—*v.* *Official*, *Valeriana*—*v.* *Wild*, *Valeriana*.

VALERIA'NA, *V. officina'lis*, *Wild Valerian*, *Valeriana minor*, *Offic'inal Valerian*. *Family*, *Dipsacæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Triandria Monogynia*. The root, *Valeria'na*, (*Ph. U. S.*) has been long extolled as an efficacious remedy in epilepsy, and in a variety of nervous complaints. It has been also advised as a tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It has a strong, fetid odour; bitterish, subacid, and warm taste; and its virtues are extracted by water and alcohol.

VALERIANA CAPENSIS, a South African species, has similar virtues.

VALERIANA CELTICA, *V. Saxat'ilis*, *Celtic Nard*, *Spica Celtica*, *S. Alpi'na*, *Nardus Celtica*, *Sallu'ncn*, *Nardum Gall'icum*, *Spica Celtica Dioscor'idie*, (*F.*) *Nard Celtique*. The roots of this Alpine plant have been recommended as a stomachic, carminative and diuretic. It has a moderately strong smell, and a warm, bitterish, subacid taste.

VALERIANA DENTATA, *V. locusta*, *Corn Salad*. A wholesome, succulent plant, cultivated in Europe as a salad. It is antiscorbutic and gently aperient.

VALERIANA MAJOR, *V. phu*—*v.* *Locusta*, *V. dentata*—*v.* *Minor*, *Valeriana*—*v.* *Officialis*, *Valeriana*.

VALERIANA PAUCIFLORA, *American Valerian*, has the properties of the other *Valeriana*.

VALERIANA PHU, *V. major*, Garden Valerian, (F.) *Grand Valériane*. The root has been recommended in rheumatism; especially in sciatica, and in epilepsy.

VALERIANA SAXATILIS, *V. celtica*.

VALÉRIANE GRAND, *Valeriana phu*.

VALET À PATIN (F.), *Volsel'la Pati'ni*. The common ligature forceps is a modification of this instrument invented by one Patin. It consists of two branches, united at the middle by a hinge, which may be separated or approximated by means of a screw or running ring. It is used for seizing hold of vessels that are to be tied.

VALETUDINARIUM, Hospital.

VALETUDINARIUS, Sickly, Valetudinary.

VALETU'DINARY, *Valetudina'rian*, *Valetudina'rius*, *Inval'idus*, from *valetudo*, 'health.'—One of delicate health. One subject to frequent diseases. An *Inval'id*.

VALETUDO, Sanitas—*v. Adversa*, Disease—*v. Bona*, Sanitas—*v. Commoda*, Sanitas—*v. Secunda*, Sanitas.

VALGUS, see *Kyllosis*

VALIGA, Tinotura jalapii.

VALITUDO, Sanitas.

VALLEGULA, Valley.

VALLEY, *Valle'ula*, (F.) *Grand Scissure Médiane du Cerelet*. The deep fissure on the inferior part of the cerebellum, which divides it into two symmetrical portions.

VALLUM. The eyebrow or supercilium. Also, a species of bandage.—Galen.

VALS, MINERAL WATERS OF. A French acidulous chalybeate at Vals, six leagues from Viviers, in the department of Ardèche. There are five springs, containing carbonic acid, sulphate of iron, and alum. They are employed in passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, &c.

VALVE, *Val'vula*, *Diclis*, (F.) *Valvule*, from *valvæ*, 'folding-doors,' itself from *valco*, 'I fold up.' A small door. Any membrane or duplicature of a membrane, which prevents a reflux of humours or other matters in the vessels and canals of the animal body. There are some valves, whose functions appear to be,—to retard or to modify the course of substances along canals, &c. See *mitral*, *sigmoid*, *tricuspid*, *ileo-cæcal valve*, &c.

VALVE OF FALLOPIUS, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Pleo-cæcal*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Ileo-colic*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. of Tulpius*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. of Varolius*, *Bauhin*, valve of

VALVES, SEMILUNAR, Sigmoid valves.

VALVULA, Valve—*v. Cæci*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Cerebelli*, *Valvula Vieussenii*—*v. Coli*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Foraminis ovalis*, *Ovalis fossa*—*v. Guiffartiana*, see *Thebesius*, veins of—*v. Plei*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Magna Cerebri*, *V. Vieussenii*.

VALVULA SEMILUNA'RIS, *Plica Semiluna'ris*, *Membran'ula semiluna'ris conjuncti'va*, *Plica lunata*. A small doubling of the tunica conjunctiva, which lies between the caruncula lacrymalis and the ball of the eye. In birds, this is large, and called *Membra'na nictitans* vel *Palpebra tertia*.

VALVULA TARINI, *Velum medullare posterius*—*v. Thebesii*, see *Thebesius*, veins of—*v. Vaginae*, *Hymen*—*v. Venæ magnæ*, see *Thebesius*, valve of.

VALVULA VIEUSSENII, *Velum Vieussenii*, *Valvula cerebel'li* seu *Willisia'na* seu *magna cerebri*, *Velum interjec'tum cerebelli*, *V. apoph'ysi vermiformi obtentum*, *Lacu'nar ventriculi quarti superior*, *Velum medulla'rè* seu *medulla'rè anti'cum* seu *ante'rius*, (F.) *Valvule de Vieussens*, *Voile médullaire supérieure*. A thin, medullary lamina,

over the under end of the Aquæductus Sylvii in upper part of the fourth ventricle. At the side of the valves are two medullary tracts, call *Processus ad Testes*, *Colum'næ Val'enilæ Vieuseni*, or *Oblique intercer'ebral Com'missure*.

VALVULA WILLISIANA, *Valvula Vieussenii*.

VALVULÆ BICUSPIDALES, *Mitral valve*; VALVULÆ CONNIVEN'TES. Numerous circular folds in the intestinal canal from the pyloric orifice through the greater part of the small intestine. They are folds of the mucous membrane and their chief use appears to be, to retard the course of the alimentary mass, and to afford larger surface for the origin of chyliiferous vessels.

VALVULÆ CORDIS, *Ostiola cordis*—*v. Cordi mitralis*, *Mitral valves*—*v. Triglochines*, *Tricuspid valves*—*v. Trisulcæ*, *Tricuspid valves*.

VALVULE, Valve—*v. d'Eustache*, *Eustachian valve*—*v. de Pyloro*, see *Pylorus*—*v. de Vieussens*, *Valvula Vieussenii*.

VALVULES, *V. Episcopales*, *Mitral valve*—*v. Sigmoides* ou *Semilunaires*, *Sigmoid valve*.

VANELLOE, Vanilla.

VANILLA, *Banill'a*, *Banilas*, *Banillos*, *Banilla*, *Benzo'ënil*, *Ar'acis aromati'ca*, (F.) *Vanille*, *Baume de Vanille*. The *Vanilloe-Silique vanill'æ* seu *Banill'æ* seu *Vaniglia* seu *vanilla* seu *Ar'aci aromati'ci*—is a long, flattish pod; containing, under a wrinkled, brittle shell, a reddish-brown pulp, with small, shining, black seeds. The parasitic plant which affords this pod is the *Epidendrum Vanilla*, *Vanill'a aromati'ca* seu *Mexicana*. Family, *Orchidææ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Gynandria Monandria*. *Vanilloes* have an unctuous, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell, like that of some of the finer balsams, heightened with musk. Although chiefly used as perfumes, they are reputed to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

VANILLA AROMATICA, see *Vanilla*.

VAPOURS, *Hypochondriasis*, *Hysteria*.

VAPORA'RIUM, *Amint'erion*, *Lacon'icum*, *Py'ria*, *Pyriate'rium*, *Vapour bath*. A useful remedy in rheumatic and cutaneous affections; and wherever it is important to relax the cutaneous capillaries. In the *Russian Vapour Bath*, the vapour is produced by throwing water over hot stones. Its temperature is from 122° to 145°.

VAPORARIUM, *Hypocustum*, see *Stora*.

VAPORATIO, *Evaporation*.

VAPORES UTERINI, *Hysteria*.

VAPOUR, *Flatulence*—*v. Bath*, *Vaporarium*.

VAPOURISH, *Hypochondriac*, *Hysterical*.

VAPOUROUS, *Windy*.

VAPOURS, *Hypochondriasis*, *Hysteria*.

VAPOURY, *Hypochondriacal*, *Hysterical*.

VARA, *Barre*.

VAREC, Kelp—*v. Vésiculeux*, *Fucus vesiculosus*.

VARENI, *Ambulo-flatulentus*, *Gout* (wander ing.)

VARICE, *Varix*.

VARICELLI'A, (diminutive of *Variola*, Small pox.) *Em'phlysis varicella*, *Ezanthema varicell*, *Syn'ochus varicella*, *Chicken pox*, *Variola lymphat'ica*, *V. spu'ria*, *V. sylvest'ris*, *Variola m'ithæ*, *V. illegit'ima*, *Pseudo-variolæ*, *V. rotat'ica*, *V. pucella*, *Eoll'ion*, *Eoll'ium*, (F.) *Varicell*, *Ptête étrole volante*, *Vérolette*. A disease characterized by vesicles scattered over the body, which are glabrous, transparent, and about the size of peas. They appear in successive crops are covered by a thin pellicle, and, about the third, fourth, or fifth day from their appearance burst at the top, and concrete into small, pored scabs, which rarely leave a pit in the skin. Three varieties have, sometimes, been designated. 1. The *V. lentiformes*, or *lenticular chicken pox*

which are irregularly circular, and flattened on the top; the fluid being at first whitish, and afterwards straw-coloured. This is the common chicken pox. 2. The *Varicella coniformis*, *Cornical Chicken Pox*, *Pemphigus varioloides*, *Variola lymphatica*, *Hydrachnia*, *Swine Pox*, *Water Pox*, *Water Jags*, in which the vesicles are generally acuminated, and the fluid pellucid throughout; and, 3dly, the *Varicella globularis* or *Hives*, in which the vesicles are globular and larger; the fluid being, at first, whey-coloured, and afterwards yellowish. These divisions are, however, very arbitrary, for they are generally confounded.

Variola has been, sometimes, mistaken for this disease, and conversely. A little attention to the history of the eruption in the two affections will prevent error. Variocella is not contagious. At times, it prevails epidemically. It cannot be propagated by inoculation. The treatment is extremely simple; rest, abstinence, and the antiphlogistic regimen, being all that is generally required.

VARICELLA VARIOLOIDEA, Varioloid.

VARICIFORMES PARASITATÆ. A name given, by some authors, to the ducts of the epididymis, because they seem knotty and varicose.

VARICOBLEPHARON, from *varix*, and *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid.' A varicose tumour of the eyelid.

VARICOCELE, from *varix*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour'; *Osteocele varicoea*, *Hernia varicoea*, *Ramex varicoeus*, *Spermatocele*, *Cirsocele*. A varicose dilatation of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord. This latter variety of the disease is more common on the left side than the right. It appears under the form of a soft, doughy, unequal, knotty, compressible, and indolent tumour, situate in the course of the cord, and increasing from below upwards. It is less when the individual is in the recumbent posture, and increases when he is erect. It is, ordinarily, an affection of no moment, and is very common, requiring merely the use of a proper suspensory bandage. It has been advised, in bad cases, to tie the enlarged vein, but the operation is not free from danger induced by phlebitis. Sir A. Cooper has proposed the removal of a portion of the scrotum, so as to render the remainder of the scrotum a natural bandage. This plan has been found effectual.

VARICOMPHALUS, from *varix*, and *μφαλος*, 'the umbilicus.' Varicose tumour of the umbilicus; cirsocephalus.

VARIICOSE, *Varicoeus*, (F.) *Variquens*. Affected with varix; or belonging to, or connected with, varix; — as a *varicose vein*, a *varicose ulcer*, that is, one kept up by *varices*.

VARICOSITAS CONJUNCTIVÆ, Cirsophthalmia.

VARICULA, *Varix parva*. A diminutive of *varix*. Also, a varicose swelling of the veins of the tunica conjunctiva.—M. A. Severinus.

VARIOLA, *Variola*, *V. vera*, *Varioli*, *Small-Pox*, *Empyema Variola*, *Euphlogia*, *Chaspe*, *Æulecithyma*, *Pox* (N. of England), *Pestis variolosa*, *Febria variolosa*; from *varius*, 'spotted,' or from *vari*, 'pimples;' (F.) *Variole*, *Petit Vérole*, *Picote*. A disease, now of somewhat less interest than before the discovery of vaccination. It is of a very contagious nature, and is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Asia, at an early period of the middle ages. It is characterized by fever, with pustules, appearing from the third to the fifth day, and suppurating from the eighth to the tenth, and it possesses all the distinctive properties of the major exanthemata. It is capable of being produced by inoculation,

but this *inoculated small-pox*—*Variola inserta*—communicates the disease as readily through the air as the *natural small-pox*, or that received without inoculation.

Small-pox is distinguished into two classes, according to the character of the eruption, the *discrete* or *distinct*, and the *confluent*. 1. In VARIOLA DISCRETA, *Empyema variola discreta*, *Variola discreta benigna*, *Variola regularis seu discreta*, *Distinct Small-pox*, the pustules are usually of the size of peas; distinct, distended, and circular; the intervening spaces being red; the fever inflammatory throughout, and ceasing when the eruption is complete. 2. In VARIOLA CONFLUENS, *Empyema variola confluens*, *Variola regulares confluentes*, *Vesicula Dira Barbara*, *Vésicules de Sainte-Barbe* or *Confluent Small-pox*, the pustules are confluent, or run together; flaccid and irregularly circumscribed; the intervening spaces being pale, and the accompanying fever typhoid. In children, diarrhoea, and, in adults, ptialism, with swelling of the hands and feet, generally appear, towards the period of the *secondary fever*, which occurs from the tenth to the thirteenth day. The fever that precedes and accompanies the eruption is called the *Eruptive fever*. The prognosis is favourable in the distinct kind, if properly managed. The confluent is always dangerous,—the unfavourable symptoms being—flattening of the pustules, or subsidence of the eruption; the breathing becoming much obstructed or oppressed; or marks of inflammatory and congestive affections occurring in the different viscera. The treatment of the distinct kind is very simple: the antiphlogistic regimen, with cathartics, being all that is necessary. The confluent kind requires the same management as typhus fever.

When the pimples are confluent in patches, the patches, being, however, separated by intervals of unaffected skin; it constitutes the clustered, coherent, or corymbose variety—*Variola corymbosa*.

VARIOLA AMBOINENSIS, *Framboesia*—v. *Corymbosa*, see *Variola*—v. *Inserta*, *Variola* (by inoculation)—v. *Lymphatica*, *Variocella*—v. *Mitigata*, *Varioloid*.

VARIOLA sine VARIOLIS, *Variolous Fever*. These terms are applied to cases occasionally observed during the prevalence of variola, in which the constitutional phenomena are present without the cutaneous eruption.

VARIOLA SPURIA, *Variocella*—v. *Vaccina*, *Vaccina*—v. *Vaccinatorum*, *Varioloid*.

VARIOLÆ, *Variola*—v. *Equinæ*, see *Grease*—v. *Illegitimæ*, *Varicella*—v. *Modificate*, *Varioloid*—v. *Nothæ*, *Varicella*—v. *Pucellæ*, *Varicella*—v. *Sylvestris*, *Varicella*—v. *Tutoris*, *Vaccina*—v. *Vera*, *Variola*—v. *Volaticæ*, *Varicella*.

VARIOLATION, Inoculation (*Small-pox*.)

VARIOLE, *Variola*.

VARIOLI, *Variola*.

VARIOLOID, *Varioloidis*, *Varioloides*, *Variola modificata*, *V. mitigata*, *V. vaccinatorum*, *Varicella*, *Varioloiden*, from *variola*, *small-pox*, and *oides*, 'form,'—resembling *small-pox*. This is, really, *small-pox*, modified by previous inoculation or vaccination; and hence it has been properly called *modified small-pox*. That it is *small-pox* is proved by the fact, that matter, taken from a varioloid pustule, will communicate *small-pox* to one who has never had it naturally or by inoculation, or who has never been vaccinated. It is, almost always, a milder disease than *small-pox*; and this circumstance, with its shorter duration, exhibits the salutary effects of previous vaccination or inoculation. It has appeared epidemically.

which may be subdivided into two distinct secondary systems. 1. The *General venous system*, which commences in all the organs, by very minute radicles; and terminates in the heart by the vena cava and the coronary vein. 2. The *Abdominal venous system*, which is limited to the abdominal cavity; commences, also, by a great number of branches, and terminates in the liver by a single trunk, which subdivides in that organ. It is called, also, the *System of the Vena Porta*, or the *Portal System*. See *Porta*. The veins form two sets, one *deep-seated*, *Vena satel'lites*, *V. conom'ites*, which accompany the arteries; the other *superficial or subcutaneous*. Their parietes, which are thinner than those of the arteries, are composed of two coats; the one, external, loose, extensible, and with parallel, longitudinal fibres—the *proper membrane*; the other, the *common or inner membrane*, which is thin, polished, and has numerous duplicatures or folds forming parabolic valves. These valves are most numerous in the veins of the lower extremities. The coats of the veins are supplied with small arteries or *vasa vasorum*, veins, and lymphatics. They have not as many nervous filaments as the arteries. These filaments are from the great sympathetic.

TABLE OF THE VEINS.

1. VEINS WHICH FORM THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.
- 1. Axillary which receives the
 - 1. Posterior ulnar.
 - 2. Anterior ulnar.
 - 3. Median basilic.
 - 2. Cephalic, forming the
 - 1. Superficial radial.
 - 2. Median cephalic.
 - 3. Circumflex veins.
 - 4. Inferior scapular.
 - 5. Long thoracic.
 - 6. Superior thoracic.
 - 7. Acromial veins.
2. External Jugular.
- 1. Internal maxillary, composed of the
 - 1. Pterygoid.
 - 2. Spheno-palatine.
 - 3. Alveolar.
 - 4. Infra-orbital.
 - 5. Mental.
 - 6. Inferior dental.
 - 7. Deep temporal.
 - 1. Middle temporal.
 - 2. Anterior auriculars.
 - 3. Transverse of the face.
 - 2. Superficial Temporal, composed of the
 - 1. Middle temporal.
 - 2. Anterior auriculars.
 - 3. Transverse of the face.
 - 3. Posterior Auricular. The trunk then takes the name of *External Jugular*, and in its course along the neck, receives—
 - 4. Cervical cutaneous.
 - 5. Trachelo-scapular, &c.
1. Subclavian.
- 1. Superior Cerebral Veins.
 - 2. Veins of the Corpus Striatum.
 - 3. Veins of the Choroid plexus.
 - 4. Superior Cerebellar Veins.
 - 5. Inferior Cerebellar Veins.
 - 6. Lateral and inferior Cerebral Veins.
 - 1. Lachrymal.
 - 2. Central of the retina.
 - 3. Infra-orbital.
 - 4. Ciliary.
 - 5. Ethmoidal.
 - 6. Palpebral, and
 - 7. Nasal Veins.
3. Internal Jugular.
- 7. Ophthalmic Vein, composed of the
 - 1. Palpebral, and
 - 2. Superciliary Veins.
 - 3. Dorsals of the nose.
 - 8. Facial Vein, called *angular*, near the eye, receiving the
 - 4. Superior Coronaries of the lip.
 - 5. Inferior
 - 6. Several Buccal and
 - 7. Masseteric Veins.
 - 8. Ranine,
 - 9. Submental, and
 - 10. Inferior Palatine.
 - 9. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins.
 - 10. Superior thyroid.
 - 11. Occipital, and
 - 12. Veins of the Diploë.
2. Right Internal Mammary Vein.
3. Inferior Thyroid Vein, opening into the Vena Cava, between the two Subclavians.

4. Vena Azygos, which receives the
 - 1. Right Bronchial.
 - 2. Intercostal Veins.
 - 3. Semi-azygos.

2. VEINS WHICH FORM THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

1. Common Iliac.
- 1. Femoral or Crural, which is a continuation of the Popliteal, commencing by the veins which accompany the fibular arteries, and receiving the—
 - 1. External Saphena and
 - 2. Internal Saphena, which receive—
 - 1. Several abdominal veins.
 - 2. Circumflex Iliac, and
 - 3. External pudic veins.
 - 2. Internal Iliac which receive the—
 - 1. Vesical Veins, commencing with the
 - 2. Sacro-lateral Veins.
 - 1. Dorsal veins of the penis of the male.
 - 2. Veins of the clitoris, in the female.
 - 3. Middle Sacral Vein.
 - 4. Lumbar Veins—four in number on each side, commencing by an—
 - 1. Abdominal branch.
 - 2. Dorsal branch.
 - 5. Spermatic Veins, commencing with the
 - 1. Spermatic plexus in the male.
 - 2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c. in the female.
 - 6. Renal Veins.
 - 7. Capsular and Adipose Veins.
 - 8. Hepatic Veins.
 - 9. Middle,
 - 10. Left, and
 - 11. Right
 - 12. Inferior Diaphragmatic Veins, two in number.

3. VEINS OF THE HEART.

- 1. Great right Coronary.
- 2. Small right Coronary.
- 3. Left Coronary Veins.

4. VEINS WHICH FORM THE VENA PORTA.

- 1. Splenic Vein.
 - Receives the
 - 1. Veins which correspond to the vasa brevia.
 - 2. Right and left gastro-epiploic.
 - 3. Duodenal, and
 - 4. Pancreatic veins.
 - 5. Coronary Vein of the Stomach, and
 - 6. Small mesenteric vein.
- 2. Superior Mesenteric Vein.

VEIN, BRONCHIAL, LEFT. see Azygos—v. Demi-azygos, see Azygos—v. Frontal, see Facial vein—v. Semi-azygos, see Azygos, (vena)—v. Superior intercostal, left, see Azygos—v. Tibio-malleolar, Saphena, great—v. Palato-labial, Facial vein—v. Peroneo-malleolar, Saphena minor—v. Varicose, Varix.

VEINE, Vein—v. Cave, Cava vena—v. Cephalique, Jugular vein, internal—v. Cephalique du pouce, Cephalic vein of the thumb—v. Cubitale cutanée, Basilic vein—v. Fessière, Gluteal vein—v. de Médine, Dracunculus—v. Porte, Porta vena—v. Prélombo-thoracique, Azygos, (vena)—v. Préparate, Cephalic vein—v. Radiale cutanée, Cephalic vein—v. Sans paire, Azygos, vein—v. Trachélo-sous-cutanée, Jugular vein, external.

VEINES ARTÉRIELLES, Arterial veins—v. Ciliaires, Ciliary veins—v. Sous-clavières, Subclavian veins—v. Sus-hépatiques, Hepatic veins.

VEINS, CORONARY, Cardiac veins—v. Intralobular, Hepatic veins—v. Supra-hepatic, Hepatic veins.

VEINSTONE, Phlebotite.

VELAMEN NATIVUM, Integument.

VELAMENTA BOMBYCINA, Villous membranes—v. Cerebralis, Meninges—v. Infantis, Membranes of the foetus.

VELAMENTUM ABDOMINALE, Peritonæum—v. Corporis commune, Integument—v. Nativum, Integument.

center." "A died seized, leaving two infant daughters by different centers."

VENTER IMUS, Abdomen, Hypogastrium, Neimera — v. Inferius, Abdomen — v. Infimus, Abdomen — v. Magnus, Inguvies — v. Medius, Thorax — v. Parvus, Hypogastrium — v. Propendens, Hysteroloxia anterior — v. Renum, Pelvis of the kidney — v. Supremus, Cavum cranii.

VENTEUX, Windy.

VENTILA'TION, *Ventila'tio*, from *ventus*, 'wind.' The act of renewing the air of vessels, hospitals, and apartments, or of situations where many people are collected together. The utility of such renewal must be evident, when it is considered that atmospheric air loses its oxygen during respiration, and that carbonic acid supplies its place. Stagnant air, also, becomes loaded with numerous impurities; and hence one of the greatest hygienic improvements, of modern times, has been a proper attention to circulation of air. It is, moreover, one of the most valuable additions to our stock of therapeutical agencies in many diseases.

Instruments used for the purpose of renewing the air, in ships, apartments, &c., have been called *ventilators*.

VENTOSITÉ, Flatulence.

VENTOSITY, Flatulence.

VENTOUSES SCARIFIÉES, Cupping with the scarificator.

VENTOUSES SÈCHES, Cupping, dry.

VENTRAL, Abdominal.

VENTRAL HERNIA, *Hernia ventral'is*. Direct hernia occurring in any part of the abdomen. It is most frequently found between the recti muscles.

VENTRALE, Belt (Russian).

VENTRALE CUTANEUM, 'Cutaneous apron.' (F.) *Tablier*. An elongation of the nymphæ in the Bostonian female, which hangs down before the vulva like an apron.

VENTRE, Abdomen — v. *Inférieur*, Abdomen — v. *Resserré*, Constipation.

VENTRE INSPICIENDO DE, see De ventre inspiciendo.

VENTRICLE, *Ventric'ulus*, diminutive of *venter*, 'belly.' Literally, a little belly. A name given, in anatomy, to various parts.

VENTRICLE OF ARANTIUS. A small cavity, lined with gray substance, at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

VENTRICLES OF THE BRAIN, *Ventric'uli* seu *Cavita'tes* seu *Sinus Cerebri*, (F.) *Ventricules du cerveau*, are five cavities in the interior of that organ, which are distinguished into the lateral ventricles, middle ventricle, fourth ventricle or ventricle of the cerebellum, and fifth ventricle. The middle ventricle or third ventricle, (F.) *Ventricule moyen du cerveau*, is situated in front of the pineal gland. It is bounded, above, by the tela choroidea and the fornix; below, by a portion of cerebral substance, which separates it from the base of the cranium; laterally, by the thalami nervorum opticeorum; anteriorly, by a medullary cord, called the anterior commissure; and, posteriorly, by another medullary cord, called the posterior commissure. It communicates with the lateral ventricles by two openings, situate behind the anterior pillar or crus of the fornix. The lateral ventricles, *Ventric'uli laterales*, *V. magni*, *V. majores*, *V. priores*, *V. superiores*, *V. tri-cornes*, (F.) *Ventricules latéraux*, are two in number. They are large, and, owing to their considerable curvature, occupy a great part of the cerebral centre. They are bounded, above, by the inferior surface of the corpus callosum; anteriorly, by the curved portion of the same body; posteriorly, by a considerable mass of cerebral

substance; and, internally, they are separated from each other by the septum of the ventricles, — a medullary plate, which is given off from the lower part of the corpus callosum. The lateral ventricles have, in their upper and anterior portion, the *Corpora striata*, *Thalami optici*, and *Tenia semicircularis*: — their inferior portion contains the *corpus fimbriatum*, *cornu Ammonis*, &c. The Fourth ventricle, *Ventriculus cerebelli* seu *quartus*, *V. Arantii*, *Sinus rhomboideus*, (F.) *Quatrième ventricule*, is situate beneath the aqueduct of Sylvius, by which it communicates with the third ventricle. It extends from this aqueduct to the upper part of the medulla; and is seated in the substance of the tuber annulare. The Fifth ventricle, *Ventric'ulus septi pellucidi*, *Incius'ra septi*, (F.) *Cinquième ventricule*, is the small serous cavity between the laminae of the septum lucidum; called, also, *Fissure* or *Fossa of Sylvius* or *Sinus of the septum lucidum*.

VENTRICLES OF THE HEART, *Ventric'uli cordis*, *Specus cordis*, (F.) *Ventricules du cœur*, are two in number. The Right ventricle, *Pulmonary ventricle*, *Ventric'ulus anterior*, *V. primus*, *V. pulmonalis*, (F.) *Ventricule droit ou pulmonaire*, is situate at the fore-part of the heart, the base and apex corresponding to those of the heart. In it are seen the *Columnæ carneæ* and *Cordæ tendineæ*. The right ventricle communicates with the right auricle by the *Ostium venosum*, and from it the *Pulmonary artery* arises. Around the auricular orifice is a tendinous margin or ring, from which the tricuspid valve is given off. The use of the ventricle is to send the blood, by its contraction, along the pulmonary artery to the lungs. The Left ventricle, *Ventric'ulus aorticus*, *V. posterior*, *V. secundus*, (F.) *Ventricule gauche ou aortique*, is situate at the posterior and left part of the heart. Its parietes are much thicker and stronger than those of the right, owing to its having to send the blood over the whole system. The inner surface has the same general appearance as that of the right. The *Columnæ carneæ* and *Cordæ tendineæ* are, however, much stronger. It communicates with the left auricle by means of the *Mitral valve*; and from it proceeds the largest blood-vessel of the body — the aorta.

VENTRICLES OF THE LARYNX, *Sac'culi laryngoi*, *Sinuses of the larynx*, (F.) *Ventricules ou Sinus du larynx*, are two depressions in the larynx, comprised between the superior and inferior ligaments.

VENTRICLE, PULMONARY, V. right.

VENTRICULAR, *Ventricularis*. Same etymon as *Ventricle*. Relating to a ventricle.

VENTRIOULE AORTIQUE, Ventricle, left — v. *Cinquième*, Ventricle, fifth — v. *Droit*, Ventricle, right — v. *Gauche*, Ventricle, left — v. *Moyen du Cerveau*, Ventricle, middle, of the brain — v. *Pulmonaire*, Ventricle, right — v. *Quatrième*, Ventricle, fourth.

VENTRICULES DU CERVEAU, Ventricles of the brain — v. *du Cœur*, Ventricles of the heart — v. *Latéraux*, Ventricles, lateral.

VENTRICULI CORDIS, Ventricles of the heart — v. *Dilatatio*, Gastroctasis — v. *Dissolutio*, Gastro-malacia — v. *Duræ matris*, Sinuses of the dura mater — v. *Emollitio*, Gastro-malacia — v. *Exulceratio*, Gastrocolosis — v. *Fluxus*, Gastro-rhœa — v. *Inflammatio*, Gastritis — v. *Laterales*, see Ventricles, lateral of the brain — v. *Magni*, Ventricles, lateral, of the brain — v. *Majores*, Ventricles, lateral — v. *Metamorphosis gelatiniformis*, Gastro-malacia — v. *Perforatio*, Gastro-brosis — v. *Priores*, Ventricles, lateral — v. *Pseudophlogosis resolutiva et colliquativa*, Gastro-malacia — v. *Superiores*, Ventricles, lateral — v. *Tricornes*, Ventricles, lateral — v. *Ulceratio*, Gastrocolosis.

Verbena'ca, Perist'rium, Hierobot'ane, Herba sacra, Vervain, Purvain, (F.) Verveine. Family, Pyrenacæ. Sect. Syst. Diandria Monogynia. A plant formerly held sacred; used in sacrifices, and suspended round the neck as an amulet. In the form of cataplasm, it is said to have relieved obstinate headaches, and to have been of service in scrofula. It is not used.

VERBE'NA URTICIFO'LIA, an indigenous species, has been used in poisoning from Rhus Toxicodendron.

VERBENACA, Verbena officinalis.

VERBESINA ACME'LLA, Spilanthes Acemella.

VERBUS, Penis.

VERCOQUIN, Phreni'tis vermino'sa. A form of phrenitis, attributed to the presence of a worm in the brain!

VERDET, Cupri subacetat.

VERDIGRIS, Cupri subacetat.

VERENDA, Genital organs.

VERETRUM, Penis.

VERGE, Penis—*v. d'Or, Solidago virgaurea.*

VERGETTE DE PHILADELPHIE, *Erigeron Philadelphicum.*

VERGETURES, Vibices.

VERJUICE, *Omphal'cium, (F.) Verjus, Verdjus.* A sour kind of grape. Also, an acid liquor, prepared from very sour grapes or crab-apples. It is principally used in culinary preparations; although, occasionally, an ingredient in medicinal compounds. See *Vitis vinifera.*

VERJUS, Verjuice.

VERMES, Worms—*v. Cerebri, Choroid plexus.*

VERMICULAIRE BRULANTE, Sedum.

VERMICULAR, Vermiform.

VERMICULARIS, Lumbricalis, Sedum.

VERMICULI SPERMATICI, Spermatozoa.

VERMICULUM, *Vermyc'itum.* An elixir; a tincture. — Ruland and Johnson.

VERMICULUS CAPILLARIS, Dracunculus.

VERMIFORM, *Vermic'ular, Vermicula'ris, Vermiformis,* from *vermis, 'a worm,' and forma, 'form.'* That which resembles a worm.

VERMIFORM PROC'ESSES, *Processus Vermiform'es, Protuberant'ia vermiformes, Montic'uli cerebelli, Appen'dices vermiformes, Vermis, Worm, (F.) Eminences vermiformes du cervelet,* are two medullary projections, at the surface of the cerebellum. The superior vermiform process, *Vermis superior cerebelli,* is an elongated projection, at the anterior and middle part of the superior surface of the cerebellum;—and the inferior vermiform process, *Vermis inferior cerebelli, Pyramid of Malacarne,* is a somewhat large projection, situate in the depression at the inferior surface of the same organ. The inferior vermiform process is usually described as consisting of three portions—the pyramid, the uvula, and the nodulus. The anterior portion of the superior vermiform process is elevated, and termed *Montic'ulus.*

VERMIFUGE, Anthelmintic.

VERMIFUGE, MATHIEU'S. This consisted of two distinct electuaries; the one for killing, the other for expelling tape-worm. The former is made of an ounce of tin filings, and six drachms of fern root.

VERMIFUGUS, Anthelmintic.

VERMILION, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

VERMILION DE PROVENCE, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum.

VERMINATIO, Helminthiasis.

VERMINATION, CUTANEOUS, Malis.

VERMINEUX, Verminous.

VERMINOUS, *Vermino'sus, (F.) Vermineux.* That which is caused by worms; as a *verminous affection.*

VERMIS, Vermiform processes—*v. Bombycinus, Cornu ammonis—v. Cerebelli, Vermiform process—v. Cerebri, Fover, Hungary—v. Cucurbitinus, Tænia solium—v. Digni, Paronychia.*

VERMITIO, Helminthiasis.

VERNIX CASEO'SA, 'cheesy varnish.' The fatty varnish, or deposit, often found on the fœtus, which is secreted by the sebaceous follicles of the skin.

VERNIX SICCA, Sandarac.

VERNO'NIA ANTHELMIN'TICA, *Ascaricida anthelmin'tica, Calagirah, Calageri.* A plant which is indigenous in India. *Family, Compositæ. Sect. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia superflua.* It has great celebrity in the East Indies, and is a bitter tonic; but the seeds are chiefly used as an anthelmintic, in cases of ascariides and lumbrici in children.

VERNO'NIA NOVEBORACEN'SIS, *Iron weed, Flat top;* an indigenous plant; whose purple flowers appear in August and September, is reported to possess cathartic properties.

VÉROLE, Syphilis—*v. Petite, Variola—v. Petite volante, Varicella.*

VÉROLETTE, Varicella.

VERONICA, *Veronica officina'lis seu Tournefortii, Veronica mas, Thea German'ica, Beton'ica Pauli, Chamæ'dryz, Male Veronica, Fluellin, Officinal Speedwell, (F.) Véronique, Thé d'Europe. Family, Rhinanthodæ. Sect. Syst. Diandria Monogynia.* This plant was once used as a pectoral.

VERONICA AQUATICA, *V. beccabunga.*

VERONICA BECCABUN'GA, *Beccabunga, Anagal'lis aquat'ica, Laver German'icum, Veronica aquat'ica, Cepæ'a, Water Pim'pernel, Brooklime, Brooklime Speedwell, Water Speedwell, Neckweed, Water Purslain, (F.) Véronique creosote.* This plant was formerly used in a variety of diseases. It is, however, almost insipid and inodorous; and has been long banished from practice.

VERONICA MAS, Veronica—*v. Officinalis, Veronica.*

VERONICA PEREGRINA, *Neckweed, Purslain, Speedwell;* indigenous; flowering from April to June, is given internally in scrofulosis, and is applied as a wash to scrofulous tumours.

VERONICA PURPUREA, *Betonica officinalis—v. Tournefortii, Veronica—v. Virginica, Leptandra Virginica.*

VÉRONIQUE, Veronica—*v. Creosote, Veronica beccabunga.*

VERPA, Penis.

VERRE, Vitrum—*v. d'Antimoine, Antimonii vitrum.*

VERRUCA, diminutive *Verruc'ula, Ephy'ma verruca, Phymato'sis verruco'sa, a Wart, (F.) Verrue.* A small, hard, mamillary tumour, which forms at the surface of the skin, and particularly on that of the hands and face. Warts are generally rugous at the surface, and broad at the base; their roots being implanted in the derma by whitish filaments, which are dense, semifibrous, and very numerous.

Warts may be destroyed by caustic, or removed by excision. Their vitality is, generally, not great.

VERRUCA CARNO'SA, *Condyloma—v. Formicaria, Formica—v. Minor, Thymion—v. Palpebrarum, see Hydatid—v. Pencilis, Acrochordon—v. Rhagoidea, Thymion.*

VERRUCARIA, *Calendula officinalis, Heliotropium Europæum.*

VERRUCOSE, Warty.

VERRUCOUS, Warty.

VERRUCULA, Verruca.

VERRUE, Verruca.

VERS, Worms.

VERSE-CHARMS, see Charm.

VERSIO, Turning—v. Fœtus, Turning—v. Spontanea, Evolution spontaneous—v. Uteri, Hysteroloxia.

VERSION, Turning.

VERT-DE-GRIS, Cupri subacetat.

VERTEBRA DENTATA, Axis—v. Dorsi Prima, Lophia—v. Lumborum Prima, Asphaltites—v. Magna, Sacrum.

VERTEBRÆ, *Spondyli*, (F.) *Vertèbres*; from *vertere*, 'to turn.' This name has been given to the bones, which by their union form the vertebral or spinal column. The vertebrae are short, thick, very angular bones; twenty-four in number, and situate one above another. The *body-centrum*, of Owen—of the vertebra is the middle and anterior portion. Above and below it is articulated, by means of a fibro-cartilage, with the contiguous vertebrae. The *Processes*, (F.) *Masses apophysaires*, of each vertebra are:—1. The *spinous process*, situate behind, and in the median line. 2. The two *transverse processes*, standing off from each side. 3. The *four articular or oblique processes—zygapophyses*, of Owen—two *superior*, and two *inferior*—which serve to unite the vertebrae with each other. These transverse and articulating processes are made continuous with the lateral and posterior parts of the body of the vertebra by narrow bony portions or pedicles, on each of which are notches. These, by their union with similar notches in the contiguous vertebra, form the lateral foramina, (F.) *Trous de conjugaison*, through which the spinal nerves leave the vertebral canal. The different processes are united with each other, so as to form a kind of ring of the lateral and posterior parts of the vertebra; and the foramen, within this,—that is, between the body and processes,—concurs in forming the vertebral canal. The vertebrae have particular characters, according to the regions they occupy. They are divided into seven *cervical*, twelve *dorsal*, and five *lumbar*. The first cervical is called *atlas*; the second, *axis* or *vertebra dentata*; and the seventh, *vertebra prominens*. The vertebrae are articulated with each other. Those of the back are joined, moreover, to the ribs. The first or atlas is articulated with the occipital bone; and the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum. The cervical vertebrae are developed by nine points of ossification; the dorsal and lumbar by eight.

VERTEBRAL, *Vertebra'lis*. That which relates or belongs to the vertebrae.

VERTEBRAL ARTERY, *Posterior cerebral artery*, (Ch.) is the largest of the branches of the subclavian. It arises from the posterior part of that vessel; is lodged in a canal, (F.) *Petit canal vertèbral*, formed by the foramina in the transverse processes; enters the cranium, and proceeds to anastomose with its fellow of the opposite side, and to form the *Basilar artery*. Besides the branches sent to the neck, the vertebral artery gives off the *anterior* and *posterior spinal arteries*, and the *inferior cerebellous*, in the cavity of the cranium.

VERTEBRAL COLUMN, *Rachis*, *Rhachis*, *Notos*, *Acne'itis*; the *Spine*; the *back bone*, *Car'ina*, *C. hom'inis*, *Spina dorsi* seu *vertebra'lis*, *Columna spina'lis*, *C. vertebra'lis*, *C. dorsi*, *Spina Dorsum*, *Tergum*, *Comp'ages Vertebra'rum*, *Acan'tha*, *Sacra fistula*, *H'era Syrinz*, (F.) *Colonne vertèbrale*, *Épine du dos*, *Échine*. A kind of bony column, situate at the posterior and central part of the trunk; extending from the head to the sacrum; flexible in every direction, yet very solid and hollowed by a canal called *vertebral*, which gives it lightness without diminishing its strength, and runs through its whole length. The vertebral

column is formed by the superposition of the vertebrae. It represents a pyramid, whose base is below. Anteriorly, it is convex in the neck; concave in the back, and convex, again, in the loins. Behind, the curvatures are of course the reverse of these. There is also, in the dorsal region, a lateral curvature, the concavity of which is towards the left side. Considered as a whole, the vertebral column has an *anterior* or *prespinal* surface; a *posterior* or *spinal*; two *lateral*; a *base*; and an *apex* or *top*. In the nomenclature of Chaussier, the anterior surface, in the neck, is called *trachelian*; in the back, *predorsal*; and in the loins, *prelumbur*. The dorsal surface has, at its middle, the spinous processes; and, at its sides, the *vertebral gutters*, (F.) *Gonitides vertèbrales*, formed by the succession of the *vertebral plates*, (F.) *Lames vertèbrales*, which, by their junction, constitute the spinous processes. These are filled by the sacro-spinalis muscle. The sides or lateral surfaces present the foramina resulting from the union of the *vertebral notches*, (F.) *Échancrures vertèbrales*. These are called *vertebral foramina*, (F.) *Trous de conjugaison*, and give passage to the *vertebral nerves*. The base of the vertebral column is oblique, to unite with the sacrum; and forms with it an angle, called *sacro-vertebral angle* or *promontory*. The apex or top of the vertebral column is articulated with the occipital bone. Sometimes, the term *vertebral column* includes the whole of the column from the occipital bone to the extremity of the coccyx. The *Vertebral* or *Spinal Canal*, *Rachid'ian Canal*, *Solen*, *Canalis medullæ Spina'lis*, *Specus pro medull'a Spina'li* seu *vertebra'lis*, exists through the whole of the vertebral column, whose curvatures it follows. It is continuous above, with the cranium; below, with the sacral canal, if we consider the vertebrae to terminate at the sacrum. It is lined by a prolongation of the meninges, forming the *Theca vertebra'lis*, and lodges the spinal marrow.

The vertebral column, which unites lightness with solidity, serves to support the head and chest. It is the seat of all the movements of the trunk, the weight of which it transmits to the pelvis. It lodges and protects the spinal marrow, and gives passage to the vertebral nerves, and to numerous vessels.

VERTEBRAL DISEASE, *Rachial'gia* (of some.) *Carica* of the *Vertebrae*, *Spondylarthroc'aci*, *Spondyl'oc'aci*, *Kypho'sis inflammato'ria*, *A. paralytica*, *Gibbos'itas cario'sa*, *Carica vertebra'rum*, *Spondylal'gia*, *Spondyloppo'sis*, *Tubercul'is Vertebra'rum*. The spinal column is liable to distortion, (see Hump,) at times, without the vertebrae being much, if at all, diseased. At other times, a more formidable affection is induced; the vertebrae becoming carious, and the intervertebral cartilages ulcerated; followed by a more or less complete loss of power over the lower extremities. In such case, on examining the spine, one or more of the spinous processes is found to project beyond the rest. The disease was first well described by Mr. Percival Pott; and, hence, it has been called, by the French, *Maladie de Pott*, (*Malum Pottii*, *Gibbus Pottii*, or *Pott's disease*.) It usually occurs in scrofulous subjects, and the treatment consists in establishing a counter-irritation by blisters, issues, or the moxa, opposite the transverse processes of the diseased vertebrae. The sore must be suffered to remain open and the patient kept in the horizontal posture until the use of the limbs is recovered; employing tonics, the free admission of fresh air, &c., at the same time.

VERTEBRAL LIGAMENTS, (F.) *Ligaments vertèbraux*, *Surtouts ligaments de la colonne cer-*

vertebrae, are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They consist of long, ligamentous coverings; the *anterior* occupying the anterior part of the vertebral column; and the *posterior* seeming to arise from the occipito-axoid ligament, and seated behind the bodies of the vertebrae, from the axis to the sacrum.

VERTEBRAL NERVE, *Trisplanchino*.

VERTEBRAL NERVES, *Spinal Nerves*, spring successively from the spinal marrow; from its origin to its termination. These nerves—30 pairs in all—arise by two roots; one *anterior*, from the *anterior* or *antero-lateral column* of the spinal marrow, and the other *posterior*, from the *posterior column*, and afterwards issue by the vertebral and sacral foramina. Each of these roots seems to have a distinct function; the *posterior* being destined to convey sensation to parts; the *anterior*, motion. On the posterior root, before its junction with the anterior, there is a ganglion. Of the 30 pairs, 7 are *cervical nerves*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, and 6 *sacral*. See *Nerves*.

VERTÈBRES, *Vertebrae*.

VERTEBRODYMIA, see *Somatodymia*.

VERTEBRO-ILLIAC LIGAMENT, *Ileo-lumbar ligament*.

VERTEX, *Cor'yphè*, *Acrori'a*, *Spon'dylus*. The top or highest part of the head. See *Sinciput*.

VERTEX CORDIS, *Mucro Cordis*—v. *Cubiti*, *Olecranon*—v. *Palpitans*, *Fontanella*.

VERTIBULUM, *Trepan*.

VERTICULA, *Articulation*.

VERTICULUM, *Articulation*.

VERTICULUS, *Articulation*.

VERTIGE, *Vertigo*.

VERTIG'INOUS, *Vertigino'sus*, (F.) *Vertigineux*. Relating or pertaining to vertigo. Giddy.

VERTIGO, from *vertere*, 'to turn'; *Dinos*, *Ilin'gos*, *Gid'diness*, *Din'siness*, *Dinus verti'go*, *Hallucina'tio vertigo*, *Aural'gia vertigo*, *Circumgyra'tio*, *Swimming of the head*, (F.) *Vertige*, *Étourdissement*. A state in which it seems that all objects are turning round; or that the individual himself is performing a movement of gyration. Two varieties have been designated;—

simple vertigo, where the objects are seen; and *scotodynia*, in which the sight is obscured, and the individual often falls. Vertigo is dependent upon the condition of the brain; and often announces an attack of apoplexy or epilepsy.

VERTIGO TENERRICOSA, *Scotodynia*.

VERUGAS (S.), from *verruca*. A peculiar disease affecting certain localities of Peru, which manifests itself by sore-throat, pains in the bones, and other febrile symptoms. In the course of a few days, an eruption of red pimples or boils appears. These sometimes increase in magnitude till they become nearly as large as an egg, and discharge blood copiously. It is ascribed to the water of certain springs in the valleys, and especially in that of *Sura*: called *Agua de Veruga*.—*Tschudi*.

VERUMONTANUM, *Gallinaginis caput*.

VERVAIN, *Verbena officinalis*.

VERVEINE, *Verbena officinalis*.

VESANIA, *Vesania*, 'madness.' Derangement of the intellectual and moral faculties, without coma or fever. Many nosologists have used this as a generic term; under which they have included the different species of mental alienation, *hypochondriasis*, *somnambulism*, and even *hydrophobia*. See *Nosology*.

VESANIA MANIA, *Mania*.

VESANIAE, *Insanity*.

VESICA BILIARIA, Gall-bladder—v. *Cordis*, see *Pericardium*—v. *Fellea*, Gall-bladder—v. *Intestinales*, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. *Prostatica*, see

Ejaculatory Ducts—v. *Saccata*, Stricture of the urinary bladder—v. *Urinaria*, Urinary bladder.

VESICA IRRITABILITAS, *Cysterethismus*—v. *Unguinosa tendinum*, *Burse mucosa*.

VESICAL, *Vesica'tis*, from *vesica*, 'the bladder.' That which belongs or relates to the bladder.

VESICAL ARTERIES vary in number and origin. The umbilical artery always sends off two or three; the middle hemorrhoidal, internal pudic, and obturator furnish others, which ramify and anastomose in the parietes of the bladder; the hypogastric furnishes one which is somewhat larger, the *Vesico-prostatic* (Ch.), and proceeds to the *bas-fond* of the bladder, sending numerous ramifications to it as well as to the surrounding parts.

VESICAL GANGLIA, see *Spermatic Ganglion*—v. *Triangle*, see *Urinary Bladder*.

VESICAL VEINS, much more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric plexus.

VESICANT, *Blistet*, *Epispastic*.

VESICARIUM, *Ovarium*.

VESICATIO, *Vesica'tio*; same etymon, (F.) *Vesication*. The action of a vesicant. The formation of blisters.

VESICATOIRE, *Blistet*—v. *Magistral*, *Magistral*.

VESICATORIUM, *Blistet*.

VESICLE, *Vesicula*—v. *Allantoid*, *Allantois*—v. *Blastodermie*, see *Molecule*—v. *Cowpox*, see *Vaccination*.

VESICLE OF DEVELOPMENT, *V. of Evolution*. A vesicle or cyst concerned in histogeny.

VESICLE OF EVOLUTION, *V. of Development*—v. *Germinal*, see *Molecule*—v. *Purkinjean*, see *Molecule*—v. *Umbilical*, *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

VESICLES OF DE GRAAF, *Folliculi Graafiani*.

VESICO-VAG'INAL, *Vesico-vagina'lis*. Relating to the bladder and the vagina; as *vesico-vaginal fistula*.

VESICULA, *Cystinx*, *Ves'icle*; diminutive of *vesica*, 'a bladder.' A small bladder or cyst.

VESICULA, *Ves'icle*, *Echphly'sis*, *Cystinx*, in pathology, means a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle containing lymph, which is sometimes clear and colourless, but often opaque and whitish or pearl-coloured. It is succeeded, either by a scurf, or by a laminated scab.

VESICULA ÆNIGMATOSA, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. *Alba*, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. *Bilis*, Gall-bladder—v. *Blastodermatica*, see *Molecule*—v. *Chylli*, *Receptaculum chylli*—v. *Erythroidea*, *Erythroïd vesicle*—v. *Fellis*, Gall-bladder—v. *Gangrænescens*, see *Anthrax*—v. *Germinativa*, see *Molecule*—v. *Omphalo-mesenterica*, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. *Ovalis*, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. *Prolifera*, see *Molecule*—v. *Prostatica*, see *Ejaculatory Ducts*.

VESICULA UMBILICAL'IS, *Umbilical Ves'icle*, *Vesicula alba* seu *om'phalo-mesenter'ica* seu *enigmato'sa* seu *ova'lis*, *Ves'ica intestinalis*, *Intestinal Vesicle*, *Vit'elline Pouch*. A small, pyriform, round, or spheroidal sac, which, about the fifteenth or twentieth day after fecundation, is of the size of a common pea, and probably acquires its greatest dimensions in the course of the third or fourth week. After the seventh week, it becomes shrivelled and disappears insensibly. It seems to be situate between the chorion and amnion, and is commonly adherent either to the outer surface of the amnion, or to the inner surface of the chorion, but at times is loose between them. The *vitelline ped'icle*, which attaches the vesicle to the embryo, is continuous with the intestinal canal; and, up to twenty or thirty days of embryonic life, is hollow;—*Ductus om'phalo-mesenter'icus* seu *vitello-intestina'lis* seu *vitella'rius*,

The older the fœtus, the more viable is it. It is an idle prejudice that a child, born at the end of eight months, is less likely to live than one born at the end of seven. The signs of *viability* are drawn from the weight, length, external conformation, &c., of the fœtus. It may be laid down as a general rule, that no fœtus born before the end of the seventh month is viable.

VIAE CHYLIFERÆ, Chyliferous vessels.

VIAE CLAUDES'TINÆ, *Clandestine Passages*. Supposititious secret ways or passages or 'royal roads,' to account for the rapid transmission of substances taken into the stomach to the kidneys or bladder.

VIAE EXTRAORDINARIÆ LACTIS, Galactoplasia—v. *Lacrymales*, Lacrymal passages—v. *Prima*, Ways, digestive—v. *Secundæ*, Ways, second.

VIAL, Phiala.

VIBICES, *Mol'opes*, *Stria*, (F.) *Vergetures*. Large purple spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip, which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are unfavourable indications, as they denote great prostration.

VIBRAMEN, Oscillation.

VIBRANS, Vibratory.

VIBRATILE, Vibratory.

VIBRATILITY, *Vibratilitas*, from *vibrare*, 'to oscillate.' Capability of being thrown into vibration.

VIBRATIO, Oscillation—v. *Cardiaca*, Palpitation—v. *Cordis*, Palpitation.

VIBRATION, PECTORAL, see *Fremitus*—v. *Tactilo*, see *Fremitus*—v. *Tussivo*, see *Tussivo*.

VIBRATIONS OF SOUND, see *Sound*.

VIBRATOR, *Deferens vas*.

VIBRATORY, *Vibrative*, *Vibrans*, (F.) *Vibratile*, from *vibrare*, 'to quiver.' An epithet applied to the pain that accompanies some neuralgias, which seems to the patient to vibrate among the nerves.

VIBRATORY MOTION, see *Cilia*.

VIBRATUS, Oscillation.

VIBRIO; from *vibrare*, 'to quiver.' A genus of infusory animalcules, of which different species are met with,—for example, *Vibrio prolifer* in almost all putrescent fluids containing protein, and in the pus of chancres; in which last the *V. lincola* has likewise been found.

VIBRIS'SÆ, from *vibrare*, 'to quiver.' The hairs which grow at the entrance of the nostrils and of other outlets. In the feline tribe, the whiskers.

VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES, *Plex Paraguensis*.

VIBURNUM DENTA'TUM, *Arrow Wood*, *Healy Tree*, *Tily* of the Indians. A high indigenous shrub, of the same family as *V. lentago*; the bark of which has been used by the Indians as a diuretic.

VIBURNUM LÆVIGATUM, *Plex Paraguensis*.

VIBURNUM LENTA'GO, *Sweet Viburnum*, *Nanny-berry*. A handsome indigenous tree, of the honeysuckle family—*Caprifoliaceæ*—which flowers in May and June. It has been used as an antiperiodic.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM, *Black Haw*, *Stoel-eared Viburnum*. Indigenous: flowering in May. The leaves have been used as tea.

VIBURNUM, SLOW-LEAVED, *V. prunifolium*—v. *Sweet*, *V. lentago*.

VIC-LE-COMPTÉ, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Vic-le-Compte* is a small village in the department of Puy de Dôme, three leagues from Issoire; where there is an acidulous chalybeate, which is aperient.

VICARIOUS, *Vica'rius*, from *viciis*, 'change, place.' Taking the place of another:—as 'vica-

rious secretion,' *Secretio vica'ria*; a secretion which takes place in one part instead of another.

VICAR'S BRAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is situate in Perthshire, Scotland, about two miles from Dollor, and near to Blarngone. The water is one of the strongest chalybeates known.

VICE, Cachosis.

VICHY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Carbonated alkaline chalybeates, the sources of which are at Vichy, six leagues from Moulins, in the department of Allier. The springs are seven in number. Almost all are thermal; give off bubbles of carbonic acid gas, and have a slightly sulphureous odour. They deposit carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a little oxide of iron; and afford, on analysis, carbonates of lime, soda, iron, and magnesia, carbonic acid, sulphate of soda, and chloride of sodium. They are employed as tonics, particularly in chronic affections of the abdominal viscera, in old catarrhs, diseases of the joints, &c.

VICHY WATER, FACTU'IOUS, *Aqua Viciensis*, (F.) *Eau de Vichy*, is made of simple acidulous water, impregnated with twice its bulk of carbonic acid, ℥xxxss; subcarbonate of soda, gr. xxxij; sulphate of soda, gr. xvj; chloride of sodium, gr. iv; subcarbonate of magnesia, gr. ss; chloride of iron, gr. ʒ. *Mix. Ph. P.*)

VICIA ERVILIA, Ervum.

VIC'IA FABA, *Faba*, *Faba*, *Faba* major seu vulgaris, *Or'obus faba*. The Common Garden Bean, (F.) *Fève* ou *fève des marais*. Family, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. A native of Egypt, of which there are many varieties. Beans are not easy of digestion. They are proverbially flatulent, especially when old. When young, they are more digestible and wholesome. Bean meal was one of the four resolvent meals of the ancients.

VICINITRACTUS, Erysipelas.

VICINITRAHA, Erysipelas.

VICTORIALIS FEMINEA, *Gladiolus vulgaris*—v. *Longa*, *Allium victorialis*—v. *Rotunda*, *Gladiolus vulgaris*.

VICTUS RATIO, Diet.

VIDANGES, *Lochia*.

VIDIAN CANAL, Pterygoid canal.

VIE, Life—v. *Durée de la*, see *Longevity*—v. *Mogenne*, see *Longevity*.

VIELLESSE, Senectus.

VIERGE, Virgin.

VIF ARGENT, Hydrargyrum.

VIGILANCE, Insomnia.

VIGILANTIA, Egregorsis.

VIGILATIO, Egregorsis.

VIGILIA, Egregorsis.

VIGILIAE, Egregorsis—v. *Nimias*, *Coma vigil*.

VIGILIUM, Egregorsis.

VIGNE, *Vitis vinifera*—v. *Blanche*, *Bryonia alba*—v. *du Nord*, *Humulus lupulus*—v. *Vierge*, *Bryonia alba*.

VIGOR, Acme.

VILLA FRANCA, (CLIMATE OF.) This little town is situate immediately to the eastward of Montalbano, which separates the bay of Villa Franca from that of Nice. It is on the southern declivity of a steep and lofty range of mountains; and is more effectually sheltered from the north and north-west winds than Nice, with the climate of which that of Villa Franca closely corresponds.

VILLI, see *Villosus membranes*.

VILLOUS, *Villo'sus*, from *villus*, 'a hair.'

VILLOUS MEMBRANES OR COATS, *Velamen'ta Bombyc'ina*, (F.) *Membranes villosæ*, *Membranes veloutés*, are such as are covered with soft papillæ or *Villi*, *Flocci*, *Floc'culi*, *Vesic'ulæ*, *Cylin'dri*, *Tubi Membrana'cei*, constituted of blood-vessels,

nerves, and absorbents; or such as are covered with fine down, so as to cause them to feel soft and velvety. The term is, however, chiefly restricted to the former. Chaussier gives the name *simple villous membranes* to the serous membranes; and that of *complicated or follicular villous membranes* to the mucous membranes. On these membranes there are bodies endowed with *ciliary motion*.

VIN, Wine—*v. de Bordeaux, Claret—v. de Poulet, see Poulet—v. de Quinquina compos.*, Vinum de kinâ kinâ compositum—*v. Sec, Sack.*

VINAIGRE, Acetum, see Aceticum acidum—*v. Scillitique, Acetum scillâ—v. de Bois, Pyroigneous acid.*

VINAIGRES MÉDICINAUX, Acetica.

VINCA MINOR, *Vinca pervin'ca, Clem'atis daphnoides major, Lesser periwinkle, (F.) Perwenche, Violette des Sorciers.* It has bitter and astringent properties, and has been used in gargles and diseases of the chest.

VINCETOXICUM, *Asclepias vincetoxicum.*

VINCTURA, Fascia.

VINCULA, Fascia.

VINCULUM, Bandage, Lien—*v. Caninum, Frænum penis—v. Lingue, Frænum lingue—v. Præputii, Frænum penis—v. Umbilicale, Funiculus umbilicalis.*

VINE, Vitis vinifera—*v. Grape, Vitis vinifera—v. Poison, Rhus radicans—v. Wild, Pareira.*

VINEGAR, AROMATIC SPIRIT OF, see Aceticum acidum—*v. of Cantharides, Acetum cantharidis—v. Common, Acetum—v. Distilled, see Aceticum acidum—v. Marselles, Acetum aromaticum—v. of Meadow saffron, Acetum colchici—v. of Opium, Guttae nigrae—v. Radical, Aceticum acidum—v. of Squills, Acetum scillâ—v. of the Four Thieves, Acetum aromaticum—v. Thieves', Acetum aromaticum—v. Whey, see Acetum—v. of Wood, see Aceticum acidum.*

VINETTIER, Oxycoantha Galeni.

VINEUX, Vinous.

VIOLENTA, see Temulentia.

VIOLENTIA, Temulentia.

VINOSUS, Vinous.

VINOUS, *Vino'sus, Ceno'des, Ceno'des.* Relating to wine. Having the character of, or resembling, wine. Made of wine.

VINUM, Wine, Sherry wine, (Ph. U. S. 1842,) see Wine.

VINUM ABSINTHITES, *Wine of Wormwood. (Fol. absinth. esic., absinth. Pontic.,* ʒʒ ʒvj, vini alb. Oij. Macerate for 24 hours, and strain. Ph. P.) Stimulant, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge.

VINUM ADUSTUM, Brandy—*v. Album, Sherry wine, (Ph. U. S. 1851,) see Wine—v. Album Hispanicum, see Wine—v. Album Montanum, see Wine.*

VINUM AL'OEÆ, *V. aloës Socotori'nae, Vinum aloët'icum, V. aro'mo-aloët'icum, Wine of Aloes, Tinctura h'era, Tinctura sacra. (Aloës in pulv. ʒj, cardam. cont., Zingib. cont., ʒʒ ʒj; vini alb. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, and filter. Ph. L.)* Purgative and stomachic, according to the dose. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

VINUM AMARUM, *V. Gentianæ comp.—v. Amarum scilliticum, &c., v. diureticum amarum—v. Amarum cum spiritu vini, v. gentianæ compositum—v. Antimonialè, V. antimonii tartarizati—v. Antimonistum Huxhami, V. antimonii tartarizati—v. Antimonii potassio-tartratis, V. antimonii tartarizati.*

VINUM ANTIMONII, *V. antimo'nii tartariza'ti, V. tart'arizati antimonii, V. antimo'nii potas'sio-tartratis, Liquor tart'ari emet'ici, Solution of tartarized antimony, Essent'ia antimonii seu stib'ii, Antimonial wine, Vinum benedictum, Vinum antimoniatum Huxhami, V. antimonialè, Aqua benedicta Ruland'i, Vinum emet'icum. (Ant. et*

Potass. tart. ʒj, vini alb. fʒx. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the wine. Ph. U. S.) Each fluidounce contains two grains of the tartrate.

The ordinary Antimonial wine is made with glass of antimony ʒj, sherry Oiss.

Ward's Red Drop consists of a strong vineous solution of tartarized antimony.

VINUM ANTISCORBU'TICUM, *Antiscorbutic wine. (Rad. armoraciae recent. ʒj, fol. cochlearis recent., nasturtii aquat., trifol. aquatic., semin. cinap., ʒʒ ʒss, ammonia muriat. ʒij, vin. alb. Oij. Macerate for 36 hours; filter, and add tincture cochlear. ʒss. Ph. P.)* Stimulant and tonic. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

VINUM AROMAT'ICUM, *Aromatic wine. (Species aromatic. ʒiv, vin. rubr. Oij. Macerate for 6 days and filter. Ph. P.)* Stimulant and tonic. Used, externally, in fomentations, embrocations, &c.

VINUM AROMO-ALOETICUM, *V. aloës—v. Benedictum, V. antimonii tartarizati.*

VINUM CAMPA'NUM, *V. Campana'ocum, Champagne wine.* A well-known sparkling wine of France.

VINUM CANARINUM, see Wine—*v. Chalybestum, V. ferri—v. Cinchonæ compositum, V. de kinâ kinâ comp.*

VINUM COL'CHICI, *Wine of Colchicum, V. Colchici Rad'icis, Wain's Eau d'Hysson. (Colchic. rad. bene contus. lbj, vini alb. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation, and then express strongly, and filter. Ph. U. S.)* It may also be prepared by displacement. Diuretic, sedative, and purgative. Chiefly used in gout. Dose, gr. 40 to fʒj.

Reynold's Specific for gout and rheumatism consisted of the fresh bulb of *Colchicum ʒviij, Sherry wine, fʒxvj.* The colchicum was macerated for eight or ten days in the wine, at a gentle heat; coloured with *syrup of poppies* and flavoured with rum. Reynolds is said to have killed himself by taking an over-dose of it.

VINUM COLCHICI RADICIS, *V. colchici.*

VINUM COLCHICI SEM'INIS, *Wine of Colchicum seed. (Colchic. sem. cont. ʒiv; vini alb. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation, then express and filter. Ph. U. S.)* Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

VINUM CREMATUM, Brandy.

VINUM DIURET'ICUM AMARUM, *Vinum amarum scilliticum compositum in Charit'is Noocomi's usurpatum, Bitter diuretic wine. (Cort. cinchon., Winteran., limon., ʒʒ ʒij, rhus toxicodendr., scilla. cacumin. angelicæ, ʒʒ ʒss, fol. absinth., melissa. ʒʒ ʒj, baccar. junip., macis, ʒʒ ʒss, vin. alb. Oviij. Macerate and filter. Ph. P.)* Stimulant, tonic, and diuretic. Dose, fʒss to fʒisa.

VINUM EMETICUM, *V. antimonii tartarizati.*

VINUM ER'GOTÆ, *Wine of Ergot. (Ergota. cont., ʒij; vini alb. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express, and filter. Ph. U. S.)* Dose, ʒxx to fʒj to produce the peculiar effects of ergot.

VINUM FERRATUM, *V. Ferri.*

VINUM FERRI, *V. chalybeatum, Steel wine, Wine of Iron, Vinum ferratum, V. Martia'tum, V. Martis, Tinctura Martis vino'sa, Tinctura Martis cum vino. (Iron, ʒj, super-tartrate of Potass, in powder, ʒvj, distilled water, Oij or q. s., proof spirit, fʒxxx. Rub the iron and super-tartrate of potass together, and expose them to the air in a flat vessel, moistened with a fluidounce of water, for a fortnight; agitating every day with a spatula, and sprinkling them with water, to keep them moist. Then dry with a gentle heat, and mix with ʒxxx of distilled water. Filter the fluid and add the spirit. Ph. L.)* Tonic. Dose, fʒj to fʒiv.

It is sometimes made by adding two pints of

wine to two ounces of iron filings; macerating and filtering.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM, *V. Amaraum*, Compound wine of gentian, *Infusum amaraum vino sum*, Vinum amarum cum spiritu vini, Wine bitters. (Rad. gentian. lutea ℥ss, cort. cinchon. offic. ℥j, cort. aurant. ℥j, canella alb. ℥j, alcohol. dilut. ℥iv, vini alb. Hispania. Ojss. Ph. E.) Dose, f℥j to f℥vj.

VINUM HIPPOCRATICUM, Claret—*v. Hispanicum*, Vinum, see Wine—*v. Hordeaceum*, Cerevisia—*v. Hydatodes*, see Hydatoid.

VINUM IPECACUANÆ, *Ipecacuanha wine*. (*Ipecacuan. cont. ℥ij, vini alb. Oj.*) Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Emetic and diaphoretic. Dose, as an emetic, f℥iv to f℥x.

VINUM DE KINÀ KINÀ COMPOSITUM, *V. cincho-na compositum*, Compound bark wine, (F.) *Vin de quinquina composé*. (Cort. cinchon. pulv. ℞ss, quassia, cort. Winteran., cort. aurant. sic., ℞ ℥ss, alcohol. (12° to 22° Beaumé) Oj. Macerate for 24 hours; and add vini albi Ovj. Macerate for four days, and filter. Ph. P.) Tonic, febrifuge, and stomachic. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij.

VINUM MARTIATUM, *V. ferri—v. Martis*, *V. ferri—v. Medicatum*, see Claret.

VINUM MEDICINALE, *Medicated Wine*. Wine, holding in solution one or more medicines. Medicinal wines are obtained by macerating or digesting medicinal substances in wine. They differ, of course, according to the nature of the medicine employed, the strength of the wine, &c. In a late Pharmacopœia of the London College, all the wines were changed into weak tinctures; but the old names were left unaltered. Sherry is the wine usually employed. The following are medicated wines.

VINUM MÉRUM, Acetatum—*v. Nicotianæ tabaci*, *V. tabaci—v. Opiatum fermentatione paratum*, *Laudanum abbatiss Rousseau*.

VINUM OPII, *Wine of Opium*, *Vinum de opio compositum*, *Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami*, *Laudanum liquidum Hoffmani*, *Tinctura Thebaïca*, *Ford's laudanum*. (Opii in pulv. ℥ij; cinna. cont., caryophyll. cont. ℞ ℥j; vini albi Oj. Macerate for 14 days; express and filter.—Ph. U. S.) Narcotic. Dose, gr. xv to f℥j.

VINUM DE OPIO COMPOSITUM, *V. opii—v. Picatum*, *Pissites*.

VINUM PORTUGALICUM, *V. rubrum*, (Ph. U. S. 1851.) Wine of Portugal or of Oporto. Port wine. A strong astringent wine, not much drunk in the United States; but greatly used in England.

VINUM QUININÆ, *Wine of Quinia*. (Wine ℞ij, sulphate of quinia gr. x. Mix.) Dose, f℥ss or more; according as it is used as a stomachic, or to arrest ague. A *Vinum Cincho-nia* may be made in the same way.

VINUM RHEI, *V. R. palmati*, *Rhubarb Wine*, *Tinctura Rhubarbari Vinosa*, *Vinum Rhubarbari*, *Elixir Rhei dulcè*, *R. R. Compositum*. (Rhei cont. ℥ij, canella cont. ℥j, alcohol. dilut. f℥ij, vini albi, Oj. Macerate for 14 days; express and filter.—Ph. U. S.) Laxative and stimulant. Dose, f℥iv to f℥ss.

VINUM RHEI PALMATI, *V. Rhei—v. Rhenanum*, see Wine—*v. Rhubarbari*, *V. rhei palmati—v. Rubrum*, *V. Portugallicum—v. Rubrum Portugallicum*, see Wine.

VINUM TABACI, *Vinum Nicotianæ Tabaci*, *Tobacco Wine*. (*Tabac. incis. ℥j, vini albi, Oj.*) Macerate for 14 days; express and strain. Ph. U. S.) Narcotic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. In dropsical cases, colica pictonum, and ileus. Not used. Dose, gr. xx to xxxj.

VINUM VERATRIS, *V. V. albi*, *Wine of White Hellebore*. (*Veratri cont. ℥iv; Vini albi, Oj.*)

Macerate for 14 days, express and filter.—Ph. U. S.) In cutaneous affections, and in gout. Dose, ten minims.

VINUM VERATRIS ALBI, *V. Veratri*.

VIOL, *Stuprum*.

VIOLA, *Viola odorata seu mar'tia*, *Ion*, *Matronalis*, *Viola'ria*, the Sweet Violet, (F.) *Violetta à bouquet*, *V. odorata*. The flowers of the sweet violet have a pleasant, peculiar odour, and scarcely any taste. They are slightly laxative.

VIOLA CANINA, *V. sylvestris*. The Dog Violet. The root of this plant is emetic and cathartic. Dose, ℞j.

VIOLA IPECACUANHA, see *Ipecacuanha—v. Lutea*, *Cheiranthus cheiri—v. Martis*, *Viola—v. Odorata*, *Viola—v. Palustris*, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

VIOLA PEDA'TA, *Viola*, (Ph. U. S.) This indigenous violet, which grows from New England to Carolina, is regarded by some as a useful demulcent in pectoral affections.

VIOLA SYLVESTRIS, *V. Canina*.

VIOLA TRI-COLOR, *Heart's ease*, *Pansies*, *Jace'a tricolor*, *Herba seu Flores Trinitatis*, (F.) *Pensée*, *P. sauvage*. The decoction of this beautiful little plant has been recommended in diseases of the skin, &c. Its roots are, also, emetic and cathartic.

VIOLARIA, *Viola*.

VIOLET, DOG, *Viola canina—v. Bloom*, *Solanum dulcamara—v. Sweet*, *Viola*.

VIOLETTE À BOUQUETS, *Viola—v. Odorata*, *Viola—v. des Sorciers*, *Vinea minor*.

VIOLIER JAUNE, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

VIORNA, *Clematis vitalba*.

VIPER, EGYPTIAN, *Aspis—v. Grass*, *Scorsonera—v. Ten inch long*, *Echidna ocellata*.

VIPERA, *Coluber berus*.

VIPERARIA, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, *Scorsonera*.

VIPERINA VIRGINIANA, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

VIR, *Penis—v. Effeminatus*, *Gynæcaner*.

VIRAGO, see *Pogoniasis*.

VIRGA, *Penis—v. Cerea*, *Bongie—v. Cerebri*, *Pineal gland*.

VIRGILIA, *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

VIRGIN, *Virgo*, *Parthenus*, *Expers nuptiarum*, (F.) *Vierge*, *Pucelle*. A female who has never had sexual intercourse. Applied, also, occasionally to the male so circumstanced.

VIRGINAL, *Virginalis*, from *virgo*, 'a virgin.' The external genital organs of the virgin.

VIRGINAL MEMBRANE, *Hymen*.

VIRGINIA, MINERAL WATERS OF. There are several celebrated mineral springs in Virginia, on the western side of the Blue Ridge. Two Thermal springs exist in Bath county. The Warm Spring, as it is called, issues with a bold stream, sufficient to turn a mill, and to keep the water of its basin at the temperature of 97°. The Hot Spring is a few miles from the Warm. Its temperature is 107°. They are both slightly sulphureous. The Sweet Springs are at the eastern foot of the Allegheny, in Botetourt county; 42 miles from the Warm Springs. The water has a temperature of 70°, and is highly impregnated with carbonic acid. The White Sulphur, as well as the Red Sulphur, and Salt Sulphur Springs, are also much celebrated. The Red Spring is affirmed to exert a sedative influence on the pulse, diminishing the number of its beats. About 15 miles from Staunton are Stribling's Springs—a sulphuretted water; and near Warrenton, in Fauquier county, there is a sulphureous water, called Lee's Springs, which is much frequented. Berkley and Capon Springs are likewise celebrated.

VIRGINIA, *Hymen*.

VIRGINITY, *Virginitas*, *Parthenoia*, *Integ-*

ritas, Maid'enhood, Maid'enhead, (F.) Virginité, Pucelage. The state of one who has never had carnal commerce.

VIRGIN'S BOWER, COMMON, *Clematis vitalba, Clematis Virginica*—v. Bower, upright, *Clematis recta*—v. Sweet-scented, *Clematis flammula*.

VIRGIN'S MILK, *Lac Vir'ginis, Lac Virginale, (F.) Lait virginal.* A tincture of benjamin or of any other balsam, precipitated by the addition of water, which gives it a milky appearance. Also, sub-acetate of lead precipitated by water. It has been used as a cosmetic to remove freckles, &c.

VIRGINITAS DEFLORATA, Defloration.

VIRGO, Virgin—v. *Aurea, Solidago virgaurea*.

VIRGULA, Penis.

VIRIDE ÆRIS, Cupri subacetos—v. *Montanum, Cuprum*.

VIRILE, Penis.

VIRILES/CENCE; from *vir, 'a man.'* The state of the aged female in which she assumes certain of the characteristics of the male.—Mehlis.

VIRILIA, Pudibilia.

VIRILITY, Adult age.

VIROSUS, Virulent.

VIRTUE, Faculty.

VIRTUS FORMATRIX, Plastic force—v. *laistica, Plastic force.*

VIR'ULENT, *Virulen'tus, Viro'sus, from virus.* That which is of the nature of a virus or which is caused by a virus. Highly noxious.

VIRUS, from vis, 'force.' A Latin word, which signifies poison; but which, in medicine, has a somewhat different acceptation. By it is understood a principle, unknown in its nature and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases. Thus we speak of the *variolic, vaccinae, and syphilitic viruses.* *Virus* differs from *venom* in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process;—*a morbid poison.*

VIRUS, Ichor, Poison, Sanies—v. *Vaccinae, see Vaccina*—v. *Vitale, Sperm.*

VIS, Force—v. *Adhæsonis, Cohesion (force of)*—v. *Attractionis, Cohesion (force of)*—v. *Aucta, Sthenia*—v. *Cohæsonis, Cohesion (force of)*—v. *Conservatrix, V. medicatrix naturæ*—v. *Elastica, Elasticity*—v. *Essentialis, Plastic force.*

Vis EXPUL'RIX. The organic force by which, it was supposed, the useless was removed from the body.

Vis FORMATIVA, Plastic force—v. *Generatrix, Potentia generandi*—v. *Imminuta, Astenia*—v. *Insita, Irritability*—v. *Irritabilitatis, Irritability.*

Vis MEDICA'TRIX NATU'RÆ, Vis conserva'trix, Autocrati'a, Autonom'ia, Autocrato'ria, Authy-gian'is, Autotherape'ta, Physiat'ricæ, Physio-autocrati'a, Physiautocrati'a. A term, employed by some, to express that instinctive healing power, in an animal or vegetable, by virtue of which it can repair injuries inflicted upon it, or remove disease.

Vis MOR'TUA. Under this name Haller included the mechanical properties of membrane,—flexibility, extensibility, elasticity, &c.—which are totally independent of the vital properties. They remain some time after the complete extinction of life in all its functions; seem to be connected with the mechanical arrangement of particles and the chymical composition of the substance in which they reside, and not to be affected until the progress of decomposition has become sensible.

Vis MUSCULARIS, Myodynamia—v. *Nervorum,*

Nervous power—v. *Nervosa, Nervous power*—v. *Plastica, Plastic force*—v. *Reproductiva, Plastic force*—v. *Vitæ, Irritability.*

Vis VITA'LIS, Vis seu Fac'ultas Zo'tica, (F.) Force vitale. The vital force—*Biod* of Baron Von Reichenbach—which distinguishes living matter from the dead. Also, *Irritability.*

Vis ZOTICA, Vis vitalis.

VISAGE, Countenance.

VISAGO BEHEN, Cucubalus behen.

VISCERA, Entrails.

VISCERAL, Splanchnic.

VISCERALIS, Stomachal.

VISCERATION, Exenterismus.

VISCÈRES, Entrails.

VISCONIA, Physconia.

VISCUM ALBUM, *Mistletoe, Ixos, Iz'ia, Dabach, (F;) Gui.* A parasitic plant, which grows on a number of trees. *Family, Caprifoliaceæ. Sex. Syst. Dicoëcis Tetrandria.* That of the oak—*Viscum quercinum*—has been most celebrated, but it does not differ from the others. It was, at one time, much used in epilepsy and other neuroses; the wood or leaves being given in powder, in the dose of ℥ss or ʒj. The berries, also called *Pommes hemorrhoidales*, from their supposed virtues, are drastic; and, when applied externally, are maturative.

VISCUM CAPE'NSE. A South African parasitic shrub, which grows on the stems of several species of *Rhus* and *Euclea*.

VISCUM FLAVES'CENS, Yellowish Mistletoe, indigenous, has been given in similar cases as the *Viscum album*.

VISIO, Pupil, Vision.

VISION, Vis'io, Visus, from videre, visum, 'to see; Opsis, Omnia, (F.) Vise. The action of seeing. The sight. The sight is one of the five senses, and the eye is its organ. By it we distinguish colours, and appreciate most of the physical qualities of external objects. The eye is composed of different transparent media, whose curvatures and refractive powers are so combined as to render insensible the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility, and to concentrate the numerous rays proceeding from more or less distant objects. These rays traverse, successively, the transparent cornea, the aqueous humour, the crystalline, the vitreous humour, and strike upon the retina, on which they impress the figure of the object whence they have proceeded; and, in order that no obscurity may arise from the reflections that might otherwise occur, the anterior of the eye is lined by a membrane—the choroid—which is itself covered internally by a dark pigment. This absorbs the light, like the dark pigment in the interior of telescopes, and thus obviates confusion. As the rays proceeding from an object must cross each other in their course to the retina, it follows that those proceeding from the upper part of an object must fall upon the lower part of the retina, and conversely; so that the object must be impressed upon the retina in an inverted position; yet experience teaches us to appreciate the position accurately.

VISION, BINOCULAR, see Binocular—v. *Coloured, Chromopsia*—v. *Double, Diplopia*—v. *Single, see Binocular.*

VISORIUM ORGANUM, Eye.

VISORIUS, Visual.

VIS'UAL, *Visua'lis, Viso'rius.* Same etymon. That which concerns the sight or belongs to vision.

VISUAL ANGLE is the angle formed by the crossing of two rays, proceeding from opposite points of any body, in their passage through the pupil. It is by the size of this angle that we judge, to a certain extent, of the dimensions of objects.

VISUS, Vision—v. *Acriis*, *Oxydercia*—v. *Acrior*, *Nyctalopia*—v. *Coloratus*, *Chromopsia*—v. *Debilitas*, *Athenopia*—v. *Decolor*, *Achromatopsia*—v. *Dimidiatus*, *Hemiopia*—v. *Diurnus*, *Hemeralopia*—v. *Duplicatus*, *Diplopia*—v. *Hebetudo*, *Amblyopia*—v. *Juvenum*, *Myopia*—v. *Lucidus*, *Photopsia*—v. *Muscarum*, see *Metamorphopsia*—v. *Nocturnus*, *Nyctalopia*—v. *Senilis*, *Presbytia*.

VITA, Life—v. *Propria*, *Irritability*.

VITAL, *Vita'lis*, *Biot'ic*, *Biot'icus*, (F.) *Vital*, from *vita*, 'life.' Relating or appertaining to life;—as

VITAL DYNAMICS, see *Dynamic*—v. *Force*, *Vitalis*.

VITAL PRINCIPLE, *Flam'mula seu Aura vita'lis*, *Microcosmetor*, (F.) *Flamme vitale*, *Vital Flame*. The principle which, in association with matter, as in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties, and distinguishes organized matter from the inorganic. We know nothing of this principle, except in its connexion with organization.

VITAL PROPERTIES, see *Properties*, *vital*—v. *Statistics*, *Statistics*, *medical*.

VITALBA, *Clematis vitalba*.

VITALITY, *Vita'itas*, from *vita*, 'life.' The vital principle: also used in the sense of *vital action* or *movement*.

VITALIZE, To endow with life.

VITALS, *Vita'lia*. Parts that are necessary for life—the heart, lungs, and nervous centres more especially.

VITARO'BORANT, **PALMER'S**. A farinaeous preparation, which appears to consist of a mixture of the red or Arabian lentil and wheat flour, the latter in considerable amount, sweetened with sugar. It bears considerable resemblance to *Revalenta*.

VITELLARY, *Vitelline*—v. *Membrane*, *Zona pellucida*.

VITELLINE, *Zona pellucida*.

VIT'ELLINE, *Vitel'linus*, *Vit'ellary*, from *vitellum*, 'the yolk of an egg.' Appertaining to or resembling the vitellus or yolk.

VITELLINE DISC, *Proliferous Disc*—v. *Fluid*, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

VITELLINE PED'ICLE or **APOPH'YSIS**, is the pedicle which attaches the umbilical vesicle to the embryo. See *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

VITELLINE POUCH, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. *Vessels*, *Omphalo-mesenteric*.

VITELLÓ-MESENERIC, *Omphalo-mesenteric*.

VITELLUM OVI, see *Ovum*.

VITELLUS OVI, see *Ovum*.

VITEX, *V. Agnus Castus seu verticillata*, *Agnus Castus*, (F.) *Gattilier*, *Petit Poivre*, *Poivre sauvage*. Family, *Pyrenaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Didynamia Angiosperma*. The *Chaete Tree*. The seeds, when fresh, have a fragrant smell, and an acrid, aromatic taste. Formerly, they were celebrated as *antaphrodisiacs*.

VITI SALTUS, *Chorea*.

VITA PRIMÆ CONFORMATIONIS, see *Monster*.

VITIATIO, *Stuprum*.

VITILIGINES, *Ephelides*.

VITILIGO, *Lepra*—v. *Alphus*, *Lepra alphasides*—v. *Melas*, *Lepra nigricans*—v. *Nigra*, *Lepra nigricans*.

VITIS ALBA SYLVESTRIS, *Bryonia alba*—v. *Apyrena*, see *V. Corinthaca*.

VITIS CORINTHACA. Family of the Vines. Sex. Syst. *Pentandria Monogynia*. This plant affords the *Uva passa mino'ra*, *Passa Corinthiaca*, *Pass'ula mino'ra*, *Uva Corinthiaca*, *Corinthiaca*, *Currants*, (F.) *Raisins de Corinthe*; which

are the dried fruit of the *Vitis Corinthiaca* or *Vitis apyrena*; and are similar, in their properties, to the raisin.

VITIS IDÆA MYRTILLUS, *Vaccinium myrtillus*—v. *Idæa Palustris*, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*—v. *Idæa punctata*, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*—v. *Sativa*, *V. vinifera*.

VITIS VINIFERA, *V. sat'iva*, *Am'pelos*, *A. Enoph'oros*. The *Grape vine*, the *Vine*, (F.) *Vigne*. Vine leaves and the tendrils have an astringent taste, and were formerly used in diarrhoea, hemorrhage, &c. The juice or sap, called *Lacryma*, has been recommended in calculous disorders and in cases of chronic ophthalmia. The juice of the unripe fruit is called *Verjuice*. The *Grape*, *Uva*, *Botrys*, *Staph'ylé*, *Rhax*, (F.) *Raisin*, when ripe, is a wholesome delicious fruit; and, when dried, forms the *Uva passa majo'ra*, *Pass'ula majo'ra*, *Uva passa sola sicca'ta*, *Zibebæ*, *Raisins*. These are odorless; and to the taste, sub-acidulous, sweet, and mucilaginous. They are demulcent and nutritive.

VITUM, *Disease*—v. *Caducum*, *Epilepsy*.

VITUM CONFORMA'TIONIS. A disease or fault of conformation.

VITUM DIVINUM, *Epilepsy*—v. *Herculeum*, *Epilepsy*—v. *Scrophulosum*, *Scrofula*.

VITRARIA, *Parietaria*.

VITREOUS, *Hyaline*—v. *Humour*, *Corpus vitreum*—v. *Humour of the ear*, *Vitrius auditive*.

VITREUS, *Hyaline*.

VITRINE AUDITIVE (F.), from *vitrum*, 'glass'; *End'olymp*, *Liquor of Scarpa*, *Fluid of Scarpa*, *Vitreous Humour of the Ear*. The fluid contained in the *membranous labyrinth* of the ear, so called from its resemblance to the *vitreous humour of the eye*.

VITRIOL, *Ferri sulphas*—v. *Blue*, *Cupri sulphas*—v. *Cæruleum*, *Cupri sulphas*—v. *Green*, *Ferri sulphas*—v. *Roman*, *Cupri sulphas*—v. *White*, *Zinci sulphas*.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM, *Zinci sulphas*—v. *Ammoniacale*, *Ammonia sulphas*—v. *Cupri*, *Cupri sulphas*—v. *Cyprium*, *Cupri sulphas*—v. *Ferri*, *Ferri sulphas*—v. *Goslaricæ*, *Zinci sulphas*—v. *Martis*, *Ferri sulphas*—v. *Romanum*, *Cupri sulphas*—v. *Veneris*, *Cupri sulphas*—v. *Virido*, *Ferri sulphas*—v. *Zinci*, *Zinci sulphas*.

VITRUM, *Hy'alos*, *Glass*, *Brancia*, (F.) *Verre*, from *videre*, 'to see.' Glass, coarsely powdered, has been sometimes used to remove specks of the cornea.

Powdered glass has been regarded, but erroneously, as a poison. It acts only mechanically.

The saline acum, which swims on glass when first made, has been used in tooth-powders. It is called *Sandiver*, *Sel de verre*, *Glass Gall*, *Fel vitri*, &c.

VITRUM ANTIMONII, see *Antimonii vitrum*—v. *Hypoclepticum*, *Separatorium*—v. *Oculare*, see *Spectacles*—v. *Sublimatorium*, *Aludel*.

VITTA, *Bandelette*, *Caul*.

VIVÆSECTIO, *Vivisection*.

VIVERRA CIVETTA, see *Civetta*.

VIVIPARITĒ, see *Viviparous*.

VIVIP'AROUS, from *vivus*, 'alive,' and *pario*, 'I bring forth.' An epithet applied to animals whose young are brought forth detached, without requiring to be hatched, as in the *Oviparous*. The condition may be termed *Vivip'arousness*, (F.) *Viviparité*. See *Generation*.

VIVIPAROUSNESS, see *Viviparous*.

VIVISECTION, *Vivisectio*, *Vivæsectio*, *Biotom'ia*, from *vivus*, 'alive,' and *secare*, *sectum*, 'to cut.' The act of opening or dissecting living animals. One who performs vivisections is a *vivisector*.

VOCAL, *Oral*—v. *Tube*, see *Tube*, *vocal*.

process; but the main cause is the compression exerted upon the parietes of the viscus by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. Vomiting is a symptom common to numerous diseases. At times, it is sympathetic, as in affections of the kidney, uterus, brain, &c. At others, it is symptomatic, as in gastritis, peritonitis, &c. When very troublesome, it may often be palliated by effervescent draughts, aromatics, sinapisms, or blisters to the epigastric region, &c.

VOMITING AT PLEASURE, Regurgitation — v. of Blood, Hæmatemesis — v. Stercoraceous, Copremesis.

VOMITIO, Vomiting — v. Sanguinis, Hæmatemesis.

VOMITIUM, Vomiting.

VOMITO NEGRO, Fever, yellow — v. Prieto, Fever, yellow.

VOMITORIUM, Emetic.

VOMITORY, Emetic.

VOMITUM, Vomiting.

VOMITURIT'ION, *Vomituri'tio, Emet'ia, Dysemes'ia, Subver'sio stom'achi*. Same etymon as Vomiting. Ineffectual efforts to vomit; *Vomen'di cona'men ina'nè, Retching, Reaching, Heav'ing*. Some authors mean, by this term, a vomiting of but little matter, or that which is effected almost without effort. The first acceptation is the most general.

VOMITUS, Vomiting — v. Cruentus, Hæmatemesis — v. Fæculentus, Copremesis — v. Marinus, Nausea marina — v. Navigantium, Nausea marina — v. Niger, Fever, yellow — v. Pituitosus, Blennemesis — v. Profusus, Hyperemesis — v. Purulentus, Pyemesis — v. Sanguinis, Hæmatemesis — v. Stercoris, Copremesis.

VOORARA, Curare.

VOUACAPUA AMERICANA, *Geoffræa inermis*.

VOÛTE, Vault — v. *Médullaire*, Corpus callosum — v. *à Trois Piliers*, Fornix.

VOWEL, *Voca'lis*, from Latin *vox*, 'the voice,' and *eoco*, 'to call.' (F.) *Voyelle*. Physiologically, a continuous breath or sound, produced in the glottis; but more or less modified by the form of the vocal tube, through which it has to pass. In the English language, *a, e, i, o, u, v*, and *y* are vowels.

VOX, Voice — v. Cholericus, Voice, choleric — v. Clangosa, Oxyphonia — v. Convulsiva, *Voiz Convulsive* — v. Nasalis, Rhinophonia — v. Rauca, Rucado, Raucous voice — v. Raucisona, Raucous voice.

VOYELLE, Vowel.

VUE, Vision — v. *Courte*, Myopia — v. *Diurne*, Hemeralopia — v. *Faible*, Amblyopia — v. *Longue*, Presbytia — v. *Louche*, Strabismus — v. *Nocturne*, Nyctalopia.

VULGA, Vulva.

VULNÉRAIRE, Vulnerary — v. *Suisse*, see Falltrack.

VULNERARIUS, Traumatic.

VULNERARY, *Vulnerarius, Traumaticus, Traumatic*, from *vulnus, vulneris*, 'a wound.' (F.) *Vulnéraire*. A name applied by the ancients to

medicines, which they considered capable of favouring the consolidation of wounds. The property has been ascribed to various plants.

VULNERATIO NERVI, Neurotrolosis.

VULNUS, Wound — v. *Laceratum*, see Laceration — v. *Sclopetarium*, Wound, gun-shot — v. *Simplex*, Cut.

VULNUSCULUM, Wound.

VULPIS MORBUS, Alopecia.

VULTUEUX (F.), *Vultuo'sus*. *Corvisart* has used the expression, *Face vultueuse, Fa'cies vultuo'sa*, for the face, when it is more florid and swollen than in the natural state. This appearance, which is observed in active aneurism of the heart, according to *Corvisart*, is owing to the afflux of blood into the arterial capillaries, and hence differs from the livid and swollen appearance caused by the accumulation of blood in the venous capillaries, constituting the *Face injectée*.

VULTUS, Countenance, Face — v. *Tetricus et Mæstus*, Scythrospasmus.

VULVA, Uterus, see Vulva.

VULVA, from *vulva*, 'a door.' *Hortus, Cunnus, Pudendum mulie'bre, Sinus pudor'is, Chorois, Arcum, Bucca, Bulga, Cadus'cus, Custos, Femem, An'nulus, Femur summam, Follic'ulus, Fundus, Gre'mium, Hia'tus, Lanu'gium, Navis, Oppid'ulum, Specus, Vulga, Cymba, Salsus, Clitor'ium, Os'tium, Sulcus, Amphicus'tis, Concha, Porcus, Porta, Interfemineum, Mulie'bria, Fossa magna mulie'bris, Episei'on, Es'chara, Hor'tulus cupid'inis, Bouba'lios, Bysnos, Cava, Caver'na, Delphys, Delta, Fovea, Gynæce'um, the Female pudendum, the Female organs of generation, the Female parts, Loci mulie'bres, (F.) Vulve. A longitudinal opening between the projecting parts of the external organs of generation in the female, extending from the mons veneris to the perineum, and which is called, also, *Fossa magna*. Some anatomists mean, by this term, the whole of the external genital organs of the female: — mons veneris; labia majora, and the cleft or vestibule separating them; the clitoris; nymphæ; meatus urinarius; entrance of the vagina; with the hymen or the caruncule myrtiformes, fossa navicularis and fourchette.*

VULVA, *Fora'men commu'nè ant'erius, Iter ad infundib'ulum, Iter seu Ad'itus ad tertium ventric'ulum, Rima ad infundib'ulum, Apertu'ra anterior ventric'uli tertii cerebri*. An opening situate at the junction of the optic thalami, in the third ventricle of the brain, and immediately beneath the anterior crus of the fornix.

VULVAIRE, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

VULVAR, *Vulva'ris*, from *vulva*. That which relates to the vulva. *Chaussier* gives this name to the external pudic arteries, because they are distributed to the vulva.

VULVARIA, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

VULVE, Vulva.

VULVITIS, a hybrid word, from *vulva*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the vulva.

VULVO-UTERINE CANAL, Vagina.

two pints, and throw them away; then distil eight gallons. Keep the distilled water in glass bottles.

WATER-DOCTOR, see Uromantia.

WATER-DRESSING. The treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water. It generally consists in dipping folds of lint in water, and placing them on the part:—the whole being covered with oiled silk or elastic gum.

WATER, EPILEPTIC, of Langui, Langii aqua epileptica.—w. Fennel, Aqua fœniculi.

WATER FLAG, YELLOW, Iris pseudacorus.

WATER, FLORIDA,—a celebrated perfume,—may be made of *Ol. Bergami* f ʒiv; *Tinct. benzoin. c.* f ʒij; *Alcohol.* cong.

WATER, GOULARD, Liquor plumbi sub-acetatis dilutus.

WATER, HARD. Common water, which decomposes and curdles soap; in contradistinction to *soft water*, which is readily miscible with soap. The hardness of water depends upon the presence in it of earthy salts, the most common of which is sulphate of lime.

WATER, HOLY, Water, distilled—w. Honey, see Mel—w. in the Head, Hydrocephalus—w. Hungary, Spiritus rosmarini.

WATER JAGS, see Variella.

WATER, LAKE, *Aqua ex lacu*, (F.) *Eau de lac*, is apt to be impure, from decayed animal and vegetable matters. A great deal will, however, depend upon the magnitude of the collection, and the degree of stagnation.

WATER, LAUREL, see Prunus lauro-cerasus—w. Lavender, Spiritus lavandulæ—w. Lemon-peel, see Lemonpeel Tea—w. Lime, Liquor calcis—w. Lime, compound, Liquor calcis compositus—w. Magnesia, aerated, Magnesia, fluid—w. Magnesia, carbonated, Magnesia, fluid.

WATER, MARSH, *Aqua paludosa*, (F.) *Eau de Marais*, is the most impure of all. It is generally more stagnant, and of course more loaded with decomposing animal and vegetable matters.

WATER, MINERAL, *Aqua mineralis*, *A. salubris*, *A. medicata*, *Fons salutaris*, *F. medicatus*, *F. soterius*, *Aqua soteria*, (F.) *Eau minérale*. Water, holding in solution different saline and gaseous substances in sufficient quantity to be possessed of medicinal properties, or of a temperature different from that of the ordinary springs of the country.

Mineral waters may be divided into four classes:—1. *Gaseous* or *Acidulous*. 2. *Chalybeate*. 3. *Saline*. 4. *Sulphureous*. These may be *thermal*, or *cold*,—*natural*, or *artificial*. Many of these divisions, however, run into each other; some of the substances, which they hold dissolved, belonging to one class as well as to another.

1. *Gaseous, Acidulous* or *Carbonated Mineral Waters*, *Aquæ mineralis acidulæ*, (F.) *Eaux minérales gazeuses* ou *acidules*. The waters referred to this class are those that contain carbonic acid gas in such quantity as to communicate to it certain sensible qualities. Waters impregnated with free carbonic acid, sparkle when drawn from the spring, or when poured into a glass. They have a sharp, acidulous taste; but become vapid from exposure to the air. Along with the carbonic acid, there are generally present portions of saline, earthy or metallic matter, chiefly carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron. Waters, highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, are grateful to the stomach; increase the appetite, and are diuretic; hence, their utility in dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and gout. Their properties are, of course, modified by the saline

matter that may be also contained in them. The most celebrated amongst the acidulous waters are those of Bar, Chateldon, St. Myon, Mont d'Or, Langeac, Seltzer, Schlangenbad, Sultzmann, Pyrmont, Spa, Carlsbad, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Saratoga, Ballston, and the Sweet Springs of Virginia.

2. *Chalybeate* or *Ferruginous Mineral Waters*, *Aquæ mineralis ferruginæ*, *A. Chalybeatæ*, *A. Martialis*, (F.) *Eaux minérales ferrugineuses*, contain iron—sulphate, chloride or carbonate, generally the latter—held in solution by an excess of acid. Chalybeate waters have a peculiar styptic taste. They are transparent when taken from the spring; but, when exposed for some time to the air, a pellicle forms on the surface, and a deposit of the iron takes place. Chalybeate waters are used as tonics in debility of all kinds; in all cases, in fact, where iron is considered to be indicated. They are the most numerous of all the classes of mineral waters. In this dictionary, those only are specified which have some celebrity; yet there are upwards of ninety; whilst there are more than sixty of the saline, and upwards of thirty-five of the sulphureous. The most celebrated chalybeates are those of Tunbridge, Scarborough, Spa, Bussang, Forges, Vichy, Pyrmont, Passy, Provins, and Vals.

3. *Saline Mineral Waters*, *Aquæ mineralis salinæ*, *Amna alcalizata* (Paracelsus), *Hydrimalæ*, (F.) *Eaux minérales salines*. Waters, holding in solution different saline substances in greater quantity than the acidulous waters. They differ in properties, according to the salts contained in them. The salts usually present are sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates; and the bases, with which the acids forming these are combined, are soda, magnesia, and lime. Saline mineral waters are usually aperient; and the most noted are those of Seltzer, Sedlitz, Balaruc, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Baden, Epsom, Cheltenham, &c.

To this class may also be added *Sea water*.

4. *Sulphureous Mineral Waters*, *Aquæ mineralis sulphuræ*; when warm, termed *Thiothermæ*, *Thiopegeæ*, *Theothermæ*, *Fontes sulphurei calidi*, (F.) *Eaux minérales sulfureuses*, *Eaux sulfurées*, *E. sulfureuses*, *E. hépatiques*, &c. These waters owe their distinguishing character to an impregnation of sulphuretted hydrogen, and are at once recognized by their peculiar fetid smell, resembling that of rotten eggs. They usually contain saline substances, which modify their powers. From the action of the sulphuretted hydrogen, they are useful in cutaneous affections; and, from the combined action of this and the saline matter, they are valuable agents in diseases of the digestive organs. They are also employed in cutaneous eruptions; and the warm sulphur baths have been especially celebrated in such cases, as well as in rheumatic affections. The most renowned sulphureous waters are those of Barèges, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Cauterets, Bannes, Aix in Savoy, Aix-la-Chapelle, Engliem, Harrogate, Moffat, Virginia Springs, &c.

Some springs, as those of Bath, Buxton, Dax, Matlock, Warm and Hot Springs of Virginia, &c., are almost pure *Thermal Mineral Waters*. They are valuable agents in rheumatic affections; the warmth being equable during the whole period the individual is immersed in them; which cannot be the case in the artificial thermal bath.

The following Table by Dr. Pereira exhibits the composition of some of the principal mineral waters.

**FIXED CONSTITUENTS
ENTERING INTO THE COMPOSITION OF SOME OF THE MORE CELEBRATED
MINERAL SPRINGS.**

PROPORTIONS IN 10,000 PARTS OF WATER.

NOTE.— In reducing the analyses contained in this Table to a uniform measure, in order to render them susceptible of direct comparison with each other, the old English gallon is assumed to be as = 58,338 grains; the wine pint = 7305 grains; the imperial gallon = 70,000 grains; and the German 16-ounce measure = 7368 grains.

The different salts have been reduced to their elementary constituents by Wollaston's scale of chemical equivalents.

THERMAL.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	ACIDS.			BASES.			Oxide of Iron.	Silica.	SOL.	AUTHORITY AND DATE.	REMARKS.
		Carbo- nic.	Sulphu- ric.	Muri- atic.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.					
San Restituta.....	Ischia...	0	19.30	29.05	34.50	2.08	2.35	3.19	0.40	94.44	Giudico.....	Iron in the state of ferruginous alumina; sub-borate of soda 2.79. Iron as in San Restituta. Free carbonic acid 18.9; azote; pot-ash 0.83; alumina 0.56; organic extract 2.37. Minute traces of phosphoric and fluoric acids, strontian, alumina, and man- ganese. Alumina, a trace; oxide of manga- nese 2.73. Magnesia, by Scudamore. Alumina 0.48. Alumina 0.05. Free carbonic acid 19.99. Free carbonic acid 6.6. Phosphoric acid 1.01. Azote 2.01. by Scudamore, 1830.
Gurgitello.....	Ditto.....	14.55	9.05	11.18	31.45	2.95	2.38	1.39	0.56	74.03	Ditto.....	
Wiesbaden.....	Nassau..	1.38	0.87	33.09	31.99	5.29	0.92	0.05	0.26	57.63	Kastner, 1823.	
Carlsbad Sprudel.....	Bohemia	7.45	14.50	6.40	24.55	1.75	0.85	0.02	0.75	54.59	Berzelius, 1822	
St. Nectaire.....	France..	15.13	0.87	13.00	23.90	2.45	1.14	0.14	1.00	53.94	Berthier.....	
Vichy.....	Ditto...	15.81	1.55	0.72	24.47	0.27	0	0.01	0	42.75	Ditto.....	
Ems (Kranichsquelle).....	Nassau..	20.32	0.76	2.43	14.87	2.65	1.45	0.65	trace	42.74	Kastner, 1830..	
Olmitello.....	Ischia..	0	6.91	5.95	5.98	0	1.80	0	0.42	24.43	Giudico.....	
Bath (King's Bath).....	England.	2.38	8.71	0	2.79	5.29	0.77	0.03	0.37	20.53	Phillips.....	
Mont d'Or.....	France..	2.86	0.36	2.05	4.74	0.90	0.28	0.01	2.10	13.39	Berthier.....	
Geysers.....	Iceland.	0	0.81	1.32	2.74	0	0	0	5.40	10.75	Black, 1791....	
Chaudes Aigues.....	France..	3.07	0	1.86	3.12	1.01	0.59	0.15	1.16	9.96	Berthier.....	
Rycum (Reikum).....	Iceland.	0	0.71	1.55	2.43	0	0	0	3.73	8.47	Black, 1791....	
Bristol Hot well.....	England.	1.02	2.25	1.17	1.17	0.82	0.13	0	0	8.19	Cartick, 1797..	
Schlangenbad.....	Nassau..	3.50	0	0.80	2.42	0.90	0.53	0	0	6.96	Kastner, 1823..	
Teplitz.....	Bohemia	1.89	0.40	0.29	2.63	0.46	0.18	0.43	0.42	6.34	Berzelius, 1823..	
	Bohemia.	0.78	0.06	0.28	0.19	1.04	0.04	0	0	2.70	Scudamore, 1830	

COLD.

Vicar's Bridge.....	Scotland	0	203.00	0.18	0.16	2.56	13.30	103.00	0	563.10	Connell, 1831..	Potash, a trace.
Pöllna.....	Bohemia	4.63	182.83	17.20	75.00	20.38	45.45	0	0.24	341.1	Struve.....	Potash 3.55.
Seidschutz.....	Ditto.....	4.81	97.43	1.43	14.20	6.02	41.92	trace	0.16	177.4	Ditto.....	{ Nitric acid 7.75 phosphoric acid; potash 3.61 strontian 0.03; alumina; oxide of manganese.
Leamington (Royal Pump)...	England.	0	20.80	71.90	57.90	12.00	4.95	1.09	0	153.9	Thomson, 1830.	Traces of iodine and bromine by Daubeny.
Harrowgate (old sulphur well)	Ditto.....	1.20	0.80	76.83	60.50	4.47	1.94	0	0	145.4	Scudamore, 1819	
Airtray (first spring).....	Scotland	0	4.25	76.46	32.10	32.50	0.31	0	0	127.4	Thomson, 1828.	
Cheltenham (old well).....	England.	0	11.05	50.65	45.80	4.26	1.22	trace	0	111.6	Scudamore, 1819	Trace of iodine by Daubeny.
Hartfell aluminous chalybeate	Scotland.	0	63.23	0	0	0	0	40.00	0	101.3	Thomson, 1828.	Alumina 5.10.
Isle of Wight.....	England.	0	48.58	2.95	6.85	5.68	0.83	14.60	0.96	88.21	Marcel.....	{ Alumina 7.77.
Marienbad (Ferdinandsquelle)	Bohemia	9.52	27.60	9.50	38.05	2.87	1.67	0.12	0.50	86.18	Steinmann, 1820	{ Phosphoric acid, lithion, strontian, alumina, manganese, by Berzelius.
Dunblane (north spring).....	Scotland	0.30	2.23	33.55	15.30	14.04	0	0.23	0	63.21	Murray, 1814..	
Vals.....	France..	22.48	0.29	3.00	33.34	1.60	0.22	0.06	0.45	61.17	Berthier.....	
Bilin.....	Bohemia	20.51	3.40	1.44	28.47	2.47	1.60	0.10	0	57.46	Reuss, 1788....	
Franzenbad (Franzensbrunn).	Ditto.....	5.44	18.50	6.21	26.70	1.26	0	0.37	0.48	55.80	Tromsdorff, 1820	{ Phosphoric acid, lithion, strontian, alumina, manganese, by Berzelius.
Pitcaithly.....	Scotland	0.30	0.73	27.20	8.50	13.99	0	trace	trace	46.95	Murray, 1814..	
Rosdorf.....	Rhenish Prussia	6.76	2.50	9.70	16.00	1.78	1.33	0.07	0.21	38.11	Bischoff, 1826..	Potash.
Epsom.....	England.	2.50	14.80	4.21	5.64	11.80	0	0	0	37.94	Daubeny, 1830..	Trace of bromine.
Nassau.....	Nassau..	5.37	0.18	9.92	16.06	1.37	1.00	0.12	0.38	34.00	Bischoff, 1826..	Phosphoric acid 0.19.
Fachingen.....	Ditto.....	11.49	0.12	2.63	15.63	1.83	1.09	0.07	0.11	32.98	Ditto.....	Phosphoric acid 000.5.
Soden.....	Ditto.....	3.35	0.07	12.30	10.72	4.08	0.06	0.08	0.06	30.89	Meyer, 1820....	
Moffat.....	Scotland	0	2.80	13.60	12.75	0.68	0.26	0	0	30.03	Thomson, 1828.	
Pyrmont.....	Germany	4.03	9.83	0.99	1.29	85.6	1.98	0.36	0.68	27.89	Struve.....	{ Phosphoric acid, potash, strontian, manganese.
Marienfels.....	Nassau..	4.83	0.18	1.88	3.42	2.20	1.27	0.10	trace	15.99	Kastner.....	{ Potash 1.19; strontian, manganese, phosphoric acid.
Srathpeffer (pump-room).....	Scotland	0	9.32	2.17	6.18	2.33	0.30	0	0	15.36	Thomson, 1828.	Potash.
Geinau.....	Nassau..	6.00	0.07	0.18	5.08	1.46	1.40	0.13	0.14	14.66	Bischoff, 1826..	Phosphoric acid .019.
Weilbach.....	Ditto.....	3.61	0.81	1.31	4.60	1.55	2.05	0	0	14.40	Creve, 1810....	Sulphur-resin 0.48.
Hartfell Spa.....	Scotland	0	2.76	3.05	0	2.30	0	2.49	0	9.95	Thomson, 1828.	Alumina, a trace.
Langenschwalbach (Weinbrunn).....	Nassau..	3.84	0.12	0.12	0.34	1.55	1.95	0.67	trace	8.58	Kastner, 1899...	{ Potash, lithion, iodine, strontian, alumina, manganese, phosphoric acid.
Spa.....	Belgium	6.63	0.51	0.33	0.92	0.74	0.72	7.90	0.68	5.92	Struve.....	{ Phos. acid; potash 0.38; manganese.
Carlsbad (Sauerling).....	Bohemia	0.28	0.13	0.07	0.28	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.61	1.42	Berzelius, 1822.	{ Oxide of manganese.
Tunbridge.....	England.	0.20	0.14	0.29	0.19	0.39	0.02	0.38	0.07	1.32	Scudamore, 1816	{ Phosphoric acid, fluato of lime, alumina, oxide of manganese.
Malvera.....	Ditto.....	0.32	0.14	0.08	0.55	0.03	0.02	0.04	0	1.01	Phillip, 1805....	Oxide of manganese.

WATER, MINERAL, Acidulous water, simple.
WATERS, MINERAL, ARTIFICIAL, (F.) *Eaux minérales artificielles ou factices*. These are imitations of the natural; and some of them—as the factitious Cheltenham water, and Sedlitz water—answer the purpose of the natural water tolerably well. The acidulous and chalybeate waters are, however, most easily imitated.
WATER, NUTMEG, Spiritus myristicæ—w. Parsnep, creeping, Sium—w. Pennyroyal, spirituous, Spiritus pulegii—w. Peppermint, Aqua menthae piperitæ.
WATER POX, see Varicella.
WATER, PROTOXIDE OF NITROGEN, Aqua nitrogenii protoxydi.
WATER QALM, Pyrosis.
WATER, RAIN, Aqua pluvialis, A. pluvia, A. Imbrium, (F.) *Eau de pluie*, when collected at a distance from houses or other elevated objects, is the purest natural water, and has the least specific gravity. The only bodies which it usually holds in solution, are carbonic acid, and minute traces of carbonate of lime and chloride of calcium.
WATER, RICE, see Oriza.
WATER, RIVER, Aqua fluvialis, is derived from the conflux of numerous springs and rain water. It is, generally, pretty pure.
WATER, ROSE, Aqua rosæ.
WATER, SEA, Aqua Marina, Humor Doridis, (F.) *Eau de Mer*. This contains chlorides of sodium, magnesium and calcium, and sulphate of magnesia. It is cathartic, and forms the usual gyster at sea. It makes an excellent tonic bath; superior in most cases—especially in scrofula—to the fresh water-bath.
WATER, SEARLE'S PATENT OXYGENOUS AERATED, Aqua Nitrogenii protoxydi—w. Seydohutz, Sedlitz water.
WATER SHIELD, Brasenia hydropeltis.
WATER, SNOW, Aqua nivata, (F.) *Eau de neige*, has usually been deemed unwholesome. It exactly resembles rain water in composition, and is equally salubrious.
WATER, SODA, Acidulous water, simple—w. Soft, see Water, hard—w. Spearmint, Aqua menthae viridis.
WATER, SPRING, Aqua fontana, Hydrocypgæ, (F.) *Eau de fontaine*, contains, in addition to the substances detected in rain water, more or less sulphate of lime. When this is to such an extent as to curdle soap, the water is said to be *hard*; if not, *soft*. Hard water is, of course, inferior to soft, for domestic and medicinal purposes.
WATER, STYPTIC, Sydenham's solutio sulphatis cupri composita—w. Tar, see Pinus sylvestris—w. Toast, see Toast-water.
WATER, WELL, Aqua putealis seu Putæna, A. ex puteo, (F.) *Eau de puit, Eau de source*, is the same as spring water, but liable to impregnation, owing to the land springs filtering into the wells, and conveying impurities into them.
WATERS, DISCHARGED OR BROKEN, Profusio aquæ—w. Distilled, Aquæ destillatæ—w. First Primitiæ.
WATTWEILER, MINERAL WATERS OF. Wattweiler is a small town in the department of Haut-Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges. The waters are acidulous chalybeates, and contain carbonates of iron, lime, and soda; chloride of sodium, and free carbonic acid.
WAX, Cera—w. Ear, Cerumen.
WAX, MYRTLE. A wax obtained from the fruit of *Myrica cerifera*. It has been prescribed in dysentery.
WAX, YELLOW AND WHITE, Cera flava et alba.
WAXING KERNELS, Crescentia, (F.) *Croissances, Croissants, Glandes de croissance.* A pop-

ular term for small tumours, formed by an enlargement of the lymphatic glands—in the groin of children particularly. They have been looked upon as connected with the growth of the body—hence their name.
WAY, Saxon wæg, Via, Passage, Odo, (F. Voie. A name given to different canals.
WAYS, DIGESTIVE, Digestive Passagæ Primæ Viæ, (F.) *Voies digestives, Premières voies* are the series of hollow organs of digestion, composed of mouth, œsophagus, stomach, and small and large intestines. The term is often restricted to the first three of these.
WAYS, SECOND, Second Passages, Secundæ viæ, (F.) *Secondes voies*, comprise the chyloferous, lymphatic and blood vessels.
WEAKSIGHTEDNESS, Asthenopia.
WEAL, Wheal.
WEANING, from Saxon wenan, 'to wean' *Ablactatio, Apogalactismus, (F.)* *Sévrage*. The act of depriving the infant, permanently, of the breast, in order to feed it on other and more solid nourishment.
WEANING BRASH, see Brash, weaning.
WEATHERCOCKS, Impatiens.
WEB, MUSCULAR, Panniculus carnosus.
WEB-EYE, Caligo.
WEDGED, (D.) *w e g g h c, Inclusus, Inherens, (F.)* *Enclavé*. The head of the fetus is said to be wedged in the pelvis, when it remains fixed, notwithstanding the uterine efforts.
 The condition is called *Incurvatio seu Incurvatio fetûs, Sphenosis, Inherens, (F.)* *Enclavement.* See Paragomphosis.
WEED, see Mastitis—w. in the Breast, see Mastitis—w. Dyer's, Reseda luteola—w. Field, Anthemis cotula—w. Horsefly, Sophora tictoria—w. Milk, Apocynum androsæmifolium—w. Soldiers', Matico—w. Silver, Potentilla anserina.
WEeping, Fletus.
WEIGHT, from Saxon wagan, 'to weigh' (F.) *Pesanteur*. A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or over a part—the stomach or head, for example.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, Poids et Mesures et Mensura, (F.) *Poids et Mesures*. The importance of possessing a uniform system of weights and measures has impressed the scientific of all countries, and numerous endeavours have been made to accomplish the object. It is, however, a matter of considerable difficulty, and one not likely to be attained. The new French measures are upon decidedly the best footing, but they are not adopted out of France. The greatest diversity prevails over Europe in the measures, both of weight and capacity. Some of the following tables will show, that every subdivision of the pound, as well as the pound itself, differs in England and in France.

WEIGHTS.

Troy Weight, as used by the British Apothecaries—Pondus pharmacæuticum seu medicinal.

The pound lb	} contains	12 ounces.
The ounce		8 drachms.
The drachm		3 scruples.
The scruple		20 grains.
The grain gr.		

These, and the signs by which they are denoted are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias as well as in the American.

lb.	Oz.	Drm's.	Scrup.	Gr.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		1	= 3	= 60
			1	= 20

Poids de Marc.

The pound	} contains	16 ounces.
The ounce		8 drachms.
The drachm		3 scruples.
The scruple		24 grains.
The grain		

Avoirdupois.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Troy grains.
lb. 1.	= 16	= 256	= 7000
	1	= 16	= 437 5
		1	= 27.34375

The avoirdupois drachm is sometimes divided into three scruples, and the scruple into ten grains. The pound of 7680 grains avoirdupois = 7000 grains troy, and hence 1 grain troy = .97 grain avoirdupois.

The *Poids de Marc* is that employed by the French Pharmacians, when the new weights are not. The Avoirdupois is now used by the Dublin College.

The following tables exhibit the relative value of the old French and English weights:

Poids de Marc.	Troy Wt.	Avoird.	Troy grs.
1 pd. (<i>livre</i>)	= 1.31268 lb	= 1.080143 lb	= 7561
1 oz. (<i>once</i>)	= .984504 oz	= 1.080143 oz	= 472.5625
1 dr. (<i>gros</i>)	= .954504 dr		= 59.0703125
1 gr.	=		= .820421

Troy.	Poids de Marc.	French grains.
1 pound	= 0.76180 lb.	= 7561
1 ounce	= 1.01574 once	= 585.083
1 drachm	= 1.01574 gros	= 73.135
1 grain		= 1.219

Avoirdupois.	Poids de Marc.	French grains.
1 pound	= 0.925803 lb.	= 8532.3
1 ounce	= 0.925803 once	= 533.27

- To convert French grains into Troy grains, divide by } 1.2189
- " Troy grains into French grains, multiply by }
- " French ounces into Troy ounces, divide by } 1.015734
- " Troy ounces into French ounces, multiply by }
- " French pounds (*poids de marc*) into Troy pounds, multiply by } 1.31268
- " Troy pounds into French pounds, divide by }

Troy grain.	Poids de Marc or French grain.
1	= 1.219
2	= 2.438
3	= 3.657
4	= 4.876
5	= 6.095
6	= 7.314
7	= 8.533
8	= 9.752
9	= 10.971

French grain.	Troy grain.
1	= 0.8203
2	= 1.6406
3	= 2.4609
4	= 3.2812
5	= 4.1015
6	= 4.9218
7	= 5.7421
8	= 6.5624
9	= 7.3827

New French Decimal or Metrical Weights.

Milligramme	=	.0154	
Centigramme	=	.1543	
Decigramme	=	1.5434	
Gramme	=	15.4340	
Decagramme	=	154.3402	= 0 0 2 34.4
Hectogramme	=	1543.4023	= 0 3 1 44.4
Kilogramme	=	15434.0234	= 2 8 1 24
Myriagramme	=	154340.2344	= 26 9 6 0

Comparative Value of the French Medicinal Pound and that of other Places.

	lbs.	oz.	dr. gr.
Germany	0	15	4 48
Amsterdam	1	00	0 42
Belgium	1	00	0 42
Berne	1	00	0 00
Copenhagen	0	15	3 20½
Florence	0	11	0 50
Genoa	0	10	5 60
Geneva	1	00	0 18
Hamburg	0	15	2 15
Lisbon	0	15	7 68
London	0	12	3 12
Madrid	0	15	0 16
Milan	0	9	3 00
Monaco	0	15	2 23
Naples	0	10	7 54
Paris	1	00	0 00
Rome	0	11	0 50
Stockholm	0	13	7 8
United States	0	12	3 12
Warsaw	1	10	4 24
Venice	0	8	6 00
Vienna	1	2	2 32

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

English Measure of Fluids.

The gallon (<i>congius</i>)	} contains	8 pints.
The pint (<i>octarius</i>)		16 fluidounces.
The fluidounce		f ̄ 3 } 8 fluidrachms.
The fluidrachm		f ̄ 3 } 60 minims.
The minim	℥	

Proportions of the Apothecaries' and Wine Gallon.

Gal.	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.	Cub. inches.
1 = 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440	= 231	
1 = 16	= 128	= 7680	= 28.875		
1 = 8	= 8	= 480	= 1.6047		
1 = 1	= 60	= 3256			

Imperial Measure, adopted by the London College in their Pharmacopœia of 1836.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1 = 8	= 160	= 1280	= 76800	
1 = 20	= 160	= 9600		
1 = 1	= 8	= 480		
		1 = 60		

Comparative Value of the Proportions of the Wine and Imperial Gallons.

Wine.	Imperial.			
	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1 gallon	= 6	13	2	23
1 pint	=	16	5	18
1 fluidounce	=	1	0	20
1 fluidrachm	=		1	2½

Imperial.	Wine.			
	Gallon.	Pint.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr. Minims.
1 gallon	= 1	1	9	5 8
1 pint	=	1	3	1 38
1 fluidounce	=		7	41
1 fluidrachm	=			58

French Measures of Capacity.

	English cubic inches.	Wine Measure.
Millilitre	= .061028	= 16.2318 minims.
Centilitre	= .610280	= 2.7053 fluidrachms.
Decilitre	= 6.102800	= 3.3816 fluidounces.
Litre	= 61.028000	= 2.1135 pints.
Decalitre	= 610.280000	= 2.6419 gallons.
Hectolitre	= 6102.800000	
Kilolitre	= 61028.000000	
Myrialitre	= 610280.000000	

Approximate comparison between the ancient French Measures of Capacity, and the new, and conversely.

	Grammes.	Litres.	Decilitres.	Centilitres.
1 poisson	= 125	or 0	1	2
1 demi-setier	= 250	or 0	2	5
1 chopine	= 500	or 0	5	0
1 pinte	= 1000	or 1	0	0

	Grammas.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
1 centilitre	= 10	or 0	0	2½	00
1 decilitre	= 100	or 0	3	2	00
1 litre	= 1000	or 2	0	3	36 = 2.113 Eng. wine

[pints.]

Measures of Length.

	Inches.
1 line, the 12th part of an inch.	
3 barleycorns	1.000
A palm or hand's breadth (Scripture measure)	3.648
A hand (horse measure)	4.000
A span (Scripture measure)	10.944
A foot	12.000
A cubit (Scripture measure for common purposes)	18.000
A cubit (Scripture measure for sacred purposes)	21.888
A Flemish ell	27.000
A yard	3 ft. 00
An English ell	3 " 09
A fathom or toise	6 " 00

New French Measures of Length.

English inches.	yd.	ft.	inch.
Millimètre			0.039
Centimètre			0.393
Decimètre			3.937
Mètre	39.371	1	0 3.37

Dr. Milligan, in his edition of Celsus, gives the following table, exhibiting the Troy weight of measures of capacity and of weight in use amongst the Romans.

	Urna.	Libra.	Uncia.	Denarius.	Scrupulus.	Sextans.	Chalcus.	Oreus.
Amphora	2	= 80	= 960	= 6720	= 20160	= 40320	= 403200	= 49440
Urna	1	= 40	= 480	= 3360	= 10080	= 20160	= 210600	= 21060
Congius	½	= 10	= 120	= 840	= 2540	= 5040	= 50400	= 5200
Sextarius		= 1	= 2-3	= 20	= 140	= 420	= 840	= 870
Libra		= 1	= 12	= 84	= 252	= 504	= 5040	= 5256
Hemina			= 8 4-7	= 60	= 180	= 360	= 3600	= 3739
Acetabulum			= 2 1-7	= 15	= 45	= 90	= 900	= 939
Sesqui-cyathus			= 2 1-7	= 15	= 45	= 90	= 900	= 939
Cyathus			= 1 3-7	= 10	= 30	= 60	= 600	= 626
Sesquuncia			= 1½	= 10½	= 31½	= 63	= 630	= 657
Uncia			= 1	= 7	= 21	= 42	= 420	= 438
Cochleare				= 2½	= 7½	= 15	= 150	= 156
Drachma				= 1	= 3	= 6	= 60	= 62 4-7
Denarius				= 1	= 3	= 6	= 60	= 62 4-7
Scrupulus					= 1	= 2	= 20	= 20 2-3
Scrupulus dimidiatus					= ½	= 1	= 10	= 10 1-3
Obolus						= 1	= 10	= 10 1-3
Sextans						= 1	= 10	= 10 1-3
Chalcus							= 1	= 1 1-3

He gives also the following 'Carmen Mnemonicum,' which exhibits the analogies of the Roman and British imperial weights.

So the congus and gallon, each, ten pounds allow,

On the bushel and amphora eighty bestow; Rome's pound, as in Troy weight, twelve ounces obtains,

But her ounce is Avordupois, strictly, in grains:

Denarii drams, scruples scrupuli define,

Sextarius answers to our bottle of wine,

And the mina's a short pint — fourteen ounces in fine.

3. Weights said to be of the Arabians, Modern Greeks, and Latins of the barbarous periods of the Middle Ages.

	oz.	dr.	gr.
The alchemion	14	3	40
The manes or ominus	10	6	28
Sacros, augghen, adar, assatil			7 16
The great dr royal nut			3 44
The sextarius, stater			3 44
The lesser nut			2 50
Alionanus			2 29
Aureus, Alcolobolus			2 14
The hazel nut, bendacate, halca, alchi, dar-chimi, atogochilos, ologinat, nabach	1	11	
The acora, lupine, Egyptian or Syrian bean, the bacili			49

VALUES OF THE GREEKIAN, ROMAN, AND ARABIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN POIDS DE MARC.

1. Weights of the Ancient Greeks.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The talent (ταλαντον)	54	2	5	34
The mina (μυνα)		14	3	0
The drachm (δραχμη)		1	11	
The obolus (οβολος)				12
The ceration (κερατιον)				4
The chalcus (χαλκος)				2
The septon (σειπτον)				1

2. Weights of the Ancient Romans.

	oz.	dr.	gr.
The pound (libra)	10	6	48
The ounce (uncia)	7	16	
The duella		2	28
The sicilicus		1	58
The sextula		1	14
The consular denier, denarius		1	2
The imperial denier or drachm, drachma			65
The victoriatius			37
The scriptulum or scrupus			21
The obolus			11
The siliqua			4

The Greeks divided their obolus into chalcic and leptas; some divided it into 6 chalcic, and each chalcic into 7 leptas; others into 8 chalcic, and every chalcus into 8 leptas or minuta.

	oz.	dr.	gr.
The Alexandrian bean or tremesis	24	4	30
The Greek bean or gramme, the kermel, gonum, karini, gracchus			21
The ring, cumulus, seminet, onolisch, onolissat			11
The danich			8
The kirat, alkilat, kararit			4

1. Greek Measures.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The metretes (μετρητης)	24	4	3	00
The chus, choa, congus (χους)	7	0	2	06
The testas (ξιστης)	1	1	7	44
The cotyla (κοτυλη)	8	7	58	
The tetrarton (τετραρτον)	4	3	65	
The orybhaphon (οριββαφον)	2	1	69	
The cyathos (κυαθος)	1	4	00	
The concha (κογχη)			6 09	
The mystron (μυστρον)			3 10	
The chama minor (χημη)			2 00	
The cochliarion (κοχλιαριον)			1 00	

2. Roman Measures of Capacity.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The amphora or cadus	56	2	7	24
The urna	28	1	3	00
The congus	7	0	2	06
The sextarius	1	4	7	44
The hemina			10	1 14
The quartarius			5	0 45
The acetabulum			2	4 23
The cyathus or small glass			1	5 30
The ligula or spoonful				3 24

3. Measures said to be of the Arabian, Arabist, and Latin Physicians of the Middle Ages.

	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The <i>missahaos</i> weighed	3	8	1	33
<i>Aben. kirt. ejub. eberis, or Roman mina.</i>	1	6	0	00
The <i>phial. hafilitus, or hassitinus</i>	10	1	18	
The <i>calix or rejelati</i>	5	0	44	
The <i>handful, pugillum, cornusum</i>	3	2	68	
The <i>hassuf, aessase, or anesime</i>	2	4	20	
The <i>conos or coatus, alcantus or almunesi, brialis cuabus.</i>	1	5	34	
The <i>lesser bachates</i>	5	5	58	
The <i>largest spoonful</i>	4	44		
A <i>spoonful</i>	1	52		
The <i>colanos or reclanarium</i>	1	28		
A <i>small spoonful or Ragerina, or cyanes.</i>	1	11		
The <i>smallest spoonful or fahatit.</i>			42	

A good section on weights and measures is contained in the edition of "The Seven Books of Paulus Aegineta," by Mr. Francis Adams, published by the Sydenham Society of London, vol. iii, p. 609, London, 1847.

Besides the weights and measures above mentioned, employed by the moderns, there are modes of estimating the quantities of substances by approximation. For example:—

A *glassful or cupful, ((F.) Verre,*) is reckoned to contain 4 or 5 fluidounces.

A *wine-glassful, 1½ ounces* or two ounces.

A *table-spoonful, ((F.) Cuiller à bouche,*) about half an ounce.

A *coffee or dessert-spoonful, about 3 drachms.*

A *tea-spoonful, a fluidrachm.*

A *handful, manipulus, ((F.) Poignée,*) as much as can be held in the hand.

The *Pugillus ((F.) Pincée)* is as much as can be held by the three fingers.

These last quantities are occasionally prescribed by the French practitioners. Their weights must, of course, vary, according to the article. The authors of the Parisian codex have valued them, as regards certain substances.

	French.	oz.	dr.
A <i>Manipulus</i> of barley weighs	3	2½	
" " linseed	1	4	
" " linseed meal	3	3	
" " dried mallow leaves	1	3	
" " dried cichory leaves	1	0	
" " flowers of the tilia	1	2½	

	dr.	scr.	gr.
A <i>Pugillus</i> of chamomile flowers weighs	2		
" " arnica	1	2	
" " marsh-mallow	1	1	
" " mallow			60
" " fennel seeds	1		60
" " anised	1	½	60

A *hen's egg, newly laid, weighs about 2 ounces and 2 drachms*: when deprived of its shell, 2 ounces. The *white* weighs 1 ounce, 2 drachms, and 57 grains: the *yolk*, 5 drachms and 15 grains.

WEILBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF.

The village of Weilbach is in the plain between the Maine and the southern extremity of the Taunus hills. It has in its neighbourhood a cold sulphureous alkaline spring, the water of which is bottled and exported, although not of great efficacy. Its use is at times combined with that of the saline springs in Nassau, and of Baden-Baden, in various chronic abdominal and thoracic affections.

WELD, Reseda luteola.

WELK, Welk. An inequality; a protuberance; a cutaneous eruption of this character. Acne.

WEMDING, MINERAL WATERS OF.

These waters are situate about four leagues from Donawert in Bavaria. They contain sulphuretted hydrogen; carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda; sulphates of lime and magnesia; a little

chloride of calcium, and oxide of iron; and are much used in asthenic diseases.

WEN, Sax. Pen, Lu'pia, Tumour, (F.) Loup. A name given to circumscribed, indolent tumours, without inflammation or change of colour of the skin. They may be met with in almost every part of the body. Their magnitude, as well as nature, is very variable. The term is sometimes given to an encysted tumour, and to bronchocele.

WESTERN ISLANDS, Azores.

WEST INDIES, (CLIMATE OF.) The climate of the West Indies has long been regarded as favourable to the consumptive. In confirmed consumption, it appears, however, to be positively injurious. As a prophylactic for those predisposed to consumption, it is generally favourable. The nature of the patient's constitution, in regard to the effects of elevated temperature, has always to be taken into account. In diseases that are benefited by warm climates, the West Indies afford an appropriate residence. The islands in which the invalid can best obtain all the advantages of the climate, are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Vincents, Antigua, St. Kitts, and Santa Cruz.

WHAHOO, see Eponymus.

WHEAL, Weal, Wale. A ridge, or elevation of the skin, produced by a rod or whip; or as if produced in that manner. Such elevations are seen in urticaria.

WHEAT, Triticum—w. Indian, Zea mays—w. Turkey, Zea mays.

WHELK, Acne, Welk—w. Chin, Syccosis—w. Rosy, Gutta rosea.

WHEY, Serum lactis—w. Mustard, see Sinapis—w. Rennet, see Serum lactis—w. Tamarind, see Tamarindus—w. Vinegar, see Acetum—w. Wine, Wine whey.

WHIFFING MURMUR, see Murmur, respiratory.

WHISKY, see Spirit. A spirituous liquor obtained from oats, potatoes, &c., by distillation.

WHISKY LIVER, Liver, nutmeg.

WHIS'PERING; evidently an onomatopœia (hoois'pering), Susurra'tio, Susurra'tion. Articulation of the air sent through the vocal tube without any action of the glottis.

WHISTLING, Sifflement, see Râle sibilant.

WHITE, Flake, Plumbi subcarbonas.

WHITE BALL, Cephalanthus occidentalis—w. Leaf, Pyrola maculata, Spirea tomentosa—w. Leg, Phlegmatia dolens—w. Matter of the brain, see Cerebrum—w. Root, Angelica lucida, Asclepias tuberosa.

WHITE, SPANISH, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

WHITE SWELLING, Hydrarthrus—w. Swelling of lying-in women, Phlegmatia dolens—w. Substance of Schwann, see Nerve fibre—w. Sulphur, see Virginia, mineral waters of—w. Weed, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum—w. Wood, Liriodendron, Tilia.

WHITENESS OF COMPLEXION, Paleness.

WHITES, THE, Leucorrhœa.

WHITLEYA STRAMONIFOLIA, Anisodus luridus.

WHITLOW, Paronychia.

WHOOPIING-COUGH, Pertussis.

WHORLYWORT, Leptandria purpurea.

WHORTLEBERRY, Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis idæa—w. Bears', Arbutus uva ursi.

WHORTS, BLACK, Vaccinium myrtillus.

WIDOW-WAIL, Cneorum tricoccon, Daphne Alpina.

WIESBADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF, see Wiesbaden.

WIESSAU, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate about four leagues from the convent of Waldsassen in Bavaria. They contain

carbonic acid; carbonates of lime and magnesia; chlorides of calcium, magnesium, and aluminum; carbonate of soda, and much oxide of iron. The Bavarians consider them to resemble the waters of Pyrmont.

WILD, Sax. *wild*, (D.) Wild. An epithet given to the countenance, when not in harmony with the condition of the individual, and indicating strong mental emotion; — a *wild look*, (F.) *Physiognomie égarée*.

WILDBAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Wildbad is a small town of Wurtemberg, three German miles from Baden-Baden. It is much frequented as a watering-place. The water is thermal, from 95° to 100° of Fahr., and is much employed in cases in which thermal waters are indicated. It is used internally, a pint not containing more than a grain of solid ingredients, which consist of salts of soda and lime. The proportion of carbonic acid gas is very small.

WILDUNGEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Wildungen is situate a few miles from Cassel in Germany. In its neighbourhood are several mineral springs; the chief of which, according to Stucke, contain a bituminous matter; chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda; carbonate and sulphate of lime, &c. They are used, chiefly, as refrigerants.

WILL, Voluntas.

WILLOW, Salix.

WILLOW HERB, common, *Lythrum salicaria* — w. Herb, great, *Epilobium augustifolium* — w. Herb, purple, *Lythrum salicaria* — w. Herb, purple veined, *Epilobium coloratum*.

WILLOW, Low-bush, *Salix humilis* — w. Speckled, *Salix humilis* — w. Red, *Cornus sericea* — w. Rose, *Cornus sericea* — w. Sweet, *Myrica gale*.

WIND, Sax. *winô*, *Ventus*, *An'emos*, (F.) *Vent*. Winds exert considerable influence on the animal economy; acting by their temperature, which necessarily modifies that of the circumambient air, as well as by their moisture or dryness, and by the emanations of different kinds, which they transport to greater or less distances. The winds which blow over a considerable extent of country, are dry and serene: those which come from the ocean are moist and chilly.

WIND DROPSY, Emphysema, Tympanites — w. Flower, *Anemone* — w. Pipe, *Trachea* — w. Root, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

WINDINESS, Flatulence.

WINDY, *Flatulentus*, *Flatulent*, *Vapourous*, (F.) *Ventus*. That which causes wind or flatulence; also, that which is caused by wind or flatulence; as *windy food*, *windy colic*, &c. Also, one affected with flatulence, or who is 'troubled with the wind.'

WINE, Sax. *win*, (G.) *Wein*, originally, perhaps, from *avos*, *Enos*, *Vinum*, (F.) *Vin*. A name given by chymists to all liquors that have become spirituous by fermentation. The term is generally, however, restricted to the fermented juice of the grape, or of fruits, the product of whose fermentation resembles, in almost all respects, that of the juice of the grape. Wine is composed of alcohol; saccharine matter; malic acid; tartaric acid; bitartrate of potass; acetic acid: an extractive colouring matter, more or less bitter, and partly resinous; and sometimes of an aromatic substance. The extractive colouring matter is chiefly met with in red wines. All these constituents, except the alcohol, are found ready formed in the grape. The alcohol proceeds from the decomposition of the saccharine matter. A part of the acetic acid is also formed during fermentation.

The following table, drawn up by Mr. Brande, exhibits the quantity of spirit in different kinds

of wine and liquors. It is proper, however, to remark, that many of these wines are prepared for the London market, and are more brandied, or "reinforced," than the same varieties sold in the United States. This is strikingly the case with port. Dr. Henderson, too, has remarked, that some of the wines analyzed by Mr. Brande were mixed with a considerable quantity of adventitious alcohol. Dr. Henderson's additions and corrections have the letter H. affixed.

PROPORTION OF ALCOHOL, &c. 0.895, IN ONE HUNDRED PARTS BY MEASURE OF THE FOLLOWING WINES, AND MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

1. Lissa	26.47
Do.	25.41
Average, (a)	25.94
2. Raisin Wine	25.40
Do.	25.77
Do.	27.20
Average.	25.79
3. Marsala	25.03
Do.	25.05
Average, (b)	25.04
4. Port — average of six kinds	21.42
Do. — highest	25.73
Do. — lowest	21.40
5. Madeira	24.42
Do.	22.73
Do. (Sercial)	21.45
Do.	19.24
Average.	22.27
6. Currant Wine	20.55
7. Sherry	19.71
Do.	19.73
Do.	18.70
Do.	18.25
Average.	19.17
8. Teneriffe	19.79
9. Colares	17.75
10. Lacryma Christi	19.70
11. Constantia — white	17.75
" " red	(c) 18.92
12. Lisbon	18.94
13. Malaga	18.94
14. Bucellas	18.49
15. Red Madeira	22.70
Do.	18.70
Average.	20.5
16. Cape Muscat	18.25
17. Cape Madeira	22.74
Do.	20.50
Do.	18.11
Average.	20.51
18. Grape Wine	18.11
19. Calcavella	18.20
Do.	18.10
Average.	18.15
20. Vidonia	19.25
21. Alba Flora	17.26
22. Malaga	17.26
23. White Hermitage	17.43
24. Roussillon	19.40
Do.	17.26
Average.	18.13
25. Claret	17.11
Do.	19.92
Do.	14.64
Do.	12.51
Average, (d)	15.10
26. Malmsey Madeira	16.40
27. Lunel	15.52
28. Scherana	15.52
29. Syracuse	15.24
30. Sauterne	14.22
31. Burgundy	16.70
Do.	15.22
Do.	14.53
Do.	11.98
Average.	14.27
32. Hock	14.77
Do.	13.70
Do. (old in cask)	8.77
Average.	12.88
Rudesheimer (1811)	H. 10.72
Do. (1800)	H. 12.22
Average, H.	11.47
Johannisberger	H. 8.71
33. Nice	14.63
34. Barsac	13.66

(a) 15.90 H. (b) 18.40 H. (c) 14.30 H. (d) 12.91 H.

35. Tent.....	13.30
36. Champagne (still).....	13.80
Do. (sparkling).....	19.80
Do. (red).....	18.56
Do.....	11.30
Average.....	19.61
37. Red Hermitage.....	19.32
38. Vin de Graves.....	13.94
Do.....	19.80
Average.....	13.37
39. Frontignac.....	12.79
40. Côte Rotie.....	12.32
41. Gooseberry Wine.....	11.84
42. Orange Wine—average of six samples made by a London manufacturer.....	11.96
43. Tokay.....	9.88
44. Elder Wine.....	9.87
45. Rhenish Wine.....H.	8.71
46. Cider—highest average.....	9.67
Do. lowest.....	5.21
47. Perry—average of four samples.....	7.26
48. Mead.....	7.32
49. Ale (Burton).....	8.88
Do. (Edinburgh).....	6.20
Do. (Dorchester).....	5.56
Average.....	6.87
50. Brown Stout.....	6.80
51. London Porter—average.....	4.90
Do. Small Beer—average.....	1.98
52. Brandy.....	53.39
53. Rum.....	53.68
54. Gin.....	51.60
55. Scotch Whisky.....	54.32
56. Irish do.....	53.90

The only wine recommended in some pharmacopias is *Sherry*, *Vinum*, *Vinum album Hispanicum*, *Leucanum*. It is a dry wine; the least variable in its properties, and agrees best with the dyspeptic. Other wines used officinally are—*Canary* or *Sack* wine, *Vinum Canarium*; *Mountain* wine, *Vinum album montanum*; *Tent* wine; *Rhenish* wine, *Vinum Rhenum*; and *Port* wine, *Vinum rubrum Portugallicum*.

The wines habitually drunk are almost innumerable. Those that are sweet, or contain a large portion of free, saccharine matter, are decidedly the least wholesome to the dyspeptic.

When wine is good, and of a proper age, it is tonic and nutritive; when new, flatulent and cathartic, disagreeing with the stomach and bowels. In medicine, it is a valuable tonic in the last stage of typhus, when the skin is not too hot and dry. Its use, however, requires great caution; and when once commenced under proper circumstances, it cannot be suddenly dropped without mischief. It is, perhaps, the best permanent stimulus in the catalogue of the materia medica.

Mulled Wine is made as follows:—Take of bruised cinnamon $\frac{3}{4}$; half a nutmeg grated; and ten bruised cloves. Infuse in boiling water Oss for an hour; strain and add sugar $\frac{3}{4}$. Pour the whole into a pint of hot *Port* or *Sherry*. Useful in adynamic conditions.

WINE, AMINEAN, *Amineum vinum*—w. of Aloe, *Vinum aloes*—w. Antimonial, *Vinum antimonii tartarisati*—w. Antiscorbutic, *Vinum antiscorbuticum*—w. Aromatic, *Vinum aromaticum*—w. Bark, compound, *Vinum de kinâ kinâ compositum*—w. Barley, *Cerevisia*—w. Bitter, diuretic, *Vinum diureticum amarum*.

WINE BITTERS, *Vinum gentianæ compositum*. The formulas for these may be various. The following is as good and as agreeable as any. (*Rad. gentian. lbj, cort. aurant. ʒx, sem. cardam. cont. ʒiv, cinam. cort. ʒiv, wine, foreign or domestic, three gallons and a half.*) Tonic and stomachic.

WINE, CEDAR, *Cedrinum vinum*—w. Champagne, *Vinum campanum*—w. Chian, *Chium vinum*—w. of Colchicum, *Vinum colchici*—w. of Colchicum seed, *Vinum colchici seminis*—w. of Ergot, *Vinum ergotæ*—w. of Gentian, compound,

Vinum gentianæ compositum—w. of Hellebore, white, *Vinum veratri*—w. *Ipecacuanha*, *Vinum ipecacuanhæ*—w. of Iron, *Vinum ferri*—w. Medicated, *Vinum medicinale*—w. Mulled, see *Wine*—w. of Opium, *Vinum opii*—w. Port, *Vinum Portugallicum*—w. Pullet, *Poulet, vin de*—w. of Quinia, *Vinum quiniæ*—w. Rhubarb, *Vinum rhei palmati*—w. Sherry, *Vinum*—w. Steel, *Vinum ferri*—w. Tobacco, *Vinum tabaci*.

WINE WHISKY, White Wine Whisky. Take of good milk two-thirds of a pint, and add water to make a pint. Take of sherry, or any other good white wine, two glasses, and of sugar a dessert-spoonful. Place the milk and water in a deep pan on the fire; and the moment it boils, pour into it the wine and sugar. Stir assiduously for 12 or 15 minutes, whilst it boils. Lastly, strain through a sieve.

It is a good mode of giving wine in adynamic states.

WINE, WHITE, see *Wine*—w. of Wormwood, *Vinum absinthites*.

WING-SEED, *Petala trifoliata*.

WINKING, *Scardamylum*.

WINTER-BARK TREE, *Wintera aromatica*—w. Berry, Virginia, *Prinos*—w. Berry, smooth, *Prinos levigatus*—w. Berry, whorled, *Prinos*.

WINTER BLOOM, *Hamamelis Virginiana*—w. Cough, Bronchitis, chronic—w. Green, *Gaultheria*—w. Green, round-leaved, *Pyrola*—w. Green, spotted, *Pyrola maculata*.

WINTERA, see *Wintera aromatica*.

WINTERA AROMATICA, *Drings Winteri, Wintera'na aromatica, Winter-bark Tree*. The bark, *Wintera* (Ph. U. S.), *Cortex Winteranum, Cortex Winteranus Magellanicus, Cortex Magellanicus, Cinnamomum Magellanicum*, (F.) *Écorce de Winter, Cannelle poivrée*, is very much allied in its properties to *Canella alba*.

WINTERANA AROMATICA, *Wintera aromatica*.

WISBADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Wisbaden is a town of Germany, about 6 miles north of Mainz, and 22 west of Frankfort. It has been long celebrated for its hot springs; and is much frequented. There are numerous cold and thermal springs,—the former containing sulphuric acid; the latter being saline and acidulous. The temperature of the hot springs varies from 117° to 160° Fahr.

WISMUTHUM, Bismuth.

WOAD, *Isatis tinctoria*.

WOLFBANE, *Veratrum viride*.

WOLFSBANE, *Aconitum*—w. Wholesome, *Aconitum anthora*.

WOLFSCLAW, *Lycopodium*.

WOLFSJAW, see *Harelip*.

WOMANHOOD, *Mulieritas*.

WOMB, Uterus—w. Falling down of the, *Prolapsus uteri*.

WOMB GRAIN, *Ergot*.

WOMB, LACERATION OF THE, Uterus, rupture of the—w. Tympany of the, *Physometra*.

WOOD, BRAZIL, *Cesalpinia echinata*—w. Elk, *Andromeda arborea*—w. Fernambuco, *Cesalpinia echinata*.

WOOD-LICE, *Onisci aselli*—w. Nicaragua, see *Cesalpinia*—w. Peach, see *Cesalpinia*—w. Pernambuco, *Cesalpinia echinata*—w. Sampfen, *Cesalpinia sappan*—w. Sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*—w. Sour, *Andromeda arborea*—w. Waxen, *Genista tinctoria*.

WOODBINE, COMMON, *Lonicera periclymene*.

WOODROOF, SWEET-SCENTED, *Asperula odorata*.

WOODS, SUDORIFIC, (F.) *Bois sudorifiques*. This term is applied, collectively, to the guaia-

oam, sassafras, china, and sarsaparilla; which are often used together to form the sudorific decoction.

WOORARA, Curare.

WORM, see Alembic, Vermiform process — w. Bark tree, Geofirma inermis — w. Cakes, Story's, see Cakes, worm, Story's — w. Disease, Helminthiasis — w. Goosefoot, Chenopodium anthelminticum — w. Grass, perennial, Spigelia Marilandica.

WORM, GUIBBA, Dracunculus.

WORM LOEWIGES, CHINE'S. Empirical preparations, which consist of yellow and brown lozenges. The former are directed to be taken in the evening; the latter on the following morning. The *Yellow Lozenges*. (Saffron, ʒss, water, Oj; boil, and strain; and add of white panacea of mercury, (calomel washed in spirit of wine,) ℞j, white sugar, ʒss lbs, mucilage of gum tragacanth q. s., to make a mass. Divide, so that each lozenge may contain a grain of the panacea.) The *Brown Lozenges*. (Panacea ʒvij, resin of jalap ℞ijss, white sugar ℞ix, mucilage of gum tragac. q. s. Each lozenge to contain gr. ss of the panacea.)

WORM LOEWIGES, SHERRMAN'S, are said to be composed of calomel, gamboge, and sugar.

Peter's Worm Lozenges are said to be composed in a similar manner.

WORM ROOF, Spigelia Marilandica — w. Seed, Artemisia santonica, Chenopodium anthelminticum — w. Seed, goosefoot, Chenopodium anthelminticum — w. Weed, Corsican, Corallina Corsicana, Polanisia graveolens — w. Weed, white, Corallina — w. Wood, biennial, Artemisia biennis — w. Wood, common, Artemisia absinthium — w. Wood, creeping, Artemisia rupestris — w. Wood, lesser, Artemisia Pontica — w. Wood, Roman, Artemisia Pontica — w. Wood, Sea, Artemisia maritima — w. Wood, silky, Artemisia glacialis.

WORMIA'NA OSSA seu OSSIC'ULA, O. epactaria, O. raphogeminaria, O. triquetra, O. triangularia Blaisii, Claves calcaria, O. suturarium, (F.) Os Wormiens, Clefs du crâne, Os epactaux, Os supernuméraires, (Ch.), Os intercalés, Os triangulaires. Small bones, which are sometimes observable in the sutures of the bones of the cranium, of which they form a part. They were called *Wormiana*, from Olaus Wormius, who is said to have first described them. They had been previously, however, mentioned by G. Andernach, a physician at Strasburg. The *Ossa Wormiana* exist more commonly in the sutures of the vault of the skull; especially in the lambdoidal, sagittal, and squamous. They are uncommon at the base of the skull. Their size is very variable, and shape irregular. Their structure and development are similar to those of the other bones of the cranium; and, like them, they are bounded by sutures.

WORMS, originally from (L.) *Vermes*; *Intestinal Worms, Entoso'a, Entozoa'ria, Enterozo'a, Endozo'a, Vermes intestini, Entelminth'a, Entelmin'thes, Helmin'thi, Helminth'ia Alvi, H. pod'icis, Splanchnelmin'tha, Entoparasites, (F.) Vers, Vers intestinaux, Entozoaires.* Animals whose common character is that of existing only in other animals; hence their name *entoso'a*, from *entos*, 'within,' and *zoos*, 'animal.' They are met with, not only in the natural cavities, but even in the tissue of the organs. Cuvier, Rudolphi, Brera, Bremser, Laënnec, and others, have endeavoured to classify them, — some according to their shape; others, according to their anatomical characters.

The following table exhibits the entozoa, which have been met with in the human body, and their usual habitat:—

Entozoa.	Where found.
Trichoceph'alus dispar,	Intestines.
Oxyu'ria vermicula'ria,	
Ascaris lumbricoi'des,	Urinary bladder.
Bothrioceph'alus latus,	
Tæ'nia so'lum,	
Ditrichoceph'alus radis,	
Diplosoma crenata,	
Spiro'ntera hom'inis,	
Dactyl'ius aculeatus,	
Dis'toma hepaticum,	
Stron'gylus gigas,	
Fila'ria o'culi,	
Acephalocyst'is endog'ena,	Gall bladder.
Echinoco'cus hom'inis,	Kidney.
Polys'toma pingui'ola,	Eye.
Polys'toma venarum seu sanguic'ola, Hexathyrid'ium venarum,	Liver.
Fila'ria bronchis'lis,	Liver, Spleen, and Omentum.
Trichina spiralis,	Ovary.
Cystico'cus celluloseus,	Veins.
Acephalocyst'is multifida,	
Fila'ria medinen'sis,	Bronchial gland.
	Muscles.
	Brain.
	Cellular texture.

The most common of these are:—the *Oxyurus vermicularis*, *Ascarides lumbricoides*, and *Tænia*, which are found in the intestines. The origin of these worms is extremely singular, and more favourable than any other fact to the hypothesis of spontaneous generation in the lowest tribes of animated nature. They are certainly not identical with any worms out of the body. They are most commonly met with in children improperly fed; but their presence cannot be positively detected by any symptom, except that of the discharge of the worms themselves in the evacuations. They may, of course, give rise to every kind of irritation in the intestinal tube, and to sympathetic disturbance in most of the functions; but all these signs may be produced by intestinal irritation resulting from other causes.

Anthelmintics or *vermifuges*, employed, as the name imports, for their removal, may be of two kinds—*mechanical* and *true*. To the first class—the *mechanical*—belong *Emetics, Purgatives, Nucuna, powdered Tin*, &c. To the latter—the *true anthelmintics*, — *Turpentine, Chenopodium anthelminticum, Pink-root, Semina Santonici*, &c. Of these, the best is turpentine. See *Oleum terebinthina*. The great object, however, is to prevent their generation. This must be done by generous diet, fresh air, and tonics, where necessary.

WORT, Sax. wort, Mustum, Infusum Bysse seu Brasii seu Malti, (F.) Mout de la Bière. An infusion of malt. This has been recommended in scurvy. One measure of ground malt is added to three equal measures of boiling water. The mixture must be well stirred, and left to stand covered three or four hours. Dose, one to four pints, daily. It has, also, been recommended in other cases, where a strong purulent disposition appeared to prevail in the fluids, as in cancer and phagedenic ulcers. It is not now employed.

WOUND, Sax. sunb, Vulnus, Volnus, (diminutive Vulnusculum), Plaga, Trauma, Trama, Trevis, Trevis Vulnus, Blabi, Tymma, (F.) Plaie, Blesure. A solution of continuity in the soft parts, produced by some mechanical agent. Wounds present innumerable differences, as regards their situation; the parts interested; their direction; size; shape; the nature of the instrument or agent by which they are produced; their more or less simple or complex character, duration, &c. A wound is called *incised*, (F.) *Couper*, *Incision*, when made by a cutting instrument;—*punctured*,

Nygma, (F.) *Figure*, when made by a pointed instrument;—*lacerated*, (F.) *Déchirure*, *Plaie par arrachement*, when the parts are lacerated or torn by the wounded body; *poisoned*, *Cellulitis venenata*, *Necrosis*, (F.) *Plaie envenimée*, when some virulent or venomous substance has been introduced;—and *contused*, (F.) *Plaie contuse*, when produced by a blunt body. *Gunshot wounds*, *Sclopetoplagas*, *Vul'nera sclopetaria*, (F.) *Plaies d'armes à feu ou d'arquebuse*, *Coup de feu*, belong to the last division.

WOURALI, Curare.
WOURARI, Curare.
WOURARU, Curare.
WRACK, SEA, *Fucus vesiculosus*.
WRACK, BLADDER, YELLOW, *Fucus vesiculosus*.
WRAPPING UP, (OF THE HYDROPATHISTS,) *Emballottage*.

WRENCH, Sprain.

WRIGHTIA ANTIDYSENTERICA, *Nerium antidysentericum*.

WRINKLE, Sax. *Princke*, *Ruga*, *Rytis*, *Rhacus*, *Rhachus*, *Rhagus*, *Rhysséma*, *Corrugatio cutis*, (F.) *Ride*. A furrow or fold in the skin of the face, forehead, vagina, &c. See *Corrugation*.

WRINKLED, *Rugosus*, *Rugosus*, *Rugosus*, (F.) *Ridé*. Full of wrinkles.

WRIST, Carpus.

WRIST-DROP. Paralysis of the muscles of the forearm, induced by the poison of lead.

WRITERS' SPASM, see *Spasm*, *writers'*.

WURALI, Curare.

WURSTGIFT, Allantotoxium.

WRONG HEIR, *Cancellus*.

X.

XALAPPA, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

XANTHIC OXIDE, *Uric oxide*.

XANTHINE, *Uric oxide*.

XANTHIUM, *X. strumarium* seu *Orientalis* seu *Vulgaris*, *Barda'na minor*, *Lappa minor*, *Lesser Burdock*, *Burweed*, *Burthistle*, *Clothur*, (F.) *Lampourde*, *Petit Glouteron*, *Petite Bardane*. This herb, as one of its names imports, was once esteemed for the cure of *scrofula*. The seeds have been administered in cutaneous affections.

XANTHIURIA, *Xanthuria*.

XANTHOP'SIA, from *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' and *οψίς*, 'vision.' *Yellow vision*,—as sometimes occurs in jaundice.

XANTHORRHIZA, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*.

XANTHORRHIZA APIIFOLIA, *Xanthorrhiza*, *X. simplicifolia*, *X. Marboi'ca*, *Zanthorrhiza tinctoria*, *Yellow Root*, *Parsley-leaved Yellow Root* or *Yellow wort*, *Shrub yellow root*. The root of this American plant—*Xanthorrhiza*, (Ph. U. S.)—is a strong and pleasant bitter; and, in the dose of two scruples, sits easy upon the stomach.

XANTHOS, *Yellow*.

XANTHOSIS. A term applied to the yellow discoloration often observed in cancerous tumours—especially in encephaloid of the testicle.—*Lebert*.

XANTHOXYLUM CLAVA HERCULIS, *Prickly Ash*, *Toothach Tree*, (F.) *Clavater à feuilles de frêne*, *Frêne épineux*. The bark—*Xanthoxylum*, (Ph. U. S.)—is a very strong stimulant and powerful sialagogue. It has been given, internally, in rheumatism. Another species—*Xanthoxylum fraxinifolium*, *Xanthoxylum fraxinifolium*, *Shrubby prickly ash*, *Toothach bush*, *Pellitory*, *Yellow wood*, *Suterberry*,—possesses active powers. A spirituous infusion of the bark has been highly recommended in cases of violent colic. The fresh juice, expressed from the roots of the *xanthoxylum*, is said to afford relief in the dry bellyache of the West Indies. A decoction of the bark is sometimes used as a wash to foul ulcers.

XANTHURIA, *Xanthuria*, from *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' A condition of the system and of the urine, in which xanthic oxide is deposited from the urine.

XANTICA, *Carminatives*.

XANTOLINA, *Artemisia santonica*.

XENODOCEUM, *Hospital*.

XENODOCHEUM, *Hospital*.

XERANSIS, *Arefaction*, *Drying*.

XERANTIA, *Siccantia*.

XERA'SIA. Same etymon; from *ξηρός*, 'dry.' A disease of the hairs, which become dry, cease to grow, and resemble down covered with dust.—*Galen*.

XERION, *Catapasma*.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, from *ξηρός*, 'dry,' and *κόλλυριον*, 'a collyrium;' *Collyrium siccum*. A dry collyrium.

XERODER'MA, from *ξηρός*, 'dry,' and *δέρμα*, 'skin.' Diminution of secretion of the sebaceous glands.

XEROMA, *Xerophthalmia*—*x. Conjunctival*, *Xerophthalmia*.

XEROMA, *Lachrymal*. Suppression of the lachrymal secretion.

XEROMYCTER, *Xeromycteria*.

XEROMYCTERIA, *Xeromycter*, from *ξηρός*, 'dry,' and *μύκτηρ*, 'the nose.' Dryness of the nose.

XEROMYRON, *Unguentum siccum*; from *ξηρός*, 'dry,' and *μυρον*, 'an ointment.' A dry ointment.—*Gorræus*.

XEROPHA'GIA, from *ξηρός*, 'dry,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' Excessive use of dry aliment. A kind of regimen to which the ancient athletes subjected themselves, with the view of increasing their strength.

XEROPHTHAL'MIA, *Ophthalmia sicca*, *Ophthalmoxerosis*, *Xeroma*, from *ξηρός*, 'dry,' and *οφθαλμία*, 'inflammation of the eye.' An inflammation of the eye, without discharge. The term—as well as *Conjunctival Xeroma*, and *Cuticular Conjunctiva*—has been given to cases in which the conjunctiva is so changed, that it presents more of the characters of skin than of mucous membrane. It is incapable of radical cure. Also, *lippitudo*.

XEROTRIBIA, see *Friction*.

XEROTRIPSIS, *Friction*, *dry*.

XIPHISTERNUM, *Xiphoid*.

XIPHODES, *Xiphoid*.

XIPHODYMUS, *Thoraco-gastrodidymus*.

XIPHOID, *Xiphoides*, *Xiphoides*, *Ensisformis*, from *ξίφος*, 'a sword,' and *ειδός*, 'shape;' *Cartilago Xiphoides*, *C. Xiphoides*, *C. Scutalis*, *C. Ensisformis*, *C. Pelta'lis* seu *pelta'tus*, *Ensisform cartilage*, *Furcula inferior*, *Mucronatum os*,

Mucronata Cartilago, Chondros, Processus xiphosternalis seu xiphoides seu sterni xiphoides, Xiphisternum, (F.) Appendicis cartilage xiphoides, C. Mucroné, Appendicis sous-sternale, Palletis. The name of the appendix which terminates the sternum beneath; and which is so called from some resemblance to a sword.

XIPHOID LIGAMENT, Costo-xiphoid L. (F.) *Ligament xiphoidien ou costo-xiphoidien*, is a small, very thin, ligamentous fasciculus, which passes from the cartilage of prolongation of the 7th rib to the anterior surface of the xiphoid cartilage, into which it is inserted by its fibres decussating with those of the opposite ligament.

XIPHOPAGES, Didymus, Symphyo-epigastrius; from *ξίφος*, 'a sword,' and *σύνεπις*, 'I fix.' A monstrosity, in which twins are united by the epigastrium, as in the case of the Siamese twins.

XYLO-ALOES, Agallochum—x. Balsamum,

see *Amyris opobalsamum—x. Cassia, Laurus cassia—x. Cinnamomum, Laurus cinnamomum*

XYLUM, Gossipium.

XYMPATHIA, Sympathy.

XYRIS, Iris foetidissima.

XYRIS BULBO'SA, X. Indica, X. Carolinensis *Yellow-eyed Grass*; indigenous; Order, *Xyridaceae*; flowering from July to September. The roots and leaves are said to be used by the Hindoos in lepra, and chronic cutaneous diseases in general.

XYRUM, Novacula.

XYRUS, Novacula.

XYSMA, Linteam, Rasura, Socha.

XYSMOS, Rasura.

XYSTER, Raspatorium.

XYSTOS, Linteam.

XYSTRUM, Raspatorium—x. Ophthalmium, Ophthalmoxyster.

Y.

YAM. This esculent root is principally obtained from three species of *Dioscorea*,—*ala'ta bulbifera*, and *sativa*. They grow spontaneously in both the Indies, and their roots are eaten promiscuously, as the potato is with us. Their taste is somewhat like the potato.

YAM ROOT, WILD, Dioscorea villosa.

YARD, Penis.

YARROW, COMMON, Achillea millefolium.

YAUPON, Ilex vomitoria.

YAWNING, from Sax. zœnan, Chasmé, Chasmus, Hiat'us, Oeco'de, Oecitatio, Oeonus pandiculatio maxilla'rum, Gaping, (F.) Baillement. Yawning consists of a deep inspiration, with considerable separation of the jaws, executed slowly and in an involuntary manner, and followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration. This respiratory movement is preceded by a feeling of oppression in the epigastric region, and in the muscles of respiration and mastication. Yawning has been conceived to be owing to torpor in the pulmonary circulation; the causes producing it being commonly ennui, fatigue, sleepiness, monotonous sounds, hunger, sympathy, &c. Yawning often precedes the invasion of certain intermittents, attacks of hysteria, &c., and it may, by its frequency, and obstinacy, become a true disease.

YAWROOT, Stillingia.

YAWS, Framboesia.

YEAST, Yest—y. Plant, Torula cerevisiae.

YELK, see Ovum.

YELLOW, Flavus, Lu'teus, Xanthus, from part. of *Sax. zœnan*, 'to burn.' One of the seven primitive colours.

YELLOW ASH, Cladrastis tinctoria—y. Berry, Podophyllum montanum—y. Fever, see Fever, Yellow—y. Fever, mild, see Relapse.

YELLOW LIGAMENTS, (F.) Ligaments jaunes, occupy the spaces between the vertebral plates,

from the interval, which separates the second vertebra from the third, to that which separates the last vertebra from the sacrum. They are so called in consequence of their colour.

YELLOW PAIN, Hydrastis Canadensis—y. Root, Jeffersonia Bartonii—y. Root, Parsley-leaved, Xanthorrhiza apiifolia—y. Root, Star, Xanthorrhiza apiifolia—y. Star, Helianthem autumnale—y. Weed, Ranunculus acris—y. Weed, Xanthoxylum fraxineum—y. Wort, Parsley-leaved, Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.

YELLOW S, Cypripedium intoum, Letrus, Ranunculus acris.

YERBA DEL SOLDADA, Matice—y. de Huaca, Datura sanguinea.

YEST, Yeast, Sax. zœft, from yft, 'a storm,' yftis, 'stormy;' Cerevisia Fermentum, Spuma Cerevisiae, Barm, (F.) Levure, Levure de la Bière. The scum, which collects on the surface of beer whilst fermenting. Yest is antiseptic and tonic. It has been much extolled in putrid fevers.—a table-spoonful being given as a dose, in port, wine, &c. It is, also, applied, in the form of cataplasm, to foul ulcers. In all these cases, it acts by virtue of the generation of carbonic acid gas.

YEUX ARDENS, Ardent eyes—y. d'Érevise, Cancrorum ocellis.

YEW TREE, Taxus baccata.

YLECH, Ilech.

YLIATER, Ilech.

YOLK, see Ovum.

YOUTH, Adolescence.

YOPON, Ilex vomitoria.

YPSELOGLOSSUS, Basiloglossus.

YRIDES, Orpiment.

YSAM'BRA, Pedigam'bra. An ancient Spanish poison, of which hellebore formed the greatest part.

YUCCA, Jatropha manihot.

Y-WER-A, see Spirit.

Z.

ZACCHARUM, Saccharum.

ZABL, Borosail.

ZAFFRAN, Crocus.

ZAMBO, see Mulatto.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA, see Arrowroot—z. Pamila, see Arrowroot.

ZANNA. A kind of Armenian hole, used by

the ancients as a desiccative. It was also called *Zarnacha*.

ZANTHORRHIZA APIIFOLIA, Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.

ZANTHOXYLUM CLAVA HERCULIS, Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.

ZAPANIA RODIFLORA, Anacostappa.

ZARNACHA, Zanna.

ZARSA, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

ZARZAPARILLA, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

ZEA MAYS, *Z. vulgare*, *Mays seu Americana*, *Mays*, *Indian Corn*, *Corn*, *Turkey Wheat*, *Mains*, *Ador*, *Indian Wheat*, (F.) *Mais*, *Graine de Turquis*, *Blé d'Inde*, *Blé d'Espagne*, *Blé d'Italie*, *Blé de Turquis*. A native of America, and much used over the whole of the continent as an article of diet. It is ground for the same purposes as wheat, and forms an excellent bread.

ZÉDOAIRE ROND, *Kæmpferia rotunda*.

ZEDOARIA, *Kæmpferia rotunda* — s. Longa, see *Kæmpferia* — s. Rotunda, see *Kæmpferia*.

ZEDOARY, *Kæmpferia rotunda*.

ZELOSIS, *Zelotypia*.

ZELOTYPIA, from *ζηλος*, 'love,' and *τυπος*, 'form,' 'model,' *Zelo'sis*. It has been proposed to apply this name to the violent mental affection produced by the acknowledged or presumed infidelity of a beloved object; and to the consequences of such affection; — melancholy, mania, &c.

ZEMA, Decoction.

ZEN'ICON, *ζηνικον*. Ancient name of a Keltic poison, used for poisoning arrows.

ZEPHACH, *Peritonæum*.

ZERMA, *Zerna*.

ZERNA, *Zerna*. Amongst the barbarous Latin writers it signified ulcerated impetigo, *Impetigo ulcera'ta*.

ZERUMBET, *Cassumuniar*.

ZESIS, Effervescence, Decoction.

ZEST, see *Citrus medica*.

ZESTOLUSIA, Bath, hot.

ZIBBÈ, see *Vitis vinifera*.

ZIBETHUM, *Civetta*.

ZIGNITES, *Zingrites*.

ZINC, *Zincum*, *Zinkum*, *Speltzum*, *Speauter*, *Tutenag*, *Zinckum*, *Zint*, *Stannum Indicum*. Perhaps formed etymologically from (G.) *Zin*, 'Tin.' A metal obtained from calamine and blende. Its colour is bluish-white; lustre of the fresh surface considerable, but soon dulled, from the facility with which it oxidates; hard; texture striated. S. g. 7.190. Melts at 700° Fah., burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white, flocculent oxyd. Its use, in medicine, is in the formation of the following preparations.

ZINC, ACÉTATE DE, *Zinci acetat* — s. *Butter of Zinc chloridum* — s. *Chloride of Zinc chloridum* — s. *Chlorure de Zinc chloridum* — s. *Ferrohydrocyanate of Zinc cyanuretum* — s. *Flowers of Zinc oxydum* — s. *Hydrocyanate of Zinc cyanuretum* — s. *Iodide of Zinc iodidum* — s. *Ioduret of Zinc iodidum*.

ZINC AND MORPH'IA, DOUBLE I'ODIDE OF. (F.) *Iodure double de Zinc et de Morphine*. This salt is prepared by boiling *iodide of iodhydrate of morphia with water and zinc*, after they have acted on each other for some days; filtering and crystallizing. It is considered to combine the properties of morphia and the salts of zinc, and has been prescribed as an anodyne and antispasmodic. Dose, a quarter of a grain.

ZINC, OXIDE DE, *Zinci oxydum* — s. *Oxyd of Zinc oxydum*.

ZINC AND STRYD'NIA, DOUBLE I'ODIDE OF. This salt is prepared by digesting for several days in hot water, *iodide of iodhydrate of strychnia and zinc*; filtering and crystallizing. It has been proposed in the same cases as strychnia.

ZINC, SULFATE DE, *Zinci sulphas* — s. *Sulphate of Zinc Sulphas* — s. *Valerianate of Zinc Valerianas*.

ZINCHUM, *Zincum*.

ZINCI ACÉTAS, *Ac'etate of Zinc*, (F.) *Acetate de Zinc*. (*Plumbi acet. Bj*, *zinc. granul. ℥ij*, *aqna destillat. Oijj*). Dissolve the acetate of lead in the water, and filter. Add the zinc to the solution, and agitate them occasionally together, in a stopped bottle, for five or six hours, or until the liquid yields no precipitate, with a solution of iodide of potassium. Filter the liquor, evaporate it with a moderate heat to one-fifth, and set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Should the crystals be coloured, dissolve them in distilled water, and having heated the solution, drop into it, while hot, a filtered solution of chlorinated lime, until it ceases to let fall sesquioxide of iron; filter the liquor, acidulate it with a few drops of acetic acid, evaporate, and crystallize.—*Ph. U. S.*)

Frequently used to form a gently astringent wash in ophthalmia and other local inflammations; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

ZINCI CARBONAS IMPURUS, *Calamina*.

ZINCI CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS, *Precipitated carbonate of Zinc*. (*Zinci sulphat. soda carbonat. ℥℥ Bj*; *aq. bullient. cong.*). Dissolve the sulphate of zinc and carbonate of soda respectively in Oiv of water. Mix the solutions; stir, and set the mixture by, that the powder may subside. Having poured off the liquid, wash the precipitated carbonate of zinc with hot water, until the fluid of the washings is nearly tasteless, and dry with a gentle heat.—*Ph. U. S.*) Used to prepare the *Zinci oxidum*.

ZINCI CARBONAS PRÆPARATUS, *Calamina præparata*.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM, *Z. chloruretum*, *Zincum chlorat'um*, *Z. muriat'icum (oxydatum)*, *Chloride or Chloruret of Zinc*, *Butter of Zinc*, (F.) *Chlorure de Zinc*. (*Zinc. in frustulis, ℥ijss*; *acid. nitric., creta præparat. ℥℥ ℥j*; *acid. muriat. q. s.*). To the zinc, in the porcelain vessel, add gradually sufficient muriatic acid to dissolve it; strain, add the nitric acid, and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the dry mass in water, add the chalk, allow the mixture to stand for 24 hours, filter, and again evaporate to dryness.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is very deliquescent in the air, forming the *Butter of Zinc*, *Butyrum Zinci*.

Chloride of Zinc is a powerful escharotic, and has been lately employed as an effective antiseptic.

ZINCI CHLORURETUM, *Z. chloridum*.

ZINCI CYANURETUM, *Hydrocyanas Zinci*, *Zincum Cyanogenat'um*, *Z. Borus'icum*, *Z. Zobiticum*, *Hydrocyanate of Zinc*. This salt is formed by adding sulphate of zinc to hydrocyanate of potassa so long as any precipitate is thrown down. When dried and calcined at a low heat, the product is a mixture of cyanuret of zinc and of potassium. It has been recommended in nervous cardialgia. Dose, from one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of a grain.

It is chiefly used as a caustic; one part of the chloride being mixed with four, three, or two parts of flour, according to the desired strength, and a few drops of water being added to form a paste.

ZINCI FERROHYDROCYANAS, *Cyanuret'um Ferrugin'icum*, *Zincum Ferrohydrocyan'icum*, *Ferrohydrocyanate of Zinc*. Made by the mutual decomposition of boiling-hot solutions of sulphate of zinc and ferrocyanate of potassa. It has been recommended in the same cases as the last preparation.

ZINCI HYDROCYANAS, *Zinci cyanuretum*.

ZINCI IODIDUM, *Z. Iodure'tum*, *Zincum Ioda'tum*, *Iode'tum Zinci seu Zin'cium*, *Protiodure'tum Zinci*, *Iodide or Iod'uret of Zinc*. This salt

is made by boiling together iodine and zinc to dryness, and subliming. An ointment, composed of a drachm to an ounce of lard, has been used in cases where the external use of iodide of potassium is indicated.

ZINCI IODURUM, *Z. iodidum* — *z. Nix*, *Zinci oxydum*.

ZINCI OXYDUM, *Zincum calcinatum*, *Oxyd of Zinc*, *Flowers of Zinc*, *Nihil Album*, *Lana Philosophorum*, *L. Philosophica*, *Nix Zinci*, *Nihil Grisum*, *Pompholyx*, (*F.*) *Oxide de Zinc*. (Prepared by burning zinc in a long, deep, crucible, placed so as to collect the sublimate. Also, by exposing the precipitate thrown down from a solution of sulphate of zinc by carbonate of ammonia to a strong heat, so as to drive off the carbonic acid.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is tonic and antispasmodic; externally, detergent and desiccative. Employed in epilepsy, chorea, &c. For its external use, see *Ung. Zinci*.

ZINCI OXYDUM IMPURUM, *Tutia*.

ZINCI SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Zinc*, *Zincum Vitriolatum*, *Vitriolum Album*, *White Vitriol*, *V. Goslarientis*, *V. Zinci*, *Sulphas Zin'cium*, *Gilla Vitrioli*, *Gilla Theophrasti*, *Sal Vomitorium Vitrioli*, *Chalcanthum Album*, *White Copperas*, *Sal Vitrioli*, (*F.*) *Sulfate de Zinc*. (*Zinc* in frustul. ℥iv; *acid. sulphuric.* ℥vj; *aqua destillat.* Oiv. To the zinc and water, previously introduced into a glass vessel, add by degrees the sulphuric acid, and, when the effervescence shall have ceased, filter the solution through paper; then boil it down till a pellicle begins to form, and set aside to crystallize.—*Ph. U. S.*) The sulphate of zinc is inodorous; taste, styptic. It is in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals; soluble in three parts of water at 60°. It is emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, and, externally, astringent. A nostrum, sold under the name *Antispertus'is*, and, as its title imports, given in whooping-cough, contains this salt as its chief ingredient. It is emetic. Dose, as an emetic, gr. x to ℥ss; as a tonic, gr. j to ij. Used externally as a collyrium, gr. j to water f ℥j.

ZINCI VALERIA'NAS, *Valerianate of Zinc*. A salt formed by saturating valerianic acid with freshly prepared carbonate of zinc. It is in pure white, pearly scales, and has been recommended as a tonic in neuralgic diseases, epilepsy, &c. The dose is one or two grains several times a day.

ZINCUM, *Zinc* — *z. Borussicum*, *Zinci cyanuretum* — *z. Calcinatum*, *Zinci oxydum* — *z. Chloratum*, *Zinci chloridum* — *z. Cyanogenatum*, *Zinci cyanuretum* — *z. Ferrohydrocyanicum*, *Zinci ferohydrocyanas* — *z. Iodatium*, *Zinci iodidum* — *z. Muraticum*, *Zinci chloridum* — *z. Vitriolatum*, *Zinci sulphas* — *z. Zooticum*, *Zinci cyanuretum*.

ZINGIBER, *Amomum singiber* — *z. Cassumuniar*, see *Cassumuniar* — *z. Cliffordia*, see *Cassumuniar* — *z. Germanicum*, *Arum maculatum* — *z. Officinale*, *Amomum singiber* — *z. Purpureum*, see *Cassumuniar* — *z. Spurium*, see *Cassumuniar* — *z. Zerumbet*, see *Cassumuniar*.

ZINGIBERIN, *Piperoid*.

ZINGRI'TES, *Zigni'tes*. A stone, resembling glass; to which the ancients attributed marvelous properties.

ZINKUM, *Zincum*.

ZINT, *Zincum*.

ZINZIBER, *Amomum singiber*.

ZIPHAC, *Peritonæum*.

ZIRBUS, *Epiploon* — *z. Adipinus*, *Epiploon*, *gastro-colic*.

ZIZA'NIA AQUAT'ICA, *Wild Rice*; called by the Indians, *Menomene*, grows abundantly on the marshy margins of the northern lakes and waters of the upper branches of the Mississippi. The grain resembles oats. It furnishes the north-

ern savages and the Canadian traders and hunters with their annual supplies of grain.

ZIZYPHUM, *Jujube*.

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA, see *Jujube* — *z. Nitcha*, see *Jujube* — *z. Sativa*, see *Jujube* — *z. Sylvestris*, see *Jujube*.

ZOA'GRIA, from ζωα, 'life,' and αγω, 'I catch up.' The saving and preservation of life. *Zoësis*. A reward for preserving life; *Sectum*. A votive offering hung up in the temples for life saved.

ZOANTHRO'PIA, *Melancholia zoanthropia*, from ζωα, 'an animal,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man.' A species of monomania, in which the patient believes himself transformed into an animal. Lycanthropia and cynanthropia belong to this species of monomania.

ZOARA, *Insomnia*.

ZOE, *Life*.

ZOGRAPHIA, *Zoographia*.

ZOIATRIA, *Veterinary art*.

ZOIATRUS, *Hippiater*.

ZOMIDIUM, *Jus*.

ZOMOS, *Concomit.* *Jus*.

ZONA, *Herpes zoster* — *z. Castitatis*, *Hymen* — *z. Ciliaris*, *Ciliary zone* — *z. Ignea*, *Herpes zoster*.

ZONA PELLUCIDA, *Oleum pellucidum*, *Vitellary membrane*, (*F.*) *Vitelline*, *Membrana vitellina*. The membrane that surrounds the yolk in the mammalia is so called on account of its thickness and peculiar transparency.

ZONA SERRIGHOSA, *Herpes zoster* — *z. Virginitatis*, *Hymen*.

ZONA TENDINO'SA. The whitish circle around the auriculo-ventricular orifice of the right side of the heart.

ZONE, *Cingulum*.

ZONULA CILIARIS, see *Ciliary*, and *Ciliary zone* — *z. Cochleæ*, see *Lamina spiralis* — *z. Hildani*, *Cingulum Hildani* — *z. Zinnii*, see *Ciliary*.

ZOÛCHEMIA, *Chymistry*, *animal*.

ZOÛCHEMICAL, *Zoëchymical*, *Zoëchem'icæ* seu *Zoëchym'icæ*. Appertaining or having relation to animal chymistry.

ZOÛCHEMY, *Chymistry*, *animal*.

ZOÛCHYMY, *Chymistry*, *animal*.

ZOÛGENIUM, *Azota*.

ZOÛG'ENY, *Zoëgen'ia*, *Zoëgen'esis*, from ζωα, 'animal,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' The doctrine of animal formation.

ZOÛG'RAPHY, *Zoëgra'phia*, *Zogra'phia*, from ζωα, 'an animal,' and γραφω, 'a description.' A description of animals. The natural history of animals.

ZOÛHEMATINE, *Hæmatine*.

ZOÛHY'LAS, from ζωα, 'an animal,' and ἄλλω, 'matter.' *Animal matter*.

ZOÛHY'LICA CONCREMEN'TA. Concretions formed of animal matter.

ZOÛIASIS, *Veterinary art*.

ZOÛLOGIST, *Zoëlogi'ca*, *Zoëlogus*, from ζωα, 'an animal,' and λογος, 'description.' One skilled in the natural history of animals.

ZOÛLOGY, *Zoëlog'ia*. Same etymon. The natural history of animals.

ZOÛMAGNETISMUS, *Magnetism*, *animal*.

ZOÛMYCUS, *Mucus*.

ZOÛMYXA, *Mucus*.

ZOÛN, *Animal*.

ZOÛNOM'IA, *Organozônom'ia*, *Zoënom'ia*, from ζωα, 'an animal,' and νόμος, 'law.' The laws which govern the organic actions of animals in general. — *Animal Physiology*, *Zoëphysiolog'ia*.

ZONOSOLOG'IA, from ζῷον, 'an animal,' νοσος, 'a disease,' and λεγος, 'description.' The nosology of animals.

ZOOPATHOLOG'IA, from ζῷον, 'an animal,' παθος, 'a disease,' and λεγος, 'a description.' The pathology of animals.

ZOÖPH'AGOUS, *Zoöph'agus*, (F.) *Zoöphage*. from ζῷον, 'an animal,' and φάγω, 'I eat.' Feeding on animals. Carnivorous.

ZOÖPHTHALMUS, *Hydrophthalmia*.

ZOÖPHYSIOLOGIA, *Physiology*, animal, Zoonomia.

ZO'ÖPHYTE, *Zoöph'ytum*, *Phytozo'ön*, *Animal plant*, from ζῷον, 'an animal,' and φυτόν, 'a plant.' A name given to the lowest class of animals, which seem to form the transition between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms.

ZOÖSIS, *Animation*, *Zoagria*.

ZOÖSPERMATA, *Spermatozoa*.

ZOÖSPERMES, *Spermatozoa*.

ZOOTHAP'SIS, from ζῷον, 'life,' and θάρω, 'I inter.' Burial alive. Premature interment.

ZOOTOMIST, *Zootom'icus*. Same etymon as the next. One who dissects animals.

ZOOTOMY, *Zoötom'ia*, from ζῷον, 'an animal,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' *Theriot'omy*, *Anatom'ia animalis* seu *comparati'va* seu *compara'ta*, *Comparative Anatomy*. The anatomy of animals. Animal anatomy.

ZOPISSA, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

ZOPYRON, *Fomites*.

ZOSTER, *Herpes zoster*.

ZOSTERA MARINA, *Pila marina* — z. *Maritima*, *Pila marina*.

ZOZAR, *Saccharum*.

ZUCARO, *Saccharum*.

ZUCCARUM, *Saccharum*.

ZUCHAR, *Saccharum*.

ZUCHARUM, *Saccharum*.

ZUCHRA, *Saccharum*.

ZULAPIUM, *Julep*.

ZYGAPOPHYSES, see *Vertebrae*.

ZYGOMA, *Mala os*.

ZYGMAT'IC, *Zygomat'icus*, *Juga'lis*, *Jugal*. That which relates to the *zygoma* or cheek-bone.

ZYGMATIC ARCH, see *Zygomat'ic process* — z. *Bone*, *Mala os*.

ZYGMATIC FOSSA is the space included between the posterior margin of the outer ala of the pterygoid process, and the crista which descends from the malar tuberosity to the superior alveolar margin.

ZYGMATIC MUSCLES are two in number. 1. *Zygomat'icus major*, *Distort'or Oris*, (F.) *Zygomato-labial* (Ch.), *Muscle grand zygomatique*, which is situate obliquely at the fore-part and sides of the face. It is a small, rounded muscle; arises from the outer surface of the os mala, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, which it raises and draws outwards. It acts principally in laughing. 2. *Zygomat'icus minor*, (F.) *Petit Zygomato-labial* (Ch.), *Petit Zygomatique*, does not always exist. It is situate on the inner side of the last; arises from the outer surface of the os mala, and is inserted at the corner of the mouth, or rather into the upper lip, which it raises and draws outwards.

ZYGMATIC PROCESS, *Processus zygomat'icus*, *Apoph'ysie Zygomat'ica*, *Malar process*, *Jugal process*, arises from the outer surface of the temporal bone by two roots, one of which is transverse, (*Condyle du temporal*, Ch.) and the other longitudinal: between them is the glenoid cavity. The process passes forwards, and is articulated with the posterior angle of the os mala, with which it forms a bony bridge, called the *Zygomat'ic arch*, *Pars zygomat'icus*, *Arcus zygomat'icus*, (F.) *Arcade Zygomatique*. The cavity, beneath this bridge, is sometimes called *Zygo'ma*.

ZYGMATIC SUTURE is placed between the zygomatic parts of the temporal and cheek bones; and slants obliquely downwards and backwards.

ZYGMATIQUE GRAND, *Zygomat'icus major* — z. *Petit*, *Zygomat'icus minor*.

ZYGMATO-LABIAL, *Zygomat'icus major* — z. *Labial*, *petit*, *Zygomat'icus major* — z. *Maxillaire*, *Masseter* — z. *Oriculaire*, *Anterior auris*.

ZYGOPHYLLUM FAGABO, (F.) *Fabagelle*. A Syrian and Mauritanian plant, possessed of an acrid and bitter taste. It has vermifuge properties. The Arabs believe that the recently expressed juice of *Zygo'phyllum simplex*, is capable of removing specks from the cornea.

ZYMA, *Ferment*.

ZYMOMA, *Ferment*.

ZYMOSIS, *Fermentation*, see *Zymotic*.

ZYMOT'IC, *Zymot'icus*, from ζυμω, 'to ferment.' An epithet proposed for any epidemic, endemic, or contagious affection. *Zymo'is* is used to signify such an affection.

ZYTHOGALA, *Posset*.

ZYTHUM, *Cerevisia*.

ZYTHUS, *Cerevisia*.



CATALOGUE
OF
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS,

PUBLISHED BY

BLANCHARD & LEA,

PHILADELPHIA.

OCTOBER, 1851.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Subscribers subjoin a list of their publications in medical and other sciences, to which they would invite the attention of the Profession, with the full confidence that they will be found to correspond in every respect with the description. They are to be had of all the principal booksellers throughout the Union, from whom, or from the publishers particulars respecting price, &c., may be had on application.

Philadelphia, May, 1851.

BLANCHARD & LEA,
(Late LEA & BLANCHARD.)

DICTIONARIES, JOURNALS, &c.

American Journal of the Medical Sciences, quarterly, at \$5 a year.
Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine, by Forbes, Tweedie, &c., edited by Dunglison, in 4 super royal volumes, 3154 double columned pages.
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, 7th ed., 1 vol. imp. 8vo., 912 large pages, double columns.
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms, by Hays, 1 vol. large 12mo., 402 pages, double columns.
Neill and Smith's Compend of the Medical Sciences, 1 vol., large 12mo., 900 pp., 350 cuts.
Transactions of the American Medical Association, Vols. I, II, and III, cloth or paper.
Medical News and Library, monthly, at \$1 a year.

ANATOMY.

Anatomical Atlas, by Smith and Horner, large imp. 8vo., 660 figures. New and cheaper ed.
Horner's Special Anatomy and Histology, new edition, 2 vols. 8vo., many cuts, (nearly ready.)
Horner's United States Dissector, 1 vol. large royal 12mo., many cuts, 444 pages.
Madise's Surgical Anatomy, Parts I., II., III. and IV., 82 col'd pl's, imp. 4to. Price \$2 00 each. Part V., and last, price \$1 00, (now ready.)
Same work in 1 large imp. 4to. vol., ex. cl. or sheep.
Sharpey and Quain's Anatomy, by Leidy, 2 vols. 8vo., 1300 pages, 511 wood-cuts.
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard, 4th edition, 1 vol. 8vo., 252 wood-cuts, 680 pp.
Wilson's Dissector, by Goddard, New edition, with cuts, 1 vol. 12mo., 466 pages, (now ready.)

PHYSIOLOGY.

Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology, 1 vol. 8vo., 752 pp., 300 cuts and 2 plates, 4th edition, much improved and enlarged. 1850.
Carpenter's Elements, or Manual of Physiology, new and improved edition, 1 vol. 8vo., (nearly ready.)
Carpenter's General and Comparative Physiology, 1 vol. 8vo., many cuts, (now ready.)
Dunglison's Human Physiology, 7th edition, 2 vols. 8vo., 1428 pages, and 472 wood-cuts.
Harrison on the Nerves, 1 vol. 8vo., 292 pages.
Kirkes and Paget's Physiology, 1 vol. 12mo., many cuts, 660 pages.
Longet's Physiology. Translated by F. G. Smith. 2 vols. 8vo., many cuts, (preparing.)
Matteucci on the Physical Phenomena of Living Beings, 1 vol. 12mo., 388 pp., cuts.
Solly on the Brain, 1 vol. 8vo., 496 pp., 118 cuts.
Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man, with numerous wood-cuts. Parts I., II. and III., 1 vol. 8vo., 156 wood-cuts.

PATHOLOGY.

Abercrombie on the Brain, 1 vol. 8vo., 324 pp.
Blakiston on Diseases of the Chest, 1 vol., 384 pp.
Blood and Urine Manuals, by Reese, Griffith, Markwick, Bird, and Frick, 2 vols. 12mo., many cuts and plates.
Budd on the Liver, 1 vol. 8vo., 392 pages, plates and wood-cuts.
Burrows on Cerebral Circulation, 1 vol. 8vo., 216 pages, with 6 colored plates.
Billing's Principles, new and improved edition, 1 vol. 8vo., 250 pages, (just issued.)
Bird on Urinary Deposits, 12mo., new and improved edition, (just ready.)
Copland on Palsy and Apoplexy, 1 vol. 12mo., 236 pp.
Frick on Renal Affections, 1 vol. 12mo., cuts.
Hesse's Pathological Anatomy, 8vo., 370 pages.

Hope on the Heart, new ed., pl's, 1 vol. 8vo., 572 p.
Hughes on the Lungs, &c., 1 vol. 12mo., 270 pp.
Lallemand on Spermatorrhoea, 1 vol. 8vo., 200 pp.
Mitchell on Fevers, 1 vol. 12mo., 138 pages.
Philip on Protracted Indigestion, 8vo., 348 pp.
Philips on Scrofula, 1 vol. 8vo., 250 pages.
Ricord on Venereal, new ed., 1 vol. 8vo., 340 pp.
Stanley on Diseases of the Bones, 1 vol. 8vo., 286 pages.
Vögel's Pathological Anatomy of the Human Body, 1 vol. 8vo., 538 pages, col. plates.
Wilson on the Skin, 1 vol. 8vo., new ed., 448 pp.
Same work, with colored plates.
Whitehead on Sterility and Abortion, 1 vol. 8vo., 363 pages.
Williams' Principles of Medicine, by Clymer, 2d edition, 440 pages, 1 vol. 8vo.
Williams on the Respiratory Organs, by Clymer, 1 vol. 8vo., 500 pages.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Ashwell on Females, 2d ed., 1 vol. 8vo., 520 pp.
Barlow's Practice of Medicine, (preparing.)
Bennet on the Uterus, 2d and enlarged edition, 1 vol. 8vo., 556 pages.
Bartlett on Fevers, 2d edition, 550 pages.
Benedict's Compendium of Chapman's Lectures, 1 vol. 8vo., 256 pages.
Chapman on Fevers, Gout, Dropsy, &c. &c., 1 vol. 8vo., 450 pages.
Colombat de L'Isle on Females, by Meigs, 1 vol. 8vo., 720 pages, cuts. New edition.
Condie on the Diseases of Children, 2d edition, 1 vol. 8vo.
Churchill on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, 1 vol. 8vo.
Churchill on the Diseases of Females, by Huxton, 5th edition, revised by the author, 1 vol. 8vo., 632 pages.
Churchill's Monographs of the Diseases of Females, 1 vol. 8vo., now ready, 450 pages.
Clymer and others on Fevers, a complete work in 1 vol. 8vo., 600 pages.
Day on Old Age, 1 vol. 8vo., 236 pages.
Dewees on Children, 9th ed., 1 vol. 8vo., 548 pp.
Dewees on Females, 9th ed., 1 vol. 8vo., 532 p. pl.
Dunglison's Practice of Medicine, 2d edition, 2 vols. 8vo., 1500 pages.
Esquirol on Insanity, by Hunt, 8vo., 496 pages.
Meigs' Letters on Diseases of Females, 1 vol. 8vo., 690 pp., 2d ed., improved, (lately issued.)
Meigs on Certain Diseases of Infancy, 1 vol. 8vo., 216 pp., (a new work.)
Thomson on the Sick Room, &c., 1 vol. large 12mo., 360 pages, cuts.
Watson's Principles and Practice of Physic, 2d edition by Condie, 1 vol. 8vo., 1060 large pages.
West's Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. 1 vol. 8vo., 452 pp.
Walsh on the Heart and Lungs. A new work, just ready, 1 vol. royal 12mo. ex. cloth.

SURGERY.

Brodie on Urinary Organs, 1 vol. 8vo., 214 pages.
Brodie on the Joints, 1 vol. 8vo., 216 pages.
Brodie's Lectures on Surgery, 1 vol. 8vo., 358 pp.
Brodie's Select Surgical Works, 780 pp. 1 vol. 8vo.
Chelius' System of Surgery, by South and Norris, in 3 large 8vo. vols., near 2300 pages.
Cooper on Dislocations and Fractures, 1 vol. 8vo., 500 pages, many cuts.
Cooper on Hernia, 1 vol. imp. 8vo., many plates.
Cooper on the Testis and Thyroid Gland, 1 vol. imperial 8vo., many plates.

Cooper on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast. Surgical Papers, &c. &c., 1 vol. imp. 8vo., pl'ts.
 Druitt's Principles and Practice of Modern Surgery; 1 vol. 8vo., 876 pages, 193 cuts, 4th ed.
 Dufton on Deafness and Diseases of the Ear, 1 vol. 12mo., 120 pages.

Durlacher on Corns, Bunions, &c., 12mo., 124 pp.
 Ear, Diseases of, a new work, (preparing.)
 Fergusson's Practical Surgery, 1 vol. 8vo., 3d edition, 630 pages, 274 cuts.

Guthrie on the Bladder, 8vo., 150 pages.
 Gross on Injuries and Diseases of Urinary Organs, 1 lrg. vol. 8vo., 726 pp. many cuts, (now ready.)
 Jones' Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, by Hays, 1 vol. 12mo., 529 pp., cuts and plates.
 Liston's Lectures on Surgery, by Mütter, 1 vol. 8vo., 566 pages, many cuts.

Lawrence on the Eye, by Hays, new ed. much improved, 863 pp., many cuts and plates.
 Lawrence on Ruptures, 1 vol. 8vo., 480 pages.
 Miller's Principles of Surgery, 2d edition, 1 vol. 8vo., 538 pp., 1848.

Miller's Practice of Surgery, 1 vol. 8vo., 496 pp.
 Malgaigne's Operative Surgery, by Brittan, with cuts. (Publishing in the Med. News and Lib.)
 Maury's Dental Surgery, 1 vol. 8vo., 286 pages, many plates and cuts.

Skey's Operative Surgery, 1 vol. large 8vo., many cuts, 662 pages, a new work, (just issued.)
 Sargent's Minor Surgery, 1 vol. royal 12mo., 380 pages, 128 cuts.

Smith on Fractures, 1 vol. 8vo., 200 cuts, 314 pp.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Bird's (Golding) Therapeutics, (preparing.)
 Christison's and Griffith's Dispensatory, 1 large vol. 8vo., 216 cuts, over 1000 pages.
 Carpenter on Alcoholic Liquors in Health and Disease, 1 vol. 12mo.

Dunglison's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, now ready, 4th ed., much improved, 182 cuts, 2 vols. 8vo., 1850.

Dunglison on New Remedies, 6th ed., much improved, 1 vol. 8vo., 760 pages.

De Jongh on Cod-Liver Oil, 12mo.

Ellis' Medical Formulary, 9th ed., much improved, 1 vol. 8vo., 288 pages.

Griffith's Universal Formulary, 1 large vol. 8vo., 560 pages.

Griffith's Medical Botany, a new work, 1 large vol. 8vo., 704 pp., with over 350 illustrations.

Mayne's Dispensatory, 1 vol. 12mo., 330 pages.

Mohr, Red wood, and Procter's Pharmacy, 1 vol. 8vo., 550 pages, 506 cuts.

Pereira's Materia Medica, by Canon, 2d ed., 2 vols. 8vo., much improved and enlarged, with 400 wood cuts, (nearly ready.)

Royle's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Carson, 1 vol. 8vo., 689 pages, many cuts.

OBSTETRICS.

Churchill's Theory and Practice of Midwifery, a new and improved ed., by Condie, 1 vol. 8vo., 510 pp., many cuts, (now ready.)

Dewees' Midwifery, 11th ed., 1 vol. 8vo., 660 pp., plates.

Lee's Clinical Midwifery, 12mo., 238 pages.

Meigs' Obstetrics; the Science and the Art; 1 vol. 8vo., 686 pages, 121 cuts.

Ramsbotham on Parturition, with many plates, 1 large vol. imperial 8vo., 520 pp. 5th edition.

Rigby's Midwifery, new edition, 1 vol. 8vo., (just issued,) 422 pages.

Smith (Tyler) on Parturition, 1 vol. 12mo., 400 pp.

CHEMISTRY AND HYGIENE.

Bowman's Practical Chemistry, 1 vol. 12mo., 87 cuts, 350 pages.

Beale on Health of Mind and Body, 1 vol. 12mo., extra cloth, (now ready.)

Brigham on Excitement, &c., 1 vol. 12mo., 204 pp.

Bowman's Medical Chemistry, 1 vol. 12mo., many cuts, just ready, 288 pages.

Dunglison on Human Health, 2d ed., 8vo., 464 pp.

Fowne's Elementary Chemistry, 3d ed., 1 vol. 12mo., much improved, many cuts, now ready.

Graham's Chemistry, by Bridges, new and improved edition. Part 1, (in press.)

Gardner's Medical Chemistry, 1 vol. 12mo., 400 pp.

Griffith's Chemistry of the Four Seasons, 1 vol. royal 12mo., 451 pages, many cuts.

Knapp's Chemical Technology, by Johnson, 2 vols. 8vo., 936 pp., 460 large cuts.

Simon's Chemistry of Man, 8vo., 730 pp., plates.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, EDUCATION, &c.
 Bartlett's Philosophy of Medicine, 1 vol. 8vo., 312 pages.

Bartlett on Certainty in Medicine, 1 vol. small 8vo., 84 pages.

Dunglison's Medical Student, 2d ed. 12mo., 312 pp.

Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, by Griffith, 1 vol. 8vo., new edition, 1850, 670 pp.

Taylor on Poisons, by Griffith, 1 vol. 8vo., 688 pp.

Trall's Medical Jurisprudence, 1 vol. 8vo., 234 pp.

NATURAL SCIENCE, &c.

Arnott's Physics, 1 vol. 8vo., 484 pp., many cuts.

Ansted's Ancient World, Popular Geography, in 1 12mo. volume, with numerous cuts, 382 pages.

Bird's Natural Philosophy, 1 vol. royal 12mo., 402 pages and 372 wood-cuts.

Brewster's Optics, 1 vol. 12mo. 423 pp. many cuts.

Broderip's Zoological Recreations, 1 vol. 12mo., 376 pp.

Coleridge's Idea of Life, 12mo., 94 pages.

Carpenter's General and Comparative Physiology, 1 large 8vo. vol., many wood-cuts, (now ready.)

Dana on Zoophytes, being vol. 8 of Ex. Expedition, royal 4to., extra cloth.

Atlas to "Dana on Zoophytes," im. fol., col. pl'ts.

Gregory on Animal Magnetism, 1 vol., royal 12mo., (now ready.)

De la Beche's Geological Observer, 1 large 8vo. vol., many wood-cuts, (just ready.)

Hale's Ethnography and Philology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, in 1 large imp. 4to. vol.

Merschel's Treatise on Astronomy, 1 vol. 12mo., 417 pages, numerous plates and cuts.

Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, 1 vol. small 8vo., plates and cuts. (A new work.) 620 pp.

Humboldt's Aspects of Nature, 1 vol. 12mo., new edition.

Johnston's Physical Atlas, 1 vol. imp. 4to., half bound, 25 colored maps.

Kirby and Spence's Entomology, 1 vol. 8vo., 600 large pages; plates plain or colored.

Knox on Races of Men, 1 vol. 12mo.

Lardner's Handbooks of Natural Philosophy, 2 vols. royal 12mo., with 800 cuts, (in press.)

Müller's Physics and Meteorology, 1 vol. 8vo., 636 pp., with 540 wood-cuts and 2 col'd plates.

Small Books on Great Subjects, 12 parts, done up in 3 handsome 12mo. volumes, extra cloth.

Somerville's Physical Geography, 1 vol. 12mo., cloth, 540 pages, enlarged edition, now ready.

Weisbach's Mechanics applied to Machinery and Engineering; Vol. I. 8vo., 486 p. 550 wood-cuts. Vol. II., 8vo., 400 pp., 340 cuts.

VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Clater and Skinner's Farrier, 1 vol. 12mo., 220 pp.

Youatt's Great Work on the Horse, by Skinner, 1 vol. 8vo., 448 pages, many cuts.

Youatt and Clater's Cattle Doctor, 1 vol. 12mo., 223 pages, cuts.

Youatt on the Dog, by Lewis, 1 vol. demy 8vo., 403 pages, beautiful plates.

Youatt on the Pig, a new work, with beautiful illustrations of all the different varieties, 12mo.

Other new and important works are in preparation.

LIBRARY OF SURGICAL KNOWLEDGE.

A SYSTEM OF SURGERY.

BY J. M. CHELIUS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN,
AND ACCOMPANIED WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES AND REFERENCES,
BY JOHN F. SOUTH.

Complete in three very large octavo volumes of nearly 2200 pages, strongly bound, with raised bands and double titles: or in seventeen numbers, at fifty cents each.

We do not hesitate to pronounce it the best and most comprehensive system of modern surgery with which we are acquainted.—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*.The fullest and ablest digest extant of all that relates to the present advanced state of Surgical Pathology.—*American Medical Journal*.If we were confined to a single work on Surgery, that work should be Chelius's.—*St. Louis Med. Journal*.As complete as any system of Surgery can well be.—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*.The most finished system of Surgery in the English language.—*Western Lancet*.The most learned and complete systematic treatise now extant.—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.No work in the English language comprises so large an amount of information relative to operative medicine and surgical pathology.—*Medical Gazette*.A complete encyclopedia of surgical science—a very complete surgical library—by far the most complete and scientific system of surgery in the English language.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine*.One of the most complete treatises on Surgery in the English language.—*Monthly Journal of Med. Science*.The most extensive and comprehensive account of the art and science of Surgery in our language.—*Lancet*.**A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE EYE.**

BY W. LAWRENCE, F. R. S.

A new Edition. With many Modifications and Additions, and the introduction of nearly 200 Illustrations,

BY ISAAC HAYS, M. D.

In one very large 8vo. vol. of 660 pages, with plates and wood-cuts through the text.

JONES ON THE EYE.**THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE
OF OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.**

BY T. WHARTON JONES, F. R. S., &c. &c.

EDITED BY ISAAC HAYS, M. D., &c.

In one very neat volume, large royal 12mo. of 529 pages, with four plates, plain or colored, and ninety-eight well executed wood-cuts.

MILLER'S PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY.

Second edition, one vol. 8vo.

THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Second edition, one vol. 8vo.

BY JAMES MILLER, F. R. S. E.,

Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, &c.

STANLEY ON THE BONES.—A Treatise on Diseases of the Bones. In one vol. 8vo., extra cloth. 266 pp.**BRODIE'S SURGICAL LECTURES.**—Clinical Lectures on Surgery. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. 350 pp.**BRODIE ON THE JOINTS.**—Pathological and Surgical Observations on the Diseases of the Joints. 1 vol.

8vo., cloth. 216 pp.

BRODIE ON URINARY ORGANS.—Lectures on the Diseases of the Urinary Organs. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth.

314 pp.

* * * These three works may be had neatly bound together, forming a large volume of "Brodie's Surgical Works," 750 pp.

RICORD ON VENEREAL.—A Practical Treatise on Venereal Diseases. With a Therapeutical Summary and Special Formulary. Translated by Sidney Doane, M. D. Fourth edition. 1 vol. 8vo. 340 pp.**DURLACHER ON CORNS, BUNIONS, &c.**—A Treatise on Corns, Bunions, the Diseases of Nails, and the General Management of the Feet. In one 12mo. volume, cloth. 134 pp.**GUTHRIE ON THE BLADDER, &c.**—The Anatomy of the Bladder and Urethra, and the Treatment of the Obstructions to which those Passages are liable. In one vol. 8vo. 150 pp.**LAWRENCE ON RUPTURES.**—A Treatise on Ruptures, from the fifth London Edition. In one 8vo. vol. 480 pp.**MAURYS DENTAL SURGERY.**—A Treatise on the Dental Art, founded on Actual Experience. Illustrated by 241 lithographic figures and 54 wood-cuts. Translated by J. B. Savier. In 1 8vo. vol., sheep. 266 pp.**DUFTON ON THE EAR.**—The Nature and Treatment of Deafness and Diseases of the Ear; and the Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb. One small 12mo. volume. 120 pp.**MALGAIGNE'S SURGERY.**—Operative Surgery, translated, with Notes, by Briutan. With wood-cuts. (Now publishing in the "Medical News and Library.")**SMITH ON FRACTURES.**—A Treatise on Fractures in the vicinity of Joints, and on Dislocations. One vol. 8vo., with 300 beautiful wood-cuts.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK ON PRACTICAL SURGERY.—(NOW READY.)

OPERATIVE SURGERY.

BY FREDERICK C. SKEY, F. R. S., &c.

In one very handsome octavo volume of over 650 pages, with about one hundred wood-cuts.

The object of the author, in the preparation of this work, has been not merely to furnish the student with a guide to the actual processes of operation, embracing the practical rules required to justify an appeal to the knife, but also to present a manual embodying such *principles* as might render it a permanent work of reference to the practitioner of operative surgery, who seeks to uphold the character of his profession as a science as well as an art. In its composition he has relied mainly on his own experience, acquired during many years' service at one of the largest of the London hospitals, and has rarely appealed to other authorities, except so far as personal intercourse and a general acquaintance with the most eminent members of the surgical profession have induced him to quote their opinions.

From Professor C. E. Gibson, Richmond, Virginia.

I have examined the work with some care, and am delighted with it. The style is admirable, the matter excellent, and much of it original and deeply interesting, whilst the illustrations are numerous and beautifully executed than those of any similar work I possess.

In conclusion we must express our unqualified praise of the work as a whole. The high moral tone, the liberal views, and the sound information which pervades it throughout, reflect the highest credit upon the talented author. We know of no one who has succeeded, whilst supporting operative surgery in its proper rank, in promulgating at the same time sounder and more enlightened views upon that most important of all subjects, the principle that should guide us in having recourse to the knife.—*Medical Times.*

The treatise is, indeed, one on operative surgery, but it is one in which the author throughout shows that he is most anxious to place operative surgery in its just position. He has acted as a judicious, but no partial friend; and while he shows throughout that he is able and ready to perform any operation which the exigencies and casualties of the human frame may require, he is most cautious in specifying the circumstances which in each case indicate and contraindicate operation. It is indeed gratifying to perceive its sound and correct views which Mr. Skey entertains on the subject of operations in general, and the gentle but manly tone in which he impresses on readers the lessons which he is desirous to inculcate. His work is a perfect model for the operating surgeon, who will learn from it not only when and how to operate, but some more noble and exalted lessons which cannot fail to improve him as a moral and social agent.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*

THE STUDENT'S TEXT-BOOK.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MODERN SURGERY.

BY ROBERT DRUITT, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

A New American, from the last and improved London Edition.

EDITED BY F. W. SARGENT, M. D., Author of "Minor Surgery," &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

In one very handsomely printed octavo volume of 576 large pages.

From Professor Brainard, of Chicago, Illinois.

I think it the best work of its size, on that subject, in the language.

From Professor Rivers, of Providence, Rhode Island.

I have been acquainted with it since its first republication in this country, and the universal praise it has received I think well merited.

From Professor May, of Washington, D. C.

Permit me to express my satisfaction at the republication in so improved a form of this most valuable work. I believe it to be one of the very best text-books ever issued.

From Professor McCook, of Baltimore.

I cannot withhold my approval of its merits, or the expression that no work is better suited to the wants of the student. I shall commend it to my class, and make it my chief text-book.

FERGUSON'S OPERATIVE SURGERY. NEW EDITION.

A SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL SURGERY.

BY WILLIAM FERGUSSON, F. R. S. E.,

Professor of Surgery in King's College, London. &c. &c.

THIRD AMERICAN, FROM THE LAST ENGLISH EDITION.

With 274 Illustrations.

In one large and beautifully printed octavo volume of six hundred and thirty pages.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we call the attention of the profession in this country to this excellent work. It richly deserves the reputation conceded to it, of being the best practical Surgery extant, at least in the English language.—*Medical Examiner.*

A NEW MINOR SURGERY.

ON BANDAGING AND OTHER POINTS OF MINOR SURGERY.

BY F. W. SARGENT, M. D.

In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of nearly 400 pages, with 128 wood-cuts.

From Professor Gilbert, Philadelphia.

Embracing the smaller details of surgery, which are illustrated by very accurate engravings, the work becomes one of very great importance to the practitioner in the performance of his daily duties, since such information is rarely found in the general works on surgery now in use.

BLANCHARD & LEA'S PUBLICATIONS.—(Surgery.)

THE GREAT ATLAS OF SURGICAL ANATOMY.
(NOW COMPLETE.)

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

BY JOSEPH MACLISE, SURGEON.

IN ONE VOLUME, IN VERY LARGE IMPERIAL QUARTO.

With Sixty-eight large and splendid Plates, many of them the size of life,
DRAWN IN THE BEST STYLE AND BEAUTIFULLY COLORED.

TOGETHER WITH OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LARGE DOUBLE-COLUMNED PAGES.

Strongly and handsomely bound, being one of the best executed and cheapest surgical works ever presented in this country.

ALSO, TO BE HAD IN PARTS,
Parts I. to IV., price Two Dollars each—Part V., One Dollar.

This great work being now complete, the publishers confidently present it to the attention of the profession as worthy in every respect of their approbation and patronage. No complete work of the kind has yet been published in the English language, and it therefore will supply a want long felt in this country of an accurate and comprehensive Atlas of Surgical Anatomy to which the student and practitioner can at all times refer, to ascertain the exact relative position of the various portions of the human frame towards each other and to the surface, as well as their abnormal deviations. The importance of such a work to the student in the absence of anatomical material, and to the practitioner when about attempting an operation, is evident, while the price of the book, notwithstanding the large size, beauty, and finish of the very numerous illustrations is so low as to place it within the reach of every member of the profession. The publishers therefore confidently anticipate a very extended circulation for this magnificent work.

To present some idea of the scope of the volume, and of the manner in which its plan has been carried out, the publishers subjoin a very brief summary of the plates.

Plates 1 and 2.—Form of the Thoracic Cavity and Position of the Lungs, Heart, and larger Blood-vessels.

Plates 3 and 4.—Surgical Form of the Superficial Cervical and Facial Regions, and the Relative Positions of the principal Blood-vessels, Nerves, &c.

Plates 5 and 6.—Surgical Form of the Deep Cervical and Facial Regions, and Relative Positions of the principal Blood-vessels, Nerves, &c.

Plates 7 and 8.—Surgical Dissection of the Subclavian and Carotid Regions, and Relative Anatomy of their Contents.

Plates 9 and 10.—Surgical Dissection of the Sterno-Clavicular or Tracheal Region, and Relative Position of its main Blood-vessels, Nerves, &c.

Plates 11 and 12.—Surgical Dissection of the Axillary and Brachial Regions, displaying the Relative Order of their contained parts.

Plates 13 and 14.—Surgical Form of the Male and Female Axillæ compared.

Plates 15 and 16.—Surgical Dissection of the Bend of the Elbow and the Forearm, showing the Relative Position of the Arteries, Veins, Nerves, &c.

Plates 17, 18 and 19.—Surgical Dissections of the Wrist and Hand.

Plates 20 and 21.—Relative Position of the Cranial, Nasal, Oral, and Pharyngeal Cavities, &c.

Plate 22.—Relative Position of the Superficial Organs of the Thorax and Abdomen.

Plate 23.—Relative Position of the Deeper Organs of the Thorax and those of the Abdomen.

Plate 24.—Relations of the Principal Blood-vessels to the Viscera of the Thoracic-Abdominal Cavity.

Plate 25.—Relations of the Principal Blood-vessels of the Thorax and Abdomen to the Osseous Skeleton, &c.

Plate 26.—Relation of the Internal Parts to the External Surface of the Body.

Plate 27.—Surgical Dissection of the Principal Blood-vessels, &c., of the Inguino-Femoral Region.

Plates 28 and 29.—Surgical Dissection of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Layers of the Inguinal Region, in connection with those of the Thigh.

Plates 30 and 31.—The Surgical Dissection of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Layers of the Inguinal Region, and their connection with those of the Thigh.

Plates 32, 33 and 34.—The Dissection of the Oblique or External and the Direct or Internal Inguinal Hernia.

Plates 35, 36, 37 and 38.—The Distinctive Diagnosis between External and Internal Inguinal Hernia, the Taxis, the Seat of Stricture, and the Operation.

Plates 39 and 40.—Demonstrations of the Nature of Congenital and Infantile Inguinal Hernia, and of Hydrocele.

Plates 41 and 42.—Demonstrations of the Origin and Progress of Inguinal Hernia in general.

Plates 43 and 44.—The Dissection of Femoral Hernia, and the Seat of Stricture.

Plates 45 and 46.—Demonstrations of the Origin and Progress of Femoral Hernia, its Diagnosis, the Taxis, and the Operation.

Plate 47.—The Surgical Dissection of the principal Blood-vessels and Nerves of the Iliac and Femoral Regions.

Plates 48 and 49.—The Relative Anatomy of the Male Pelvic Organs.

Plates 50 and 51.—The Surgical Dissection of the Superficial Structures of the Male Perineum.

Plates 52 and 53.—The Surgical Dissection of the Deep Structures of the Male Perineum.—The Lateral Operation of Lithotomy.

MACLISE'S SURGICAL ANATOMY—(Continued.)

Plates 54, 55 and 56.—The Surgical Dissection of the Male Bladder and Urethra.—Lateral & Bilateral Lithotomy compared.

Plates 57 and 58.—Congenital and Pathological Deformities of the Prepuce and Urethra.—Structure and Mechanical Obstructions of the Urethra.

Plates 59 and 60.—The various forms and positions of Strictures and other Obstructions of Urethra.—False Passages.—Enlargements and Deformities of the Prostate.

Plates 61 and 62.—Deformities of the Prostate.—Deformities and Obstructions of the Prostate Urethra.

Plates 63 and 64.—Deformities of the Urinary Bladder.—The Operations of Sounding for Stricture Catheterism, and of Puncturing the Bladder above the Pubes.

Plates 65 and 66.—The Surgical Dissection of the Popliteal Space, and the Posterior Crural Region.

Plates 67 and 68.—The Surgical Dissection of the Anterior Crural Region, the Ankles, and the Feet.

Notwithstanding the short time in which this work has been before the profession, it has received the unanimous approbation of all who have examined it. Filled among a very large number of commendatory notices with which they have been favored, the publishers select the following:—

From Prof. Kimball, Pittsfield, Mass.

I have examined these numbers with the greatest satisfaction, and feel bound to say that they are together, the most perfect and satisfactory plates of the kind that I have ever seen.

From Prof. Brainard, Chicago, Ill.

The work is extremely well adapted to the use both of students and practitioners, being sufficiently extensive for practical purposes, without being so expensive as to place it beyond their reach. Such a work is a desideratum in this country, and I shall not fail to recommend it to those within the sphere of my acquaintance.

From Prof. P. F. Ece, Augusta, Ga.

I consider this work a great acquisition to my library, and shall take pleasure in recommending it on suitable occasions.

From Prof. Peaslee, Brunswick, Me.

The second part more than fulfils the promise held out by the first, so far as the beauty of the illustrations is concerned: and, perfecting my opinion of the value of the work, so far as it has advanced, I have nothing to what I have previously expressed to you.

From Prof. Gunn, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The plates in your edition of Maclise answer, in an eminent degree, the purpose for which they are intended. I shall take pleasure in exhibiting it and recommending it to my class.

From Prof. Rivers, Providence, R. I.

The plates illustrative of Hernia are the most satisfactory I have ever met with.

From Professor S. D. Gross, Louisville, Ky.

The work, as far as it has progressed, is most admirable, and cannot fail, when completed, to form a valuable contribution to the literature of our profession. It will afford me great pleasure to recommend the pupils of the University of Louisville.

From Professor R. L. Howard, Columbus, Ohio.

In all respects, the first number is the beginning of a most excellent work, filling completely what has been considered hitherto a vacuum in surgical literature. For myself, in behalf of the medical profession, I wish to express to you my thanks for this truly elegant and meritorious work. I am confident that it will meet with a ready and extensive sale. I have spoken of it in the highest terms to my class and my professional brethren.

From Prof. C. B. Gibson, Richmond, Va.

I consider Maclise very far superior, as to the drawings, to any work on Surgical Anatomy with which I am familiar, and I am particularly struck with the exceedingly low price at which it is sold. I cannot but think that it will be extensively purchased by the profession.

From Prof. Granville S. Pattison, New York.

The profession, in my opinion, owe you many thanks for the publication of this beautiful work—a work which, in the correctness of its exhibitions of Surgical Anatomy, is not surpassed by any work with which I am acquainted; and the admirable manner in which the lithographic plates have been executed and colored is alike honorable to your house and to the arts in the United States.

From Prof. J. F. May, Washington, D. C.

Having examined the work, I am pleased to add my testimony to its correctness, and to its value as a work of reference by the surgeon.

From Prof. Alden Marsh, Albany, N. Y.

From what I have seen of it, I think the design and execution of the work admirable, and, at the present time in my course of lectures, I shall exhibit it to the class, and give it a recommendation worthy of its merit.

From H. H. Smith, M. D., Philadelphia.

Permit me to express my gratification at the execution of Maclise's Surgical Anatomy. The plates, in my opinion, the best lithographs that I have seen of a medical character, and the coloring of the same cannot, I think, be improved. Estimating highly the contents of this work, I shall continue to recommend it to my class as I have heretofore done.

From Prof. D. Gilbert, Philadelphia.

Allow me to say, gentlemen, that the thanks of the profession at large, in this country, are due to you for the republication of this admirable work of Maclise. The precise relationship of the organs in the body displayed is so perfect, that even those who have daily access to the dissecting-room may, by consulting this work, enliven and confirm their anatomical knowledge prior to an operation. But this is not the case of practitioners of our country who cannot enjoy these advantages that the perusal of those plates, their concise and accurate descriptions, will prove of infinite value. These have supplied a desideratum which will enable them to refresh their knowledge of the important structures involved in their cases, thus establishing their self-confidence, and enabling them to undertake operative procedures with every assurance of success. And as all the practical departments in medicine rest upon the same basis, enriched from the same sources, I need hardly add that this work should be found in the library of every practitioner in the land.

MACLISE'S SURGICAL ANATOMY—(Continued.)

From Professor J. M. Bush, Lexington, Ky.

I am delighted with both the plan and execution of the work, and shall take all occasions to recommend it to my private pupils and public classes.

The most accurately engraved and beautifully colored plates we have ever seen in an American book— one of the best and cheapest surgical works ever published.— *Buffalo Medical Journal*.

It is very rare that so elegantly printed, so well illustrated, and so useful a work, is offered at so moderate a price.— *Charleston Medical Journal*.

A work which cannot but please the most fastidious lover of surgical science, and we hesitate not to say that if the remaining three numbers of this work are in keeping with the present, it cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. In it, by a succession of plates, are brought to view the relative anatomy of the parts included in the important surgical divisions of the human body, with that fidelity and neatness of touch which is scarcely excelled by nature herself. The part before us differs in many respects from anything of the kind which we have ever seen before. While we believe that nothing but an extensive circulation can compensate the publishers for the outlay in the production of this edition of the work—furnished as it is at a very moderate price, within the reach of all—we desire to see it have that circulation which the zeal and peculiar skill of the author (he being his own draughtsman), the utility of the work, and the neat style with which it is executed, should demand for it in a liberal profession.— *N. Y. Journal of Medicine*.

This is an admirable reprint of a deservedly popular London publication. Its English prototype, although not yet completed, has already won its way, amongst our British brethren, to a remarkable success. Its plates can boast a superiority that places them almost beyond the reach of competition. And we feel too thankful to the Philadelphia publishers for their very handsome reproduction of the whole work, and at a rate within everybody's reach, not to urge all our medical friends to give it, for their own sakes, the cordial welcome it deserves, in a speedy and extensive circulation.— *The Medical Examiner*.

The plates are accompanied by references and explanations, and when the whole has been published it will be a complete and beautiful system of Surgical Anatomy, having an advantage which is important, and not possessed by colored plates generally, viz. its cheapness, which places it within the reach of every one who may feel disposed to possess the work. Every practitioner, we think, should have a work of this kind within reach, as there are many operations requiring immediate performance in which a book of reference will prove most valuable.— *Southern Medical and Surg. Journal*.

The work of MacLise's Surgical Anatomy is of the highest value. In some respects it is the best publication of its kind we have seen, and is worthy of a place in the library of any medical man, while the student could scarcely make a better investment than this.— *The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*.

No such lithographic illustrations of surgical regions have hitherto, we think, been given. While the operator is shown every vessel and nerve where an operation is contemplated, the exact anatomist is refreshed by those clear and distinct dissections which every one must appreciate who has a particle of enthusiasm. The English medical press has quite exhausted the words of praise in recommending this admirable treatise. Those who have any curiosity gratify in reference to the perfectibility of the lithographic art in delineating the complex mechanism of the human body, are invited to examine our specimen copy. If anything will induce surgeons and students to patronize a book of such rare value and every-day importance to them, it will be a survey of the artistical skill exhibited in these fac-similes of nature.— *Boston Medical and Surg. Journal*.

The fidelity and accuracy of the plates reflect the highest credit upon the anatomical knowledge of Mr. MacLise. We strongly recommend the descriptive commentaries to the perusal of the student both of surgery and medicine. These plates will form a valuable acquisition to practitioners settled in the country, whether engaged in surgical, medical, or general practice.— *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*.

We are well assured that there are none of the cheaper, and but few of the more expensive works on anatomy, which will form so complete a guide to the student or practitioner as these plates. To practitioners, in particular, we recommend this work as far better, and not at all more expensive, than the heterogeneous compilations most commonly in use, and which, whatever their value to the student preparing for examination, are as likely to mislead as to guide the physician in physical examination, or the surgeon in the performance of an operation.— *Monthly Journal of Medical Sciences*.

The dissections from which these various illustrations are taken appear to have been made with remarkable success; and they are most beautifully represented. The surgical commentary is pointed and practical. We know of no work on surgical anatomy which can compete with it.— *Lancet*.

This is by far the ablest work on Surgical Anatomy that has come under our observation. We know of no other work that would justify a student, in any degree, for neglect of actual dissection. A careful study of these plates, and of the commentaries on them, would almost make an anatomist of a diligent student. And to one who has studied anatomy by dissection, this work is invaluable as a perpetual remembrancer. In matters of knowledge that may slip from the memory, the practitioner can scarcely consider himself equipped for the duties of his profession without such a work as this, and this has no rival in his library. In those sudden emergencies that so often arise, and which require the instantaneous command of minute anatomical knowledge, a work of this kind keeps the details of the dissecting-room perpetually fresh in the memory. We appeal to our readers, whether any one can justifiably undertake the practice of medicine who is not prepared to give all useful assistance, in all matters demanding immediate relief.

We repeat that no medical library, however large, can be complete without MacLise's Surgical Anatomy. The American edition is well entitled to the confidence of the profession, and should command, among them, an extensive sale. The investment of the amount of the cost of this work will prove to be a very profitable one, and if practitioners would qualify themselves thoroughly with such important knowledge as is contained in works of this kind, there would be fewer of them signing for employment. The medical profession should spring towards such an opportunity as is presented in this republication, to encourage frequent repetitions of American enterprise of this kind.— *The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*.

It is a wonderful triumph, showing what ingenuity, skill, and enterprise can effect if supported by a sufficient number of purchasers. No catchpenny sketches on flimsy material and with bad print, but substantial lithographs on fine paper and with a bold and legible type. The drawings are of the first class, and the light and shade so liberally provided for, that the most ample expression, with great clearness and sharpness of outline, is secured.— *Dublin Medical Press*.

Our hearty good wishes attend this work, which promises to supply, when complete, a far better series of delineations of surgical regions than has been yet given and at a price as low as that of the most ordinary series of illustrations.— *The British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review*.

The plates continue to be of the same excellent character that we have before ascribed to them, and their description all that might naturally be expected from so good an anatomist as Mr. MacLise. The work ought to be in the possession of every one, for it really forms a valuable addition to a surgical library.— *The Medical Times*.

It is, and it must be unique, for the practical knowledge of the surgeon, the patience and skill of the dissector, in combination with the genius of the artist, as here displayed, have never before been, and perhaps, never will be again associated to a similar extent in the same individual.— *Lancet*.

The plates are accurate and truthful; and there is but one word in the English language descriptive of the letter-press—faultless.

For the quality, it is the cheapest work that we have seen, and will constitute a valuable contribution to the surgeon's library.— *The N. W. Medical and Surgical Journal*.

HORNER'S ANATOMY.*MUCH IMPROVED AND ENLARGED EDITION.—(Just Ready.)***SPECIAL ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY.**

BY WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D.,

Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

EIGHTH EDITION.

EXTENSIVELY REVISED AND MODIFIED TO 1851.

In two large octavo volumes, handsomely printed, with several hundred illustrations.

This work has enjoyed a thorough and laborious revision on the part of the author, with the view of bringing it fully up to the existing state of knowledge on the subject of general and special anatomy. To adapt it more perfectly to the wants of the student, he has introduced a large number of additional wood engravings, illustrative of the objects described, while the publishers have endeavored to render the mechanical execution of the work worthy of the extended reputation which it has acquired. The demand which has carried it to an EIGHTH EDITION is a sufficient evidence of the value of the work, and of its adaptation to the wants of the student and professional reader.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF

SMITH & HORNER'S ANATOMICAL ATLAS.**AN ANATOMICAL ATLAS,**

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

BY HENRY H. SMITH, M. D., &c.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D.,

Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

In one volume, large imperial octavo, with about six hundred and fifty beautiful figures.

With the view of extending the sale of this beautifully executed and complete "Anatomical Atlas," the publishers have prepared a new edition, printed on both sides of the page, thus materially reducing its cost, and enabling them to present it at a price about forty per cent. lower than former editions. While, at the same time, the execution of each plate is in no respect deteriorated, and not a single figure is omitted.

These figures are well selected, and present a complete and accurate representation of that wonderful fabric, the human body. The plan of this Atlas, which renders it so peculiarly convenient for the student, and its superb artistic execution, have been already pointed out. We must congratulate the student upon the completion of this Atlas, as it is the most convenient work of the kind that has yet appeared; and we must add, the very beautiful manner in which it is "got up" is so creditable to the country as to be flattering to our national pride.—*American Medical Journal.*

HORNER'S DISSECTOR.**THE UNITED STATES DISSECTOR;**

Being a new edition, with extensive modifications, and almost re-written, of

"HORNER'S PRACTICAL ANATOMY."

In one very neat volume, royal 12mo., of 440 pages, with many illustrations on wood.

WILSON'S DISSECTOR, New Edition—(Now Ready, 1851.)

**THE DISSECTOR;
OR, PRACTICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.**

BY ERASMUS WILSON.

MODIFIED AND RE-ARRANGED BY

PAUL BECK GODDARD, M. D.

A NEW EDITION, WITH REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS.

In one large and handsome volume, royal 12mo., with one hundred and fifteen illustrations.

In passing this work again through the press, the editor has made such additions and improvements as the advance of anatomical knowledge has rendered necessary to maintain the work in the high reputation which it has acquired in the schools of the United States as a complete and faithful guide to the student of practical anatomy. A number of new illustrations have been added, especially in the portion relating to the complicated anatomy of Hernia. In mechanical execution the work will be found superior to former editions.

WORKS BY W. B. CARPENTER, M. D.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY—(Now Ready.)

PRINCIPLES OF

GENERAL AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY

INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY;

AND AS A GUIDE TO THE PHILOSOPHICAL PURSUIT OF

NATURAL HISTORY.

FROM THE THIRD IMPROVED AND ENLARGED LONDON EDITION.

In one very large and handsome octavo volume, with several hundred beautiful illustrations.

In presenting to the American public this valuable and important work, the publishers feel that they are supplying a want which has long existed, as the now antiquated treatise of Roget, a present nearly out of print, is the only one, having pretensions to completeness, which has been accessible to the student in this country. The present work will be found fully on a level with the most advanced state of the extended science on which it treats, the author having devoted several years to the revision and improvement of his new edition, sparing no labor to ensure its completeness and accuracy. The illustrations are exceedingly numerous, and the whole is printed in the very best manner, forming one of the handsomest volumes ever issued in this country.

I recommend to your perusal a work recently published by Dr. Carpenter. It has this advantage, it is very much up to the present state of knowledge on the subject. It is written in a clear style, and is well illustrated.—*Professor Sharpey's Introductory Lecture.*

In Dr. Carpenter's work will be found the best exposition we possess of all that is furnished by comparative anatomy to our knowledge of the nervous system, as well as to the more general principles of life as organization.—*Dr. Holland's Medical Notes and Reflections.*

See Dr. Carpenter's "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology"—a work which makes me proud to think he was once my pupil.—*Dr. Eliotson's Physiology.*

CARPENTER'S ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGY, New and Improved Edition—(Just Ready.)

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGY

INCLUDING PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

FOR THE USE OF THE MEDICAL STUDENT.

WITH NEARLY TWO HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS.

Second American, from the Second London Edition.

In one handsome octavo volume, of about six hundred pages.

Of his different treatises on Physiology, the present work seems to us to be best adapted to the requirements of the student, and to constitute, on this account, a good text-book for the lecturer. The author in his preface directs attention to the copiousness and beauty of the illustrations; and they who make any remarks on the American edition, may, with great propriety, repeat the encomium.—*Bulletin of Medical Science.*

To say that it is the best manual of Physiology now before the public, would not do sufficient justice to the author.—*Buffalo Med. Journal.*

In his former works it would seem that he had exhausted the subject of Physiology. In the present, he gives the essence, as it were, of the whole.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

The best and most complete exposé of modern physiology, in one volume, extant in the English language.—*St. Louis Med. Journal.*

Those who have occasion for an elementary treatise on physiology, cannot do better than to possess themselves of the manual of Dr. Carpenter.—*Medical Examiner.*

CARPENTER'S HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY,

WITH THEIR CHIEF APPLICATIONS TO

PATHOLOGY, HYGIENE, AND FORENSIC MEDICINE.

FOURTH AMERICAN EDITION, WITH EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS BY THE AUTHOR.

With Two Lithographic Plates, and 304 wood-cuts.

In one large and handsomely printed octavo volume of over seven hundred and fifty pages.

In preparing a new edition of this very popular text-book, the publishers have had it completely revised by the author, who, without materially increasing its bulk, has embodied in it all the recent investigations and discoveries in physiological science, and has rendered it in every respect on a level with the improvements of the day. Although the number of the wood- engravings has been but little increased, a considerable change will be found, many new and interesting illustrations having been introduced in place of others which were considered of minor importance, or which the advance of science had shown to be imperfect, while the plates have been altered and redrawn under the supervision of the author by a competent London artist. In passing the volume through the press in this country, the services of a professional gentleman have been secured, in order to insure the accuracy so necessary to a scientific work. Notwithstanding these improvements, the price of the volume is maintained at its former moderate rate.

In recommending this work to their classes, Professors of Physiology can rely on their being always able to procure editions brought thoroughly up with the advance of science.

DUNGLISON'S PHYSIOLOGY.
New and much Improved Edition.—(Just Issued.)

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

BY ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.,
Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, etc. etc.

SEVENTH EDITION.

Thoroughly revised and extensively modified and enlarged,
WITH NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS.

In two large and handsomely printed octavo volumes, containing nearly 1450 pages.

On no previous revision of this work has the author bestowed more care than on the present, it having been subjected to an entire scrutiny, not only as regards the important matters of which it treats, but also the language in which they are conveyed; and on no former occasion has he felt as satisfied with his endeavors to have the work on a level with the existing state of the science. Perhaps at no time in the history of physiology have observers been more numerous, energetic, and discriminating than within the last few years. Many modifications of fact and inference have consequently taken place, which it has been necessary for the author to record, and to express his views in relation thereto. On the whole subject of physiology proper, as it applies to the functions executed by the different organs, the present edition, the author flatters himself, will therefore be found to contain the views of the most distinguished physiologists of all periods.

The amount of additional matter contained in this edition may be estimated from the fact that the mere list of authors referred to in its preparation alone extends over nine large and closely printed pages. The number of illustrations has been largely increased, the present edition containing four hundred and seventy-four, while the last had but three hundred and sixty-eight; while, in addition to this, many new and superior wood-cuts have been substituted for those which were not deemed sufficiently accurate or satisfactory. The mechanical execution of the work has also been improved in every respect, and the whole is confidently presented as worthy the great and continued favor which it has so long received from the profession.

It has long since taken rank as one of the medical classics of our language. To say that it is by far the best text-book of physiology ever published in this country, is but echoing the general testimony of the profession.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

The most full and complete system of Physiology in our language.—*Western Lancet.*

The most complete and satisfactory system of Physiology in the English language.—*Amer. Med. Journal.*

The best work of the kind in the English language.—*Silliman's Journal.*

We have, on two former occasions, brought this excellent work under the notice of our readers, and we have now only to say that, instead of falling behind in the rapid march of physiological science, each edition brings it nearer to the van.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

A review of such a well-known work would be out of place at the present time. We have looked over it, and find, what we knew would be the case, that Dr. Dunglison has kept pace with the science to which he has devoted so much study, and of which he is one of the living ornaments. We recommend the work to the medical student as a valuable text-book, and to all inquirers into Natural Science, as one which will well and delightfully repay perusal.—*The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.*

KIRKES AND PAGET'S PHYSIOLOGY.—(Lately Issued.)

A MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGY, FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

BY WILLIAM SENHOUSE KIRKES, M. D.,

ASSISTED BY JAMES PAGET,

Lecturer on General Anatomy and Physiology in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In one handsome volume, royal 12mo., of 550 pages, with 118 wood-cuts.

An excellent work, and for students one of the best within reach.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

One of the best little books on Physiology which we possess.—*Braithwaite's Retrospect*

Particularly adapted to those who desire to possess a concise digest of the facts of Human Physiology.—*British and Foreign Med.-Chirurg. Review.*

One of the best treatises which can be put into the hands of the student.—*London Medical Gazette.*

We conscientiously recommend it as an admirable "Handbook of Physiology."—*London Jour. of Medicine.*

SOLLY ON THE BRAIN.

THE HUMAN BRAIN; ITS STRUCTURE, PHYSIOLOGY, AND DISEASES.

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPICAL FORM OF THE BRAIN IN THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

BY SAMUEL SOLLY, F. R. S., &c.

Senior Assistant Surgeon to the St. Thomas' Hospital, &c.

From the Second and much Enlarged London Edition. In one octavo volume, with 120 Wood-cuts.

HARRISON ON THE NERVES.—An Essay towards a correct theory of the Nervous System. In one octavo volume, 292 pages.

MATTEUCCI ON LIVING BEINGS.—Lectures on the Physical Phenomena of Living Beings. Edited by Pereira. In one neat royal 12mo. volume, extra cloth, with cuts—388 pages.

ROGET'S PHYSIOLOGY.—A Treatise on Animal and Vegetable Physiology, with over 400 illustrations on wood. In two octavo volumes, cloth.

ROGET'S OUTLINES.—Outlines of Physiology and Phrenology. In one octavo volume, cloth—516 pages.

ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN PHYSIOLOGY AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE. In one

12mo. volume, paper, price 25 cents.

TODD & BOWMAN'S PHYSIOLOGY.—Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man. With numerous handsome wood-cuts. Parts I, II, and III, in one 8vo. volume, 552 pp. Part IV will complete the work.

DUNGLISON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED EDITION.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
A TREATISE ON
SPECIAL PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.
THIRD EDITION.

BY **ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.,**

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College; Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, &c.
In two large octavo volumes, of fifteen hundred pages.

The student of medicine will find, in these two elegant volumes, a mine of facts, a gathering of precepts and advice from the world of experience, that will nerve him with courage, and faithfully direct him in his efforts to relieve the physical sufferings of the race.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Upon every topic embraced in the work the latest information will be found carefully posted up.
Medical Examiner.

It is certainly the most complete treatise of which we have any knowledge. There is scarcely a disease which the student will not find noticed.—*Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

One of the most elaborate treatises of the kind we have.—*Southern Medical and Surg. Journal.*

A New Work. Now Ready.

**DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS, AND APPENDAGES;
THEIR SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT.**

BY **W. H. WALSHE, M.D.,**

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in University College, London, &c.

In one handsome volume, large royal 12mo.

The author's design in this work has been to include within the compass of a moderate volume, all really essential facts bearing upon the symptoms, physical signs, and treatment of pulmonary and cardiac diseases. To accomplish this the first part of the work is devoted to the description of the various modes of physical diagnosis, auscultation, percussion, mensuration, &c. which are fully and clearly, but succinctly entered into, both as respects their theory and clinical phenomena. In the second part, the various diseases of the heart, lungs, and great vessels are considered in regard to symptoms, physical signs and treatment, with numerous references to cases. The eminence of the author is a guarantee to the practitioner and student that the work is one of practical utility in facilitating the diagnosis and treatment of a large, obscure and important class of diseases.

THE GREAT MEDICAL LIBRARY.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE;

COMPRISING

Treatises on the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence, &c. &c.

EDITED BY

**JOHN FORBES, M. D., F. R. S., ALEXANDER TWEEDIE, M. D., F. R. S.
AND JOHN CONNOLLY, M. D.**

Revised, with Additions,

BY **ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.**

THE WORK IS NOW COMPLETE, AND FORMS FOUR LARGE SUPER-ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES,

Containing Thirty-two Hundred and Fifty-four unusually large Pages in Double Columns, Printed on Good Paper, with a new and clear type.

THE WHOLE WELL AND STRONGLY BOUND WITH RAISED BANDS AND DOUBLE TITLES.

This work contains no less than **FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN DISTINCT TREATISES,**

By Sixty-eight distinguished Physicians.

The most complete work on Practical Medicine extant; or, at least, in our language.—*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For reference, it is above all price to every practitioner.—*Western Lancet.*

One of the most valuable medical publications of the day—as a work of reference it is invaluable.—*Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

It has been to us, both as learner and teacher, a work for ready and frequent reference, one in which modern English medicine is exhibited in the most advantageous light.—*Medical Examiner.*

We rejoice that this work is to be placed within the reach of the profession in this country, it being unquestionably one of very great value to the practitioner. This estimate of it has not been formed from a hasty examination, but after an intimate acquaintance derived from frequent consultation of it during the past nine or ten years. The editors are practitioners of established reputation, and the list of contributors embraces many of the most eminent professors and teachers of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Glasgow. It is, indeed, the great merit of this work that the principal articles have been furnished by practitioners who have not only devoted especial attention to the diseases about which they have written, but have also enjoyed opportunities for an extensive practical acquaintance with them,—and whose reputation carries the assurance of their competency justly to appreciate the opinions of others, while it stamps their own doctrines with high and just authority.—*American Medical Journal.*

MEIGS ON FEMALES, New and Improved Edition—(Just Issued.)

WOMAN; HER DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES; A SERIES OF LETTERS TO HIS CLASS.

BY C. D. MEIGS, M. D.,

Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

In one large and beautifully printed octavo volume, of nearly seven hundred large pages.

"I am happy to offer to my Class an enlarged and amended edition of my Letters on the Diseases of Women; and I avail myself of this occasion to return my heartfelt thanks to them, and to our brethren generally, for the flattering manner in which they have accepted this fruit of my labor."—PREFACE.

The value attached to this work by the profession is sufficiently proved by the rapid exhaustion of the first edition, and consequent demand for a second. In preparing this the author has availed himself of the opportunity thoroughly to revise and greatly to improve it. The work will therefore be found completely brought up to the day, and in every way worthy of the reputation which it has so immediately obtained.

Professor Meigs has enlarged and amended this great work, for such it unquestionably is, having passed the ordeal of criticism at home and abroad, but been improved thereby; for in this new edition the author has introduced real improvements, and increased the value and utility of the book immeasurably. It presents so many novel, bright and sparkling thoughts; such an exuberance of new ideas on almost every page, that we confess ourselves to have become enamored with the book and its author; and cannot withhold our congratulations from our Philadelphia confederates, that such a teacher is in their service. We regret that our limits will not allow of a more extended notice of this work, but must content ourselves with thus commending it as worthy of diligent perusal by physicians as well as students, who are seeking to be thoroughly instructed in the important practical subjects of which it treats.—*N. Y. Med. Gazette.*

It contains a vast amount of practical knowledge, by one who has accurately observed and retained the experience of many years, and who tells the result in a free, familiar, and pleasant manner.—*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*

There is an off-hand fervor, a glow and a warm-heartedness infecting the effort of Dr. Meigs, which is entirely captivating, and which absolutely hurries the reader through from beginning to end. Besides, the book teems with solid instruction, and it shows the very highest evidence of ability, viz., the clearness with which the information is presented. We know of no better test of one's understanding a subject than the evidence of the power of lucidly explaining it. The most elementary, as well as the obscurest subjects, under the pencil of Prof. Meigs, are isolated and made to stand out in such bold relief, as to produce distinct impressions upon the mind and memory of the reader.—*The Charleston Medical Journal.*

The merits of the first edition of this work were so generally appreciated, and with such a high degree of favor by the medical profession throughout the Union, that we are not surprised in seeing a second edition of it. It is a standard work on the diseases of females, and in many respects is one of the very best of its kind in the English language. Upon the appearance of the first edition, we gave the work a cordial reception, and spoke of it in the warmest terms of commendation. Time has not changed the favorable estimate we placed upon it, but has rather increased our convictions of its superlative merits. But we do not now deem it necessary to say more than to commend this work, on the diseases of women, and the remedies for them, to the attention of those practitioners who have not supplied themselves with it. The most select library would be imperfect without it.—*The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

He is a bold thinker, and possesses more originality of thought and style than almost any American writer on medical subjects. If he is not an elegant writer, there is at least a freshness—a raciness in his mode of expressing himself—that cannot fail to draw the reader after him, even to the close of his work; you cannot nod over his pages; he stimulates rather than narcotises your senses, and the reader cannot lay aside these letters when once he enters into their merits. This, the second edition, is much amended and enlarged, and affords abundant evidence of the author's talents and industry.—*N. O. Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The practical writings of Dr. Meigs are second to none.—*The N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*
The excellent practical directions contained in this volume give it great utility, which we trust will not be lost upon our older colleagues; with some condensation, indeed, we should think it well adapted for translation into German.—*Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Medicin.*

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION—(Just Issued.)

A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF FEMALES, AND ON THE SPECIAL HYGIENE OF THEIR SEX, BY COLOMBAT DE L'ISERE, M. D.

TRANSLATED, WITH MANY NOTES AND ADDITIONS, BY C. D. MEIGS, M. D.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED.

In one large volume, octavo, of seven hundred and twenty pages, with numerous wood-cuts.
We are satisfied it is destined to take the front rank in this department of medical science. It is in fact a complete exposition of the opinions and practical methods of all the celebrated practitioners of ancient and modern times.—*New York Journ. of Medicine.*

ASHWELL ON THE DISEASES OF FEMALES.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES DERIVED FROM HOSPITAL AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.
BY SAMUEL ASHWELL, M. D. WITH ADDITIONS BY PAUL BECK GODDARD, M. D.

Second American edition. In one octavo volume, of 520 pages.

One of the very best works ever issued from the press on the Diseases of Females.—*Western Lancet.*

ON THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF ABORTION AND STERILITY. By James Whitehead, M. D., &c. In one volume octavo, of about three hundred and seventy-five pages.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION—(Lately Issued.)

THE DISEASES OF FEMALES. INCLUDING THOSE OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDREN.

BY FLEETWOOD CHURCHILL, M. D., M. R. I. A.,
Author of "Theory and Practice of Midwifery," "Diseases of Females," &c.

A New American Edition (The Fifth), Revised by the Author.

WITH THE NOTES OF ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.

In one large and handsome octavo volume of 632 pages, with wood-cuts.

To indulge in panegyric, when announcing the fifth edition of any acknowledged medical authority, were to attempt to "gild refined gold." The work announced above, has too long been honored with the term "classical" to leave any doubt as to its true worth, and we content ourselves with remarking, that the author has carefully retained the notes of Dr. Huston, who edited the former American edition, thus really enhancing the value of the work, and paying a well merited compliment. All who wish to be "posted up" on a that relates to the diseases peculiar to the wife, the mother, or the maid, will hasten to secure a copy of this most admirable treatise.—*The Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal.*

We know of no author who deserves that approbation, on "the diseases of females," to the same extent that Dr. Churchill does. His, indeed, is the only thorough treatise we know of on the subject, and it may be commended to practitioners and students as a masterpiece in its particular department. The former editions of this work have been commended strongly in this journal, and they have won their way to an extended, and a well deserved popularity. This fifth edition, before us, is well calculated to maintain Dr. Churchill's high reputation. It was revised and enlarged by the author, for his American publishers, and it seems to us, that there is scarcely any species of desirable information on its subjects, that may not be found in this work.—*The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

We are gratified to announce a new and revised edition of Dr. Churchill's valuable work on the diseases of females. We have ever regarded it as one of the very best works on the subjects embraced within its scope, in the English language; and the present edition, enlarged and revised by the author, renders it still more entitled to the confidence of the profession. The valuable notes of Prof. Huston have been retained, and contribute, in no small degree, to enhance the value of the work. It is a source of congratulation that the publishers have permitted the author to be, in this instance, his own editor, thus securing all the revisions which an author alone is capable of making.—*The Western Lancet.*

As a comprehensive manual for students, or a work of reference for practitioners, we only speak with common justice when we say that it surpasses any other that has ever issued on the same subject from the British press.—*The Dublin Quarterly Journal.*

Churchill's Monographs on Females.—(Just Issued.)

ESSAYS ON THE PUERPERAL FEVER, AND OTHER DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

SELECTED FROM THE WRITINGS OF BRITISH AUTHORS PREVIOUS TO THE CLOSE OF
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Edited by FLEETWOOD CHURCHILL, M. D., M. R. I. A.,
Author of "Treatise on the Diseases of Females," &c.

In one neat octavo volume, of about four hundred and fifty pages.

To these papers Dr. Churchill has appended notes, embodying whatever information has been laid before the profession since their authors' time. He has also prefixed to the essays on puerperal fever, which occupy the larger portion of the volume, an interesting historical sketch of the principal epidemics of that disease. The whole forms a very valuable collection of papers by professional writers of eminence, on some of the most important accidents to which the puerperal female is liable.—*American Journal of Medical Science.*

MUCH ENLARGED AND IMPROVED EDITION—(Just Issued.)

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS AND ITS APPENDAGES, And on Ulceration and Induration of the Neck of the Uterus.

BY HENRY BENNETT, M. D.,
Obstetric Physician to the Western Dispensary.

Second Edition, much enlarged.

In one neat octavo volume of 350 pages, with wood-cuts.

This edition is so enlarged as to constitute a new work. It embraces the study of inflammation in all the uterine organs, and its influence in the production of displacements and of the reputed functional diseases of the uterus.

Few works issue from the medical press which are at once original and sound in doctrine; but such we feel assured, is the admirable treatise now before us. The important practical precepts which the author inculcates are all rigidly deduced from facts. . . . Every page of the book is good, and eminently practical. So far as we know and believe, it is the best work on the subject on which it treats.—*Monthly Journal of Medical Science.*

A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF FEMALES.

BY W. P. DEWEES, M. D.

NINTH EDITION.

In one volume, octavo. 533 pages, with plates.

MEIGS ON CHILDREN—Just Issued.

—

**OBSERVATIONS ON
CERTAIN OF THE DISEASES OF YOUNG CHILDREN.**

BY CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.,

Professor of Midwifery and of the Diseases of Women and Children in the Jefferson
Medical College of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

In one handsome octavo volume of 314 pages.

While this work is not presented to the profession as a systematic and complete treatise on Infantile disorders, the importance of the subjects treated of, and the interest attaching to the views and opinions of the distinguished author must command for it the attention of all who are called upon to treat this interesting class of diseases.

It puts forth no claims as a systematic work, but contains an amount of valuable and useful matter, scarcely to be found in the same space in our home literature. It can not but prove an acceptable offering to the profession at large.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

The work before us is undoubtedly a valuable addition to the fund of information which has already been treasured up on the subjects in question. It is practical, and therefore eminently adapted to the general practitioner. Dr. Meigs' works have the same fascination which belongs to himself.—*Medical Examiner.*

This is a most excellent work on the obscure diseases of childhood, and will afford the practitioner and student of medicine much aid in their diagnosis and treatment.—*The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

We take much pleasure in recommending this excellent little work to the attention of medical practitioners. It deserves their attention, and after they commence its perusal, they will not willingly abandon it, until they have mastered its contents. We read the work while suffering from a carbuncle, and its fascinating pages often beguiled us into forgetfulness of agonizing pain. May it teach others to relieve the afflictions of the young.—*The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

All of which topics are treated with Dr. Meigs' acknowledged ability and original diction. The work is neither a systematic nor a complete treatise upon the diseases of children, but a fragment which may be consulted with much advantage.—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal.*

NEW WORK BY DR. CHURCHILL.

—

**ON THE
DISEASES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN.**

BY FLEETWOOD CHURCHILL, M. D., M. R. I. A.,

Author of "Theory and Practice of Midwifery," "Diseases of Females," &c.

In one large and handsome octavo volume of over 600 pages.

From Dr. Churchill's known ability and industry, we were led to form high expectations of this work; nor were we deceived. Its learned author seems to have set no bounds to his researches in collecting information which, with his usual systematic address, he has disposed of in the most clear and concise manner, so as to lay before the reader every opinion of importance bearing upon the subject under consideration.

We regard this volume as possessing more claims to completeness than any other of the kind with which we are acquainted. Most cordially and earnestly, therefore, do we commend it to our professional brethren, and we feel assured that the stamp of their approbation will in due time be impressed upon it.

After an attentive perusal of its contents, we hesitate not to say, that it is one of the most comprehensive ever written upon the diseases of children, and that, for copiousness of reference, extent of research, and perspicuity of detail, it is scarcely to be equalled, and not to be excelled in any language.—*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*

The present volume will sustain the reputation acquired by the author from his previous works. The reader will find in it full and judicious directions for the management of infants at birth, and a compendious, but clear, account of the diseases to which children are liable, and the most successful mode of treating them. We must not close this notice without calling attention to the author's style, which is perspicuous and polished to a degree, we regret to say, not generally characteristic of medical works. We recommend the work of Dr. Churchill most cordially, both to students and practitioners, as a valuable and reliable guide in the treatment of the diseases of children.—*Am. Journ. of the Med. Sciences.*

After this meagre, and we know, very imperfect notice, of Dr. Churchill's work, we shall conclude by saying, that it is one that cannot fail from its copiousness, extensive research, and general accuracy, to exert still higher the reputation of the author in this country. The American reader will be particularly pleased to find that Dr. Churchill has done full justice throughout his work, to the various American authors on this subject. The names of Dewees, Eberle, Condie, and Stewart, occur on nearly every page, and these authors are constantly referred to by the author in terms of the highest praise, and with the most liberal courtesy.—*The Medical Examiner.*

We know of no work on this department of Practical Medicine which presents so candid and unprejudiced a statement or posting up of our actual knowledge as this.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

Its claims to merit, both as a scientific and practical work, are of the highest order. Whilst we would not elevate it above every other treatise on the same subject, we certainly believe that very few are equal to it, and none superior.—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journal.*

New and Improved Edition—(Lately Issued.)

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

BY D. FRANCIS CONDIE, M. D.,
Fellow of the College of Physicians, &c. &c.

Third edition, revised and augmented. In one large volume, 8vo., of over 700 pages.

In the preparation of a third edition of the present treatise, every portion of it has been subjected to a careful revision. A new chapter has been added on Epidemic Meningitis, a disease which, although not confined to children, occurs far more frequently in them, than in adults. In the other chapters of the work, all the more important facts that have been developed since the appearance of the last edition, in reference to the nature, diagnosis, and treatment of the several diseases of which they treat, have been incorporated. The great object of the author has been to present, in each succeeding edition, as full and connected a view as possible of the actual state of the pathology and therapeutics of those affections which most usually occur between birth and puberty.

To the present edition there is appended a list of the several works and essays quoted or referred to in the body of the work, or which have been consulted in its preparation or revision.

Every important fact that has been verified or developed since the publication of the previous edition, either in relation to the nature, diagnosis, or treatment of the diseases of children, have been arranged and incorporated into the body of the work; thus posing up to date, to use a counting-house phrase, all the valuable facts and useful information on the subject. To the American practitioner, Dr. Condie's remarks on the diseases of children will be invaluable, and we accordingly advise those who have failed to read this work to procure a copy, and make themselves familiar with its sound principles.—*The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*.

We feel persuaded that the American Medical profession will soon regard it, not only as a very good, but as the VERY BEST "Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children."—*American Medical Journal*.

We pronounced the first edition to be the best work on the Diseases of Children in the English language, and, notwithstanding all that has been published, we still regard it in that light.—*Medical Examiner*.

From Professor Wm. P. Johnston, Washington, D. C.

I make use of it as a text-book, and place it invariably in the hands of my private pupils.

From Professor D. Humphreys Storer, of Boston.

I consider it to be the best work on the Diseases of Children we have access to, and as such recommend it to all who ever refer to the subject.

From Professor M. M. Pallen, of St. Louis.

I consider it the best treatise on the Diseases of Children that we possess, and as such have been in the habit of recommending it to my classes.

Dr. Condie's scholarship, acumen, industry, and practical sense are manifested in this, as in all his numerous contributions to science.—*Dr. Holmes's Report to the American Medical Association*.

Taken as a whole, in our judgment, Dr. Condie's Treatise is the one from the perusal of which the practitioner in this country will rise with the greatest satisfaction.—*Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*.

One of the best works upon the Diseases of Children in the English language.—*Western Lancet*.

We feel assured from actual experience that no physician's library can be complete without a copy of this work.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine*.

Perhaps the most full and complete work now before the profession of the United States; indeed, we may say in the English language. It is vastly superior to most of its predecessors.—*Pennsylvania Med Journal*.

A veritable pediatric encyclopedia, and an honor to American medical literature.—*Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal*.

WEST ON DISEASES OF CHILDREN—(Now Complete.)

LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

BY CHARLES WEST, M. D.,
Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Children, &c. &c.

In one volume, octavo.

Every portion of these lectures is marked by a general accuracy of description, and by the soundness of the views set forth in relation to the pathology and therapeutics of the several maladies treated of. The lectures on the diseases of the respiratory apparatus, about one-third of the whole number, are particularly excellent, forming one of the fullest and most able accounts of these affections, as they present themselves during infancy and childhood, in the English language. The history of the several forms of phthisis during these periods of existence, with their management, will be read by all with deep interest.—*The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

The Lectures of Dr. West, originally published in the London Medical Gazette, form a most valuable addition to this branch of practical medicine. For many years physician to the Children's Infirmary, his opportunities for observing their diseases have been most extensive, no less than 14,000 children having been brought under his notice during the past nine years. These have evidently been studied with great care, and the result has been the production of the very best work in our language, so far as it goes, on the diseases of this class of our patients. The symptomatology and pathology of their diseases are especially exhibited most clearly; and we are convinced that no one can read with care these lectures without deriving from them instruction of the most important kind.—*Charleston Med. Journal*.

A TREATISE
ON THE PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

BY W. P. DEWEES, M. D.

Ninth edition. In one volume, octavo. 548 pages.

A NEW WORK—(Lately Issued.)

OBSTETRICS: THE SCIENCE AND THE ART.

BY CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.,

Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Jefferson Medical College,
Philadelphia, &c. &c.

With One Hundred and Twenty Illustrations.

In one beautifully printed octavo volume, of six hundred and eighty large pages.

As an elementary treatise—concise, but, withal, clear and comprehensive—we know of no one better adapted for the use of the student; while the young practitioner will find in it a body of sound doctrine, and a series of excellent practical directions, adapted to all the conditions of the various forms of labor and their results, which he will be induced, we are persuaded, again and again to consult, and always with profit.

It has seldom been our lot to peruse a work upon the subject, from which we have received greater satisfaction, and which we believe to be better calculated to communicate to the student correct and definite views upon the several topics embraced within the scope of its teachings.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*

We are acquainted with no work on midwifery of greater practical value.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Worthy the reputation of its distinguished author.—*Medical Examiner.*

We most sincerely recommend it, both to the student and practitioner, as a more complete and valuable work on the Science and Art of Midwifery, than any of the numerous reprints and American editions of European works on the same subject.—*N. Y. Annalist.*

We have, therefore, great satisfaction in bringing under our reader's notice the matured views of the highest American authority in the department to which he has devoted his life and talents.—*London Medical Gazette.*

An author of established merit, a professor of Midwifery, and a practitioner of high reputation and immense experience—we may assuredly regard his work now before us as representing the most advanced state of obstetric science in America up to the time at which he writes. We consider Dr. Meigs' book as a valuable acquisition to obstetric literature, and one that will very much assist the practitioner under many circumstances of doubt and perplexity.—*The Dublin Quarterly Journal.*

These various heads are subdivided so well, so lucidly explained, that a good memory is all that is necessary in order to put the reader in possession of a thorough knowledge of this important subject. Dr. Meigs has conferred a great benefit on the profession in publishing this excellent work.—*St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal.*

No reader will lay the volume down without admiration for the learning and talents of the author. An abler volume, on the whole, we do not hope soon to see.—*Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

A safe and efficient guide to the delicate and oftentimes difficult duties which devolve upon the obstetrician.—*Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal.*

One of the very best treatises on this subject, and worthy of being placed in the library of every American physician.—*Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal.*

He has an earnest way with him when speaking of the most elementary subjects which fixes the attention and adds much value to the work as a text-book for students.—*British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

TYLER SMITH ON PARTURITION—(Lately Issued.)

ON PARTURITION, AND THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS.

BY W. TYLER SMITH, M. D.,

Lecturer on Obstetrics in the Hunterian School of Medicine, &c. &c.

In one large duodecimo volume, of 400 pages.

The work will recommend itself by its intrinsic merit to every member of the profession.—*Lancet.*

We can imagine the pleasure with which William Hunter or Deaman would have welcomed the present work; certainly the most valuable contribution to obstetrics that has been made since their own day. For ourselves, we consider its appearance as the dawn of a new era in this department of medicine. We do most cordially recommend the work as one absolutely necessary to be studied by every accoucheur. It will, we may add, prove equally interesting and instructive to the student, the general practitioner, and pure obstetrician. It was a bold undertaking to reclaim parturition for Reflex Physiology, and it has been well performed.—*London Journal of Medicine.*

LEE'S CLINICAL MIDWIFERY—(Lately Issued.)

CLINICAL MIDWIFERY,

COMPRISING THE HISTORIES OF FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE CASES OF DIFFICULT, PRETERNATURAL, AND COMPLICATED LABOR, WITH COMMENTARIES.

BY ROBERT LEE, M. D., F. R. S., &c.

From the 2d London Edition.

In one royal 12mo. volume, extra cloth, of 238 pages.

More instructive to the juvenile practitioner than a score of systematic works.—*Lancet.*

An invaluable record for the practitioner.—*N. Y. Annalist.*

▲ storehouse of valuable facts and precedents.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*

CHURCHILL'S MIDWIFERY, BY CONDIE, NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION—(Now Ready.)

ON THE
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY.

BY FLEETWOOD CHURCHILL, M. D., &c.

A NEW AMERICAN FROM THE LAST AND IMPROVED ENGLISH EDITION.

EDITED, WITH NOTES AND ADDITIONS,

BY D. FRANCIS CONDIE, M. D.,

Author of a "Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children," &c.

WITH ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In one very handsome octavo volume.

In the preparation of the last English edition, from which this is printed, the author has spared no pains, with the desire of bringing it thoroughly up to the present state of obstetric science. The labors of the editor have thus been light, but he has endeavored to supply whatever he has thought necessary to the work, either as respects obstetrical practice in this country, or its progress in Europe since the appearance of Dr. Churchill's last edition. Most of the notes of the former editor, Dr. Huston, have been retained by him, where they have not been embodied by the author in his text. The present edition of the favorite text-book is therefore presented to the profession in the full confidence of its meriting a continuance of the great reputation which it has acquired as a work equally well fitted for the student and practitioner.

To bestow praise on a book that has received such marked approbation would be superfluous. We need only say, therefore, that if the first edition was thought worthy of a favorable reception by the medical public, we can confidently affirm that this will be found much more so. The lecturer, the practitioner, and the student, may all have recourse to its pages, and derive from their perusal much interest and instruction in everything relating to theoretical and practical midwifery.—*Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.*

A work of very great merit, and such as we can confidently recommend to the study of every obstetric practitioner.—*London Medical Gazette.*

This is certainly the most perfect system extant. It is the best adapted for the purposes of a text-book, and that which he whose necessities confine him to one book, should select in preference to all others.—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The most popular work on Midwifery ever issued from the American press—*Charleston Medical Journal.* Certainly, in our opinion, the very best work on the subject which exists.—*N. Y. Annalist.*

We were reduced to the necessity of having but one work on Midwifery, and permitted to choose, we would unhesitatingly take Churchill.—*Western Medical and Surgical Journal.*

It is impossible to conceive a more useful and elegant Manual than Dr. Churchill's Practice of Midwifery.—*Provincial Medical Journal.*

No work holds a higher position, or is more deserving of being placed in the hands of the tyro, the advanced student, or the practitioner.—*Medical Examiner.*

NEW EDITION OF RAMSBOTHAM ON PARTURITION—(Now Ready, 1851.)

**THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF
OBSTETRIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY,**

In reference to the Process of Parturition.

BY FRANCIS H. RAMSBOTHAM, M. D.,

Physician to the Royal Maternity Charity, &c. &c.

SIXTH AMERICAN FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION.

Illustrated with One Hundred and Forty-eight Figures on Fifty-five Lithographic Plates.

In one large and handsomely printed volume, imperial octavo, with 520 pages.

In this edition the plates have all been redrawn, and the text carefully read and corrected. It is therefore presented as in every way worthy the favor with which it has so long been received.

From Professor Hodge, of the University of Pennsylvania.

To the American public, it is most valuable, from its intrinsic undoubted excellence, and as being the best authorized exponent of British Midwifery. Its circulation will, I trust, be extensive throughout our country.

We recommend the student, who desires to master this difficult subject with the least possible trouble, to possess himself at once of a copy of this work.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*

It stands at the head of the long list of excellent obstetric works published in the last few years in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. We consider this book indispensable to the library of every physician engaged in the practice of Midwifery.—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal.*

When the whole profession is thus unanimous in placing such a work in the very first rank as regards the extent and correctness of all the details of the theory and practice of so important a branch of learning, our commendation or condemnation would be of little consequence; but, regarding it as the most useful of all works of the kind, we think it but an act of justice to urge its claims upon the profession.—*N. O. Med. Journal.*

DEWEES'S MIDWIFERY.

A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF MIDWIFERY.

ILLUSTRATED BY OCCASIONAL CASES AND MANY ENGRAVINGS.

BY WILLIAM P. DEWEES, M. D.

Tenth Edition, with the Author's last Improvements and Corrections. In one octavo volume, of 600 pages.

PEREIRA'S MATERIA MEDICA.

NEW EDITION, GREATLY IMPROVED AND ENLARGED—(Nearly Ready.)

**THE ELEMENTS
OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.**
COMPREHENDING THE NATURAL HISTORY, PREPARATION, PROPERTIES, COMPOSITION,
EFFECTS, AND USES OF MEDICINES.

BY JONATHAN PEREIRA, M. D., F. R. S. AND L. S.

Third American from the Third and Enlarged London Edition.

WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

EDITED BY JOSEPH CARSON, M. D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania.

In two very large volumes, on small type, with about four hundred illustrations.

The third London edition of this great work has been thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged by the author, who has spared no pains to render it complete in every part, by the addition of a very large amount of matter and the introduction of many new illustrations. The present American edition, however, in addition to this, will not only enjoy the advantages of a careful and accurate superintendence by the editor, but will also embody the additions suggested by a further revision by the author, expressly for this country, embracing the most recent discoveries, and the results of several pharmacopœias which have appeared since the publication of part of the London edition. The notes of the American editor will be prepared with reference to the new edition of the United States Pharmacopœia, and will contain such matter generally as may be required to adapt it fully to the wants of the American student and practitioner, as well as such recent investigations and discoveries as may have escaped the attention of the author. The profession may therefore rely on being able to procure a work which will not only maintain but increase its right to the appellation of

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

We shall only remark that every article bears witness to the industry and indefatigable research of the author. Instead of being merely the elements of materia medica, it constitutes a complete encyclopædia of this important subject. The student of physiology, pathology, chemistry, botany, and natural history, will find herein the most recent facts and discoveries in his favorite branch of study, and the medical practitioner will have in this work a safe guide for the administration and employment of medicines.—*London Medical Gazette.*

The present edition (the third) is very much enlarged and improved, and includes the latest discoveries and views respecting medicines and their properties. We believe that this work has no equal in value as a book of reference, or of general information on materia medica.—*The Lancet.*

ROYLE'S MATERIA MEDICA.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS;

INCLUDING THE

Preparations of the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and of the United States.

WITH MANY NEW MEDICINES.

BY J. FORBES ROYLE, M. D., F. R. S.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, King's College, London, &c. &c.

EDITED BY JOSEPH CARSON, M. D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania.

WITH NINETY-EIGHT ILLUSTRATIONS.

In one large octavo volume, of about seven hundred pages.

Being one of the most beautiful Medical works published in this country.

This work is, indeed, a most valuable one, and will fill up an important vacancy that existed between Dr. Pereira's most learned and complete system of Materia Medica, and the class of productions on the other extreme, which are necessarily imperfect from their small extent.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

POCKET DISPENSATORY AND FORMULARY.

A DISPENSATORY AND THERAPEUTICAL REMEMBRANCER. Comprising the entire lists of Materia Medica, with every Practical Formula contained in the three British Pharmacopœias. With relative Tables subjoined, illustrating by upwards of six hundred and sixty examples, the Extemporaneous Forms and Combinations suitable for the different Medicines. By JOHN MAYNE, M. D., L. R. C. S., EDIN., &c. &c. Edited, with the addition of the formulae of the United States Pharmacopœia, by R. EGLESELD GRIFFITH, M. D. In one 12mo. volume, of over three hundred large pages.

The neat typography, convenient size, and low price of this volume, recommend it especially to physicians, apothecaries, and students in want of a pocket manual.

THE THREE KINDS OF COD-LIVER OIL,

Comparatively considered, with their Chemical and Therapeutic Properties, by L. J. DE JONGH, M. D. Translated, with an Appendix and Cases, by EDWARD CAREY, M. D. To which is added an article on the subject from "Dunglison on New Remedies." In one small 12mo. volume, extra cloth.

NEW UNIVERSAL FORMULARY.—(Just Issued.)

A UNIVERSAL FORMULARYCONTAINING THE
METHODS OF PREPARING AND ADMINISTERING
OFFICINAL AND OTHER MEDICINES.

THE WHOLE ADAPTED TO PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACEUTISTS

BY R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M. D.,

Author of "American Medical Botany," &c.

In one large octavo volume of 568 pages, double columns.

In this work will be found not only a very complete collection of formulas and pharmaceutical processes, collected with great care from the best modern authorities of all countries, but also vast amount of important information on all collateral subjects. To insure the accuracy so necessary to a work of this nature, the sheets have been carefully revised by Dr. Robert Bridges, while Mr. William Procter, Jr., has contributed numerous valuable formulæ, and useful suggestions.

The want of a work like the present has long been felt in this country, where the physician or apothecary have hitherto had access to no complete collection of formulas, gathered from the pharmacopœias and therapeutists of all nations. Not only has this desideratum been thoroughly accomplished in this volume, but it will also be found to contain a very large number of recipes of empirical preparations, valuable to the apothecary and manufacturing chemist, the greater part of which have hitherto not been accessible in this country. It is farther enriched with accurate tables of the weights and measures of Europe; a vocabulary of the abbreviations and Latin terms used in Pharmacy; rules for the administration of medicines; directions for officinal preparations; remarks on poisons and their antidotes; with various tables of much practical utility. To facilitate reference to the whole, extended indices have been added, giving to the work the advantage of both alphabetical and systematic arrangement.

To show the variety and importance of the subjects treated of, the publishers subjoin a very condensed

SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS, IN ADDITION TO THE FORMULARY PROPER WHICH EXTENDS TO BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR HUNDRED LARGE DOUBLE COLUMNED PAGES.

PREFACE.

INTRODUCTION.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Weights of the United States and Great Britain.—Foreign Weights.—Measures.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

TEMPERATURES FOR CERTAIN PHARMACEUTICAL OPERATIONS.

HYDROMETRICAL EQUIVALENTS.

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF SOME OF THE PREPARATIONS OF THE PHARMACOPŒIAS.

RELATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT THERMOMETRICAL SCALES.

EXPLANATION OF PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FORMULÆ.

VOCABULARY OF WORDS EMPLOYED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK ROOM.

Ventilation of the Sick room.—Temperature of the Sick room.—Cleanliness in the Sick room.—Quiet in the Sick room.—Examination and Preservation of the Excretions.—Administration of Medicine.—Furniture of a Sick room.—Proper use of Utensils for Evacuations.

DOSES OF MEDICINES.

Age.—Sex.—Temperament.—Idiosyncrasy.—Habit.—State of the System.—Time of day.—Intervals between Doses.

RULES FOR ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES.

Acids.—Antacids.—Antilithics and Lithontriptics.—Antispasmodics.—Anthelmintics.—Cathartics.—Emetics.—Suppositories.—Demulcents or Emollients.—Diaphoretics.—Diluents.—Diuretics.—Emetics.—Emmenagogues.—Epispastics.—Erythrics.—Escharotics.—Expectorants.—Narcotics.—Refrigerants.—Sedatives.—Sialagogues.—Stimulants.—Tonics.

MANAGEMENT OF CONVALESCENCE AND RELAPSES.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS NOT INCLUDED

AMONG THE PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

LIST OF INCOMPATIBLES.

POSOLOGICAL TABLES OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEDICINES.

TABLE OF PHARMACEUTICAL NAMES WHICH DIFFER IN THE U. STATE AND BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIAS.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS AND DIRECTIONS.

INTERNAL REMEDIES.

Powders.—Pills and Boluses.—Extracts.—Corfections. Conserves, Electuaries.—Paps.—Syrups.—Mellites or Honeya.—Infusions.—Decoctions.—Tinctures.—Wines.—Vinegars.—Mixtures.—Medicated Waters.—Distilled, Essential, or Volatile Oils.—Fixed Oils and Fats.—Alkaloids.—Spirits.—Troches or Lozenges.—Inhalations.

EXTERNAL REMEDIES.

Baths.—Cold Bath.—Cool Bath.—Temperate Bath.—Tepid Bath.—Warm Bath.—Hot Bath.—Shower Bath.—Local Baths.—Vapor Bath.—Warm A. Bath.—Douche.—Medicated Baths.—Affusion.—Sponging.—Fomentations.—Cataplasms or Poultices.—Lotions, Liniments, Embrocations.—Vesicatories, or Blisters.—Issues.—Setons.—Ointments.—Cerates.—Plasters.—Fumigations.

BLOOD-LETTING.

General Blood-Letting.—Venesection.—Arteriotomy.—Topical Blood-Letting.—Cupping.—Leeching.—Scarifications.

POISONS.

INDEX OF DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES
INDEX OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND BOTANICAL NAMES

GENERAL INDEX.

From the condensed summary of the contents thus given it will be seen that the completeness of this work renders it of much practical value to all concerned in the prescribing or dispensing of medicines.

GRIFFITH'S MEDICAL FORMULARY—(Continued.)

From a vast number of commendatory notices, the publishers select a few.

A valuable acquisition to the medical practitioner, and a useful book of reference to the apothecary on numerous occasions.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

Dr. Griffith's Formulary is worthy of recommendation, not only on account of the care which has been bestowed on it by its estimable author, but for its general accuracy, and the richness of its details.—*Medical Examiner.*

Most cordially we recommend this Universal Formulary, not forgetting its adaptation to druggists and apothecaries, who would find themselves vastly improved by a familiar acquaintance with this every-day book of medicine.—*The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Pre-eminent among the best and most useful compilations of the present day will be found the work before us, which can have been produced only at a very great cost of thought and labor. A short description will suffice to show that we do not put too high an estimate on this work. We are not cognizant of the existence of a parallel work. Its value will be apparent to our readers from the sketch of its contents above given.

We strongly recommend it to all who are engaged either in practical medicine, or more exclusively with its literature.—*London Medical Gazette.*

A very useful work, and a most complete compendium on the subject of materia medica. We know of no work in our language, or any other, so comprehensive in all its details.—*London Lancet.*

The vast collection of formulæ which is offered by the compiler of this volume, contains a large number which will be new to English practitioners, some of them from the novelty of their ingredients, and others from the unaccustomed mode in which they are combined; and we doubt not that several of these might be advantageously brought into use. The authority for every formula is given, and the list includes a very numerous assemblage of Continental, as well as of British and American writers of repute. It is, therefore, a work to which every practitioner may advantageously resort for hints to increase his stock of remedies and of forms of prescription.

The other indices facilitate reference to every article in the "Formulary;" and they appear to have been drawn up with the same care as that which the author has evidently bestowed on every part of the work.—*The British and Foreign Medical Chirurgical Review.*

The work before us is all that it professes to be, viz.: "a compendious collection of formulæ and pharmaceutical processes." It is such a work as was much needed, and should be in the hands of every practitioner who is in the habit of compounding medicines.—*Transylvania Medical Journal.*

This seems to be a very comprehensive work, so far as the range of its articles and combinations is concerned, with a commendable degree of brevity and condensation in their explanation.

It cannot fail to be a useful and convenient book of reference to the two classes of persons to whom it particularly commends itself in the title-page.—*The N. W. Medical and Surgical Journal.*

It contains so much information that we very cheerfully recommend it to the profession.—*Charleston Med. Journal.*

To the more advanced practitioner, it affords occasional assistance in reminding him of combinations which have stood the test of time, and in which experience has shown some superiority of the associated means over their simple and unconnected application. The pharmacist will also find advantages in its possession, in the positions in which he is frequently placed, either in the demands of his occupation for judicious formulæ, or prescription of particular combinations under unusual or unfamiliar conventional names, in the extraction of various active principles, of vegetable origin, and in the production of those chemical compounds which, by choice or necessity, he may deem advisable to prepare for himself.

The sources from which the formulæ have been derived are appended to each formula, and are very numerous, embracing names of high reputation in medical and pharmaceutical science, the former giving authority for the rational constitution of the formulæ and their applicability to particular states or stages of disease, and the latter the eligibility of the processes and pharmaceutical preparations which they have recommended.—*The American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*

Well adapted to supply the actual wants of a numerous and varied class of persons.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

CHRISTISON & GRIFFITH'S DISPENSATORY.—(A New Work.)

A DISPENSATORY,

OR, COMMENTARY ON THE PHARMACOPŒIAS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES: COMPRISING THE NATURAL HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, ACTIONS, USES, AND DOSES OF THE ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

BY ROBERT CHRISTISON, M. D., V. P. R. S. E.,

President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, etc.

Second Edition, Revised and Improved,

WITH A SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING THE MOST IMPORTANT NEW REMEDIES.

WITH COPIOUS ADDITIONS,

AND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN LARGE WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

BY R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M. D.,

Author of "A Medical Botany," etc.

In one very large and handsome octavo volume, of over one thousand closely printed pages,

With numerous Wood-cuts.

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED ON FINE WHITE PAPER.

Presenting an immense quantity of matter at an unusually low price.

It is enough to say that it appears to us as perfect as a Dispensatory, in the present state of pharmaceutical science, could be made.—*The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

DUNGLISON'S THERAPEUTICS.
NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION.—(Just Issued.)

GENERAL THERAPEUTICS AND MATERIA MEDICA;

ADAPTED FOR A MEDICAL TEXT-BOOK,

BY ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.,

Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c., in Jefferson Medical College; Late Professor of *Materia Medica*, &c. in the Universities of Maryland and Virginia, and in Jefferson Medical College.

FOURTH EDITION, MUCH IMPROVED.

With One Hundred and Eighty-two Illustrations.

In two large and handsomely printed octavo volumes.

The present edition of this standard work has been subjected to a thorough revision both as regards style and matter, and has thus been rendered a more complete exponent than heretofore of the existing state of knowledge on the important subjects of which it treats. The favor with which the former editions have everywhere been received seemed to demand that the present should be rendered still more worthy of the patronage of the profession, and of the medical student in particular, for whose use more especially it is proposed; while the number of impressions through which it has passed has enabled the author so to improve it as to enable him to present it with some degree of confidence as well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. In the present edition, the remedial agents of recent introduction have been inserted in their appropriate places; the number of illustrations has been greatly increased, and a copious index of diseases and remedies has been appended, improvements which can scarcely fail to add to the value of the work to the therapeutical inquirer.

The publishers, therefore, confidently present the work as it now stands to the notice of the practitioner as a trustworthy book of reference, and to the student, for whom it was more especially prepared, as a full and reliable text-book on General Therapeutics and *Materia Medica*.

Notwithstanding the increase in size and number of illustrations, and the improvements in the mechanical execution of the work, its price has not been increased.

In this work of Dr. Dunglison, we recognize the same untiring industry in the collection and embodying of facts on the several subjects of which he treats, that has heretofore distinguished him, and we cheerfully point to these volumes, as two of the most interesting that we know of. In noticing the additions to this, the fourth edition, there is very little in the periodical or annual literature of the profession, published in the interval which has elapsed since the issue of the first, that has escaped the careful search of the author. As a book for reference, it is invaluable.—*Charleston Med. Journal and Review.*

It may be said to be the work now upon the subjects upon which it treats.—*Western Lancet.*

As a text book for students, for whom it is particularly designed, we know of none superior to it.—*St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal.*

It purports to be a new edition, but it is rather a new book, so greatly has it been improved both in the amount and quality of the matter which it contains.—*N. O. Medical and Surgical Journal.*

We bespeak for this edition from the profession an increase of patronage over any of its former ones, on account of its increased merit.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

We consider this work unequalled.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED EDITION—Brought up to 1851.—(Now Ready.)

NEW REMEDIES,
WITH FORMULÆ FOR THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

BY ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, ETC. IN THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Sixth Edition, with extensive Additions.

In one very large octavo volume, of over seven hundred and fifty pages.

The fact that this work has rapidly passed to a SIXTH EDITION is sufficient proof that it has supplied a desideratum to the profession in presenting them with a clear and succinct account of all new and important additions to the *materia medica*, and novel applications of old remedial agents. In the preparation of the present edition, the author has striven to render the volume worthy of a continuance of the favor with which it has been received, as is sufficiently shown by the increase of about one hundred parts in the size of the work. The necessity of such large additions arises from the fact that the last few years have been rich in valuable gifts to Therapeutics; and amongst these, ether, chloroform, and other so-called anesthetics, are worthy of special attention. They have been introduced since the appearance of the last edition of the "New Remedies." Other articles have been proposed for the first time, and the experience of observers has added numerous interesting facts to our knowledge of the virtues of remedial agents previously employed.

The therapeutical agents now first admitted into this work, some of which have been newly introduced into pharmacology, and the old agents brought prominently forward with novel applications, and which may consequently be regarded as *New Remedies*, are the following:—*Adansonia digitata*, Benzoin of Ammoniac, Valerianate of Bismuth, Sulphate of Cadmium, Chloroform, Collodion, *Cantharidal Collodion*, *Cotyledon Umbellatus*, Sulphuric Ether, Strong Chloric Ether, Compound Ether, *Utra Brasiliensis*, *Iberis Amara*, Iodine Acid, Iodide of Chloride of Mercury, Powdered Iron, Citrate of Magnesia Oxide of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Magnesia, Sulphate of Iron and Alumina, Tannate of Iron, Valerianate of Iron, Nitrate of Lead, Lemon Juice, Citrate of Magnesia, Salts of Manganese, Oleum Cadmium, Arsenite of Quinia, Hydriodate of Iron and Quinia, *Sanicula Maritandica*, and *Sumbul*.

MOHR, REDWOOD, AND PROCTER'S PHARMACY.—Just Issued.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

COMPRISING THE ARRANGEMENTS, APPARATUS, AND MANIPULATIONS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SHOP AND LABORATORY.

BY FRANCIS MOHR, Ph. D.,
Assessor Pharmacie of the Royal Prussian College of Medicine, Coblenz;
AND THEOPHILUS REDWOOD,
Professor of Pharmacy in the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EDITED, WITH EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS, BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM PROCTER,
Of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

In one handsomely printed octavo volume, of 570 pages, with over 500 engravings on wood.

To physicians in the country, and those at a distance from competent pharmacists, as well as to apothecaries, this work will be found of great value, as embodying much important information which is to be met with in no other American publication.

After a pretty thorough examination, we can recommend it as a highly useful book, which should be in the hands of every apothecary. Although no instruction of this kind will enable the beginner to acquire that practical skill and readiness which experience only can confer, we believe that this work will much facilitate their acquisition, by indicating means for the removal of difficulties as they occur, and suggesting methods of operation in conducting pharmaceutic processes which the experimenter would only hit upon after many unsuccessful trials; while there are few pharmacists, of however extensive experience, who will not find in it valuable hints that they can turn to use in conducting the affairs of the shop and laboratory. The mechanical execution of the work is in a style of unusual excellence. It contains about five hundred and seventy large octavo pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and illustrated by over five hundred remarkably well executed wood-cuts of chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus. It comprises the whole of Mohr and Redwood's book, as published in London, rearranged and classified by the American editor, who has added much valuable new matter, which has increased the size of the book more than one-fourth, including about one hundred additional wood-cuts.—*The American Journ. of Pharmacy.*

It is a book, however, which will be in the hands of almost every one who is much interested in pharmaceutical operations, as we know of no other publication so well calculated to fill a void long felt.—*The Medical Examiner.*

The country practitioner who is obliged to dispense his own medicines, will find it a most valuable assistant.—*Monthly Journal and Repository.*

The book is strictly practical, and describes only manipulations or methods of performing the numerous processes the pharmacist has to go through, in the preparation and manufacture of medicines, together with all the apparatus and fixtures necessary thereto. On these matters, this work is very full and complete, and details, in a style uncommonly clear and lucid, not only the more complicated and difficult processes, but those not less important ones, the most simple and common. The volume is an octavo of five hundred and seventy-six pages. It is elegantly illustrated with a multitude of neat wood engravings, and is unexceptionable in its whole typographical appearance and execution. We take great satisfaction in commending this so much needed treatise, not only to those for whom it is more specially designed, but to the medical profession generally—is every one, who, in his practice, has occasion to prepare, as well as administer medical agents.—*Buffalo Medical Journal.*

NEW AND COMPLETE MEDICAL BOTANY.

MEDICAL BOTANY;

OR, A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT PLANTS USED IN MEDICINE, AND OF THEIR PROPERTIES, USES, AND MODES OF ADMINISTRATION.

BY R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M. D., &c. &c.

In one large 8vo. vol. of 704 pages, handsomely printed, with nearly 350 illustrations on wood.

One of the greatest acquisitions to American medical literature. It should by all means be introduced at the very earliest period, into our medical schools, and occupy a place in the library of every physician in the land.—*Southwestern Medical Advocate.*

Admirably calculated for the physician and student—we have seen no work which promises greater advantages to the profession.—*N. O. Medical and Surgical Journal.*

One of the few books which supply a positive deficiency in our medical literature.—*Western Lancet.*
We hope the day is not distant when this work will not only be a text-book in every medical school and college in the Union, but find a place in the library of every private practitioner.—*N. Y. Journ. of Medicine.*

ELLIS'S MEDICAL FORMULARY.—Improved Edition.

THE MEDICAL FORMULARY:

BEING A COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS, DERIVED FROM THE WRITINGS AND PRACTICE OF MANY OF THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

To which is added an Appendix, containing the usual Dietetic Preparations and Antidotes for Poisons.

THE WHOLE ACCOMPANIED WITH A FEW BRIEF PHARMACEUTIC AND MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BY BENJAMIN ELLIS, M. D.

NINTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND EXTENDED, BY SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D.

In one neat octavo volume of 268 pages.

CARPENTER ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.—(A New Work.)

A Prize Essay on the Use of Alcoholic Liquors in Health and Disease. By William B. Carpenter, M. D., author of "Principles of Human Physiology," &c. In one 12mo. volume.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION—(Just Issued.)

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY,

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

BY GEORGE FOWNES, PH. D.,

Chemical Lecturer in the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, &c. &c.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

THIRD AMERICAN, FROM A LATE LONDON EDITION. EDITED, WITH ADDITIONS,

BY ROBERT BRIDGES, M. D.,

Professor of General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, &c. &c.

In one large royal 12mo. vol., of over 500 pages, with about 180 wood-cuts, sheep or extra cloth.

At the time of his death, Professor Fownes had just completed the revision of this work for his third edition, and, at his request, Dr. H. Bence Jones undertook the office of seeing it through the press, and making such additions in the department of Animal Chemistry as were rendered necessary by the numerous discoveries daily making in that branch of the science. The task of the American editor, therefore, has merely been to add such new matter as may since have appeared, and to adapt the whole to the wants of the American student, by appending in the form of notes such points of interest as would be calculated to retain the position which the original has so justly obtained, and to maintain it on an equality with the rapid advance of chemical science. It will, therefore, be found considerably enlarged and greatly improved. Notwithstanding its increase in size, it has been kept at its former extremely low price, and may now be considered as one of the

CHEAPEST TEXT-BOOKS ON CHEMISTRY NOW EXTANT.

The work of Dr. Fownes has long been before the public, and its merits have been fully appreciated as the best text-book on Chemistry now in existence. We do not, of course, place it in a rank superior to the works of Brande, Graham, Turner, Gregory, or Gmelin, but we say that, as a work for students, it is preferable to any of them.—*London Journal of Medicine.*

The rapid sale of this Manual evinces its adaptation to the wants of the student of chemistry, whilst the well known merits of its lamented author have constituted a guarantee for its value, as a faithful exposition of the general principles and most important facts of the science to which it professes to be an introduction.

We have only to add, that Dr. Bence Jones appears to have performed his editorial task most thoroughly, the want of the author's final supervision being nowhere discoverable.—*The British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review.*

A work well adapted to the wants of the student. It is an excellent exposition of the chief doctrines and facts of modern chemistry, originally intended as a guide to the lectures of the author, corrected by his own hand shortly before his death in 1849, and recently revised by Dr. Bence Jones, who has made some additions to the chapter on animal chemistry. Although not intended to supersede the more extended treatises on chemistry, Professor Fownes' Manual may, we think, be often used as a work of reference, even by those advanced in the study, who may be desirous of refreshing their memory on some forgotten point. The aim of the work, and still more the condensed yet perspicuous style in which it is written, absolve it from the charges very properly urged against most manuals termed popular, viz., of omitting details of indispensable importance, of avoiding technical difficulties, instead of explaining them, and of treating subjects of high scientific interest in an unscientific way.—*Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science.*

BOWMAN'S MEDICAL CHEMISTRY—(Just Issued.)

PRACTICAL HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

BY JOHN E. BOWMAN, M. D.

In one neat volume, royal 12mo., with numerous illustrations.

We cannot too highly commend the very elaborate, yet clear and distinct manner, in which the appearances of these fluids, and their variations in disease, are described. To the practitioner, the book is especially recommended, as giving a very clear account of many chemical matters, which must be ever coming before him in his daily practice. Every practitioner, and every student of clinical medicine, should endeavor to enrich his collection of books with Mr. Bowman's little volume.—*London Journal of Medicine.*

Mr. Bowman has succeeded in supplying a desideratum in medical literature. In the little volume before us, he has given a concise but comprehensive account of all matters in chemistry which the man in practice may desire to know.—*Lancet.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR—(Lately Issued.)

INTRODUCTION TO PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, Including Analysis.

With Numerous Illustrations. In one neat volume, royal 12mo.

GARDNER'S MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY,

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS AND THE PROFESSION:

BEING A MANUAL OF THE SCIENCE, WITH ITS APPLICATIONS TO TOXICOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS, HYGIENE, &c.

BY D. PEREIRA GARDNER, M. D.

In one handsome royal 12mo. volume, with illustrations.

New Edition, Preparing.—THE ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF THE SCIENCE TO THE ARTS. WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY THOMAS GRAHAM, F. R. S., L. E. & D.

WITH NOTES AND ADDITIONS BY ROBERT BRIDGES, M. D., &c. &c.

SIMONS' ANIMAL CHEMISTRY, with Reference to the Physiology and Pathology of Man. By G. E. Darr. One vol. 8vo., 700 pages.

TAYLOR'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

BY ALFRED S. TAYLOR,

SECOND AMERICAN, FROM THE THIRD AND ENLARGED LONDON EDITION.
 With numerous Notes and Additions, and References to American Practice and Law.

BY R. E. GRIFFITH, M. D.

In one large octavo volume.

This work has been much enlarged by the author, and may now be considered as the standard authority on the subject, both in England and this country. It has been thoroughly revised, in this edition, and completely brought up to the day with reference to the most recent investigations and decisions. No further evidence of its popularity is needed than the fact of its having, in the short time that has elapsed since it originally appeared, passed to three editions in England, and two in the United States.

We recommend Mr. Taylor's work as the ablest, most comprehensive, and, above all, the most practically useful book which exists on the subject of legal medicine. Any man of sound judgment, who has mastered the contents of Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence," may go into a court of law with the most perfect confidence of being able to acquit himself creditably.—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*.

The most elaborate and complete work that has yet appeared. It contains an immense quantity of cases lately tried, which entitle it to be considered what Beck was in its day.—*Dublin Medical Journal*.

TAYLOR ON POISONS.

ON POISONS,
IN RELATION TO MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND MEDICINE.

BY ALFRED S. TAYLOR, F. R. S., &c.

EDITED, WITH NOTES AND ADDITIONS, BY R. E. GRIFFITH, M. D.

In one large octavo volume, of 688 pages.

The most elaborate work on the subject that our literature possesses.—*Brit. and For. Medico-Chirur. Review*.

One of the most practical and trustworthy works on Poisons in our language.—*Western Journal of Med.*
 It contains a vast body of facts, which embrace all that is important in toxicology, all that is necessary to the guidance of the medical jurist, and all that can be desired by the lawyer.—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*.

It is, so far as our knowledge extends, incomparably the best upon the subject; in the highest degree creditable to the author, entirely trustworthy, and indispensable to the student and practitioner.—*N. Y. Annalist*.

BEALE ON HEALTH—JUST READY.

THE LAWS OF HEALTH IN RELATION TO MIND AND BODY.

A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM AN OLD PRACTITIONER TO A PATIENT.

BY LIONEL JOHN BEALE, M. R. C. S., &c.

In one handsome volume, royal 12mo., extra cloth.

The "Laws of Health," in relation to mind and body, is a book which will convey much instruction to non-professional readers; they may, from these letters, glean the principles upon which young persons should be educated, and derive much useful information, which will apply to the preservation of health at all ages.—*Med. Times*.

GREGORY ON ANIMAL MAGNETISM—(Now Ready.)

LETTERS TO A CANDID ENQUIRER
ON ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENA. DETAILS OF FACTS AND CASES.

BY WILLIAM GREGORY, M. D., F. R. S. E.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, &c.

In one neat volume, royal 12mo., extra cloth.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME I. FOR 1848, VOL. II. FOR 1849, VOL. III. FOR 1850.

Large octavo, extra cloth, or paper covers for mailing.

Any volume sold separate, or the whole in sets at a reduced price.

Orders for the supply of Medical Societies should be sent direct to the Treasurer of the Association, Isaac Hays, M. D., care of Blanchard & Lea, with the amount enclosed.

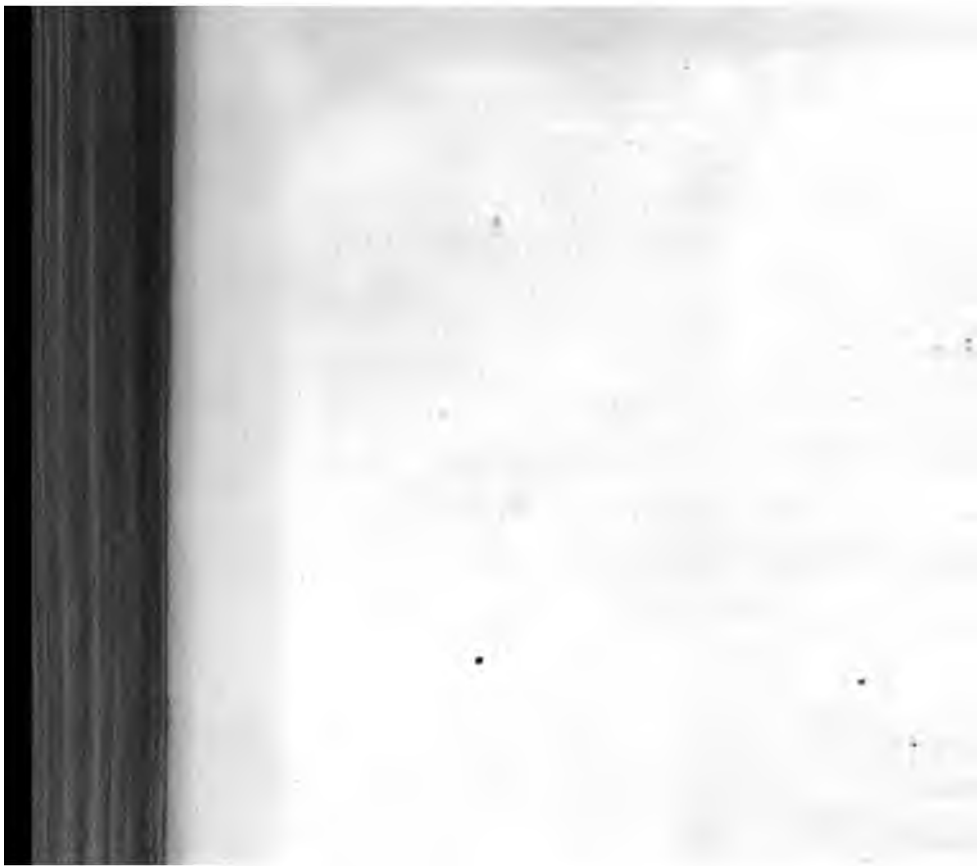
DUNGLISON ON HUMAN HEALTH—HUMAN HEALTH, or the Influence of Atmosphere and Locality, Change of Air and Climate, Seasons, Food, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, Sleep, &c. &c. on healthy man; constituting Elements of Hygiene. Second edition, with many modifications and additions. By Robley Dunglison, M. D., &c. &c. In one octavo volume of 464 pages.

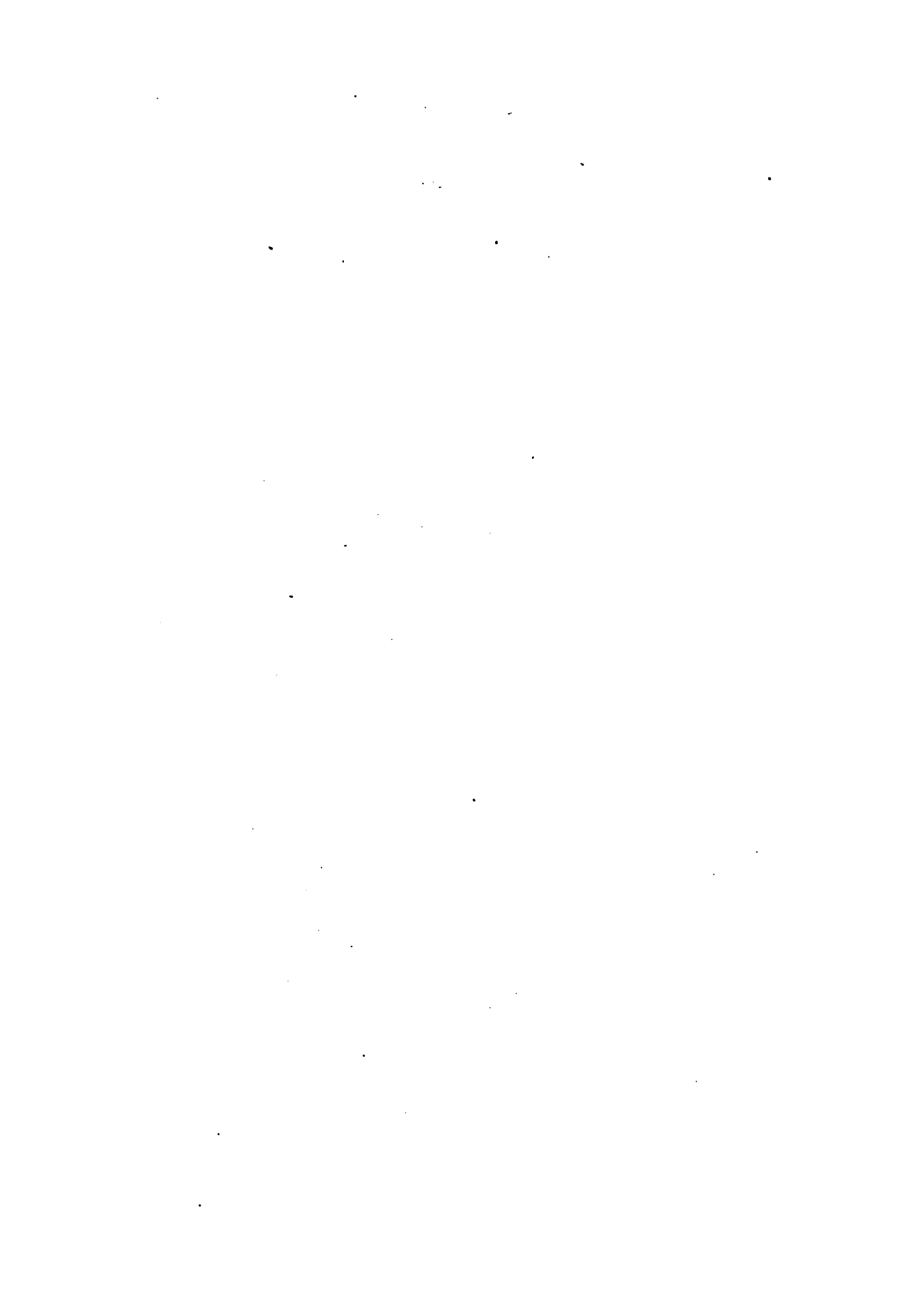
DUNGLISON'S MEDICAL STUDENT.—The Medical Student, or Aids to the Study of Medicine. Revised and Modified Edition. 1 vol. royal 12mo., extra cloth. 312 pp.

BARTLETT'S PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICINE.—An Essay on the Philosophy of Medical Science. In one handsome 8vo. volume. 312 pp.

BARTLETT ON CERTAINTY IN MEDICINE.—An Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty in Medicine, and into the Nature and Extent of its Power over Disease. In one vol. royal 12mo. 84 pp.







LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY

To avoid fine, this book should be returned on
or before the date last stamped below.

--	--	--

